

PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report*Data as at end October 2013***Reduce Domestic Abuse**

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of incidents of domestic abuse
- Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse
- Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse (under development)
- Domestic abuse solved rate

Context:

Work to reduce domestic abuse remains a top priority for the PCC and his Office, and for the Chief Constable. The PCC and Chief Constable led a Domestic Abuse Summit in July 2013, bringing partners together to review the issues involved and agree an approach to solving these. The Commissioner now chairs the Domestic Abuse Strategy Board and is leading on an ambitious programme of work across police, social care, health and the voluntary sector to tackle domestic abuse at the highest level. Real progress is now being made.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- Three new Joint Domestic Abuse Triage Teams are in place with involvement from Essex Police and social care, and expanded teams with wider partner representation will be in place by the end of December as part of phased progression to a multi-agency hub type model. There is now a clear strategic vision and ambition for the partnership response across police and councils, including the voluntary sector.
- The Domestic Abuse Strategy Board has agreed an implementation plan and related set of business cases. This will ensure that partners are working to a shared set of objectives and that funding is secured to deliver on what is an ambitious programme of work. The plan includes the further development of the Joint Domestic Abuse Triage teams including the involvement of health and housing, the piloting of a range of domestic abuse professionals and interventions in health settings, work in relation to early intervention and prevention and the development of effective perpetrator programmes offered at earlier stages in the process.
- £581,831 of funding has been made available so far in 2013/14 by the PCC to support the reduction of domestic abuse and to provide support to those who experience it.
- A joint Domestic Abuse Commissioning Group is being established, bringing together partners from the Office for the PCC, ECC, Southend, Thurrock, Probation and Health to jointly commission support services to victims of domestic abuse. This will include the development and expansion of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) programme.
- The Chief Constable has led on a substantial review of operational processes and procedures around domestic abuse to make them more effective, ensuring that resources are more effectively deployed against risk.

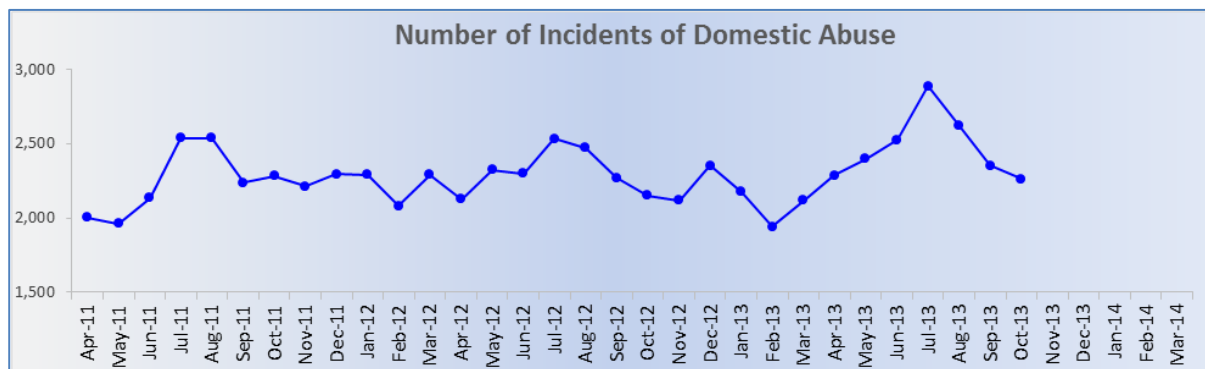
- A number of significant domestic abuse health developments have taken place over the past quarter. Safer Places have secured national lottery funding to place specialist domestic abuse professionals in Maternity and Accident and Emergency services at Princes Alexandra Hospital; an independent report has been commissioned on the benefits of health partner engagement in the shared triage of domestic abuse incidents and disclosures; domestic abuse training for Health Visitors is now being taken forward.

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £581.8k for the following:

- *£260.5k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Supporting Victims' section.)*
- *£92.4k for the Community Budget pilot in Basildon & Braintree, where increased support will be placed around victims of domestic abuse.*
- *£88k for the Sexual Assault Referral Clinic (SARC)*
- *£50k to the DAISY project to provide awareness training, support and advice to medical staff and midwives.*
- *£27.62k to Basildon's Women's Aid to increase the level of qualified domestic abuse support in the multi-agency domestic abuse Hub*
- *£26.48k to Colchester and Tendring Women's Refuge to place an IDVA trained domestic violence support worker in the multi-agency domestic abuse Hub (MASH).*
- *£33.5k to Braintree, Castle Point, Colchester, Epping, Rochford, Southend and Uttlesford CSPs for domestic abuse awareness and training projects, including £3.3k for the 'Cut it Out' campaign in Braintree.*

Reduce Domestic Abuse: Performance data

Number of incidents of domestic abuse



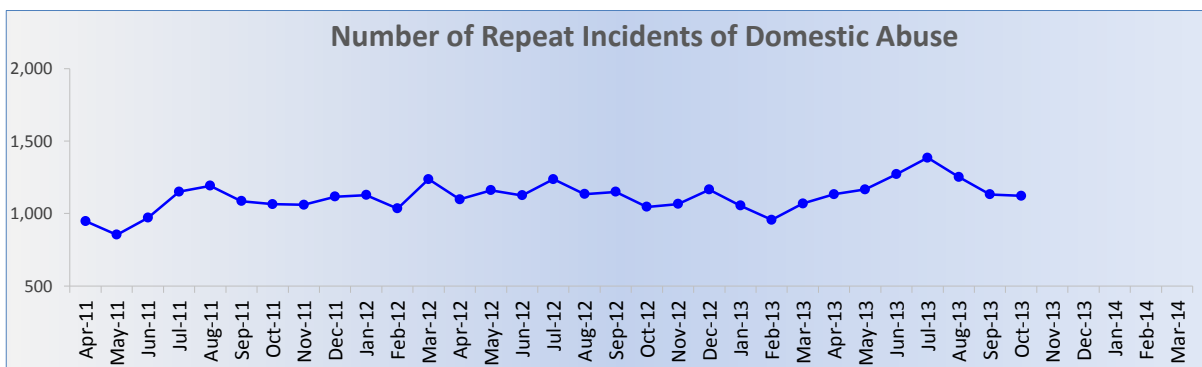
Source: Essex Police

It is accepted that the number of incidents reported to Essex Police is likely to rise as people are encouraged to report domestic abuse. This indicator is therefore included to provide context.

The number of incidents reported during 2011/12 and 2012/13 were similar, with 26,876 and 26,942 respectively. The 2012/13 figure equates to around 15.6 reported incidents per 1,000 head of population in Essex¹.

The number for the period April to October 2013 is 17,337, representing an increase of 7.0% (1,128 incidents) from the comparable period in 2012. A change in recording definition from April 2013² is likely to have contributed to increased numbers and there is also a seasonal trend for higher numbers of reported incidents in the summer months.

Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse

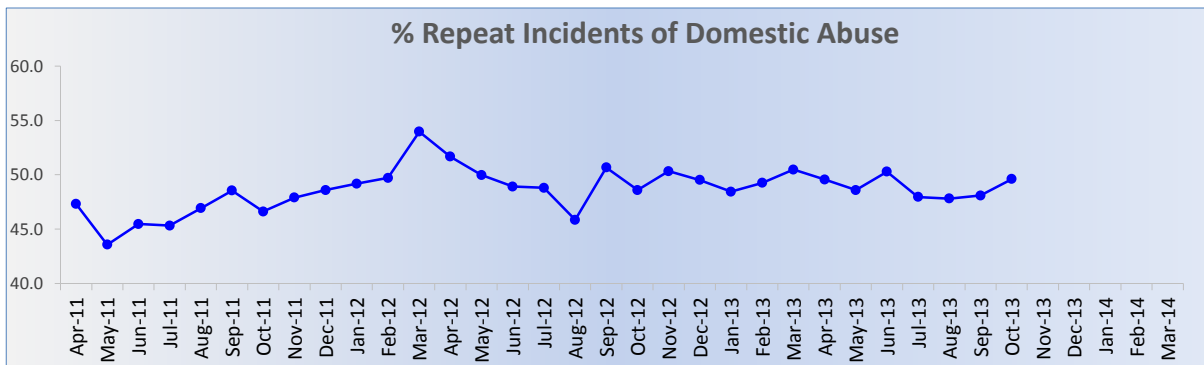


Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat incidents reported during 2011/12 were 12,841 compared with 13,277 during 2012/13, an increase of 3.3% (436 incidents). The number for April to October 2013 is 8,461, against 7,951 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 6.4% (510 incidents).

¹ ONS Mid Year Population Estimates 2010 – 1,737,994 for Essex, Southend and Thurrock

² National ACPO definition (Home Office Circular 003/2013) of domestic abuse was adopted by Essex Police in April 2013. This changes the age at which a person is recorded as being a victim of domestic abuse (from 15 to 16) and widens the relationships that are seen as domestic. For example, incidents between siblings are now included.



Source: Essex Police

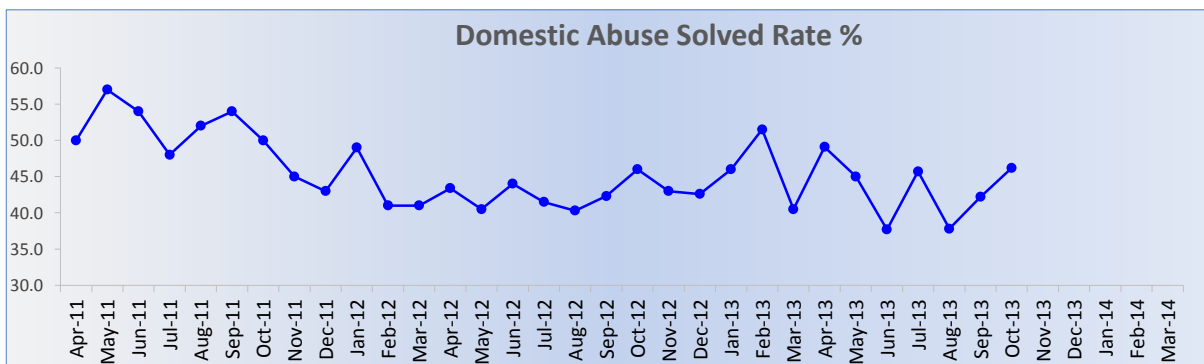
The percentage of repeat domestic abuse incidents each month has remained relatively stable, indicating that the number of reported repeat incidents has increased in proportion to the rise in the overall number of incidents reported.

Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse

Essex police are working with key stakeholders to finalise appropriate measure(s) to reflect the work being done to prevent offenders repeatedly committing domestic abuse.

Domestic abuse solved rate

The following information relates to domestic abuse incidents that have been classified as a crime. Whilst the headline indicator covers the solved rate³, contextual information is also provided on solved rates for different levels of risk, and the level and type of offences attributed to domestic abuse.



Source: Essex Police

The underlying trend appears to be downward. The solved rate for April to October 2013 however was 43.5%, against 42.4% for the same period the previous year - an increase of 1.1% points.

The following table provides more insight into the number and nature of offences, and solved rates relating to high and medium level risk:

³ The total number of domestic abuse offences which have had an outcome in a given period, divided by the total number of Domestic Abuse offences multiplied by 100.

	April-Oct 2012	April-Oct 2013	Change
Total domestic abuse offences	5,240	5,550	+5.9%
Solved rate overall	42.4%	43.5%	+1.1% points
High risk domestic abuse offences	913	1,134	+24.2%
High risk solved rate	53.1%	56.9%	+3.8% points
Medium risk domestic abuse offences	2,818	3,066	+8.8%
Medium risk solved rate	41.4%	41.5%	+0.1% points

The table below⁴ provides an indication of how domestic abuse features across crime types other than 'violence against the person'. The level of risk may be lower in some cases, but it is interesting to see how domestic abuse issues feature in a range of policing situations.

DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL CRIME

Data relates to period from 01/04/2013 to 31/10/2013

CRIME TYPE	TOTAL OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A % OF ALL CRIME	DOMESTIC OFFENCES %
Violence against the person	11133	4185	7.2%	75.5%
Public Order	2217	324	0.6%	5.8%
Possession of weapons	522	7	0.0%	0.1%
Sexual Crime	1095	187	0.3%	3.4%
Robbery	646	8	0.0%	0.1%
Theft	16619	156	0.3%	2.8%
Vehicle offences	7284	35	0.1%	0.6%
Burglary	7704	39	0.1%	0.7%
Arson and criminal damage	8169	524	0.9%	9.4%
Drug offences	2348	1	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	691	79	0.1%	1.4%
GRAND TOTAL	58428	5545	9.5%	100%

⁴ 'Domestic offences' is any crime with a 'domestic abuse' tag in Police records.

Data is available for 2011/12 and 2012/13, but changes in definition from April 2014 make comparisons difficult.

Support Victims of Crime

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of repeat victims of crime
- Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime with:
 - Making contact with the police
 - Action taken by the police
 - Being kept informed of progress
 - Treatment of staff
 - Overall service

Context:

From October 2014, funding for the majority of victims services is being devolved from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to PCCs. This presents a significant opportunity to better understand and respond to the needs of victims in Essex, through the commissioning of targeted services that meet local need. We are working with partners, including the voluntary sector, in the development of a commissioning framework and with colleagues in the Eastern Region to explore opportunities for the joint commissioning of some of the victim referral and assessment processes.

MOJ funding to PCCs will now also include funding for restorative justice services. Restorative Justice enables offenders to repair some of the harm caused to victims and to make an apology. It also gives the victim an opportunity to explain to the offender about the impact of the crime on them and their families. Delivered effectively, and with the victim at the centre, restorative justice can deliver positive outcomes for victims in terms of satisfaction, and offenders in terms of reducing reoffending.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- Victim services forum meetings have been held by the OPCC, bringing together representatives from a range of victims groups, to inform the PCC's work programme.
- At least £487,785 of funding has been made available by the PCC to support victims of crime, and in particular support for those experiencing domestic abuse (*see also schemes funded under reducing domestic abuse which often focus on the victims*)
- Work is underway to develop a profile of victims across Essex, alongside mapping their needs. This will include seeking the views of victims and victims' organisation and will inform our commissioning specification.
- Work is also underway to map the range of services delivered to victims by Essex Police and wider partners, including the voluntary sector prior to commissioning. This will now include restorative justice services and projects.
- 'Victims' was a key topic for discussion at the recent PCC/Safer Essex Community Safety Conference. A number of key insights and ideas were collated for action.
- There are on-going changes in Essex Police operations to improve the support provided to victims of crime and witnesses. Response times and call handling have also improved.

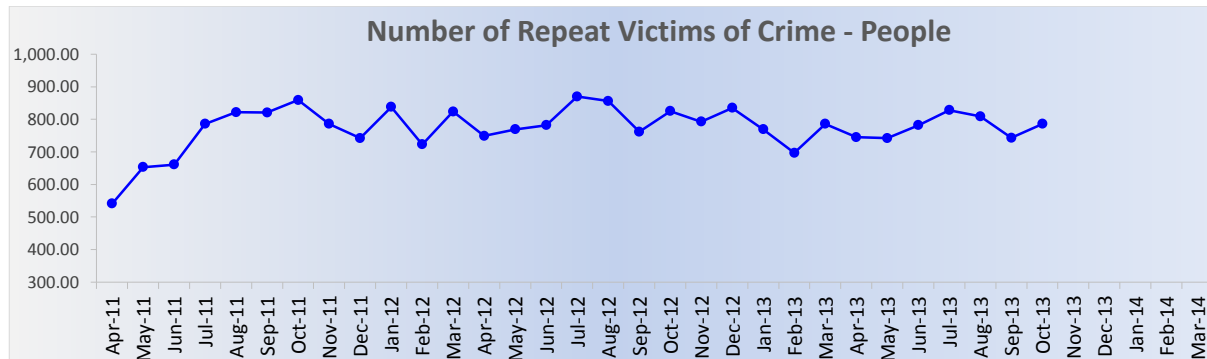
To date in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £460.8k for the following:

- *£260.5k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Domestic Abuse' section.)*
- *£175k to the Essex/Southend/Thurrock Safeguarding Children's Board and Vulnerable Adults Protection Committee*
- *£27k to Essex Probation for research on victims' perspectives as part of the Community Budget work*
- *£18.685 to Southend Association of Voluntary Services for the pilot Safe as Houses scheme for older vulnerable people*
- *£6.6k to Epping CSP for projects to support victims of crime*

Support Victims of Crime: Performance data

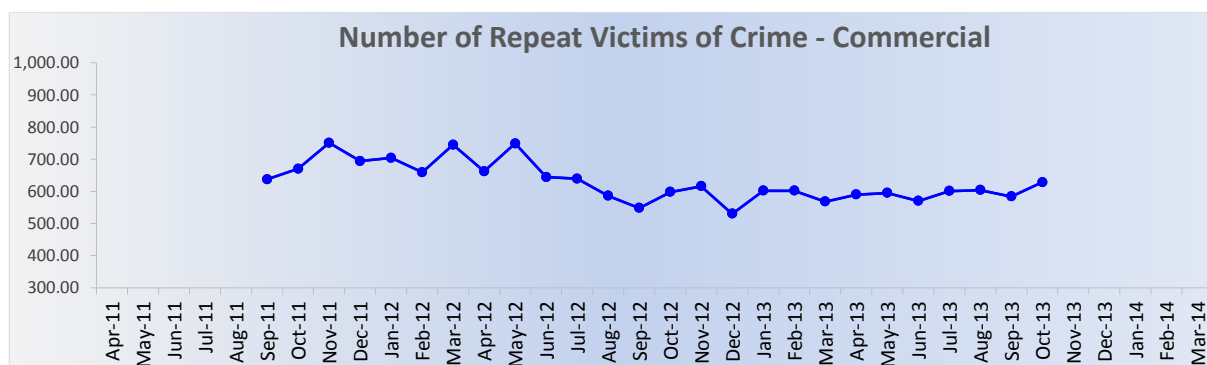
Number of repeat victims of crime

The graphs below show repeat victims of personal and commercial crime.



Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat victims (individuals) during 2012/13 was 9,493, compared with 9,056 during 2011/12, an increase of 4.8% although the levels in April-June 2011 were particularly low. The figure for April-October 2013 is 5,155, a 3.1% decrease from the comparable period in 2012 (5,321).



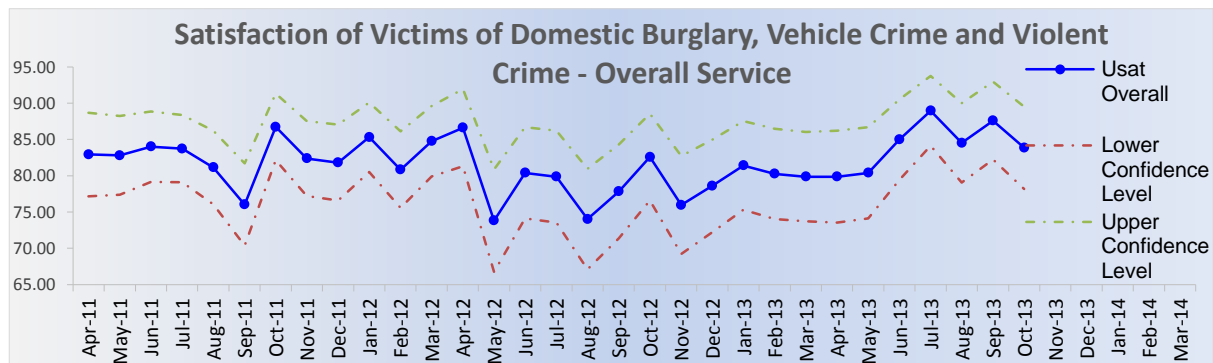
Source: Essex Police

The numbers of repeat victims of commercial crime are decreasing, with 4,064 in the period September- March 2013⁵ compared with 4,860 for the same period in 2011/12 – a decrease of 16.3%. Figures for April – October 2013 (2,141) are down by 21.1% on the same period in 2012 (2,714).

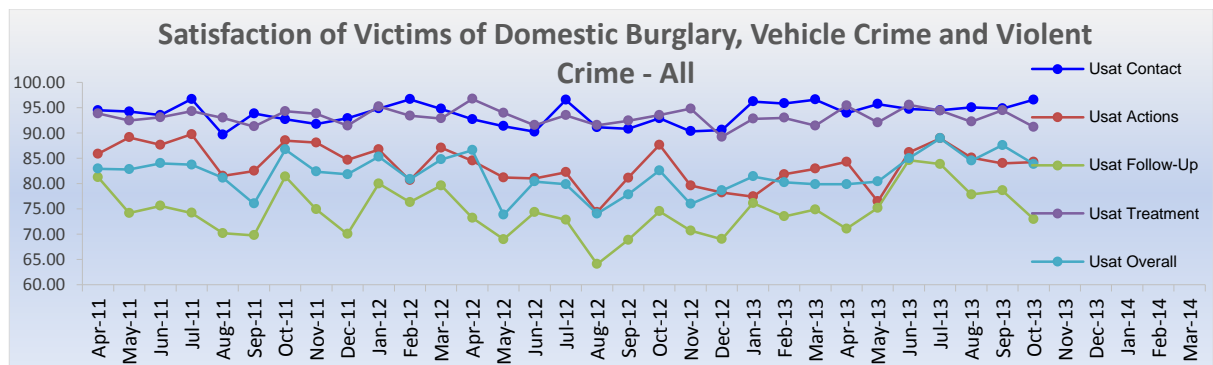
⁵ Data for April – August 2011 is unavailable

Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime⁶

The following graphs and table show satisfaction with the way in which Essex police support victims of crime, overall and for each stage of the engagement process.



Source: Essex Police



Source: Essex Police

The steady improvement indicated from the table below is considered to be due to changing operational practice within Essex Police, including providing a central co-ordination and resolution point for victims and witnesses through the Victim Care Team.

User Satisfaction	April – October 2012	April - October 2013
Making contact with the police (confidence interval) ⁷	92.3% (+/-1.9pp)	95.1% (+/-1.5pp)
Action taken by the police (confidence interval)	81.8% (+/-2.3pp)	84.3% (+/-2.2pp)
Being kept informed of progress (confidence interval)	71.0% (+/-2.7pp)	77.8% (+/-2.5pp)
Their treatment by staff (confidence interval)	93.3% (+/-1.5pp)	93.6% (+/-1.4pp)
The overall service provided (confidence interval)	79.4% (+/-2.4pp)	84.3% (+/-2.1pp)

Anecdotal feedback from the PCC's public engagement events confirms the relatively low satisfaction levels in relation to being kept informed of progress.

⁶ Data obtained by telephone survey by a third party market research company. Views are taken from a sample of 'victims' aged 16 and over between six and twelve weeks after incidents relating to domestic burglary, vehicle crime, violent crime and racist incidents. Racist incidents are excluded by Home Office in their calculation so are also excluded by Essex Police in local calculation of this indicator (but used elsewhere).

⁷ Confidence intervals get smaller the larger the dataset

Reduce Youth Offending and All Types of Re-offending

The **headline indicators** are:

- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- Percentage of offenders aged under 18 who go on to reoffend
- Percentage of adult offenders who go on to reoffend
- Re-offending rates for those under Youth Offending Service (YOS) supervision
- Re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision

Context:

The OPCC and Essex Police are major contributors to the Reducing Re-Offending Board and are maintaining a focus strong on this agenda through initiatives such as IOM (Integrated Offender Management) and support to the three Youth Offending Teams.

The Government is currently introducing a significant programme of change in relation to Probation and community supervision, through their Transforming Rehabilitation programme. The changes will commence from 2014 and will mean that a range of different providers will deliver community interventions to offenders on a payment by results basis. This includes delivering supervision to those who have served less than 12 months in prison and who, under current arrangements, do not get any supervision on release. A summary update on this is provided at Annex A.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The PCC is the sponsor on the Essex Partnership Board for the reducing re-offending project under the Whole Essex Community Budgets programme
- The PCC is also bringing partners together to prepare for a local event in the New Year to highlight our ambitions, requirements and expectations from service providers under the Transforming Rehabilitation competition
- The OPCC has looked in more depth at re-offending rates across the county. The most recent re-offending rates show that the percentage rate of reduction in Essex is better than the national rate. Whilst adult re-offending, in percentage measurement, is relatively consistent across the county, youth re-offending shows some real variations, in particular when looking at the performance of the two unitary authority areas, Thurrock and Southend, when measured against the whole of Essex. Work has been completed to better understand and respond to these variations, in particular focusing on the relationship between the re-offending rate and the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. Southend run the triage system which has led to less young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. However, this does leave a smaller number of consistent offenders which has skewed the overall re-offending rate for that cadre.
- In all £728,705 of funding has so far been made available by the PCC to help reduce reoffending and stop it happening in the first place, including contributory funding to the Youth Offending Services, and support for Community Budget work and diversionary activities.
- The Commissioner has funded a number of youth related initiatives. For example, Essex Fire and Rescue service have been commissioned to provide interventions in partnership

with the YOS. The first formal intervention took place in November. Results and outcomes will be very closely monitored to determine the success or otherwise of such funding.

- Funding has been agreed for a dedicated analyst to support the work of the IOM
- 'Youth offending' was a key topic for discussion at the recent PCC/Safer Essex Community Safety Conference. A number of key insights and ideas were collated for action.

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £728.7k for the following:

- £443.8k to the Youth Offending Services in Essex, Southend and Thurrock.
- £110k to Community Budgets to support the reducing reoffending work.
- £45.2k to Positive Futures youth engagement in Basildon and Southend
- £33.42k to Chelsea FC Foundation
- £16k to Essex Fire and Rescue to review the potential of the Firebreak scheme
- £12.6k to Basildon Borough Council for a one year pilot project involving performing art engaging with young people who are in danger of offending or committing ASB
- £10.9k to Essex Youthbuild to provide a short maintenance course to young offenders or those at risk of offending
- £10k to Wakering Young People's Community project to run activities for young people in the school holidays
- £8.55k to Essex Boys and Girls Club to deliver two diversionary boxing projects in Maldon and Uttlesford
- £6k to Witham Boys Brigade to pilot a sports engagement programme for young people
- £5.4k to ATF to provide football training sessions for ex-offenders and young offenders who have been through IOM
- £5k to the Only Cowards Carry training programme on weapons awareness
- £4k to Family Solutions West Essex to run a pilot family Boot Camp day at Lambourne End where anti-social behaviour is an issue
- £2.3k to Friends of Abandoned Dogs to provide volunteering opportunities to ex-offenders not ready for mainstream volunteering.
- £15.5k to Basildon, Southend and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives in support of reducing offending and reoffending

Reduce Youth Offending and all types of Re-offending: Performance data

First time entrants to the youth justice system⁸

Data for youth re-offending has been presented by upper tier authority, as Youth Offending services are delivered (and supported by the Commissioner) at these levels.

	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England & Wales
	(PNC rate per 100,000 0-17 population)			
Jan-Dec 2009	1,631	667	2,012	1,257
Jan-Dec 2010	1,064	477	980	928
Jan-Dec 2011	804	448	476	712
Jan-Dec 2012	570	453	491	537
% change from 2011	-29.2%	+1.2%	+3.1%	-24.5%
% change from 2009	-65.1%	-32.1%	-75.6%	-57.3%

Source: Youth Justice Management Information System (using data from Police National Computer)

There has been a dramatic reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System over past 3-4 years, which is a national trend. This is considered to be mainly due to the increased use of diversionary responses to low level crime, such as Triage and Community Resolutions.

Percentage of offenders aged under 18 who go on to reoffend

There are two different measures of youth re-offending in Essex – national figures from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), which are published two years in arrears, and data from Essex Police which is more timely with a six month time lag but does not use the official definition of proven reoffending⁹. The national data is presented below:

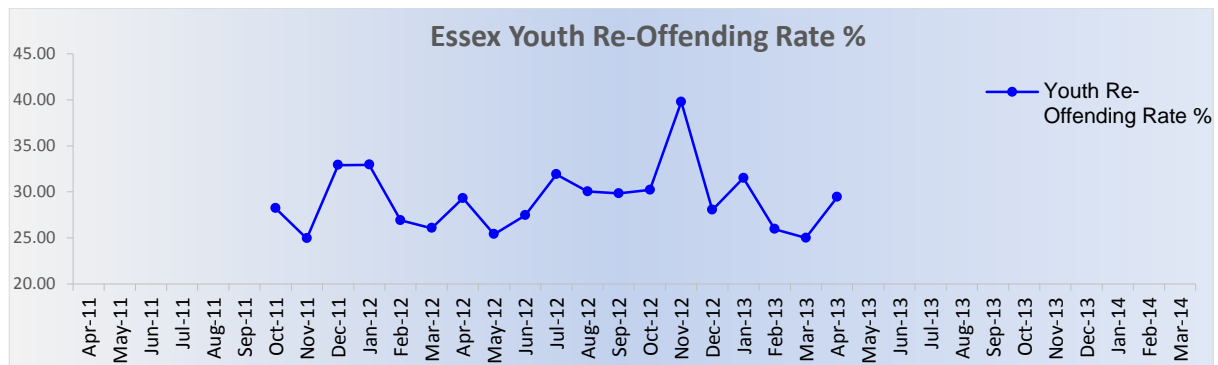
Youth Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2011	28.2%	48.2%	33.7%	35.9%
	Change from 2005	+0.2pp	+12.4pp	+5.3pp	+2.3pp
	Change from Dec 2010	+0.9pp	+7.6pp	0.0pp	+0.6pp
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2011	2.77	2.84	4.16	2.89
	Change from 2005	-3.2%	+5.1%	+63.2%	-0.8%
	Change from Dec 2010	+6.0%	+9.7%	+40.0%	+0.4%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2011	0.78	1.37	1.40	1.04
	Change from 2005	-2.5%	+41.6%	+93.4%	+6.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+9.4%	+30.3%	+40.1%	+2.1%
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2011	1.82	4.52	3.86	2.48
	Change from 2005	+61.1%	+215.5%	+234.8%	+54.5%
	Change from Dec 2010	+4.2%	-0.1%	+41.2%	+4.5%
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2011	2,019	170	187	74,684
	Change from 2005	-46.8%	-70.0%	-60.0%	-54.3%
	Change from Dec 2010	-21.9%	-11.5%	-36.4%	-19.8%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

⁸ Rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction and coming to the attention of the YOS per 100,000 population. Indicator included in Public Health Outcomes Framework.

⁹ The official definition is offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning over a 12 month period, who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period or a further six month waiting period. A proven re-offence is defined as a caution (for adults), a final warning or reprimand (for juveniles), a non-custodial conviction or a discharge from custody. The data source is the extract of the Police National Computer (PNC) held by the Ministry of Justice and statistics refreshed quarterly. Essex Police data is taken from the Police CrimeFile system, is based on one month rather than twelve months and is 6 months in arrears to allow time for matching offenders to crimes.

More recent Police data (below), using the different definition, indicates a youth reoffending rate of 29.4% for the whole of Essex (April 2013)¹⁰.



Source: Essex Police

Percentage of adult offenders who go on to reoffend

As with youth reoffending, there are the different measures for adults: the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) figures, published two years in arrears, and data from Essex Police with a six month time lag but which does not use the official definition of proven reoffending¹¹.

The national information is as follows:

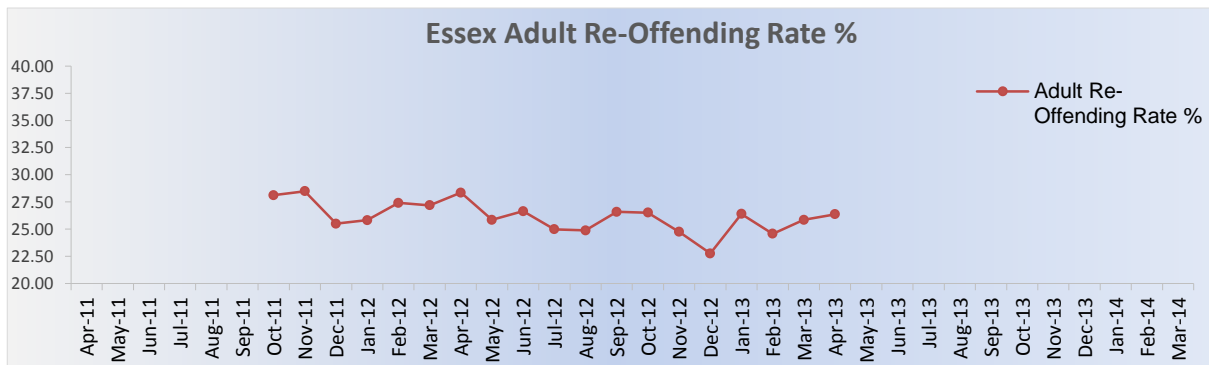
Adult Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2011	22.1%	24.0%	22.1%	25.5%
	Change from 2005	+1.4pp	-2.2pp	-1.4pp	+0.6pp
	Change from Dec 2010	-0.6pp	-0.8pp	-0.2pp	+0.3pp
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2011	2.90	2.98	2.66	2.91
	Change from 2005	-4.1%	+0.5%	-17.8%	-6.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+3.0%	+8.7%	-9.4%	+1.4%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2011	0.64	0.71	0.59	0.74
	Change from 2005	+2.2%	-8.0%	-22.6%	-3.8%
	Change from Dec 2010	+0.4%	+5.2%	-10.2%	+2.4%
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2011	9.85	13.02	9.27	12.74
	Change from 2005	+21.1%	-9.2%	-7.5%	+11.0%
	Change from Dec 2010	+6.9%	-2.8%	-6.3%	+4.5%
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2011	11,109	1,897	1,701	538,754
	Change from 2005	+9.7%	+14.8%	+26.4%	+1.3%
	Change from Dec 2010	-3.8%	+5.4%	+1.7%	-3.0%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

Essex Police data (overleaf) shows an adult re-offending rate of 26.4% (April 2013), with an apparent downward trend.

¹⁰ There is no apparent reason for the spike in the rate in November 2012

¹¹ See note 9



Source: Essex Police

Re-offending rates for those under YOS supervision

Data from Essex Youth Offending Service suggests that 32.9% of the cohort being supervised by the YOS reoffend within twelve months (tracking a January - March sample throughout the year)¹². This has remained fairly stable over time with 31.1% in 2010/11, 32.9% in 2011/12 and 32.9% in 2012/13. We are working with Southend and Thurrock YOS to obtain a similar data set.

It should be noted that, as a result of the significant reductions in young people coming in to the youth justice system, those who do enter and go on to reoffend become that much more challenging to work with. This means that the YOS are working with smaller numbers but with increasing complexity.

Re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision

The national MoJ figures provide information on offenders under Probation Trust supervision, on Community Orders and on Licence, i.e. released from prison.

The following table shows the position for Essex:

Adults under Essex Probation Trust supervision re-offending year ending December 2011	Community Order	Under Licence
% of offenders who re-offend	34.1%	34.0%
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.22	3.28
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	1.10	1.11
Number of offenders in cohort	4,031	594
% who reoffend adjusted against baseline (predicted rate)	34.8%	36.2%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

¹² The January – March cohort is tracked for a financial year, with a 3 month time lag to allow for police/court processes. Offenders under Essex YOS supervision who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period. This is based on the old NI19 definition. Information is supplemented by Essex YOS to include type of disposal, type/gravity of re-offence, age and looked after status.

Tackle consequences of alcohol and drugs abuse, and mental health issues

The **headline indicators** are:

- Engaging in effective alcohol and drugs treatment
- Leaving alcohol and drugs treatment in a planned way
- Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care
- Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes
- Number of S136 enactments

Context:

The Department of Health estimates suggest that approximately 336,700 people aged 16 and over in Essex report that they are engaging in hazardous, harmful and dependent drinking. There are an estimated 4,668 opiate and/or crack (OCU) drug users. The drug test on arrest pilot indicates that 28% of individuals arrested in Essex are under the influence of drugs at the point of arrest. This is broadly in line with the national average.

The Commissioner is a member of the Health and Well Being Board and works closely with partners across health to progress issues in relation to health and criminal justice. This includes improved information sharing across agencies. The OPCC is also represented at the Integrated Substance Misuse Commission Group (ISMCG) and works to bring together all agencies who work in this field.

A separate update on the drug seizures and data on possessions and drug related arrests has been provided, in response to a request from the Panel for information on police activity in this area.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- £612,600 of funding has been made available by the PCC to schemes to help break the dependency on alcohol and drugs, including continued funding for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes
- Continued support for targeted activity with partners in places with a 'Night Time Economy' like Chelmsford and Colchester, Drug Testing on Arrest, RiskAvert and SOS bus, targeting places selling legal highs
- HMIC inspection in January 2013¹³ reported that Essex had a high number of detainees who suggested they had mental health issues. The Custody Commander is working with the Deputy PCC to progress strategic initiatives around mental health.
- In order to improve the range of substance misuse programmes, Essex DAAT are seeking to deliver a non-residential drugs intervention programme described as "rehab without pyjamas". The pilot is now delivering a second programme and the outcome of the evaluation of the first programme is currently being drafted. Results of this pilot will be shared as soon as they are available.

¹³ Report on an Inspection Visit to Police Custody Suites in Essex, by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (January 2013)

- In addition specialist substance misuse services are meeting with Domestic Abuse services to look at the planning and development required to deliver evidence based Perpetrator programmes, and work is still underway.
- The business case for the Alcohol Social Investment Programme has been halted due to financial challenges across some of the partners. Work is now being considered in relation to further work on the alcohol and the Night Time Economy agenda.

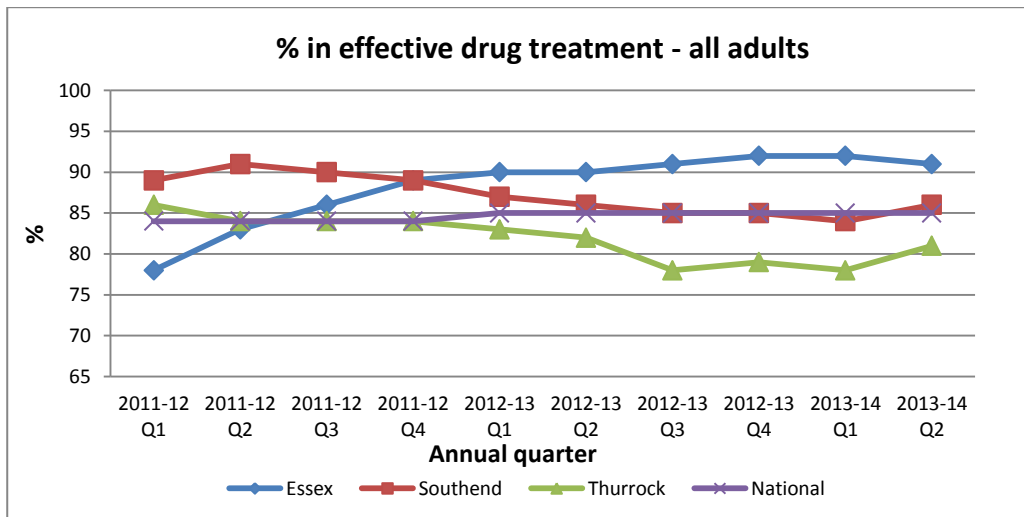
To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £626.9k for the following:

- *£502k to Essex, Southend and Thurrock for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes*
- *£59.5k to Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester, Southend, Tendring and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives to help reduce misuse of alcohol and drugs*
- *£18k to the Essex Drug and Alcohol Abuse Team for the RiskAvert programme*
- *£16.8k to Argos/Open Road to provide training and subsequent employment for up to twelve individuals who have been through the Criminal Justice System and received treatment through the Open Road rehabilitation programme*
- *£13.7k to the Safer Chelmsford partnership for their Reducing the Strength campaign*
- *£10.9k to 57 West for programmes in Rochford and Southend*
- *£5k to the Safer Chelmsford Partnership for a research project that will consider the impact of the Night Time Economy on the emergency services*

Consequences of alcohol & drugs abuse, & mental health issues: Performance data

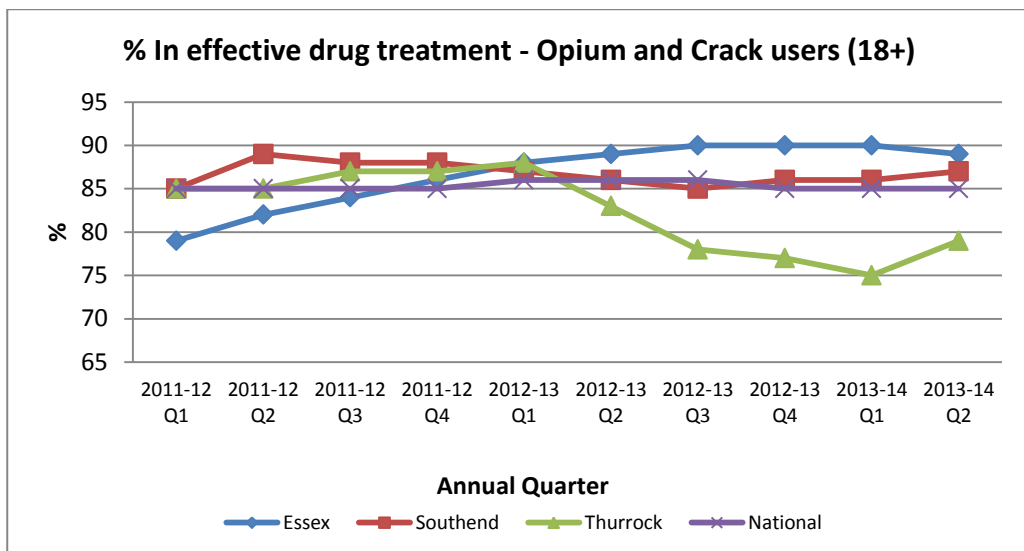
Graphs for alcohol and drugs treatment are presented by the administrative areas of Essex, Southend and Thurrock, as treatment services are provided by each upper tier authority.

Engaging in effective treatment (drugs)¹⁴



Source: Essex DAAT

There has been a steady increase in engagement with treatment in Essex from 78% to 91% over the period. This compares with a fairly stable national picture (84-85%) and a downward and apparently recovering trend for Southend (86%) and Thurrock (81%). The numbers in treatment in Q2 2013-14 were 2,820 in Essex, 789 in Southend and 390 in Thurrock. The national figure is 182,979. As volumes increase, so does the challenge for retaining the same or more proportions in effective treatment.



Source: Essex DAAT

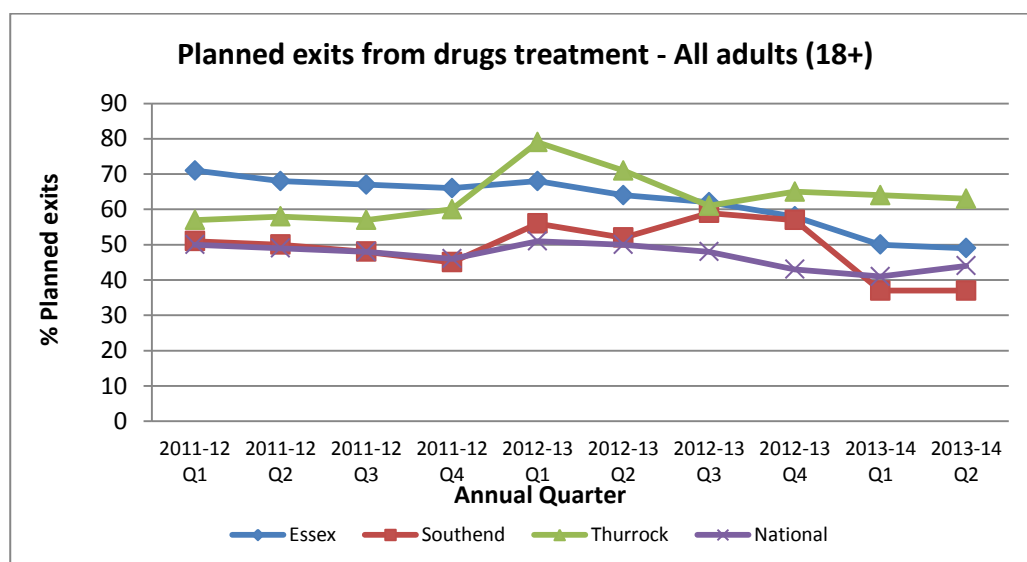
¹⁴ The number of clients entering structured treatment who engage with treatment for 12 or more weeks or discharge from treatment in a planned and agreed way prior to 12 weeks of commencing, as a % of the total number of clients entering treatment. Aged 18+ (under 18s tend to be low number, with almost no OCUs – more an issue with alcohol)

The pattern is similar for opium and crack users. There has been a steady increase in Essex from 79% to 89%, a relatively stable position nationally (85%) and in Southend (87%) and a fall in Thurrock with a recovery indicated for Q2 2013-14 (79%). Actual numbers for Q2 2013-14 were 2,049 in Essex, 581 in Southend, 212 in Thurrock and 152,114 nationally.

Engaging in effective treatment (alcohol)

Trend data for this indicator is expected to be available by March 2014, when local authorities will have their first full year of data following the transfer of public health services. For the Essex administrative area 1,918 clients were receiving alcohol treatment interventions, and this number is expected to rise with additional investment from April 2014 for criminal and non-criminal justice alcohol provision.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (drugs)



Source: Essex DAAT

The proportion has fallen in Essex (71% to 49%), Southend (51% to 37%) and nationally (50% to 44%), and risen in Thurrock (57% to 63%) over the period. 60% to 70% is considered to be a good range.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (alcohol)

Data is expected to be available at the end of 2013/14.

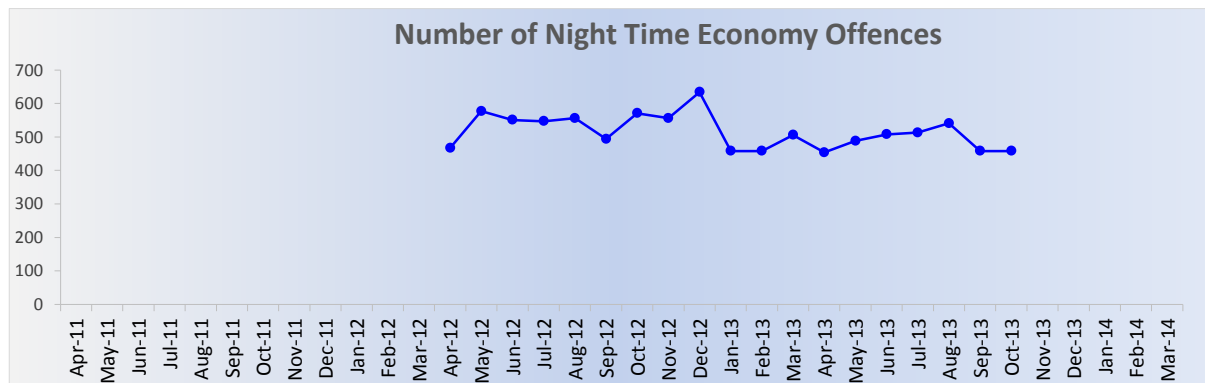
Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care¹⁵

This indicator has not been reported since Q1 2012/13 when the figure was 63%. Local data will be available from January 2014, backdated to April 2013.

¹⁵ The number of clients receiving structured treatment whilst in prison who, upon release from prison, successfully engage with the community provider

Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes

A new measure to capture Night Time Economy crimes has been developed by Essex Police.¹⁶

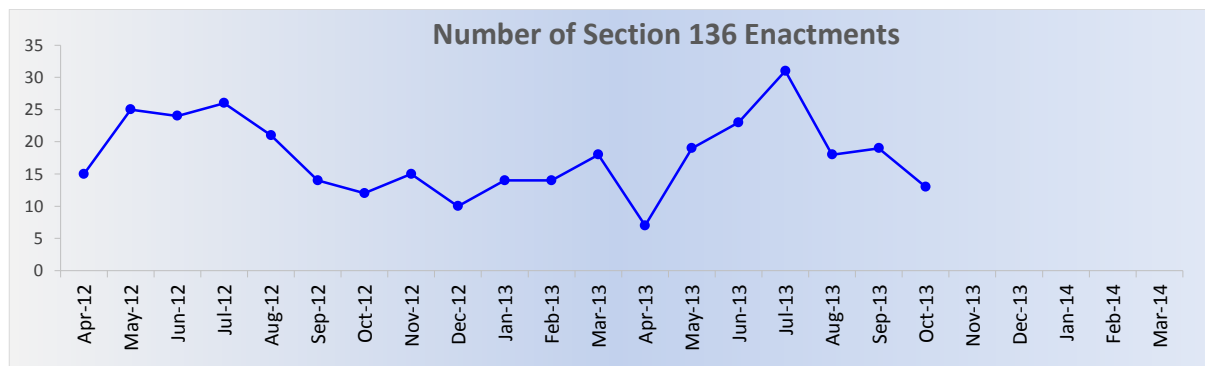


Source: Essex Police

There were 3,344 offences in the period April to October 2014, compared with 3,662 for the similar period on 2013, a reduction of 8.7%.

Number of S136 enactments¹⁷

Information on the consequences of mental health issues for crime and policing is fairly sparse. This graph has been included to indicate the number of situations where an individual's mental health leads to them being detained in custody.



Source: Essex Police

¹⁶ The measure captures offences committed between 18.00 and 06.00 and includes crime types that are most relevant to the NTE, including violence against the person, offences relating to drugs & alcohol and public order

¹⁷ Under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 if a Police Officer finds in a place to which the public have access a person who appears to him/her to be suffering from mental disorder and to be in immediate need of care or control, the constable may, if they think it necessary to do so in the interests of that person or for the protection of other persons, remove that person to a place of safety (S136 Order). A person removed to a place of safety under this section may be detained there for a period not exceeding 72 hours.

Improve Road Safety

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions
 - Total
 - Motorcycle / powered two wheel vehicles
 - Young car drivers (17-25)
 - Pedestrians
 - Cyclists
 - Children and young people (0-17)
 - Drink drivers

Context:

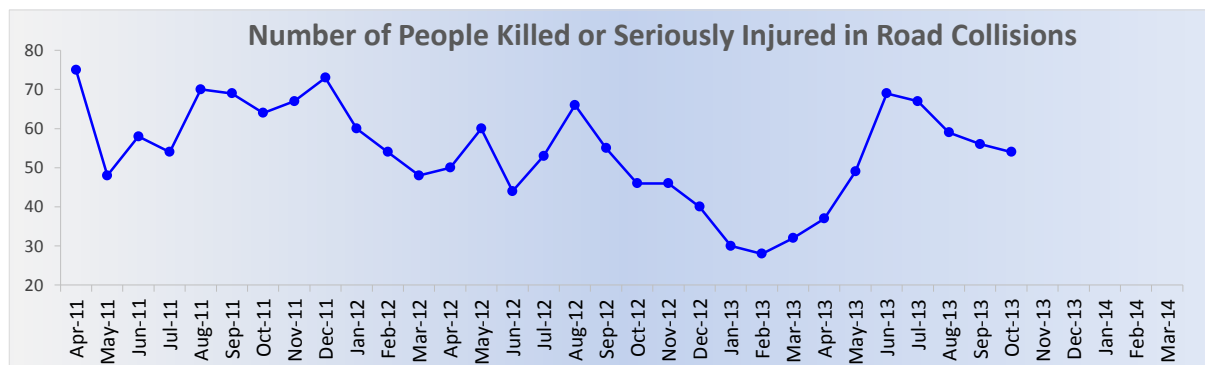
669 people were killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Essex's roads in 2012/13. Whilst the numbers of those killed or seriously injured on the road has fallen significantly since 2006, this figure is still too high. Serious road incidents are one of the highest causes of early death in Essex.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The OPCC has engaged with the Cycle Touring Club (CTC) to promote safety of cyclists, as well as influencing and funding two new initiatives in this area.
- The PCC has joined up Essex Police road safety initiatives with Public Health England to combine health checks for HGV drivers with vehicle inspections. Drive fatigue and health incidents are thought to be major factors contributing to HGV collisions
- £15,900 of funding has been made available by the PCC for road safety initiatives

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £15.9k for the following:

- £8k to Essex County Council for Pilot scheme to increase the level of enforcement – includes: cycling on pavements/shopping centres, 'Bikeability' course and a 'Let's Look Out' campaign to raise awareness for motorists/cyclists.
- £7.9k to Uttlesford CSP for a safe driving scheme

Improve Road Safety: Performance data¹⁸**Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions¹⁹**

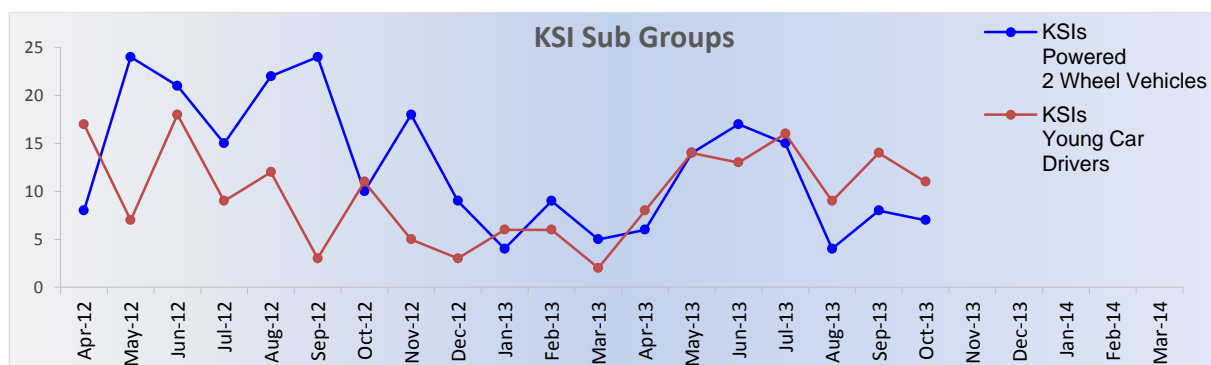
Source: Essex Police

The number of people killed or seriously injured fell from 740 in 2011/12 to 669 in 2012/13, a reduction of 9.6%. Between April and October 2013, 436 people were killed or seriously injured, a decrease of 3.1% on the same period the previous year (450).

The drop at the end of 2012 and the early part of 2013 may have been due to fewer vehicles on the roads travelling at slower speeds in the winter weather. There are apparent increases in serious injury collisions in summer months, which may be linked to the warmer weather conditions and increased amount of travel.

Numbers killed and seriously injured by mode of travel

The following graphs show trends for various modes of transport and situations²⁰



Source: Essex Police

¹⁸ Data for 2012/13 is final with the rest subject to change. Monthly data is generally extracted during the second week after the end of each period. Sub-category figures prior to June 2013 were done retrospectively and are more likely to represent the final figures.

¹⁹ **Killed:** Casualties who sustain injuries which cause death less than 30 days after the accident.

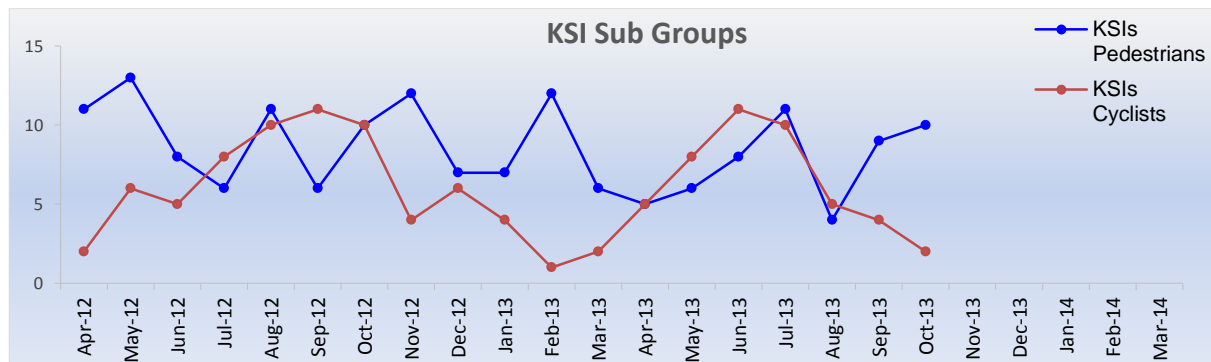
Serious injury: An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an "in-patient", or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident. An injured casualty is recorded as seriously or slightly injured by the police on the basis of information available within a short time of the accident.

Slight injury: An injury such as a sprain (including neck whiplash injury), bruise or cut which are not judged to be severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention (excluded from figures on KSIs).

²⁰ Where information is available. Note these figures will not sum and there will be some overlap in categories.

Motorcycle collisions involving serious injury remain a significant issue, although numbers appear to be falling. The majority occur during the week when motorcycles are used for travelling to work. There were 169 people killed or seriously injured in 2012/13, and 94 in the period April–October 2013 (compared with 124 in the corresponding period in 2012). Nationally numbers are falling for the number of motorcycle users killed (-9% from 2011 to 2012) or seriously injured (-5%), with motorcycle traffic decreasing by 2% over the same period.²¹

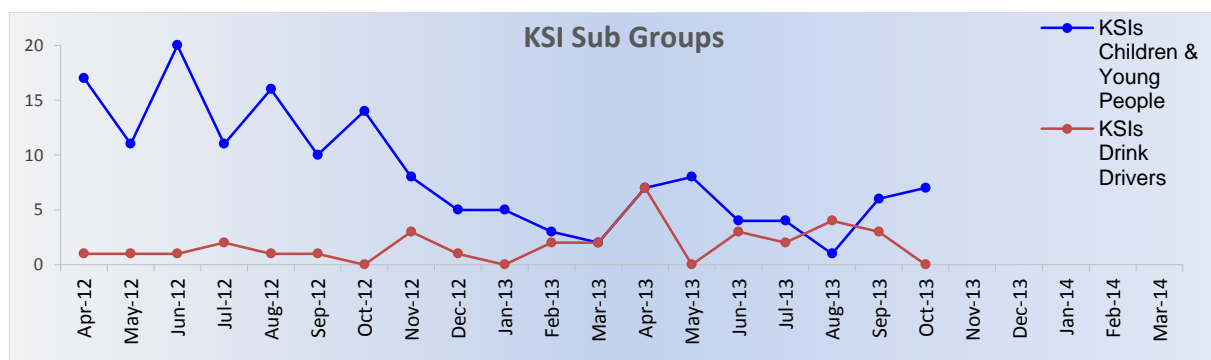
The numbers of young car drivers who were killed or seriously injured on the roads was 107 between April and October 2013, an increase from the position the previous year (77).



Source: Essex Police

Cycling road safety remains a concern, with 72 people killed or seriously injured during 2012/13. Between April–October 2013 numbers were 62 compared with 52 for the same period a year earlier.

A Department for Transport study showed the number of pedal cyclists killed nationally rose by 10% from 2011 to 2012, while the number of pedal cyclists reported to the police as seriously injured in a road accident increased by 4%. This is the eighth year that the number of seriously injured cyclist casualties has increased.²²



Source: Essex Police

122 children and young people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in Essex in 2012/13, with a hopefully improving trend.

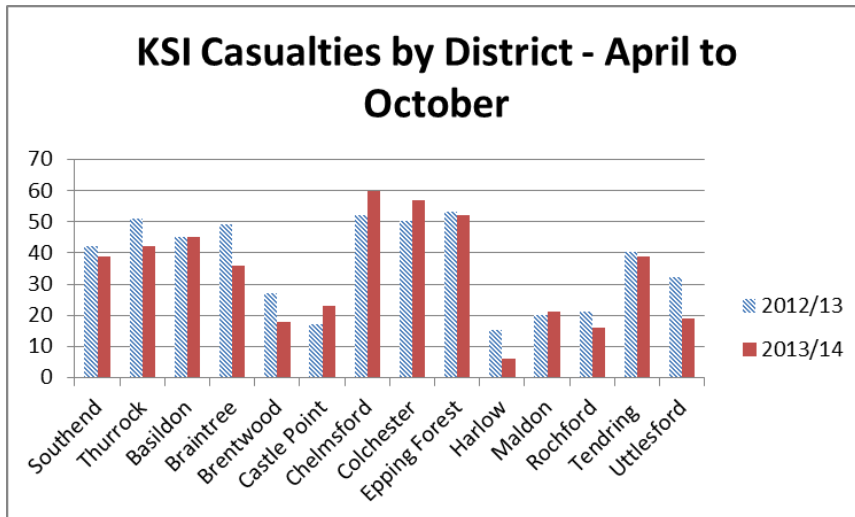
Drink driving related collisions, although relatively low, are higher than in 2012, with 24 during April – October 2014 compared with 7 the year before.

²¹ Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: Main results 2012 (Released 27 June 2013)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208736/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2012.pdf

²² See note 20

Geographic hotspots

The following chart shows the area where people were killed or seriously injured. The distribution tends to mirror major road networks, with most occurring on A roads and unclassified roads.



Source: Essex Police

Improve Crime Prevention

The **headline indicators** are:

- Number of recorded crime offences
- Solved crime rate
- Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area
- Percentage of residents feeling safe outside in their local area (day/night)
- *Percentage spend on crime prevention (to be developed)*

Context:

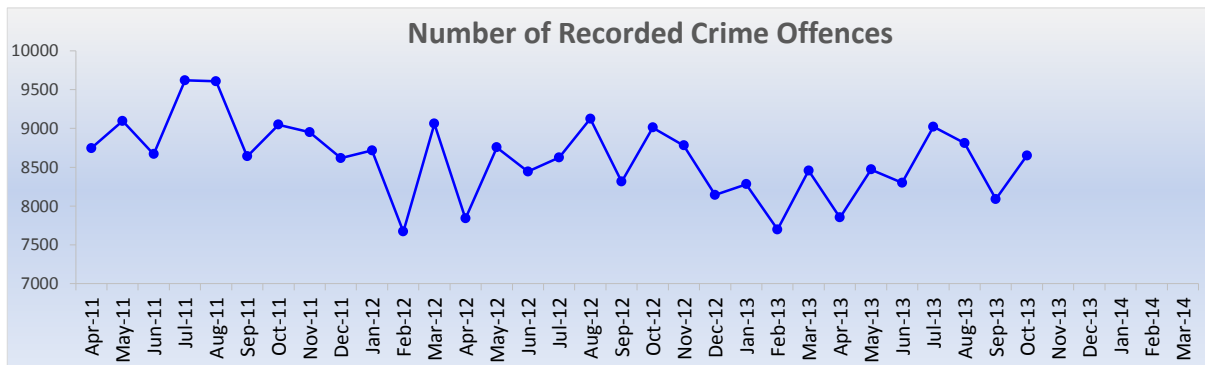
Crime prevention remains a high priority, with Essex Police continuing to focus their efforts on this important area.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- Two successful Business crime forum meetings have been held by the OPCC. The PCC and Chief Constable have contributed to Essex Chambers of Commerce events and discussions are underway with the Federation of Small Business to conduct a major business crime survey.
- In a number of areas local business crime panels have been set up to improve police and business community communications
- Essex Police will shortly trial “predictive policing”. It is hoped that this will help further reduce crime.
- The OPCC continues to work with partners in the development of crime prevention strategies and £283,279 of funding has been made available in this area

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £283.3k for the following:

- £90k for Crimestoppers, Specials and Community Messaging System
- £75.5k to Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford, Colchester, Epping, Maldon, Southend, Tendring and Uttlesford CSPs for local crime prevention initiatives
- £53k for the Community Budget Strengthening Communities programme
- £37k from Force grants to Crimestoppers
- £10.5k to Neighbourhood Watch schemes
- £6.6K to Castle Point and Rochford Association of Voluntary Services for a Befriending Service
- £5k to Support 4 Sight project on crime prevention and road safety for the visually impaired.
- £3k for Ugly Mugs, a scheme aimed at protecting sex workers from violent offenders
- £1.25k to Saffron Walden Street Pastors
- £1k for the Redeeming Our Communities (ROC) launch in Chelmsford in November
- £0.5k for marketing material at the Rural Crime Awareness Day (November)

Improve Crime Prevention: Performance data**Number of recorded crime offences****Source: Essex Police**

Recorded crime has dropped from 105,077 in 2011/2 to 100,144 in 2012/13, a fall of 4.7%. For the period April-October 2013 the figure is 58,512, down from 59,457 on the same period in the previous year.

In the year to the end of March 2013, the independent Crime Survey of England and Wales showed that overall crime fell by 9% to the lowest level since the survey began in 1981. Police recorded crime, including fraud, fell by 7%, with crime falling in every police force in England and Wales. Data released by the Office for National Statistics shows crime in Essex fell by 5% between April 2012 and March 2013. Crime in the other counties in the East of England is also down by 10%.

The following table shows the crime types that have been recorded:

Recorded crime by type:

Crime Type		# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff	# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff
		April 2011 to Mar 2012	April 2012 to Mar 2013			April to October 2012	April to October 2013		
ALL CRIME		105077	100144	-4933	-4.7	59457	58512	-945	-1.6
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	7023	7883	860	12.2	4198	4091	-107	-2.5
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6988	6371	-617	-8.8	3719	3616	-103	-2.8
	Shoplifting	9517	8897	-620	-6.5	5028	5683	655	13.0
	Other Theft and Handling	12669	12297	-372	-2.9	7681	7120	-561	-7.3
	Vehicle Crime	12250	12414	164	1.3	7316	6886	-430	-5.9
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	861	777	-84	-9.8	484	491	7	1.4
	Serious Sexual Crime	1199	1078	-121	-10.1	632	878	246	38.9
	Other Violent Crime	20835	19951	-884	-4.2	11973	12662	689	5.8
	Robbery	1159	1198	39	3.4	688	647	-41	-6.0
Criminal Damage		16540	14403	-2137	-12.9	8600	8177	-423	-4.9
Racially Aggravated Crime		779	743	-36	-4.6	458	530	72	15.7
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents		61755	56447	-5308	-8.6	35631	36366	735	2.1

Source: Essex Police

The table indicates that previous increases in recorded crime for dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and robbery are now slowing, with serious sexual crime, racially aggravated crime and shoplifting increasing. The rise in reporting of serious sexual crime could be a reflection of greater public awareness of this topic.

Solved crime rate



Source: Essex Police

The solved rate appears to be improving after a slight worsening during 2012/13 (29.8% in 2011/12 to 27% in 2012/13 – a 2.8% reduction). The rate for the period April-October 2013 is 29.7% compared with 26.35% for the same period in 2012.

Solved crime by type:

Crime Type		Solved Rate - Cumulative		% point diff	Solved Rate - Cumulative		% point diff
		April 2011 to March 2012	April 2012 to March 2013		April to October 2012	April to October 2013	
ALL CRIME		29.77	27.00	-2.77	26.35	29.68	3.33
Burglary	Burglary Dwelling (inc. attempts)	13.63	10.57	-3.06	12.48	20.88	8.4
	Burglary Other Than in Dwelling	6.47	7.24	0.77	7.56	6.53	-1.03
Theft related crime including Vehicle Crime	Shoplifting	65.68	62.40	-3.28	62.27	65.39	3.12
	Other Theft and Handling	11.87	11.04	-0.83	10.13	12.91	2.78
	Vehicle Crime	7.26	4.54	-2.72	4.84	5.18	0.34
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	42.86	37.07	-5.79	34.30	40.73	6.43
	Serious Sexual Crime	20.10	17.07	-3.03	18.83	17.08	-1.75
	Other Violent Crime	52.20	45.57	-6.63	45.06	44.66	-0.4
	Robbery	18.03	14.61	-3.42	14.39	22.26	7.87
Criminal Damage		16.95	17.08	0.13	17.19	18.33	1.14
Racially Aggravated Crime		39.41	35.94	-3.47	38.65	39.43	0.78

Source: Essex Police

The crimes with the highest solved rates are shoplifting, other violent crime, most serious violence and racially aggravated crime. The crimes with the lowest solved rate are vehicle crime and burglary other than a dwelling. Solved rates for dwelling burglary and robbery continue to show significant improvement.

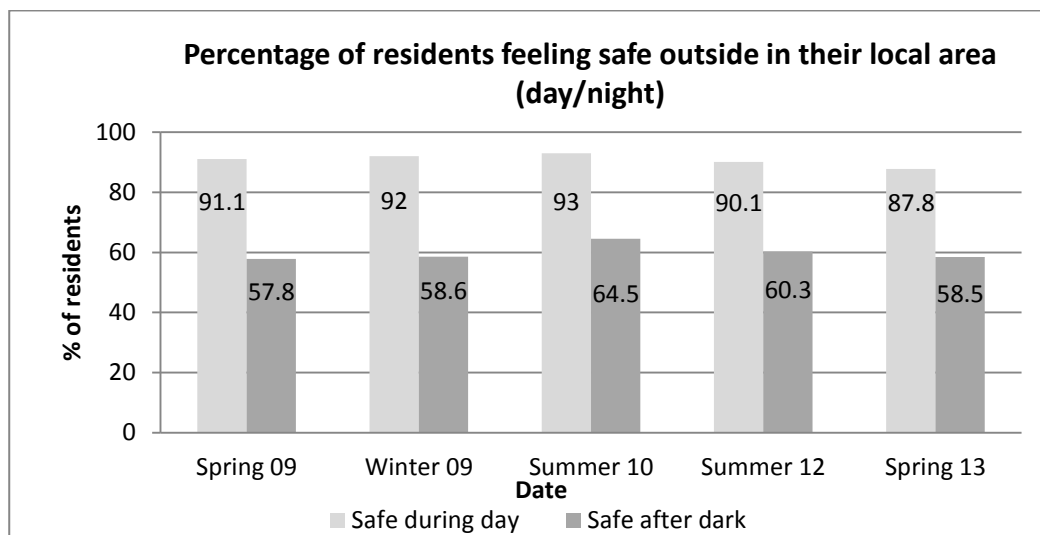
Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area



Source: Essex Police - Crime Survey for England and Wales

58.75% thought the Police were doing a good job in their area in the rolling twelve months ending June 2013. The high and low ranges reflect the degree of confidence in the results.

Percentage of residents feeling safe outside in their local area (day/night)



Source: Essex County Council Tracker Data (excludes Southend and Thurrock)²³

An analysis of the summer 2012 survey found that women feel least safe after dark (55% vs. 67% of men); with the youngest (aged under 35 years) and the oldest (aged 65+) least likely to feel safe (54% and 56% respectively).

Percentage spend on crime prevention (to be developed)

Enquiries have been made with the College of Policing, who are not aware of any recent work on measures relating to the amount of time police officers spend on crime prevention. HMIC are following up on a report 'Taking Time for Crime' (2012) with an inspection of all Forces between January and March 2014 looking at preventative policing, police attendance and freeing up police time which may provide new insights.

²³ The next Survey will be done in the New Year (2014). ECC is discussing questions with partners.

Transforming Rehabilitation Programme: Summary Update

Transforming Rehabilitation is a cornerstone of the Government's plans for reform around criminal justice and in particular reform of the Probation Service. Approximately 70% of existing Probation Service work will be contracted out to a Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) with payment based largely on payment by results. The remaining 30% of the work focussed around high risk offenders will remain with the National Probation Service.

The whole country will be divided into 21 Contract Package Areas (CPA). Essex is a CPA in its own right and is therefore not required to work in partnership with other PCCs. The number of offenders under supervision will be expanded to include all those sentenced to any period of time in custody. Currently only those sentenced to a period in excess of 12 months receive supervision in the community after their release from prison.

The contract for provision of this service will be let by the Ministry of Justice but PCCs have the opportunity to influence performance specification within their CPAs. In Essex we plan to establish a small planning committee with colleagues drawn from Essex CC, Thurrock and Southend unitary authorities, HMP Chelmsford, Essex Police Service, Essex Probation Service under the chairmanship of the Deputy PCC. This committee will draw up plans for engagement with potential service providers and set out expectations and ambitions. There will be reference to specialist advisors around the 7 rehabilitation pathways, and the Chair of Safer Essex will also be a key player in advising the planning committee. By following this path it is anticipated that there will be full engagement and consultation with organisations with knowledge and influence to bring to this exercise.