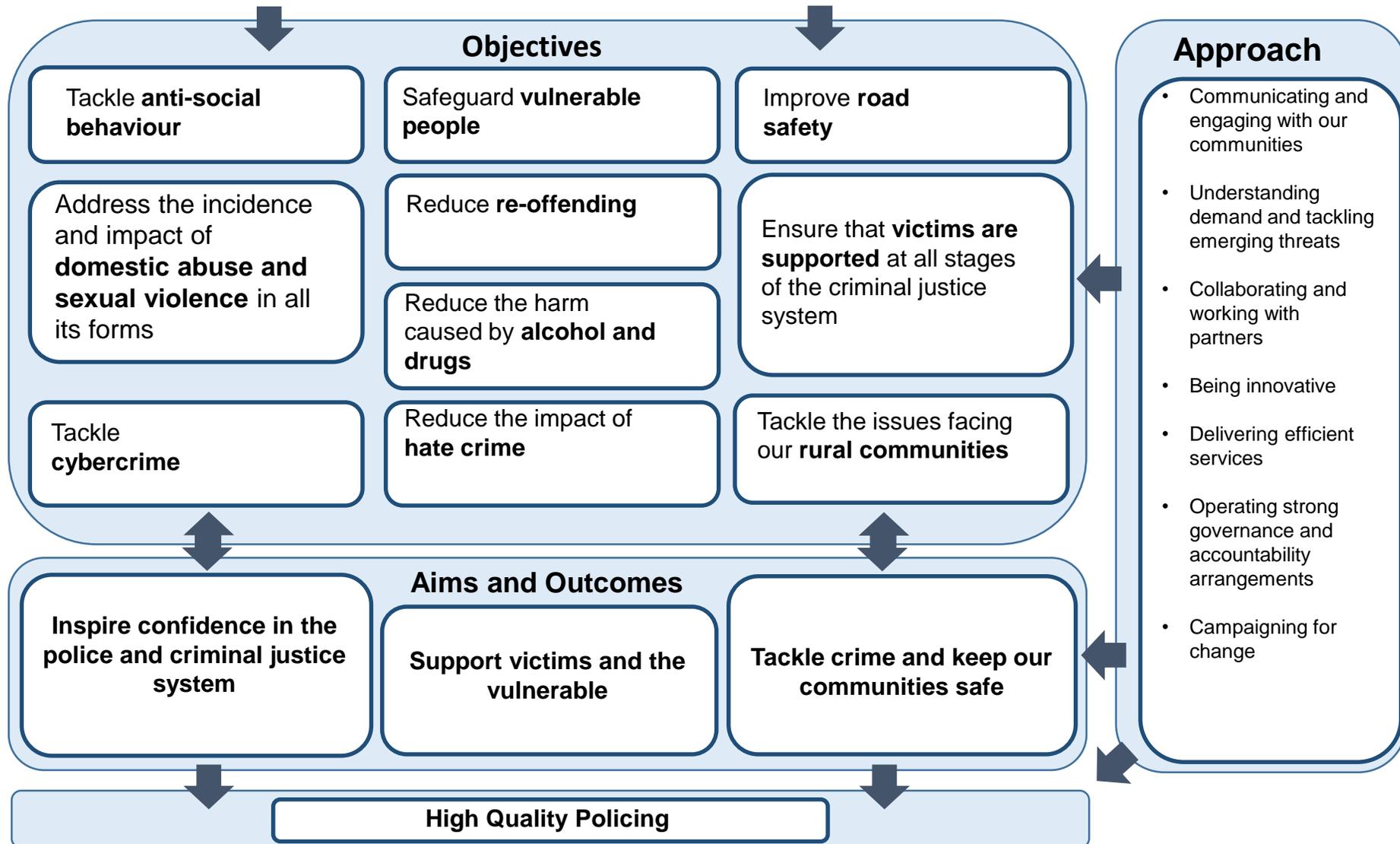




**My Vision: Inspire confidence in policing by ensuring efficient and effective services are delivered to support victims and keep all our communities safe**





# How we will achieve the aims and objectives

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



## Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



A range of behaviours are classed as anti-social, including playing loud music, graffiti, street drinking and intimidation. Over the past 12 months, numbers have remained below those of the previous year and the number of reported incidents of continues to fall. However, to some extent this is a result of changes to recording practice where certain behaviour is now recorded as a crime when previously it would have been recorded as an incident. I know that there are also concerns in specific areas, such as Darlington Town Centre, which are not apparent from the figures I will continue to monitor the fall in numbers and how this relates to increases in other crime types.

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	Difference
Anti Social Behaviour	22,691	19,568	- 14%

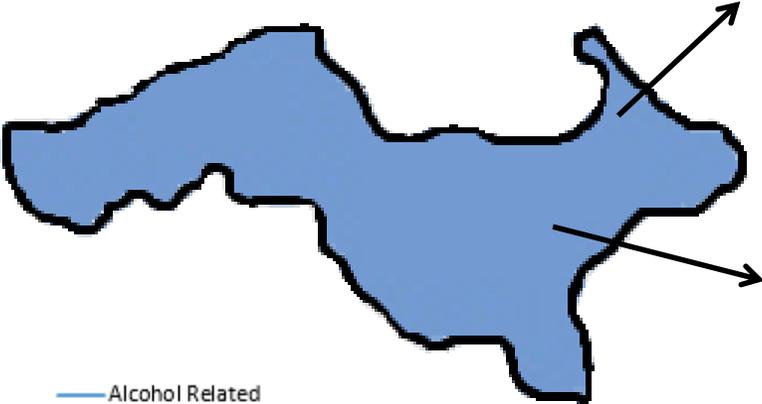
The following pages provide a breakdown of anti-social behaviour in each of our local areas.



# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

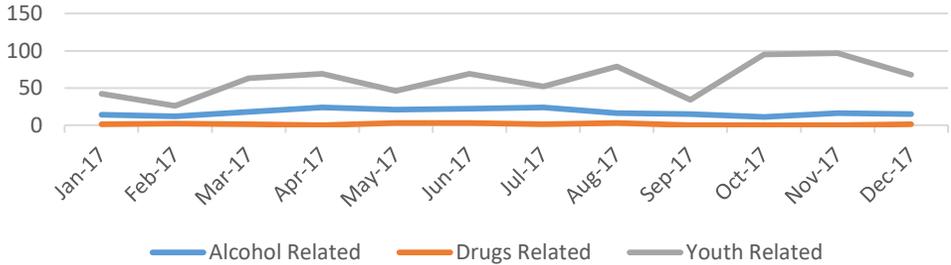


## Bishop Auckland

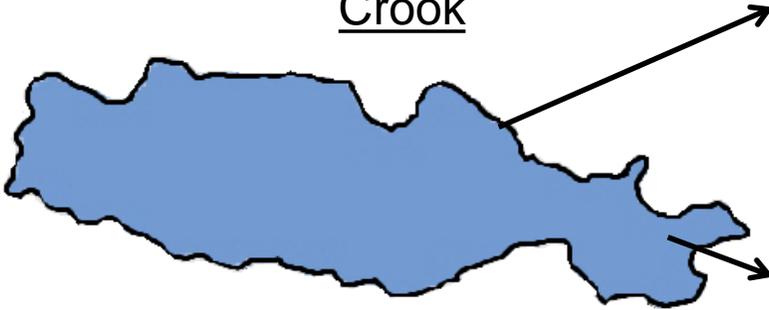


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2034	1,683	-17%

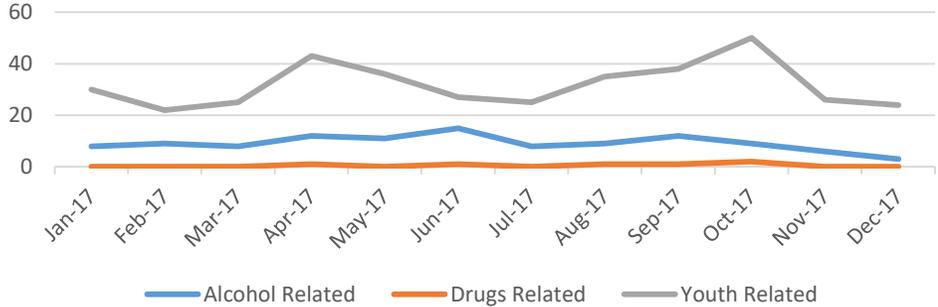


## Crook



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

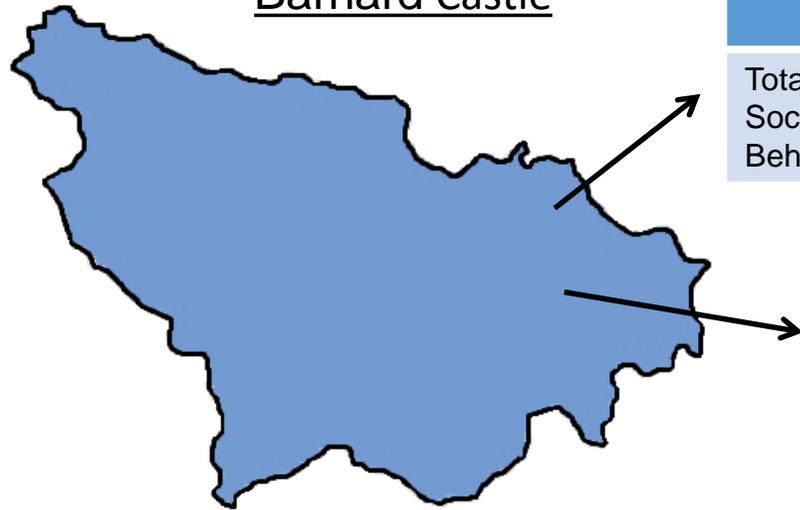
	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,030	856	-17%



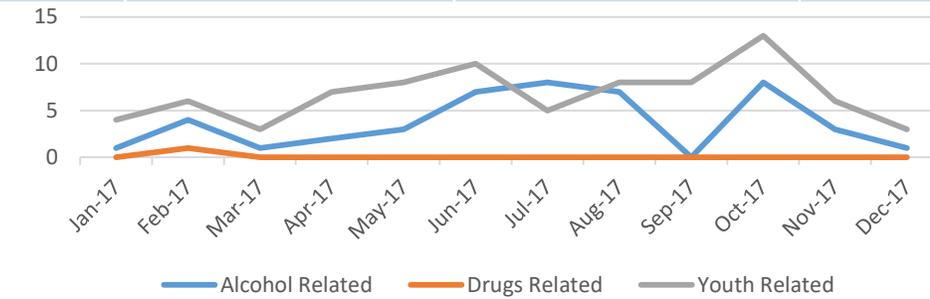
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



## Barnard Castle

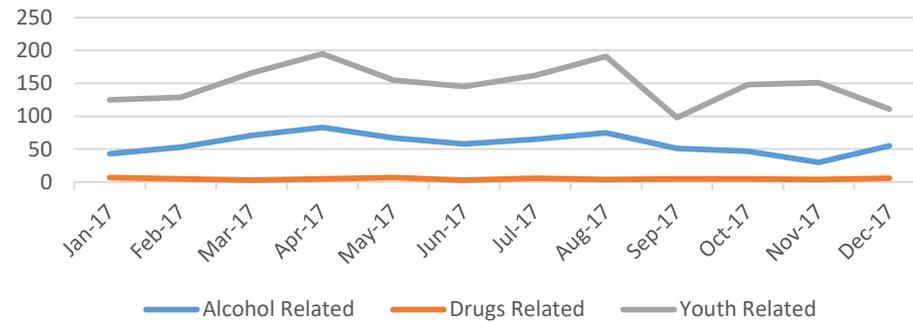
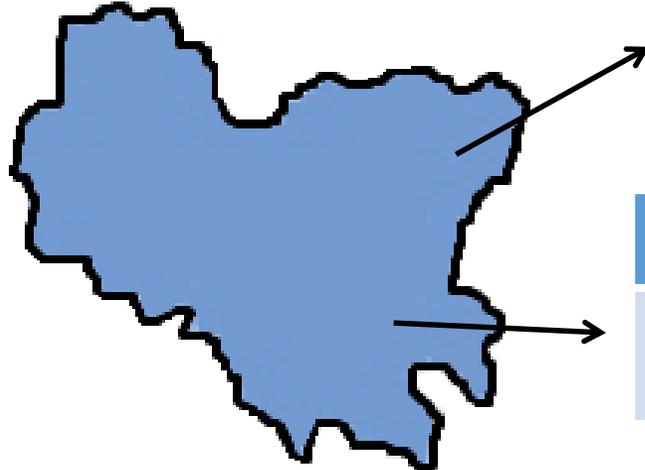


	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	305	224	-27%



— Alcohol Related  
— Drugs Related  
— Youth Related

## Darlington



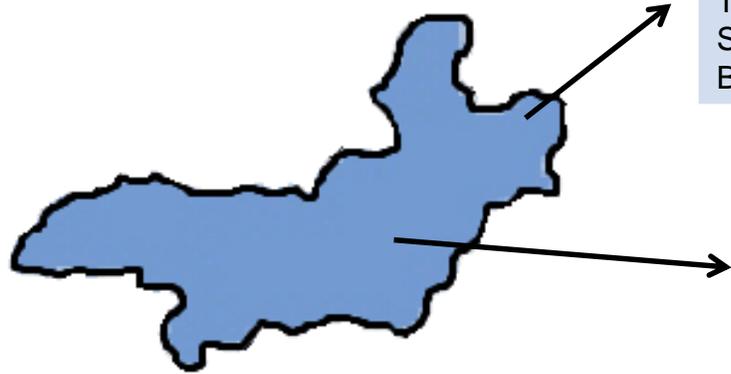
	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	4,535	4,282	-6%



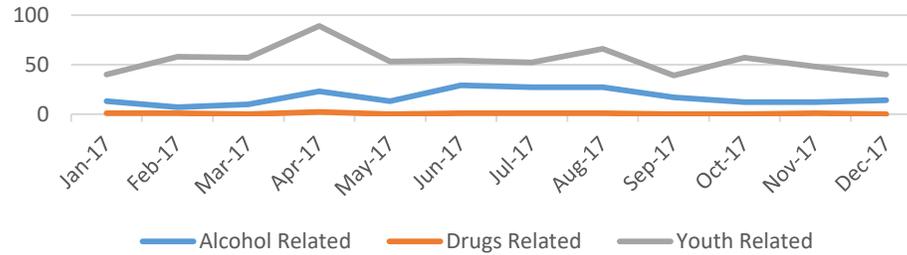
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



## Newton Aycliffe

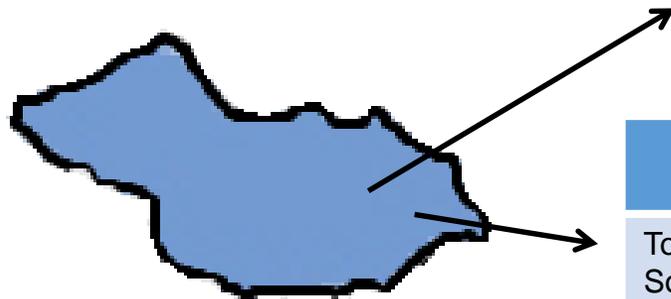


	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,821	1,576	-13%

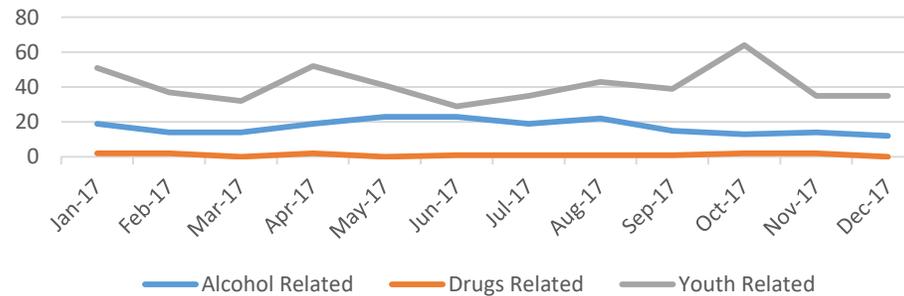


— Alcohol Related  
— Drugs Related  
— Youth Related

## Spennymoor



	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,699	1,134	-33%



— Alcohol Related  
— Drugs Related  
— Youth Related



# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour

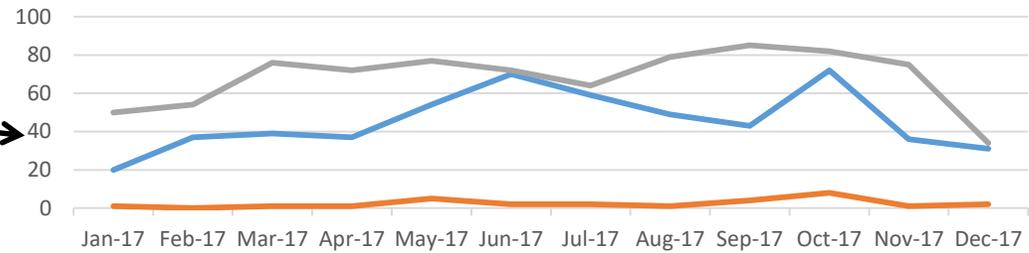


## Durham

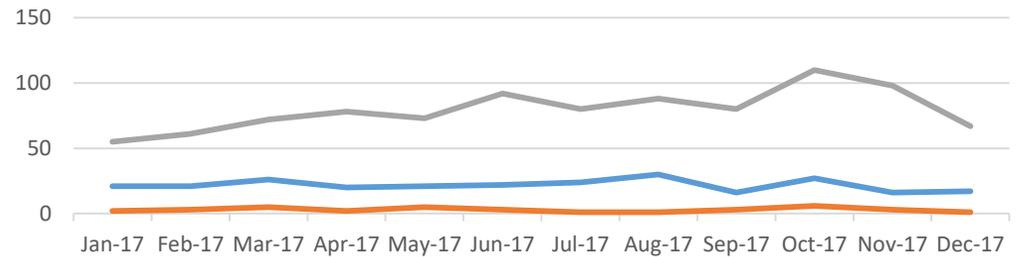
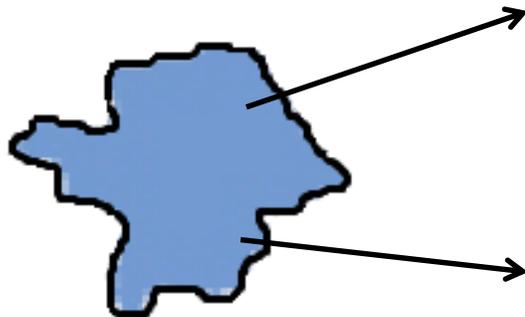


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,559	2,397	-6%



## Peterlee



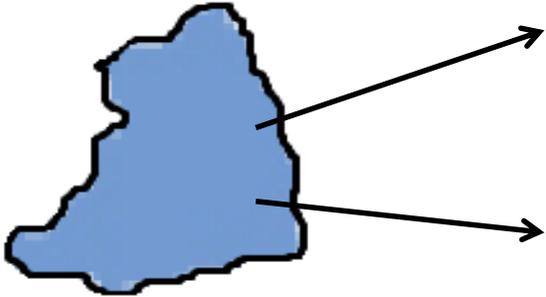
	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	2,575	2,384	-7%



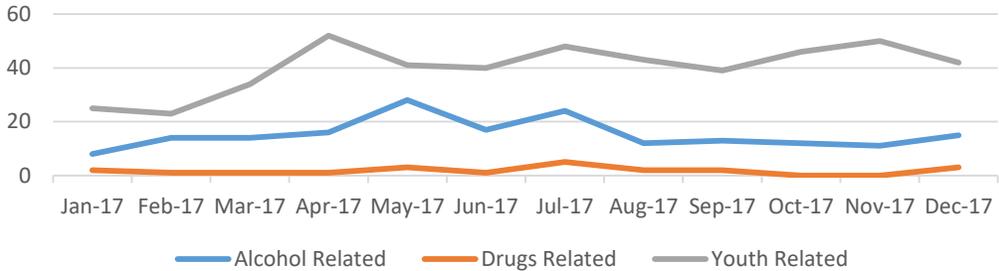
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



## Seaham

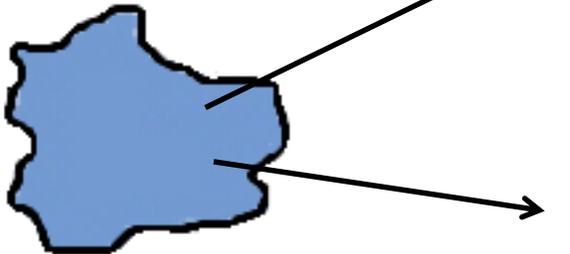


	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,584	1,266	-20%

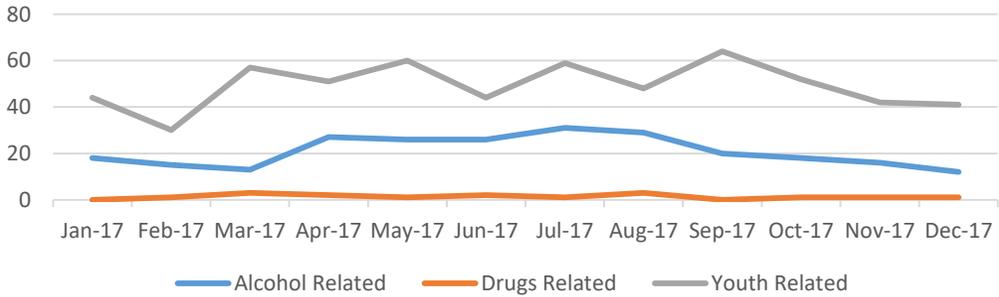


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

## Chester le Street



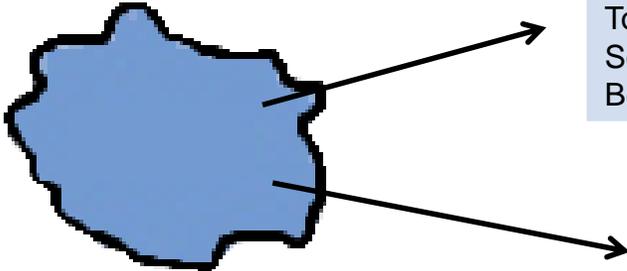
	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,762	1,396	-21%



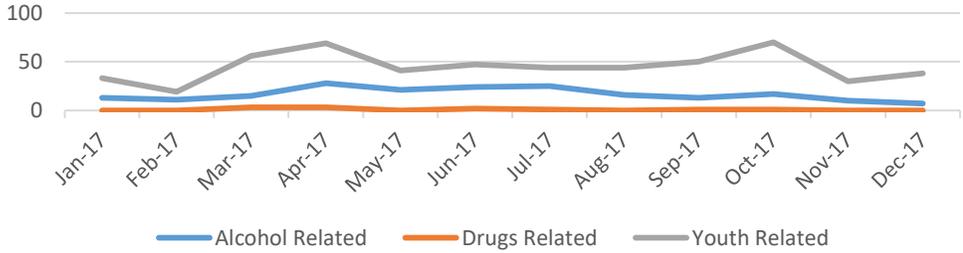
# Objective: Tackle anti-social behaviour



## Stanley

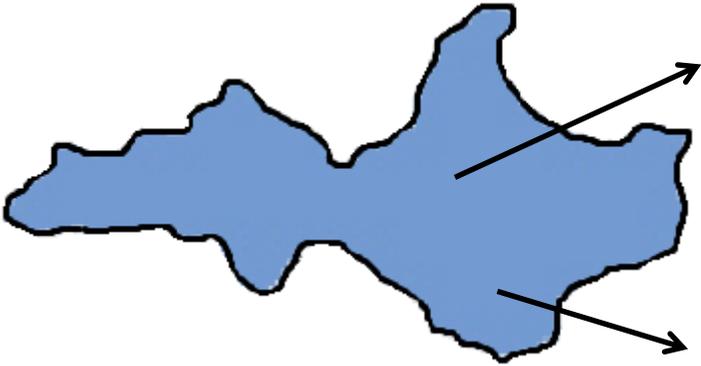


	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,353	1,215	-10%

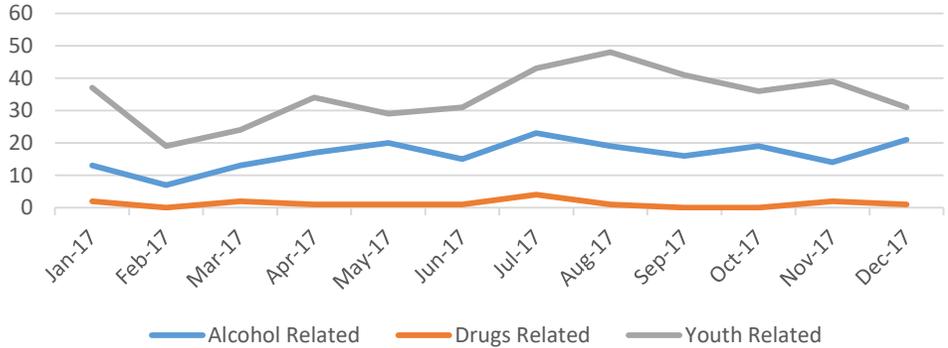


- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related

## Consett



	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Total Anti-Social Behaviour	1,434	1,155	-19%



- Alcohol Related
- Drugs Related
- Youth Related



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



	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Domestic Abuse	15,069	17,222	<b>+14.3%</b>

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

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

Although it is disappointing to see an increase in the numbers, it is important that we continue to encourage victims to come forward and have the confidence to report their experience. Equally, working to reduce the number of repeat victims, whether of the same perpetrator or different, is extremely important and requires strong partnership working across a range of agencies. We are working with partners to implement a Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse using funding we have successfully bid for from the Police Reform and Transformation Fund

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Sexual Offences	1,255	1,992	<b>+62.6%</b>

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



## Objective: Tackle cybercrime



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

Many crimes now have a cyber-dimension and the Force are regarding cyber as an enabler of crimes rather than a crime-type of itself. However, there continues to be a lack of understanding and public awareness. This means offences are under-reported or often are not recorded as having the 'cyber qualifier' when a crime is recorded.

The Constabulary continue to build on the work of the 'Digital Investigation and Intelligence Unit' to raise awareness, offer advice and support to those who are particularly vulnerable to fraud and cyber crime, reduce repeat victimisation, prevent fraud and cyber crime happening and prosecuting those who commit the offence. This includes:

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



## Objective: Safeguard vulnerable people



The Constabulary has been tasked with reducing the use of Section 136 of the Mental Health Act. This means reducing the number of people who are detained in police custody as a 'place of safety' during a mental health crisis. On 11<sup>th</sup> December 2017, the changes to the Mental Health Act came into force which mean that it is now prohibited to detain under 18s in police custody, and over 18s only in exceptional circumstances. Current numbers are as follows:

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	Difference
Under 18s	0	1	+1
Over 18s	20	3	-17

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

34% of mental health-related calls since September were supported by the street triage team – mental health nurses co-located with the Constabulary. Feedback so far is excellent

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Mental Health Related Incidents	9,924	16,212	+63%
Suicides	42	57	+36%



# Objective: Reduce re-offending

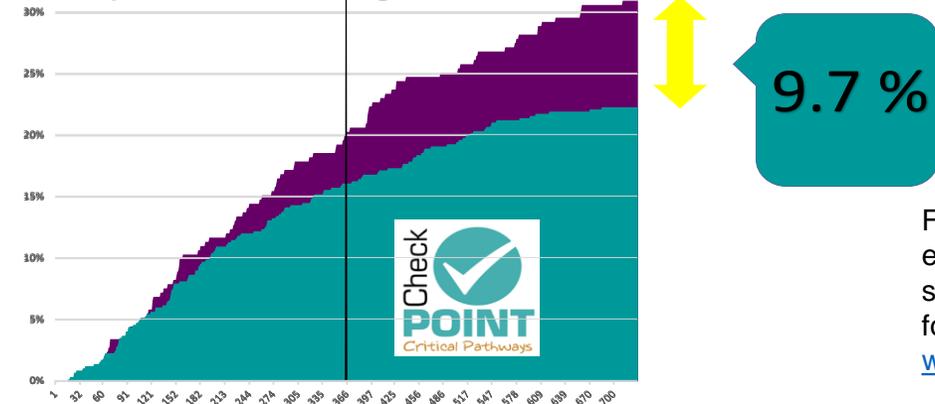
Reducing reoffending is key to cutting crime and reducing the number of victims. People who have offended often do so because they are facing challenges in their lives, for instance relating to substance misuse, accommodation, finances or mental health. Whilst this does not excuse offending, they need help to break their cycle of offending and make a positive contribution to society instead. This requires a partnership approach and there are a number of initiatives and projects taking place across County Durham and Darlington that involve organisations working together to help reduce reoffending - including local authorities, probation services and prisons. The rate of reoffending has remained stubbornly at the same level for the last ten years, which is why we are now looking to new focussed approaches to tackling it.

**Integrated Offender Management** brings together agencies to manage the most persistent offenders.

In addition, **'Checkpoint'** was introduced in April 2015 and is a multi-agency initiative that takes a problem solving approach to exploring why someone has offended and what can be done to stop them by tackling that root cause. Offenders who are eligible and agree to comply are placed on a four month contract tailored to suit their individual case, for example a drug or alcohol intervention, voluntary work and wearing a GPS tag. Should they successfully complete the contract then they will not have to progress through the criminal justice system, but if they fail to complete the contract, including reoffending of any kind, they will be prosecuted.

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

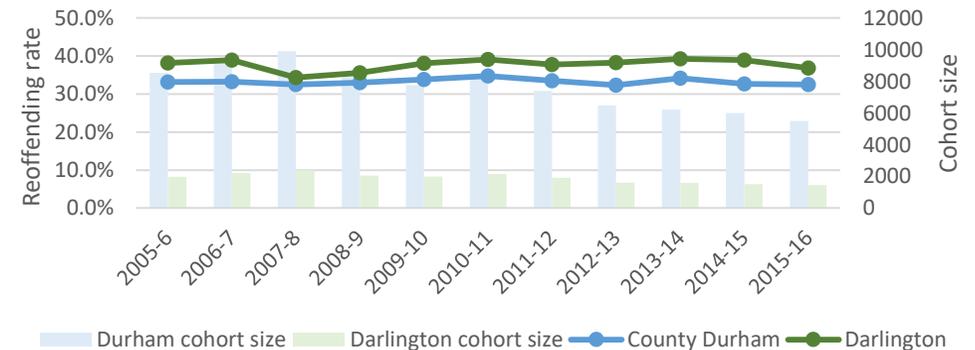
## Checkpoint Re-offending Rate



Further information and examples of some success stories can be found here:

[www.durham.police.uk](http://www.durham.police.uk)

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



## Objective: Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs



	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Alcohol related incidents (% of all incidents)	13%	14%	+1%

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

	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
Drug offences	1,055	1,110	+ 5%

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

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





## Objective: Reduce the impact of hate crime

Quarter 3 2016/17	Quarter 3 2017/18	% Difference
<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	
96	111	<b>+16%</b>
<b>Crimes</b>	<b>Crimes</b>	
93	107	<b>+15%</b>

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

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

Giving victims of hate crime the confidence to report what has happened to them is vitally important, not just to ensure that they get justice and the support they deserve, but also to develop a better understanding of where the problems are, their scale and their severity. The Constabulary Community Cohesion Officers spend a great deal of time engaging with communities to build confidence and better understand and respond to their concerns.

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

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

A Hate Crime Conference is being planned for Spring 2018, at which a new multi-agency Hate Crime Action Plan will be developed.



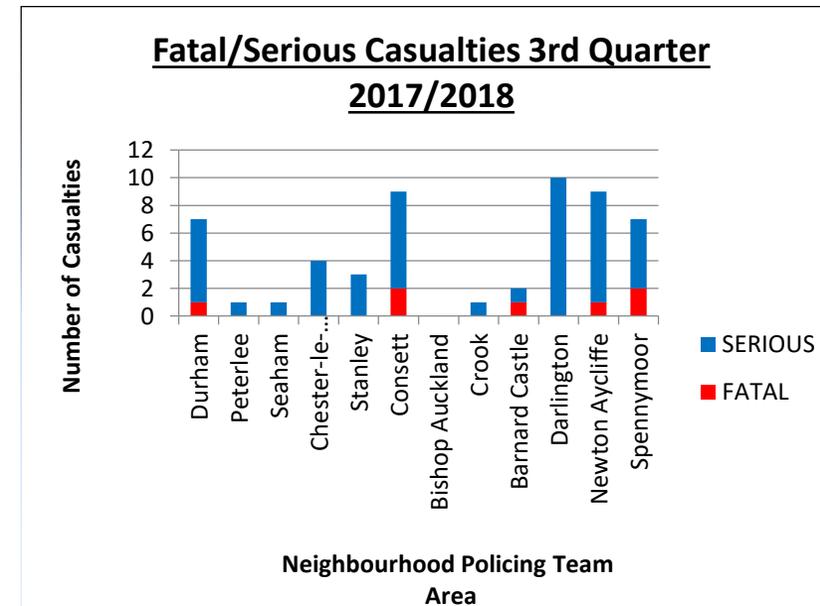
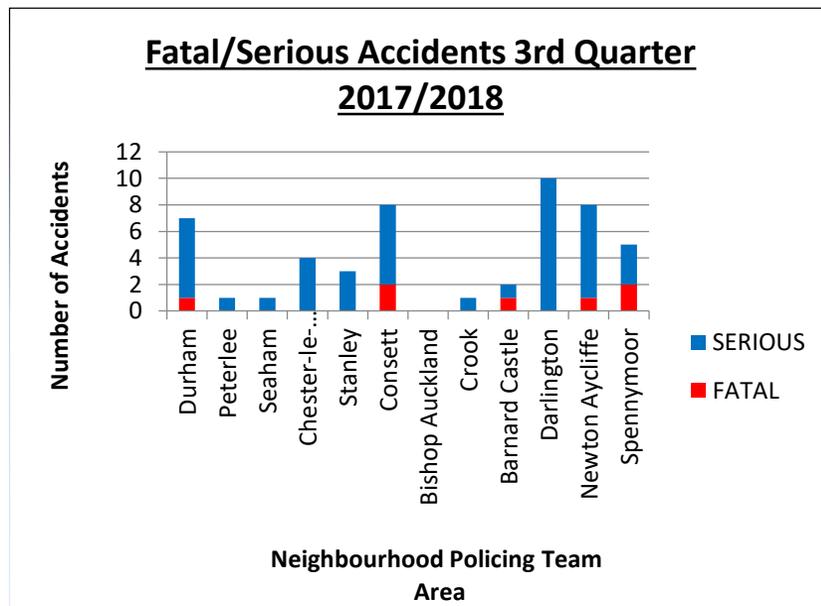


## Objective: Improve road safety

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

During the period October to December the Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit (CDSOU) responded to a total of 43 serious road traffic incidents in the County Durham and Darlington area compared to 63 in the second quarter of 2017/18. These involved seven fatalities and 43 serious injuries.

The CDSOU continues to work in partnership to put in place various interventions through the use of education, engineering and enforcement. Activity is particularly focused on the main causes of accidents recognised nationally as well as locally - speed, seat belts, mobile phones and alcohol. In an attempt to raise awareness and prevent escalation of these, schemes such as driver improvement and speed awareness courses along with young driver programmes are undertaken regularly. During this quarter, a total of 164 Community Speed Watch activities were undertaken.



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



## Victim Satisfaction

The Constabulary carries out regular victim satisfaction surveys to understand how satisfied victims are with the service they have received. Satisfaction with follow-up and actions taken has dropped considerably and work is being undertaken to identify and address the reasons for this.

Victim Satisfaction	2016/17					2017/18					% Diff
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year end average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year end average	
Whole Experience	90%	87%	84%	88%	<b>87.25%</b>	85%	83%	79%		<b>83%</b>	<b>-4.25%</b>
Ease of Contact	97%	97%	98%	97%	<b>97.25%</b>	96 %	94 %	93%		<b>95%</b>	<b>-2.25%</b>
Arrival Time	91%	85%	85%	86%	<b>86.75%</b>	85%	83%	85%		<b>85%</b>	<b>-1.75%</b>
Actions Taken	87%	84%	84%	83%	<b>84.5%</b>	83%	77%	76%		<b>80%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>
Follow Up	84%	76%	80%	78%	<b>79.5%</b>	71%	71%	69%		<b>72%</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>
Treatment	96	93	96	95	<b>95%</b>	95%	92%	90%		<b>93%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

## Support for Victims

- The Victim Care and Advice Service (VCAS) was jointly commissioned by myself and the Police and Crime Commissioner in Cleveland to provide advice and support to victims of crime;
- In the second quarter of 2017/18, VCAS contacted 1,251 victims;
- While there has been an overall increase in recorded crime, this has not resulted in an increase in demand for VCAS support;
- Action Fraud is the national body that receives reports from victims of fraudulent activities and although referrals to VCAS remain constant, the take up rate for support continues to be very low. VCAS consider the most likely cause of this to be the length of time between the victim reporting the crime and the date that the information is sent to VCAS. It is expected that this will improve when new IT systems are put in place by Action Fraud and VCAS receive referrals much earlier.
- The OPCVC is currently carrying out a piece of work to consider the whole victim experience, not just with the police but the rest of the criminal justice system as well, and to identify how it can be improved



## 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 settlements with less than 10,000 population.

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

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

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

	Quarter 1 April-June 2017			Quarter2 July – Sept 2017			Quarter 3 Oct – Dec 2017			Quarter 4 Jan – March 2018			Avg
All Immediate Responses	85%	84%	82%	82%	80%	81%	80%	80%	82%				<b>82%</b>
Urban Immediate Responses	84%	83%	82%	79%	79%	77%	78%	78%	80%				<b>80%</b>
Rural Immediate Responses	85%	85%	82%	85%	81%	84%	82%	83%	85%				<b>84%</b>



## Aim: Inspire confidence in the police and criminal justice system



Maintaining public confidence is important to ensure people feel safe, able to report offences, share intelligence and help support investigations. The Crime Survey for England and Wales measures public confidence in their local Police Force. Results are produced quarterly (although there is always a delay of one quarter in publication of the results). I am pleased to report that the most recent survey results place Durham Constabulary **first** in the country for being relied on when needed, treating people with respect and understanding local concerns. Durham is currently **third** in the country for overall confidence in the police and **fourth** for dealing with local concerns.

### Public Confidence - Crime Survey England and Wales\* (CSEW)

	12 months to end June 2016	12 months to end June 2017	% Difference
% of people who think the police do a good job (Nationally)	62.4 %	62.7%	+0.3%
% of people who think the police do a good job (Durham)	64.7 %	71.2%	+6.5%
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Nationally)	78.1 %	79%	+0.9%
'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police' (Durham)	81.7 %	84.6%	+2.9%





## Tackle Crime and keep Communities Safe

Crime Type	12 months to end December 2016	12 months to end December 2017	% Difference
All Crime	43,304	60,758	+40%
Victim based crime	38,930	52,412	+35%
Violence Against the Person	13,239	20,933	+58%
Burglary	4,330	5,020	+16%
Vehicle Crime	2,791	3,492	+25%
Shoplifting	3,886	4,265	+10%
Criminal Damage	7,691	9,475	+23%
Arson	433	693	+60%

- Much of the increase in recorded crime is a direct result of:
  - Force compliance with new rules relating to the recording of crime, particularly the increase in violence against the person, which includes many incidents of harassment
  - Increased public confidence to report and increases in reporting of historic crime
  - Real increases in certain crimes e.g. theft and robbery type offences
- Although there has been an increase in **'all crime'** and **'violence against the person'** compared with last year, it is important to emphasise that, by using the Cambridge Crime harm Index, we have established that harm to our communities has not increased.



## Conclusions



- Recorded victim-based crime continues to increase, partly as a result of implementing changes in recording practices for violent offences and harassment. However, there is evidence that the numbers of reported crimes such as vehicle crime, arson, burglary, criminal damage are increasing. These changes have affected crime statistics across the country not just in Durham and Darlington.
- In February 2018 HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) rated Durham as 'Good' for crime data recording – the highest rating given to any Force in the country. HMICFRS have also rated Durham Constabulary as 'outstanding for effectiveness'
- Even though recorded crime such as shoplifting, criminal damage and vehicle crime (theft of and from a vehicle) has increased, by using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index we are able to establish that overall, harm caused to our communities has not increased.
- The experience of victims with the police is a key priority for me. Current victim satisfaction figures remain slightly below those achieved in 2015/16 and is being closely monitored throughout 2017/18 to understand the reasons for this and to ensure improvements are achieved.
- Persistent anti-social behaviour can seriously affect the quality of a victim's life. Equally, some of these incidents can develop into crimes. Despite increases in some types of crime, anti-social behaviour across the whole of the force area continues to reduce. The exception to this is environmental anti-social behaviour and work is on-going to identify and address the underlying causes for this.
- In this quarter my accountability programme with the police has focussed on cybercrime, hate crime, victim satisfaction, response times, and community engagement





## 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.

**HMICFRS**

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

**Local Survey**

Local survey conducted by Durham Constabulary.

**Victim Based Crime**

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

