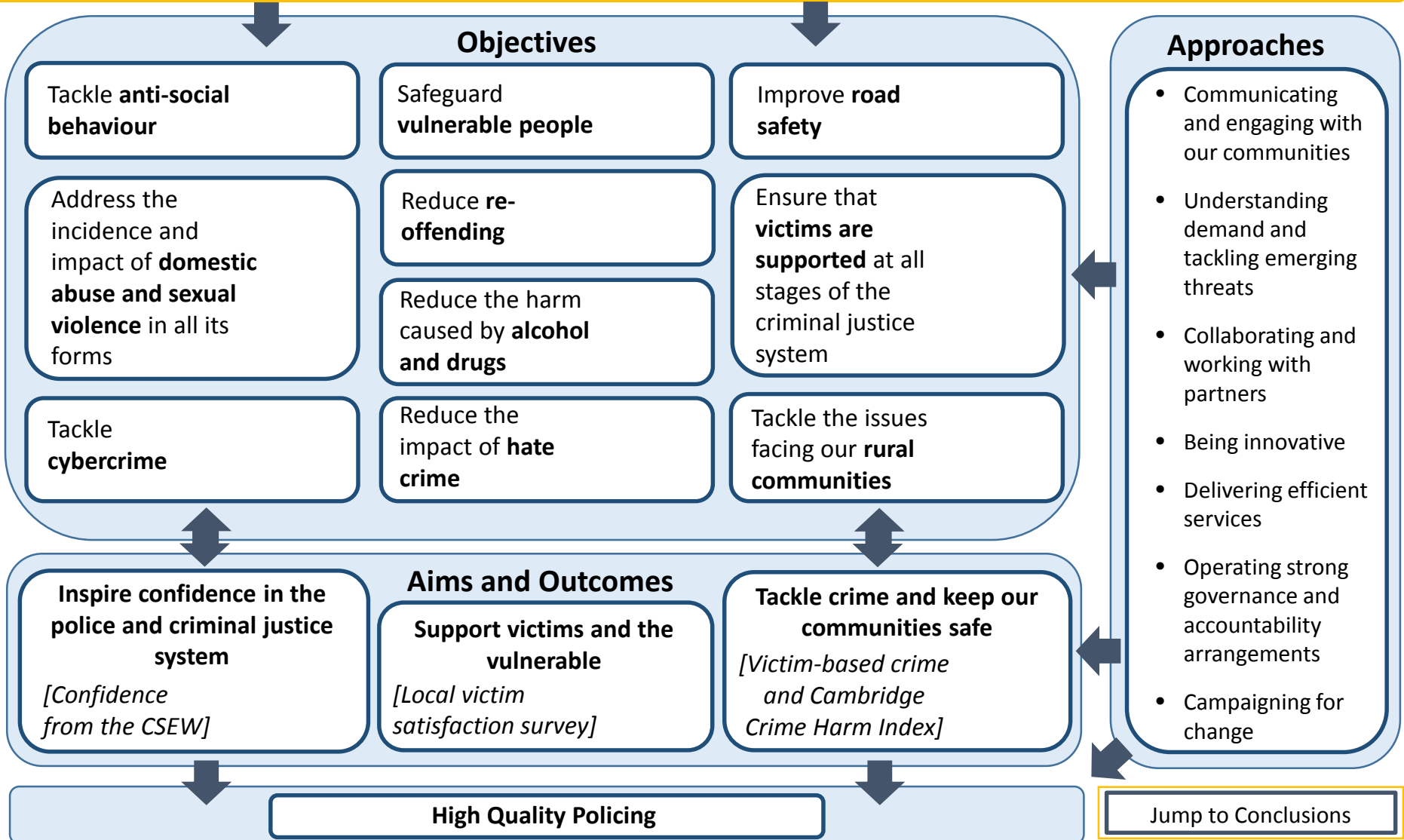


To place the current performance in context, [click here](#) to view a recent history of the Constabulary's performance. Otherwise, click each of the key areas of focus, key indicators and the desired outcome below to see how the Constabulary is performing in these areas.

Performance Report –
Quarter 3 - 12 months to
31st December 2016



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

Every neighbourhood policing team has seen a reduction in the number of incidents of **anti-social behaviour** reported in the last 12 months.

A range of behaviours are class as anti-social behaviour, including playing loud music, graffiti, street drinking and intimidation.

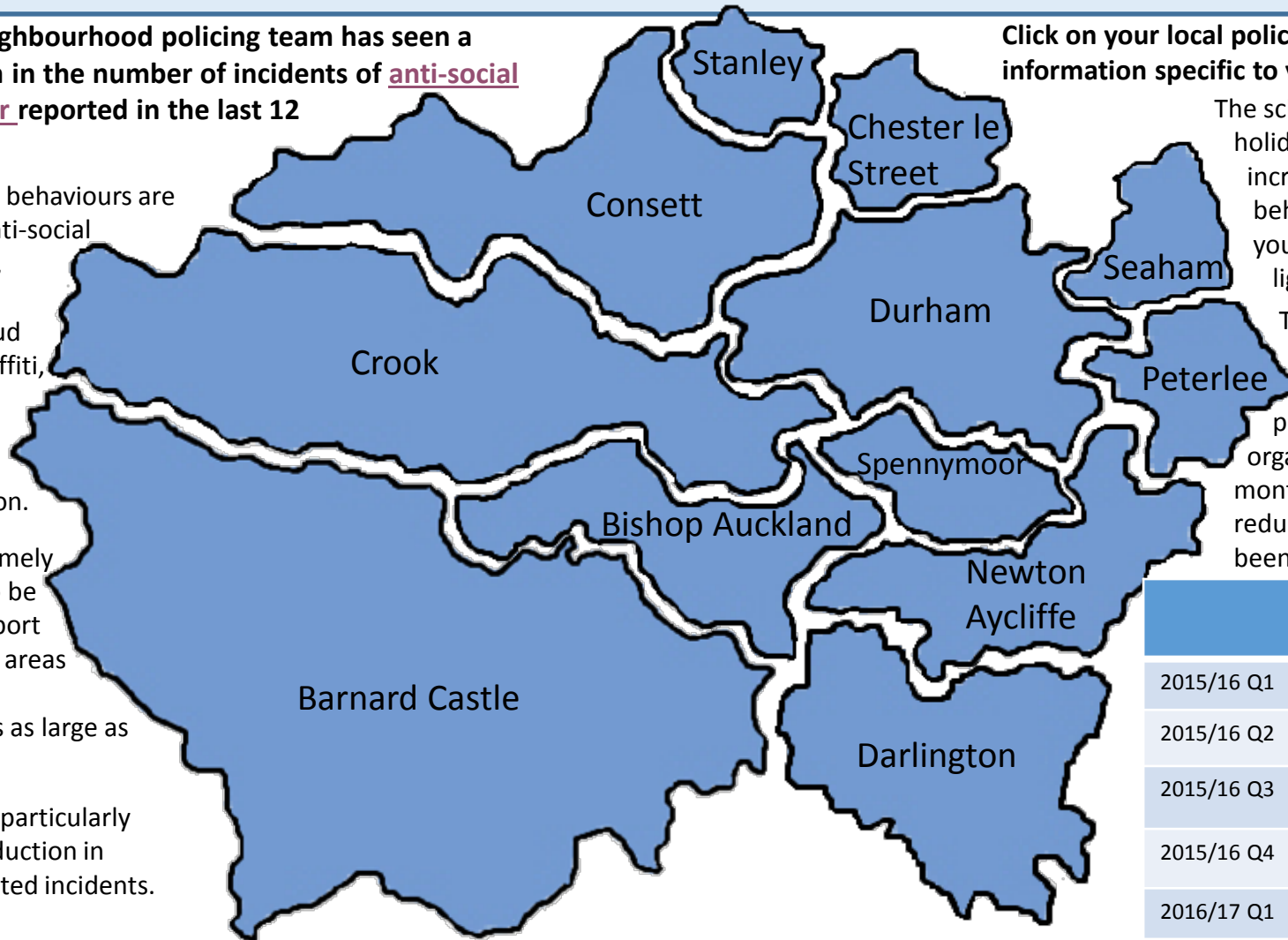
I am extremely pleased to be able to report that some areas have seen reductions as large as 29%.

There has particularly been a reduction in youth-related incidents.

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

The school summer holidays can often see an increase in anti-social behaviour, both due to young people and the lighter nights.

The Constabulary ran a number of initiatives, many in partnership with other organisations, over these months, which the reductions imply have been successful.



	Public Satisfaction	PCVC Verdict
2015/16 Q1	79 %	☹️
2015/16 Q2	82 %	
2015/16 Q3	82 %	
2015/16 Q4	84 %	
2016/17 Q1	78 %	
2016/17 Q2	81 %	
2016/17 Q3	78 %	

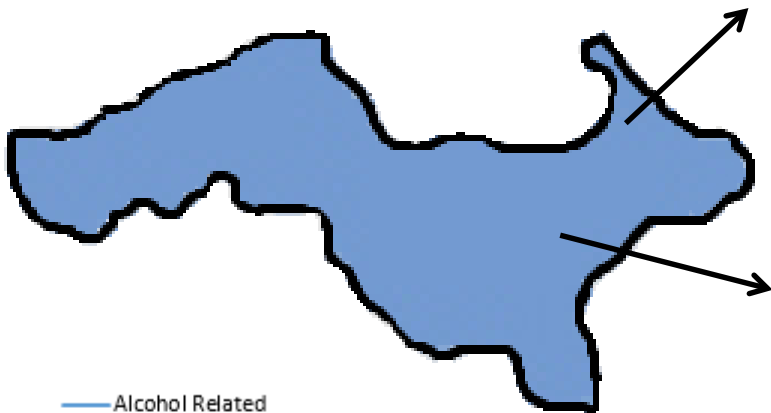
	12 months to end Dec 2015	12 months to end Dec 2016	Difference	PCVC Verdict
Anti Social Behaviour	26,938	22,653	- 15.9 %	😊

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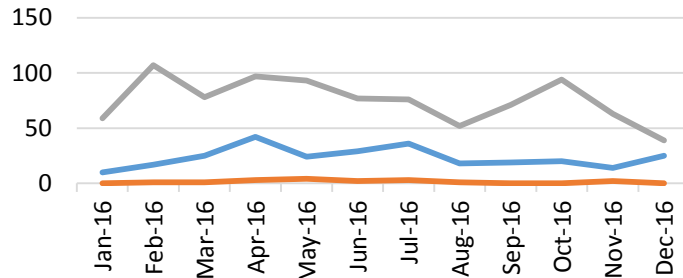
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Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Bishop Auckland

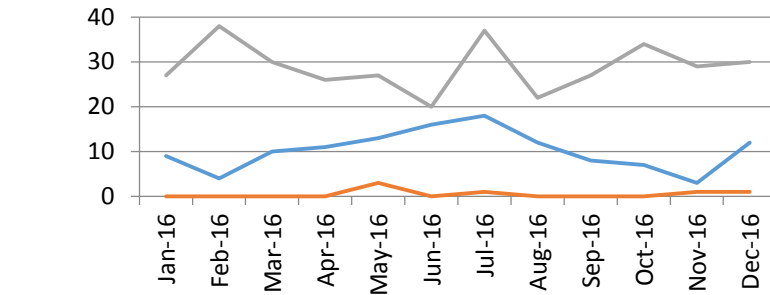
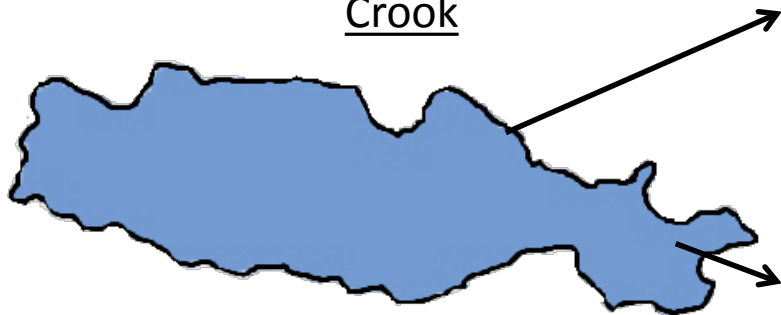


	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,448	2,030	- 17.1 %	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

Crook



	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,443	1,029	- 28.7 %	😊

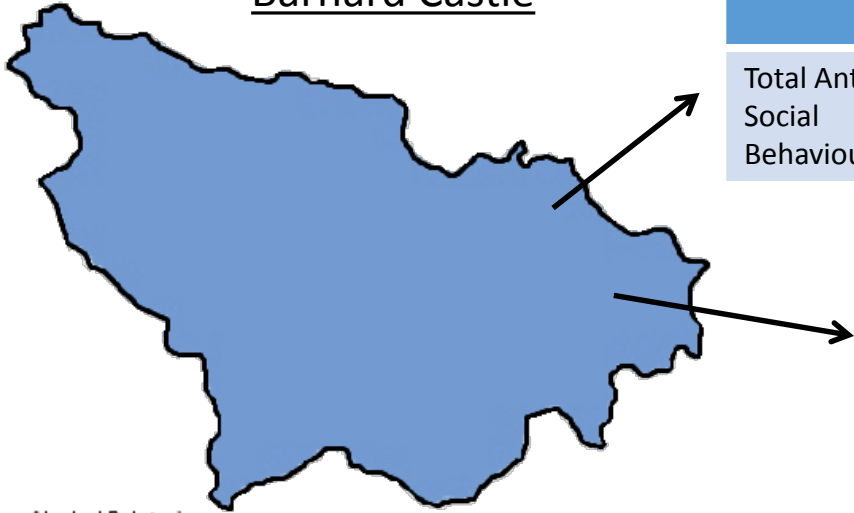
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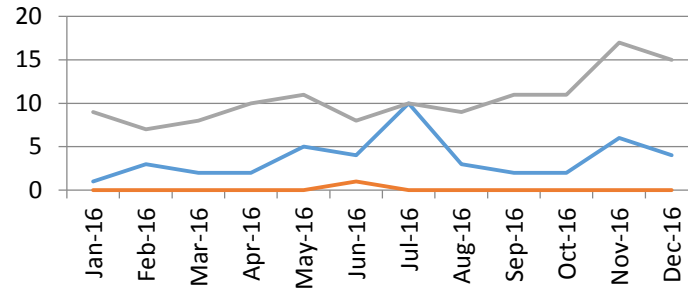
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Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Barnard Castle

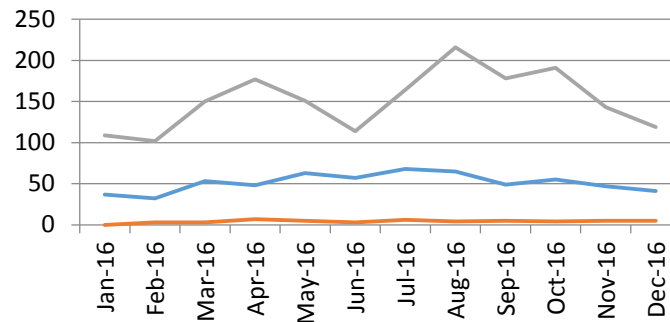
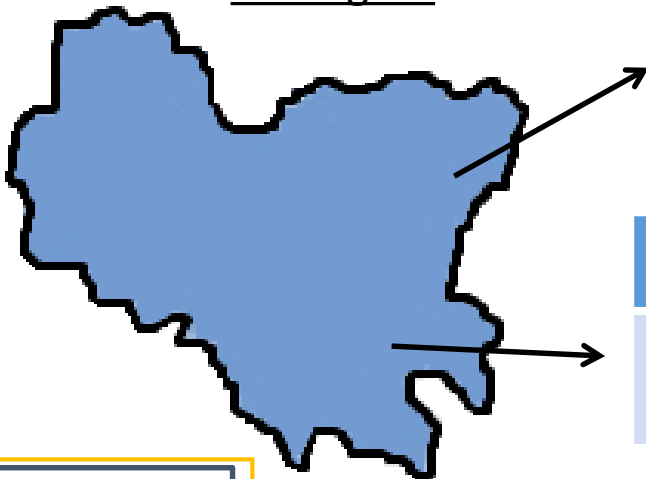


	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	363	305	- 16 %	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

Darlington



	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	5,350	4,530	- 15.3 %	😊

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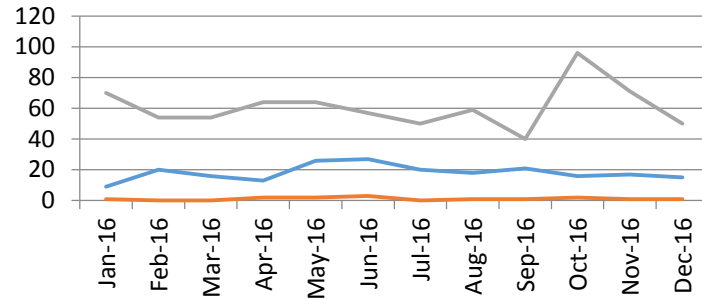
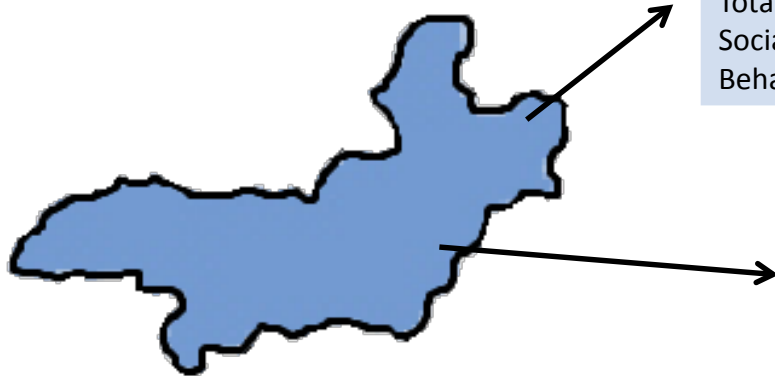
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Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Newton Aycliffe

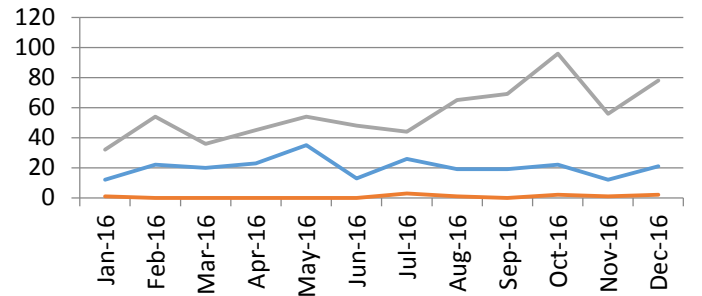
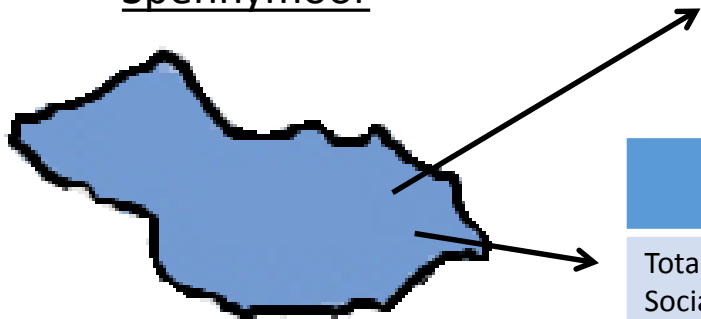
	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,433	1,818	- 25.3 %	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

Spennymoor

	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,764	1,695	- 3.9 %	😊



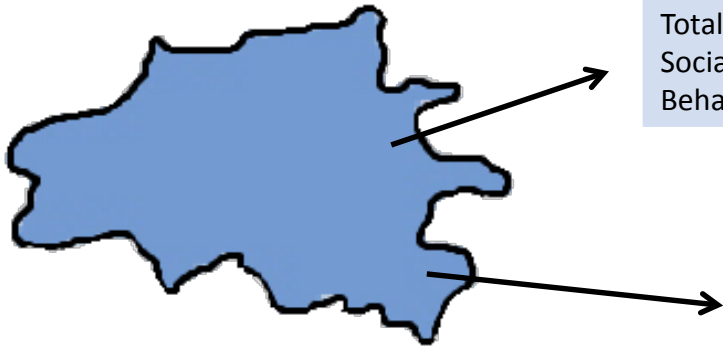
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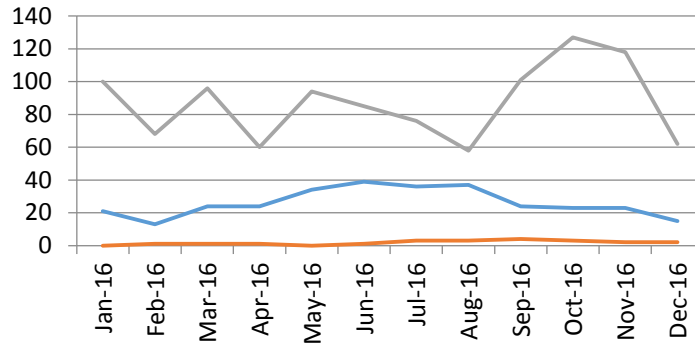
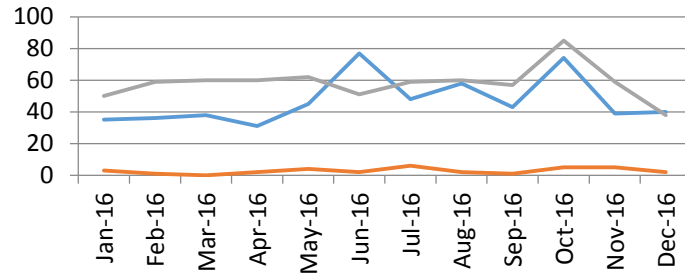
Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Durham

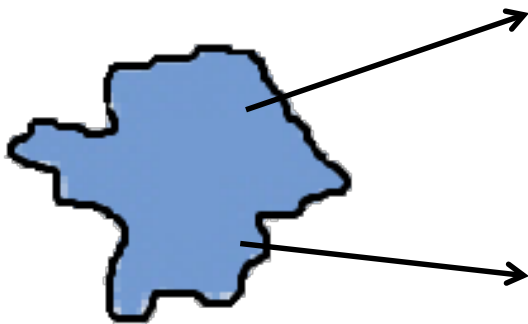


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	3,053	2,551	- 16.4 %	😊



Peterlee



	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,996	2,573	- 14.1 %	😊

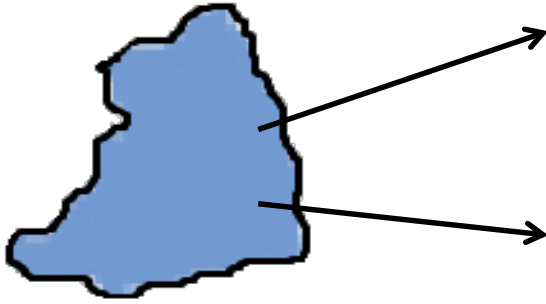
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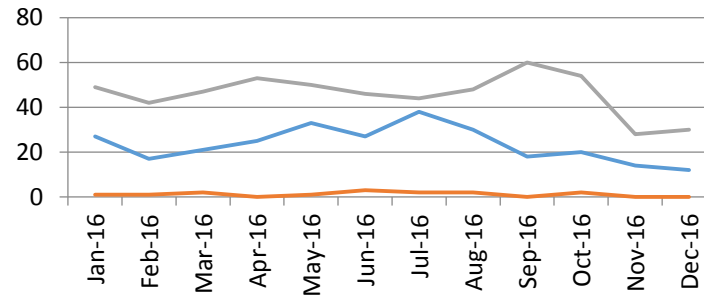
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Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

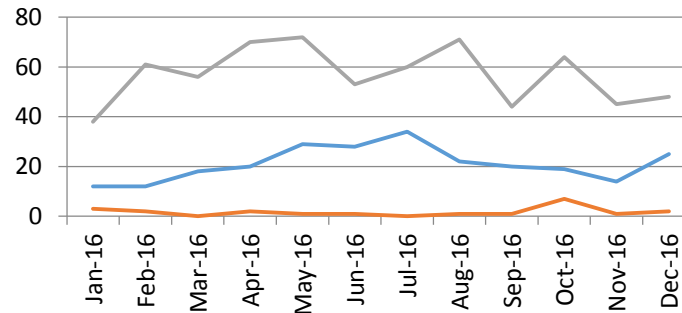
Seaham



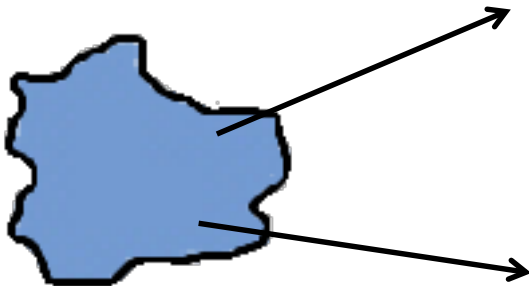
	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,791	1,581	- 11.7 %	😊



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related



Chester le Street



	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,955	1,759	- 10 %	😊

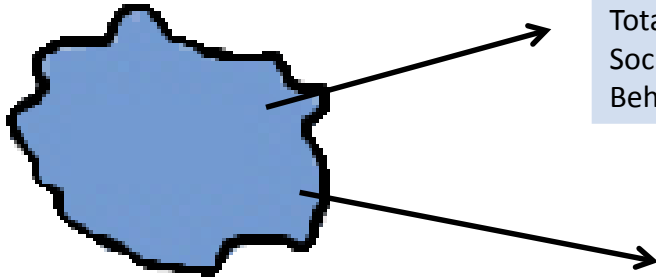
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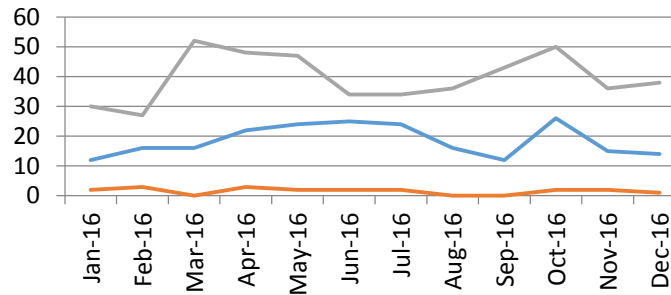
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Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

Stanley

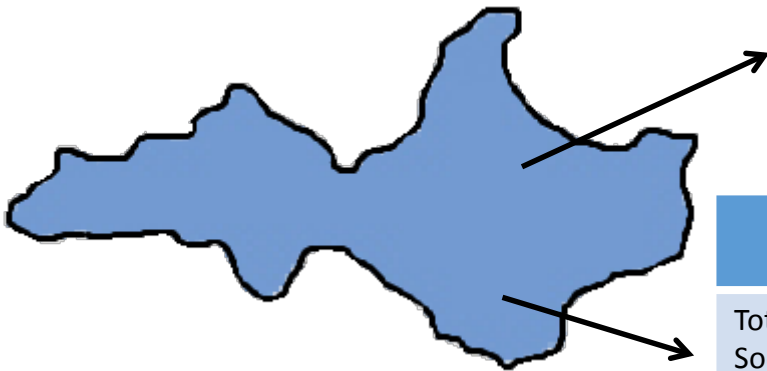


	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,764	1,350	- 23.5 %	😊

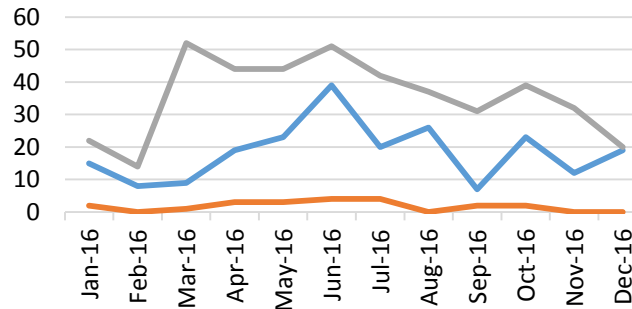


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

Consett



	12 months to end December 2015	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,578	1,432	- 9.3 %	😊



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

	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Domestic Abuse ¹	15,363	15,001	- 2.4 %	15,023	+ 0.2 %	😊

¹ These are cases that have been flagged with the Domestic Abuse qualifier as Domestic Abuse is not a criminal offence in itself by law

	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Sexual Offences	1,018	1,034	+ 1.6 %	1,244	+ 20.3 %	😊*

The majority of victims of sexual violence also know the offender, so it can overlap with domestic abuse. Stranger rapes and assaults are more rare.

*Encouraging victims to come forward and increasing confidence in the police and criminal justice system is vital. An increase in reported sexual offences is therefore a positive thing.

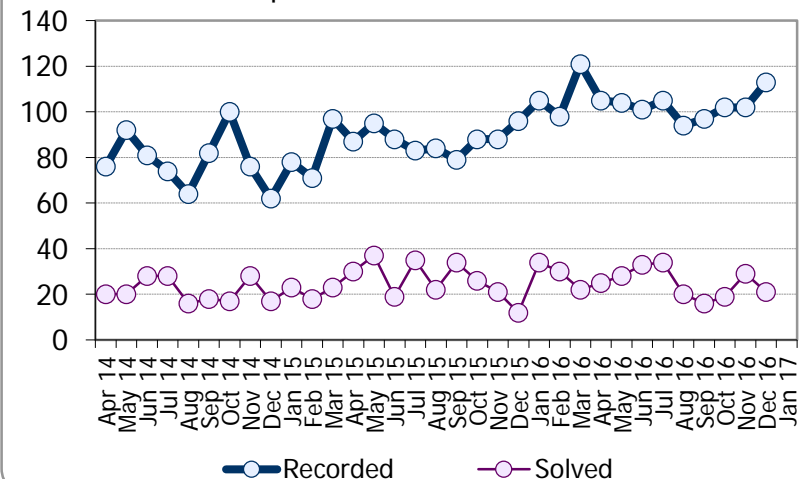
Many reports are for offences that occurred many years in the past but the victim has only just felt able to come forward. **In 2016, 19% of the sexual offences reported took place over 6 years or more ago.**

It is accepted from research that a victim will usually have experienced an average of 35 incidents of **domestic abuse** before they contact the police for the first time. Of the 15,553 victims of domestic abuse recorded in the past 2 years:

- 1019 victims experienced 3 or more incidents in 2015.
- 1028 victims experienced 3 or more incidents in 2016.
- 215 of the victims above are the same (3 or more experiences in both 2015 and 2016).

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.**

Sexual Offences - Durham Constabulary
April 2014 to December 2016



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Objective: Tackle cybercrime

	Q3 2016/17
% of people who have been afraid of becoming a victim of cybercrime, for example online fraud etc	29%

*From the [local survey](#)

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 someone is on holiday on social media and then burgling their home would be cyber-enabled, but committing online fraud of a bank account would be cyber-dependent.

This is a relatively new threat, but it is growing rapidly as technology develops. However, there is 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. Since the launch of a new Durham Constabulary ICT system in June 2016, there have been 358 crimes marked with the cyber qualifier. They are broken down as follows:

Assault with injury – 1

Blackmail – 14

Conspiracy to murder – 1

Fraud – 61

Harassment – 161

Obscene Publications – 53

Criminal damage – 1

Firearms offences – 1

Forgery – 2

Public fear, alarm or distress – 4

Sexual activity with a child – 37

Sexual grooming – 3

Stalking – 1

Theft – 6

Threat to destroy or damage property – 4

Other offences – 8

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. 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.

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	😊
Over 18s	57	38	- 19	23	- 15	15	😊

	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Mental Health Related Incidents	-	8,298	-	9,924	+ 19.6 %	😐

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

	2014	2015	% Difference	2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Suicides	57	54	- 5.3 %	42	- 22.2 %	😐

I am pleased to see that the number of suicides in the area has reduced this year compared with last year. I have invested in If U Care Share to provide support and they have received a number of referrals. However, any number is still too many.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) figures are for those cases of sexual offences committed against someone 16 years or under that have involved an element of exploitation, coercion or grooming. A CSE 'qualifier' is then added to the offence.

The system by which CSE qualifiers are added to cases to allow this form of abuse to be recorded and monitored has recently been updated to improve the reliability. This means it cannot currently be compared to previous years. These are often hidden offences, especially as victims can believe they are in a consensual relationship with the perpetrator. Therefore, everyone is encouraged to report any suspicions at all to try and help identify and protect vulnerable children. To find out more about the signs or who to contact visit:

	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Child Sexual Exploitation*	-	-	256	-	😐

about the signs or who to contact visit: <http://www.eraseabuse.org>

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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.

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 [here](#). This was published as the trial programme reached 100 successful completions.



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Objective: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Alcohol

Crime Type	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Alcohol related incidents (% of all incidents)	11.4 %	10.3 %	- 1.1 %	12.6 %	+ 2.3 %	☹️

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. Focused interventions on particular high incident areas are also being implemented to work to reverse this increase.

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 recently held a conference to discuss reducing the demand alcohol places on a range of services, including police, ambulance and health services.

*From the local survey	2014/15	2015/16					2014/15 - 2015/16 % Diff	2016/17						PCVC Verdict
	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End		Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Q3	% Diff	
*% 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%	43%	*	*
*% 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%	51%	*	*

* No direct comparison should be made with the preceding quarters due to changes in the methodology used

Objective: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Drugs

	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCVC Verdict
Drug offences	1,450	1,236	- 14.8 %	1,062	- 14.1 %	☺
Drug offences outcome rate	96.6 %	96.7 %	+ 0.1 %	92.2 %	- 4.5 %	☺

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 Constabulary continue to gather intelligence to target drug dealers and carry out drug raid in which seizures are made.

	2014/15	2015/16					2014/15 – 2015/16 % Diff	2016/17						PCVC Verdict
	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End		Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Q3	% Diff	
*% People who think drug dealing and abuse is a problem	39 %	37%	38%	35%	38%	37%	- 2 %	36%	-1%	40%	+4%	53%	*	*

*From the [local survey](#)

* No direct comparison should be made with the preceding quarters due to changes in the methodology used

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Objective: Reduce the impact of hate crime

	Q3 2016/17
% of people who think that hate crime, i.e. people being targeted because of prejudices such sexuality, religion etc. is a problem*	23%

*From the [local survey](#)

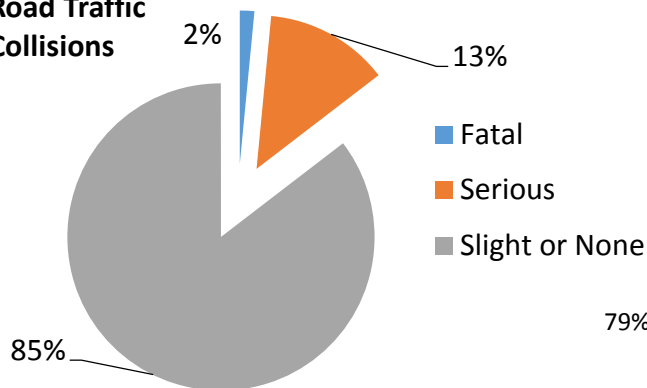
Prejudice Type	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Total	
	Incidents	Crimes	Incidents	Crimes	Incidents	Crimes	Incidents	Crimes (as % of incidents)
Disability	8	6	6	6	7	6	21	18 (85.7 %)
Race	92	63	75	65	68	71	235	199 (84.7 %)
Religion	15	8	11	6	15	14	41	28 (68.3 %)
Sexual Orientation	12	11	19	17	13	11	44	39 (88.6 %)
Gender Reassignment	8	3	4	3	2	2	14	8 (57.1 %)
Marriage/Civil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex	2	0	0	0	3	2	5	2 (40 %)
Alternative Lifestyle	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	1 (25 %)
Total	141	92	115	97	108	107	364	296 (81.3 %)

Objective: Improve road safety

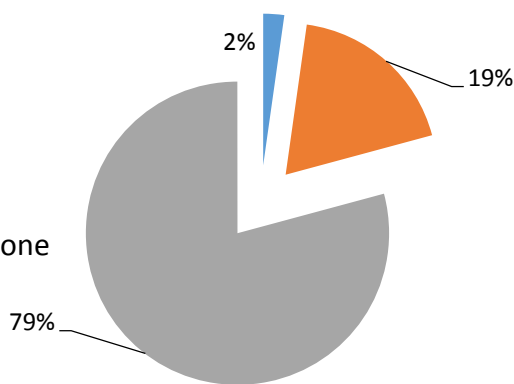
The overall number of reported road traffic collisions has been gradually reducing over the last 3 years. However, in the last 12 months there have been 3 more fatal collisions than the previous 12 months. The Constabulary undertook a drink and drug driving awareness campaign in June 2016, and a speeding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

12 months to end Dec '14

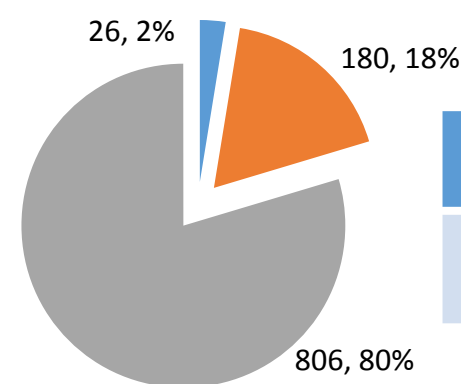
Road Traffic Collisions



12 months to end Dec '15



12 months to end Dec '16



PCVC Verdict

Total: Out of 1242 road traffic collisions 181 resulted in a person(s) being killed or seriously injured (15%)

Total: Out of 1072 road traffic collisions 223 resulted in a person(s) being killed or seriously injured (21%)

Total: Out of 1012 road traffic collisions 206 resulted in person(s) being killed or seriously injured (20%)

*From the local survey	2014/15	2015/16					Year End % Diff	2016/17					PCVC Verdict	
	Year End	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year End		Q1	% Diff	Q2	% Diff	Q3		% Diff
*% People who think that dangerous driving is a problem	49 %	52%	53%	48%	52%	51%	+ 2 %	53%	+2%	56%	+3%	64%	*	*
*% People who think that parking is a problem	51 %	50%	50%	48%	52%	50%	- 1 %	51%	+1%	54%	+3%	56%	*	*
*% People who think that speeding vehicles are a problem	65 %	65%	68%	65%	68%	67%	+ 2 %	72%	+5%	69%	-3%	74%	*	*

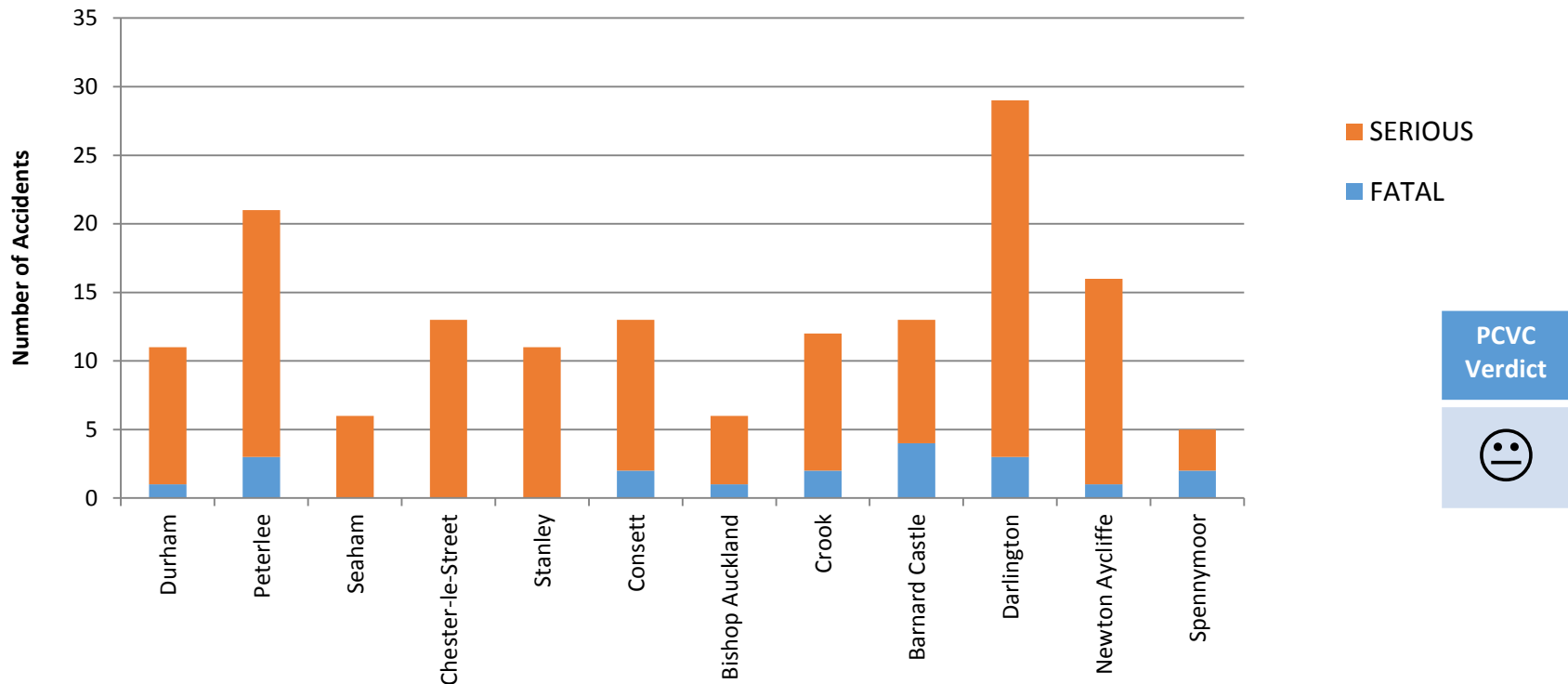
* No direct comparison should be made with the preceding quarters due to changes in the methodology used

Objective: Improve road safety

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). In quarter 3 (Oct, Nov, Dec) there was a total of 7 fatal accidents. Darlington has seen the largest number of serious collisions, however this incorporates the Darlington Borough not just the town centre. It is a large built up area including a number of major roads, however it is still an area to be monitored to ensure there is not a particular accident blackspot.

Community Speed Watch have been active across the whole Force area, with a total of 180 deployments carried out in quarter one, 137 in quarter two and 85 in quarter 3.

Fatal/Serious Accidents 1st, 2nd & 3rd Quarters 2016/2017



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

Support for Victims



- The Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) has been jointly commissioned by me and my counterpart in Cleveland to provide advice and support to victims of crime.
- This is done by carrying out a victim needs assessment to ensure that everyone receives the specific support they need based on their individual circumstances, rather than based on the crime experienced. Not all of the victims referred to VCAS or contacted by them require support.
- In quarter 3 (Oct – Dec), **11,829 crimes were assessed** and **1,095 victims were contacted**.
- A second victim needs assessment is carried out after the support is concluded, to measure the outcomes for victims and the effectiveness of the support given. This has revealed a **65% reduction in vulnerability** for victims when they leave the service compared to when they entered.

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.
- There were 57 RJ referrals in Q3 compared with 65 in Q2. 61% of referrals were made by the Constabulary. 41% were crimes and 59% were ASB.



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 if that crime had occurred in an urban area. For example, a victim of burglary in a remote farmhouse may feel more vulnerable.

*From the local survey	Q3 2016/17
% of people who think that theft of livestock from farms is a problem	36%
% of people who think that farm buildings being broken into is a problem	39%

For those crimes that are deemed as requiring an immediate response, dispatch is to take place within 3 minutes. There are then 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 12 months are:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
All Immediate Responses	88%	88%	88%	88%	87%	88%	85%	86%	84%	84%	86%	85%	86%
Urban Immediate Responses	87%	87%	87%	86%	85%	85%	83%	85%	82%	82%	84%	85%	85%
Rural Immediate Responses	89%	88%	89%	91%	88%	90%	87%	87%	88%	87%	88%	86%	88%
Immediate Rural as % of all Incidents	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	11%	10%

It can be seen in the table above that a greater percentage of rural immediate responses were received within the target time period that those in an urban area. These incidents represent around 10% of all incidents.

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High Quality Policing

Crime Type	12 months to end December 2014	12 months to end December 2015	% Difference	12 months to end December 2016	% Difference	PCC Verdict
All Crime	33,374	33,672	+ 0.9 %	43,543	+ 29.3 %	☹️
Violence Against the Person	6,458	7,743	+ 19.9 %	13,225	+ 70.8 %	☹️
Burglary	3,989	4,182	+ 4.8 %	4,328	+ 3.5 %	☹️
Vehicle Crime	2,890	2,605	- 9.9 %	2,784	+ 6.9 %	☹️
Shoplifting	3,605	3,469	- 3.8 %	3,887	+ 12.1 %	☹️
Criminal Damage	6,421	6,437	+ 0.3 %	7,687	+ 19.4 %	☹️
Arson	262	373	+ 42.4 %	429	+ 15 %	☹️

- 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 recording guidelines. It is 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, focused work by the Constabulary has now seen this decreasing back towards the previous level. Although both the Constabulary and I want to see the numbers reduce, it is positive this is moving back in the right direction.
- **Vehicle crimes, criminal damage and arson** 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.
- It is disappointing to see that **shoplifting** is continuing to increase, although this is anticipated over and immediately following the festive period.
- **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, therefore making County Durham and Darlington a safer place to live and work.
- View the next page to **compare the Constabulary’s performance** to all of the other police forces in the country.

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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: Inspire confidence in the police and criminal justice system

Desired outcome: Confidence in the police and criminal justice system is high

Public Confidence (CSEW)	12 months to end Sept '15	% Diff	12 months to end Dec '15	% Diff	12 months to end Mar '16	% Diff	12 months to end June '16	% Diff	12 months to end Sept '16*	% Diff	PCVC Verdict
% of people who think the police do a good job (Nationally)	62.5 %	+0.5%	62.7 %	+ 0.2%	61.2 %	- 1.5%	62.4 %	+ 1.2%	62.4 %	0%	/
% of people who think the police do a good job (Durham)	65.9 %	-	64.2 %	- 1.7%	63.9 %	- 0.3%	64.7 %	+ 0.8%	66.4 %	+1.7 %	😊
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Nationally)	77 %	+0.8%	78 %	+ 1 %	78.7 %	+0.7%	78.1 %	- 0.6%	78.4 %	+ 0.3 %	/
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Durham)	77.7 %	+0.7%	78.7 %	+ 1 %	80.8 %	+2.1%	81.7 %	+ 0.9%	83 %	+ 1.3%	😊

*The CSEW has a data lag of one quarter.

The latest Crime Survey for England and Wales ([CSEW](#)) has found another increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that they have confidence in the police and those who agree that the police do a good job. The national average has remained relatively stable, which means Durham is continuing to rise further above the national average.

The further increase in confidence in the police locally also means Durham is now ranked the 8th highest in the country. This is excellent as if the public have confidence in Durham Constabulary then they are more likely to feel safe, report offences, share intelligence and help support investigations.

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Aim: Support victims and the vulnerable

Desired outcome: Victims and vulnerable people feel supported

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	Q3	% Diff		
Whole Experience	89 %	90 %	91%	88%	89%	90%	90 %	-	90 %	-	84 %	- 6%	87 %	+ 3%	☹️
Ease of Contact	97 %	98 %	100%	100%	95%	97%	98 %	-	97 %	- 1%	97 %	-	98 %	+ 1%	😊
Arrival Time	88 %	89 %	90%	92%	90%	92%	91 %	+ 2%	91 %	-	85 %	- 6%	85 %	0%	☹️
Actions Taken	90 %	90 %	91%	88%	86%	90%	89 %	- 1%	87 %	- 2%	84 %	- 3%	84 %	0%	☹️
Follow Up	84 %	84 %	82%	81%	81%	82%	82 %	- 2%	84 %	+ 2%	76 %	- 8%	80 %	+ 4%	☹️
Treatment	96 %	96 %	97%	94%	95%	96%	96 %	-	96 %	-	93 %	- 3%	96 %	+ 4%	😊

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

It is positive that victim satisfaction has started to increase again following the drop experienced in quarter two. However, the current scores are still generally below 2015/16 year end. I'm hopeful by 2016/17 year end this will be rectified.

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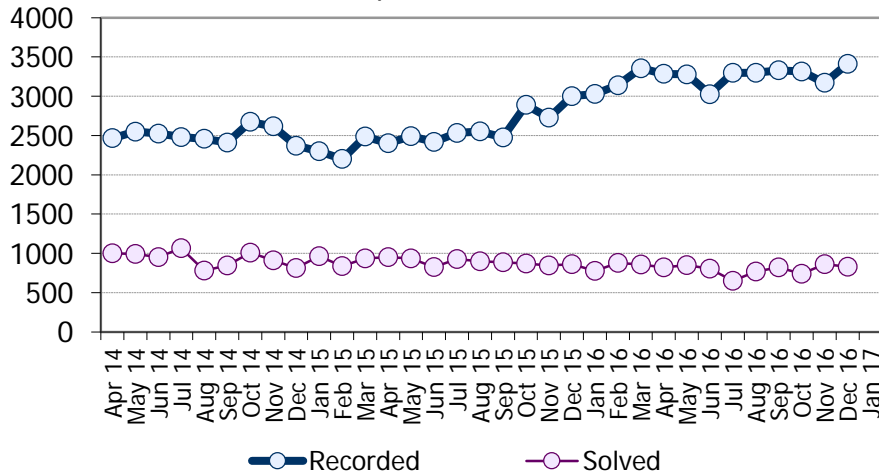
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Aim: Tackle crime and keep our communities safe

Desired outcome: Crime is tackled and communities are safe

	12 months to end of Dec 2014	12 months to end of Dec 2015	Difference 2014-2015	% Difference	12 months to end of Dec 2016	Difference 2015-2016	% Difference	PCC Verdict
Victim based crime	29,983	30,477	+ 494	+ 1.7 %	38,936	+ 8,459	+ 27.8 %	☹️

VICTIM BASED - Durham Constabulary
April 2014 to December 2016



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.

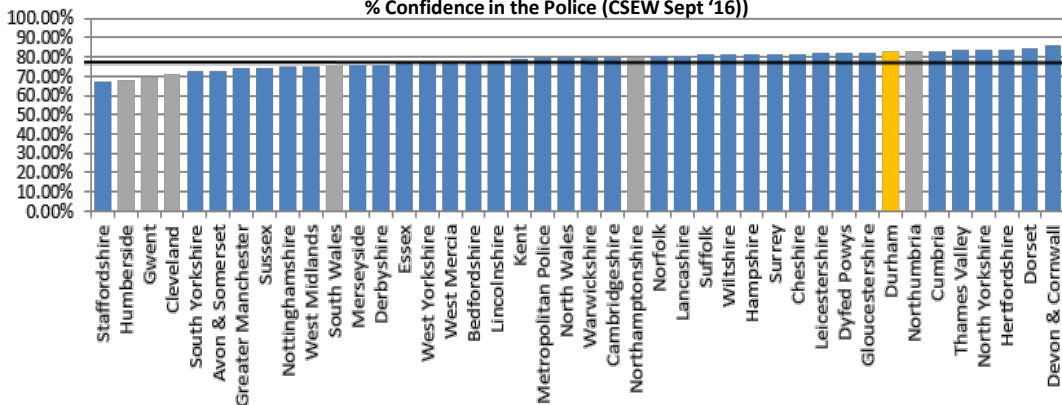
It is positive that the Constabulary are recording crimes properly, in line with national rules, and taking reports seriously – which enables crimes to be investigated and victims to be supported.

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.

The Cambridge Harm Index shows that harm caused by violent crime has increased recently, as a consequence of changed recording practices.

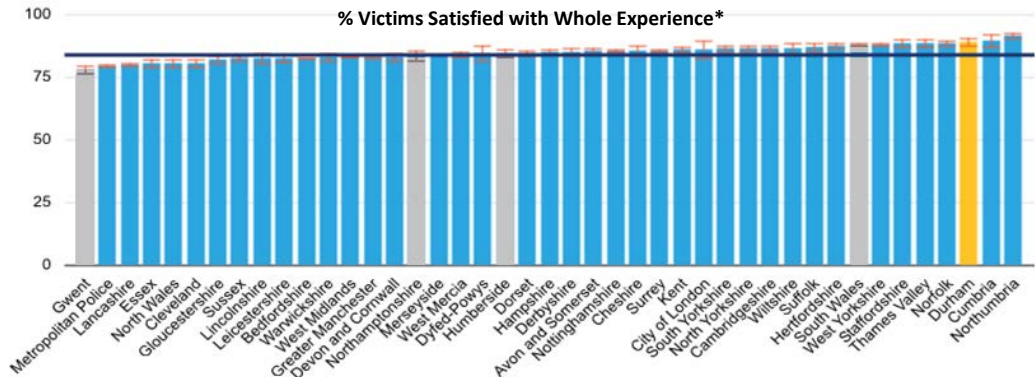
Comparison to Other Forces

% Confidence in the Police (CSEW Sept '16)



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.

% Victims Satisfied with Whole Experience*

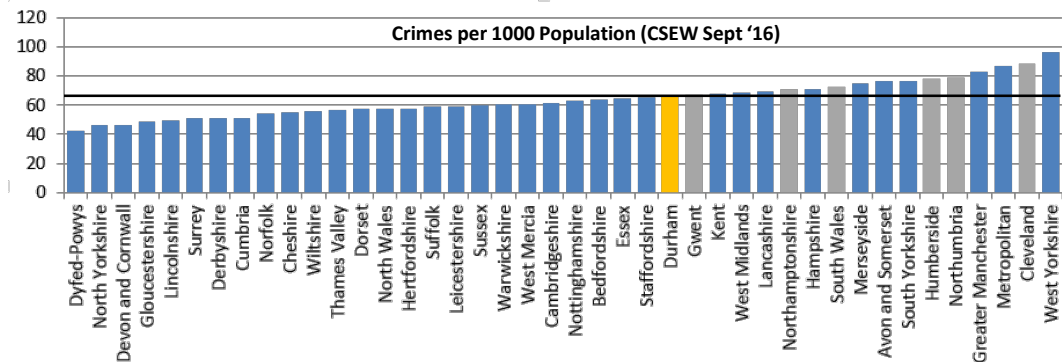


The most similar Forces to Durham (based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime) are Gwent, Humberside, South Wales and Northampton. This is known as the Most Similar Group (MSG) and is the most effective way to compare performance.

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

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

Crimes per 1000 Population (CSEW Sept '16)



Confidence

Durham is continuing to climb up the rankings over the last year or so with a small, steady increase. Now ranked 8th, this is higher than all in the MSG and the national average.

Victim Satisfaction

Of all 43 Forces Durham is currently 3rd. 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 around the national average line. All the MSG and regional forces are showing a higher crime rate per 1000 than Durham.

Conclusions

- Recorded crime has increased, including shoplifting, criminal damage and vehicle crimes (theft of and from a vehicle). However, harm caused to our communities overall has not increased.
- An example of a successful initiative from Chester Le Street Neighbourhood policing team along with officers from the Special Constabulary, Harm Reduction command, Durham County Council and Lifeline is the Staysafe operation in Chester Le Street and the surrounding villages. The Operation was run in response to complaints about young people congregating, consuming alcohol and behaving in an anti-social manner. The Operation's main aim is to protect young people from harm and to protect the local community from crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Victim satisfaction has begun to return to the previous high levels following a slight drop in quarter 2. This is as expected and I am very pleased. However, I will be closely monitoring the scores in quarter 4 to see that this increase continues as the experiences victims have with the police and the rest of the criminal justice system is of utmost importance to me.
- The number of people who reported to the CSEW that they have confidence in the police locally has again increased, meaning Durham Constabulary are now ranked the 8th highest in England and Wales for public confidence.
- Despite increases in some types of crime, anti-social behaviour across all of the neighbourhood policing teams in the force area continues to reduce. This is very encouraging as persistent anti-social behaviour can have a detrimental impact on a victim's quality of life and some of these types of incidents can develop into crimes.

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.