

## Appendix 1: PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report

### Reduce Domestic Abuse

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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:**

HM Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) released a report in June 2013 following four domestic violence-related killings in Essex between 2008 and 2011. HMIC said more work was needed to ensure proper management of the risk to victims.

Work to reduce domestic abuse is a top priority for the OPCC. The Commissioner now chairs the Domestic Abuse Strategy Board and is personally leading on bringing partners together from across police, social care, health and the voluntary sector to tackle domestic abuse at the highest level. There have been some significant challenges but real progress is now being made.

#### **Key actions delivered and planned include:**

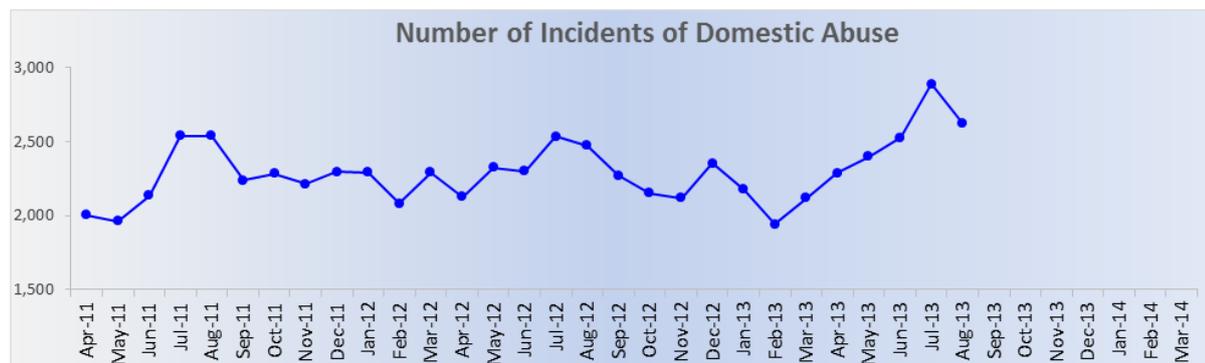
- The PCC and Chief Constable led a Domestic Abuse Summit on 22 July 2013, bringing together partners to review the issues involved and agree an approach to solving these. The PCC is also chairing the newly constituted Essex Domestic Abuse Strategic Board and sponsors the Community Budget domestic abuse programme.
- Three new Joint Domestic Abuse Triage Teams are now 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 partnership response across police and councils, including voluntary sector.
- The Chief Constable is leading energetic reviews of operational processes and procedures around domestic abuse to make them more effective, ensuring that resources are more effectively deployed against risk.
- £567,890 of funding has been made available by the PCC to support the reduction of domestic abuse and to deliver help to those who experience it.
- Essex Police's Repeat Victim and Perpetrator Strategy continues to deliver results, including proactive targeting of the most persistent offenders by local policing teams

**To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £567.9k for the following:**

- *£88k for the Sexual Assault Referral Clinic (SARC)*
- *£92k for the Community Budget pilot in Basildon & Braintree where increased support will be placed around victims of Domestic Abuse.*
- *£33.5k to Braintree, Castle Point, Colchester, Epping, Rochford, Southend and Uttlesford CSPs for awareness and training projects*
- *£3,290 to Braintree DC for a Domestic Abuse 'Cut it Out' campaign in hairdressers/beauty salons for female victims and their children.*
- *£50,000 to the DAISY project for experienced practitioners to provide training and build awareness – linking with Daisy Maternity and Daisy A&E. Training to clinical staff as well as support & advice to midwives.*
- *£26,480 to Colchester & Tendring Women's Refuge to place an IDVA trained domestic violence support worker in Chelmsford HQ DA Hub (MASH).*
- *£27,620 to Basildon's Women's Aid to increase qualified DA Support Worker in the Hub, for those at high risk & provide support to victims at risk.*
- *£15,000 to Victim Support to Provide a specialist service for people who have been victims of sexual violence*
- *An additional £232k has been made available to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (This is also referenced under the 'Supporting Victims' section.)*

## Reduce Domestic Abuse: Performance data

### Number of incidents of domestic abuse



Source: Essex Police

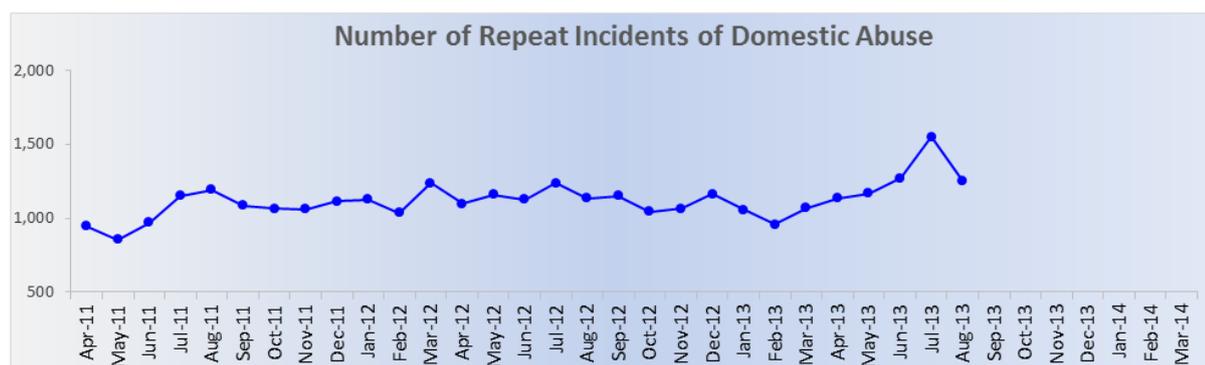
It is accepted that the number of incidents reported to Essex Police is likely to rise as people are encouraged to report domestic abuse. This indicator is therefore included to provide context.

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 Essex<sup>1</sup>.

The number for the period April to August 2013 is 12,721, representing an increase of 7.9% (935 incidents) from the comparable period in 2012. A change in recording definition from April 2013<sup>2</sup> is likely to have contributed to increased numbers but there is also a seasonal trend for higher numbers of reported incidents in the summer months.

The area with the highest number of reported domestic abuse incidents per 1000 population in April to August 2013, is Southend with 11.36 (1866 incidents) and the district with the lowest is Uttlesford with 3.53 (267 incidents).

### Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse

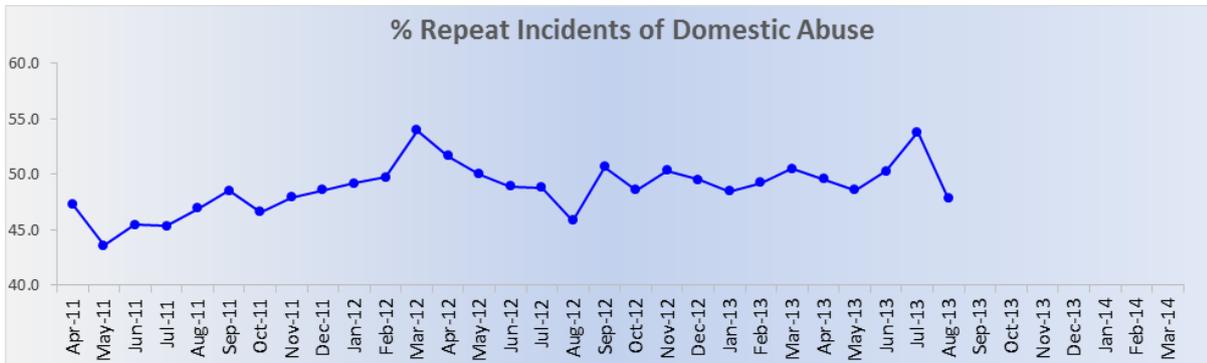


Source: Essex Police

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 August 2013 is 6,375, against 5,755 for the same period the previous year, an increase of 10.8% (620 incidents).



Source: Essex Police

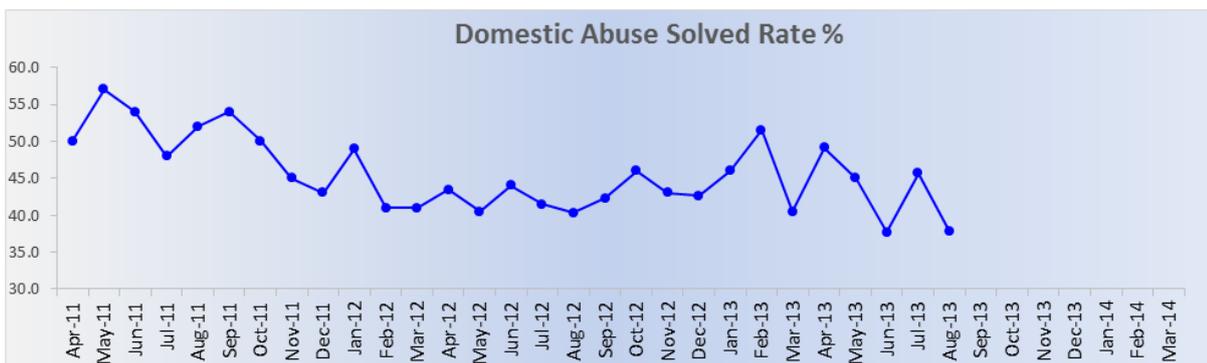
The percentage of repeat domestic abuse incidents each month has remained relatively stable, indicating that the number of reported repeat incidents has increased in proportion to the rise in the overall number of incidents reported.

### Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse

This indicator is under development by Essex Police.

### 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 rate<sup>3</sup>, contextual information is also provided on the level and type of offences attributed to domestic abuse, and details of solved rates for different levels of risk.



Source: Essex Police

The underlying trend appears to be downward. The solved rate for April to August 2013 was 42.8%, against 41.8% for the same period the previous year - an increase of 1.0% point.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

[RESTRICTED]

The following table provides more insight into the number and types of offences, and is being developed further to show levels of risk and include historic trends:

	April-Aug 2012	April-Aug 2013	Change
<b>Number domestic abuse offences</b>	3,790	4,018	+6%
<b>High risk domestic abuse offences</b>	685	808	+18%
<b>High risk solved rate</b>	52.3%	55.8%	+3.5% points

The table below shows the proportion that domestic abuse makes up of total crime and the proportion of the different crime categories that comprise domestic abuse. In 2012/13, domestic abuse made up 8.9% of all crime with 77.4% of abuse classified as 'violence against the person'. The percentage of domestic abuse offences has increased by 0.3% points from 2011/12 (8.6%) to 8.9% in 2012/13. The proportion of abuse classified as 'violence against the person' has fallen from 77.9% to 77.4% over the same two year period.

**DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL CRIME**

Data relates to period from 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2013

CRIME TYPE	TOTAL OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A % OF ALL CRIME	DOMESTIC OFFENCES %
Violence against the person	17852	6886	6.9%	77.4%
Public Order	3059	398	0.4%	4.5%
Possession of weapons	809	14	0.0%	0.2%
Sexual Crime	1433	212	0.2%	2.4%
Robbery	1191	12	0.0%	0.1%
Theft	27413	273	0.3%	3.1%
Vehicle offences	13030	46	0.0%	0.5%
Burglary	14234	86	0.1%	1.0%
Criminal damage & Arson	14386	839	0.8%	9.4%
Drug offences	3931	9	0.0%	0.1%
Fraud	1453	32	0.0%	0.4%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1075	93	0.1%	1.0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>99866</b>	<b>8900</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Support Victims of Crime

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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 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.

### **Key actions delivered and planned include:**

- Two victims' forum meetings have been held by the OPCC, for the first time bringing together representatives from a range of victims groups.
- £432,285 of funding has been made available by the PCC to support victims of crime, and in particular support for those experiencing domestic abuse
- Work has commenced 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.
- Ongoing 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 £433k for the following:**

*£232k to Victim Support for provision of the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse*  
*£175k to the Essex/Southend/Thurrock Safeguarding Children's Board and Vulnerable Adults Protection Committee*  
*£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-August 2013 is 3,906, a 2.9% decrease from the comparable period in 2012 (4,026).

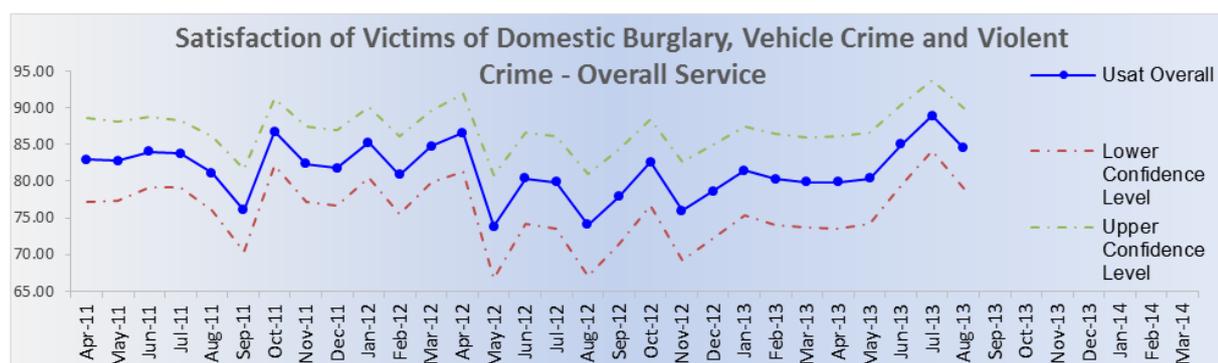


Source: Essex Police

The numbers of repeat victims of commercial crime are decreasing, with 4,064 in the period September- March 2013<sup>4</sup> compared with 4,860 for the same period in 2011/12 – a decrease of 16.3%. Figures for April – August 2013 (2,960) are down by 9.8% on the same period in 2012 (3,280).

<sup>4</sup> Data for April – August 2011 is unavailable

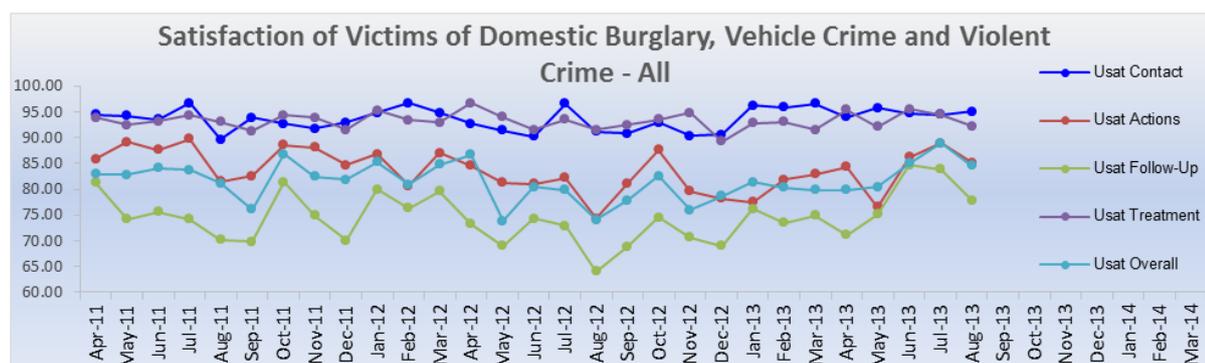
## Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime<sup>5</sup>



Source: Essex Police

Satisfaction with the way in which Essex police support victims of crime stood at 84.5% in August 2013. This improvement 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.

Steady improvement is also being indicated at each stage of the engagement process.



Source: Essex Police

User Satisfaction	Q1 June 2012	Q1 to June 2013
Making contact with the police (confidence interval)	91.4% (+/-3.0pp)	94.8% (+/-2.3pp)
Action taken by the police (confidence interval)	82.3% (+/-3.5pp)	82.4% (+/-3.5pp)
Being kept informed of progress (confidence interval)	72.2% (+/-4.2pp)	77.0% (+/-3.8pp)
Their treatment by staff (confidence interval)	94.1% (+/-2.2pp)	94.4% (+/-2.1pp)
The overall service provided (confidence interval)	80.4% (+/-3.6pp)	81.8% (+/-3.5pp)

The above results are worse than the average of comparative Forces in each case. Anecdotal feedback from the PCC's public engagement events also shows relatively low satisfaction levels in relation to with being kept informed of progress.

<sup>5</sup> 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).

## Reduce Youth Offending and All Types of Re-offending

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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 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 3 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.

The OPCC has looked in more depth at re-offending rates across the county. 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 is now underway with the YOTs 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.

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 is due to take place in November. Results and outcomes will be very closely monitored to determine the success or otherwise of such funding.

### **Key actions delivered and planned include:**

- The PCC is the sponsor on the Essex Partnership Board for the reducing reoffending project under the Whole Essex Community Budgets programme
- £678,200 of funding has 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.
- Funding has been agreed for a dedicated analyst to support the work of the IOM.
- It is likely that some restorative justice funding will be made available from national government to deliver restorative justice interventions in the community. Work will take place with the YOTs and wider partners to understand need, map current provision and develop a detailed specification for this work, prior to commissioning in 2014.

To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £678.2k for the following:

- £443k to the Youth Offending Services in Essex, Southend and Thurrock.
- £110k to Community Budgets to support the reducing reoffending work.
- £45k to Positive Futures in Basildon and Southend.
- £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
- £10k to Essex Fire and Rescue to review the potential of the Firebreak scheme
- £8.5k to Essex Boys and Girls Club to deliver four diversionary boxing projects in Braintree, Maldon, Thurrock and Uttlesford
- £6k to Witham Boys Brigade to pilot a sports engagement programme for young people
- £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
- £5,400 to ATF to provide football training sessions for ex-offenders and young offenders who have been through IOM with Southend Probation in addition to those referred from the Homeless Action Resource Project.
- £12,600 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.
- £2,300 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 system<sup>6</sup>**

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
	<i>(PNC rate per 100,000 0-17 population)</i>			
<b>Jan–Dec 2009</b>	1,631	667	2,012	1,257
<b>Jan-Dec 2010</b>	1,064	477	980	928
<b>Jan-Dec 2011</b>	804	448	476	712
<b>Jan-Dec 2012</b>	570	453	491	537
<b>% change from 2011</b>	-29.2%	+1.2%	+3.1%	-24.5%
<b>% change from 2009</b>	-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 reoffending<sup>7</sup>.

The national data is presented in the table overleaf, presented by upper tier authority as youth offending services are delivered in this way.

The highest rate is in Southend (45.5%) whilst the lowest rate is in Uttlesford (20.3%)<sup>8</sup>. The rate for Essex county is 29.5%.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

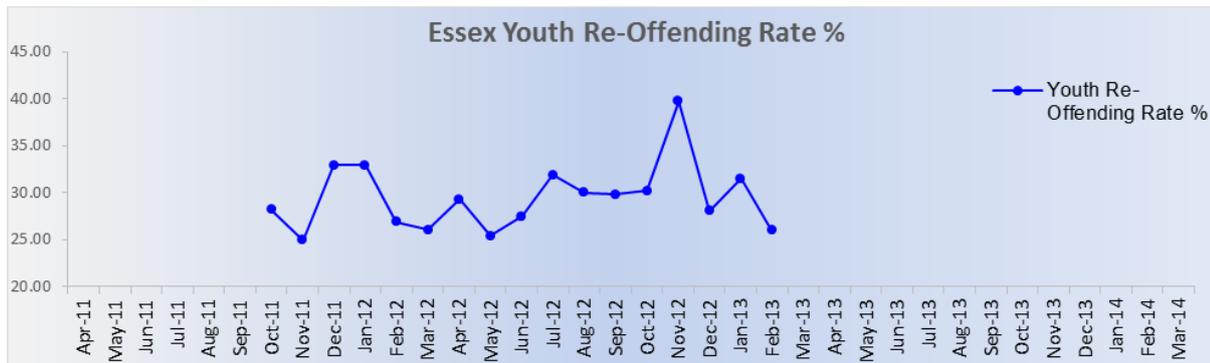
<sup>7</sup> The official definition is offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning over a 12 month period, who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period or a further six month waiting period. 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.

<sup>8</sup> Percentages for areas with smaller cohorts may be misleading, as small changes in numbers can have a disproportionate effect.

Youth re-offending	Essex			Southend			Thurrock			England and Wales		
	Year end Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010	Year end Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010	Year end Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010	Year end Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010
% of offenders who re-offend	29.5 %	- 0.3pp	+0.7pp	45.5 %	+9.7pp	+3.4pp	35.5%	+7.1pp	+2.9pp	36.1 %	+2.5pp	+1.3pp
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	2.86	-5.4%	+10.9%	2.98	+10.0%	-4.0%	4.09	+60.5%	+49.0%	2.89	-0.5%	+1.7%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	0.84	-6.5%	+13.9%	1.35	+39.7%	+3.8%	1.45	+100.4%	+62.1%	1.04	+6.9%	+5.6%
Average number previous offences per offender	1.82	+60.8%	+5.2%	4.43	+209.1%	-2.8%	4.04	+251.0%	+68.2%	2.46	+53.1%	+5.4%
Cohort size	2,485	- 44.1%	- 24.8%	176	- 69.0%	-9.7%	186	- 60.3%	- 50.3%	78,838	- 51.8%	- 20.0%

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

Essex Police data (below) shows a youth reoffending rate of 25.9% (February 2013). (There is no apparent reason for the spike in the rate in November 2013).



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 reoffending<sup>9</sup>.

The national information is as follows, combined locally to reflect the Essex Probation area:

Adult re-offending	All Essex			England and Wales		
	Year ending Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010	Year ending Sep 2011	Change from 2005	Change from Sep 2010
% of offenders who re-offend	22.7%	+1.0pp	+0.3pp	25.6%	+0.6pp	+0.5pp
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	2.87	-5.5%	+3.3%	2.90	-6.5%	+1.9%
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	0.65	-1.1%	+4.6%	0.74	-4.1%	+4.0%
Cohort size	14,599	+11.2%	-6.9%	544,102	+2.3%	-2.5%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, September 2011. All Essex figures are calculated from underlying data, and include Southend and Thurrock.

Adult re-offending for this cohort ranges from 16.9% (Rochford) to 27.7% (Tendring), with higher rates too in Basildon (25.7%), Colchester (24.7%), Harlow (24.4%), and Southend (24.2%)<sup>10</sup>.

Essex Police data (below) shows an adult re-offending rate of 24.6% (February 2013), with an apparent downward trend.



Source: Essex Police

## Re-offending rates for those under YOS supervision

<sup>9</sup> See note 5

<sup>10</sup> See note 6

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)<sup>11</sup>. 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 YOTs 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 YOTs 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:

<b>Adults under Essex Probation Trust supervision re-offending year ending September 2011</b>	<b>Community Order</b>	<b>Under Licence</b>
<b>% of offenders who re-offend</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>34.6%</b>
<b>Average number of re-offences per re-offender</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.67</b>
<b>Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.27</b>
<b>Cohort size</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>% who reoffend adjusted against baseline (predicted rate)</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>

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

<sup>11</sup> 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**

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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 victim based night time economy crimes (under development)*
- 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.

### **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 2013<sup>12</sup> 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". Results of this pilot will be shared as soon as they are available. Planning has also started on delivery of a drugs/alcohol intervention that also includes domestic abuse work.

### **To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £612.6k for the following:**

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<sup>12</sup> Report on an Inspection Visit to Police Custody Suites in Essex, by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (January 2013)

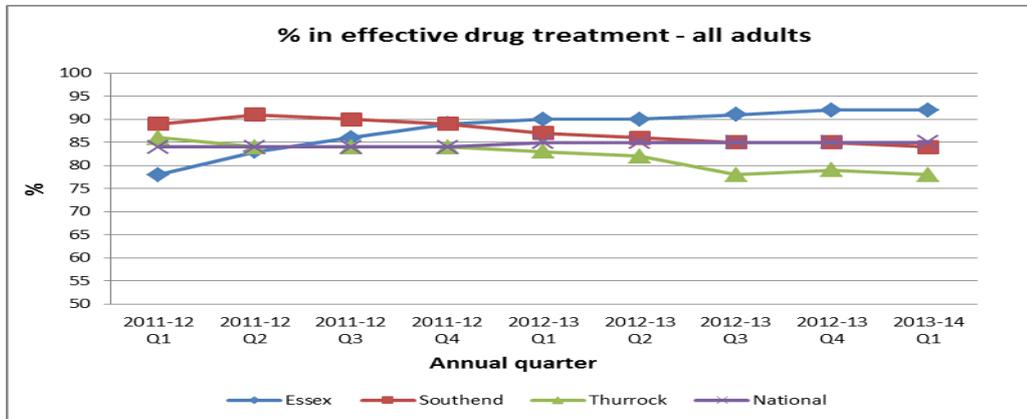
- *£502k to Essex, Southend and Thurrock for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes.*
- *£59.5k to Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester, Southend, Tendring and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives to help reduce misuse of alcohol and drugs.*
- *£18k to the Essex Drug and Alcohol Abuse Team for the RiskAvert programme*
- *£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.*
- *£16,800 to Argos/Open Road to provide training and subsequent employment for up to 12 individuals who have been through the CJS and received treatment through the Open Road rehabilitation programme.*

There is also a 'social investment funding' proposal being prepared based addressing alcohol problems in a specific area of Basildon. The business case is due to be completed by April 2014.

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

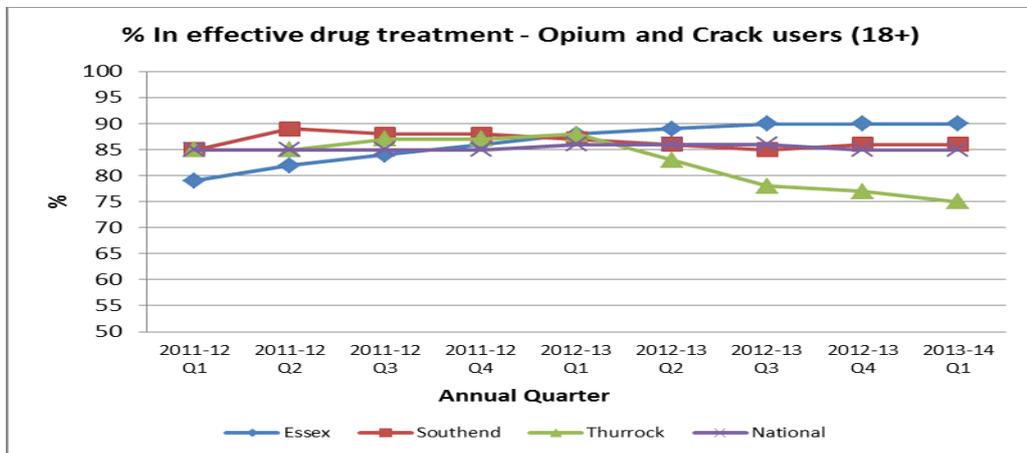
Graphs for alcohol and drugs treatment are presented by the administrative areas of Essex, Southend and Thurrock, as treatment services are provided by each upper tier authority.

**Engaging in effective treatment (drugs)<sup>13</sup>**



Source: Essex DAAT

There has been a steady increase in engagement with treatment in Essex from 78% to 92% over the period. This compares with a fairly stable national picture (84-85%) and a downward trend for Southend (89% to 84%) and Thurrock (86% to 78%). The numbers in treatment in Q1 2013-14 were 2,709 in Essex, 784 in Southend and 391 in Thurrock. The national figure is 182,992. As volumes increase, so does the challenge for retaining the same or more proportions in effective treatment.



Source: Essex DAAT

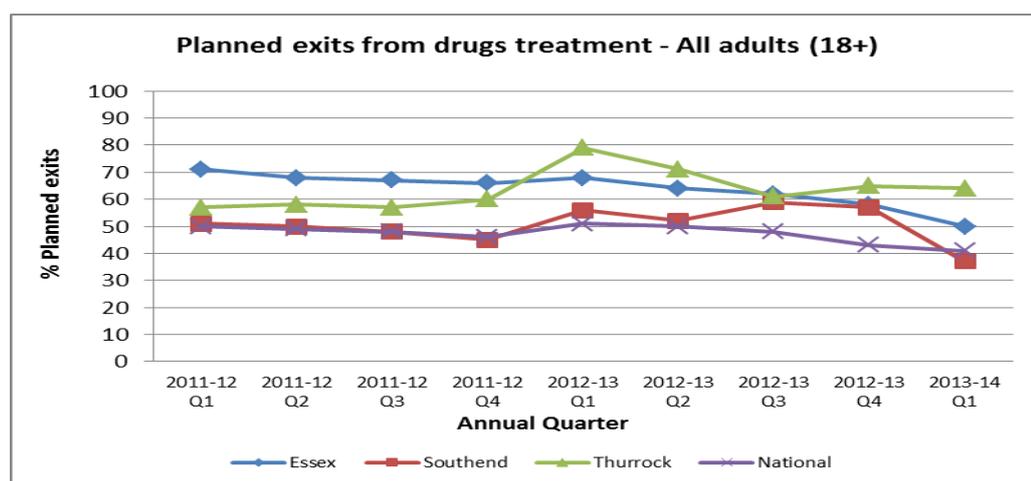
The pattern is similar for opium and crack users. There has been a steady increase in Essex from 79% to 90%, a relatively stable position nationally (85%) and in Southend (85% - 86%) and a fall in Thurrock (85% to 75%). Actual numbers for Q1 2013/14 were 1,991 in Essex, 580 in Southend, 208 in Thurrock and 152,603 nationally.

**Engaging in effective treatment (alcohol)**

<sup>13</sup> 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)

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 50%), Southend (51% to 37%) and nationally (50% to 41%), and risen in Thurrock (57% to 64%). 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 care<sup>14</sup>

This indicator has not been reported since Q1 2012/13 when the figure was 63%. Local data is being used to calculate from 1 April 2013 and will be included in future reports.

### Number of victim based night time economy crimes

A new measure to capture victim based night time economy crimes (NTE) has been developed by Essex Police with data captured from 1 October 2013.<sup>15</sup>

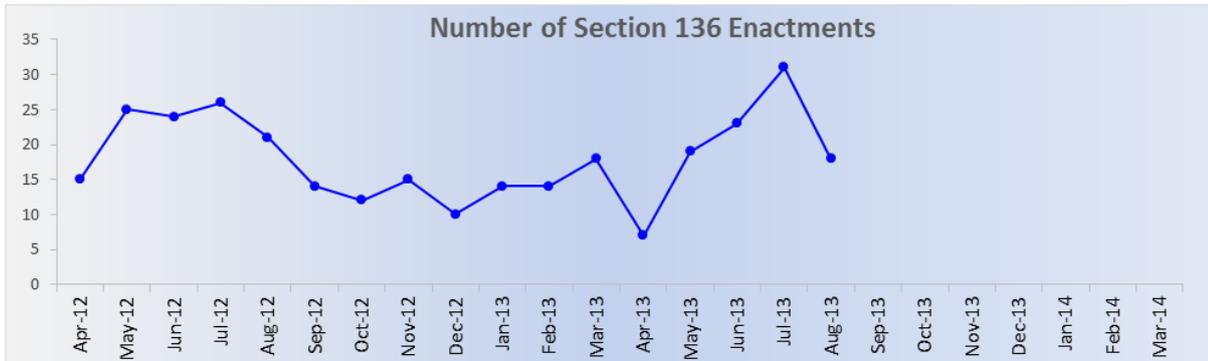
### Number of S136 enactments<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The number of clients receiving structured treatment whilst in prison who, upon release from prison, successfully engage with the community provider

<sup>15</sup> The measure will capture offences committed between 18.00 and 06.00 and include crime types that are most relevant to the NTE, including violence against the person and offences relating to drugs and alcohol

<sup>16</sup> 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,

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

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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

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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. National/local trends, including increase in cycling KSIs

### **Key actions delivered and planned include:**

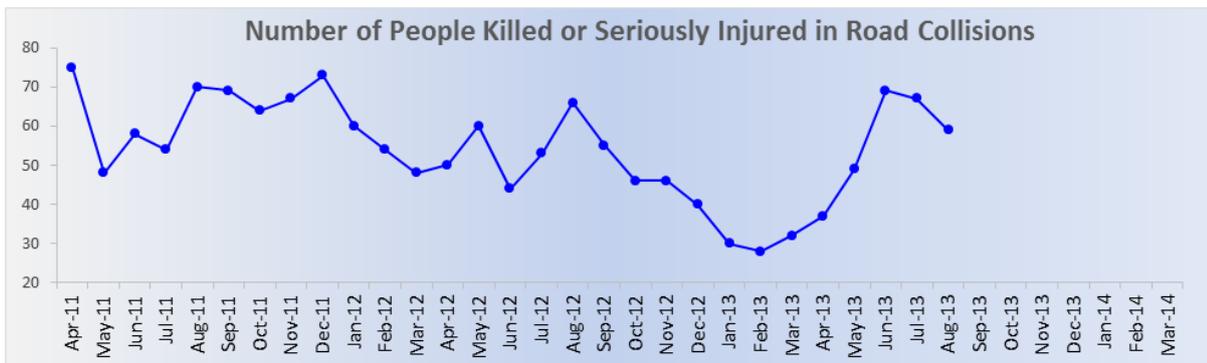
- The OPCC has engaged with the Cycle Touring Club (CTC) to promote safety of cyclists, as well as influencing and funding two new initiatives in this area.
- The PCC has joined up Essex Police road safety initiatives with Public Health England to combine health checks for HGV drivers with vehicle inspections.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

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

- £7.9k to Uttlesford CSP for a safe driving scheme
- £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.

**Improve Road Safety: Performance data**

**Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions<sup>17</sup>**



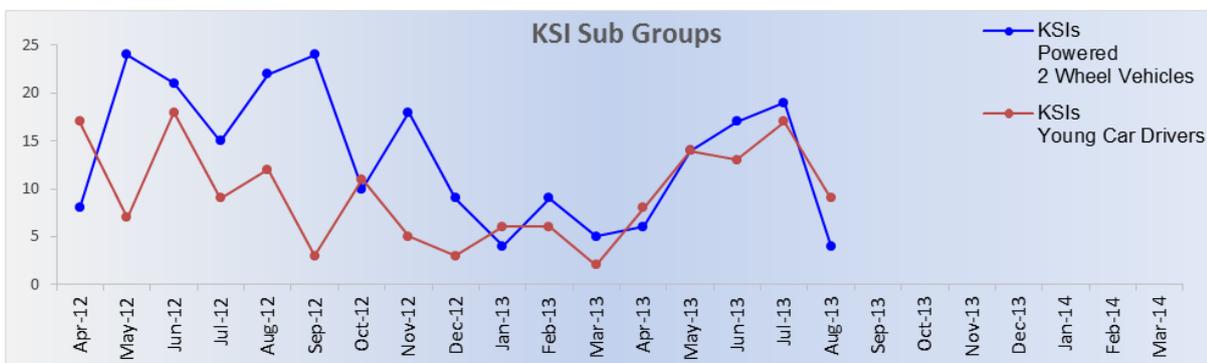
Source: Essex Police

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 August 2013, 310 people were killed or seriously injured, a decrease of 4.9% on the same period the previous year (326).

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 situations<sup>18</sup>



Source: Essex Police

Motorcycle collisions involving serious injury remain a significant issue. 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 60 in the period April –August 2013 (compared with 90 in the corresponding period in 2012).

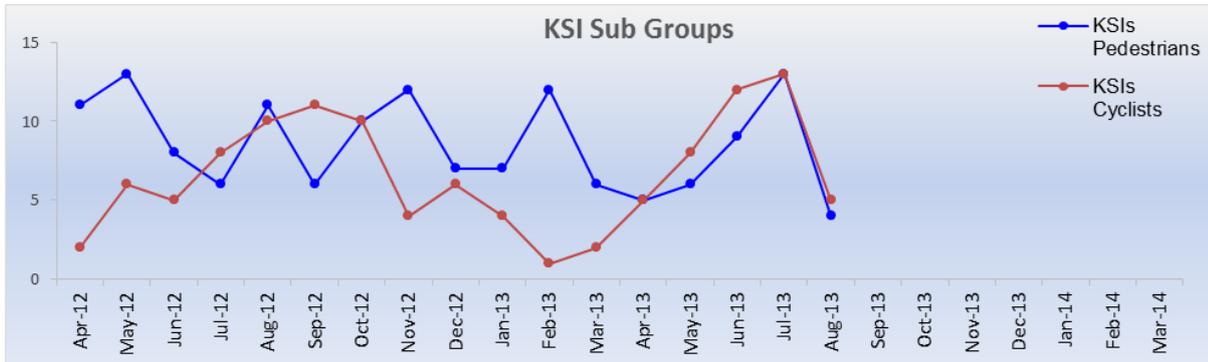
<sup>17</sup> **Killed:** Casualties who sustain injuries which cause death less than 30 days after the accident.

**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).

<sup>18</sup> Where information is available. Note these figures will not sum and there will be some overlap in categories.

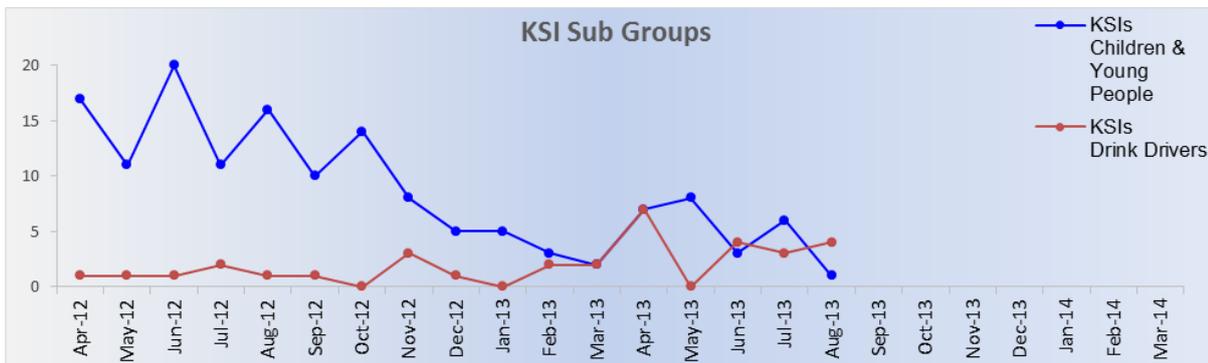
Nationally numbers are falling for the number of motorcycle users killed (-9% from 2011 to 2012) or seriously injured (-5%), with motorcycle traffic decreasing by 2% over the same period.<sup>19</sup>



Source: Essex Police

Cycling road safety remains a concern, with 72 people killed or seriously injured during 2012/13. The trend for 2013 looks more positive, in part due to the drop in numbers in August. Between April-August 2013 numbers were 43 compared with 31 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.<sup>20</sup>



Source: Essex Police

122 children and young people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in Essex in 2012/13. There has been a significant reduction in the first part of 2013/14 with 25 killed or seriously injured compared with 75 in the same period a year before.

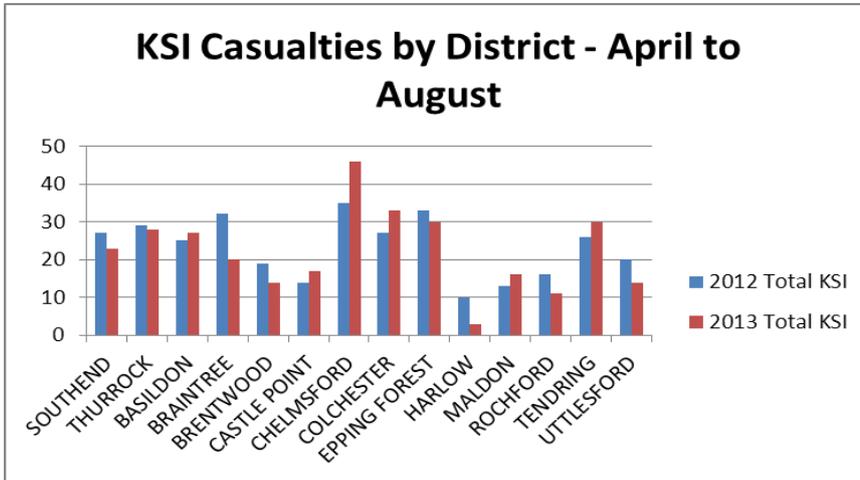
An increase in drink-drive related serious collisions has been noted in three of the past five months and work continues to identify trends. Numbers remain relatively low.

### Geographic hotspots

<sup>19</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208736/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2012.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> See note 18

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

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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:**

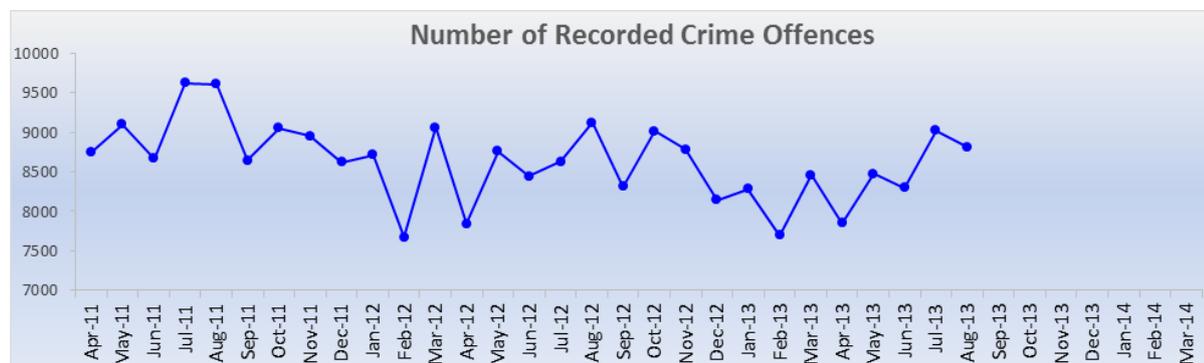
Crime prevention remains a high priority, with Essex Police continuing to focus their efforts on this important area.

### **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

### **To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £125.5k for the following:**

- *£82.3k to Basildon, Castle Point and Rochford, Colchester, Epping, Maldon, Southend, Tendring and Uttlesford CSPs for local crime prevention initiatives*
- *£37k from Force grants to Crimestoppers*
- *£10k to Neighbourhood Watch schemes*
- *£1.25k to Saffron Walden Street Pastors*
- *£5k to Support 4 Sight project on crime prevention and road safety for the visually impaired.*
- *£120k identified for Crimestoppers, Specials and Community Messaging System*

**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-August 2013 the figure is 42,065, and reduction a -0.7% 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 August 2012	April to August 2013			
ALL CRIME	105077	100144	-4933	-4.69	42371	42065	-306	-0.72	
Theft related crime including Burglary and Vehicle Crime	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	7023	7883	860	12.25	2854	2899	45	1.58
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6988	6371	-617	-8.83	2633	2624	-9	-0.34
	Shoplifting	9517	8897	-620	-6.51	3557	4100	543	15.27
	Other Theft and Handling	12669	12297	-372	-2.94	5641	5245	-396	-7.02
	Vehicle Crime	12250	12414	164	1.34	5302	4928	-374	-7.05
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	861	777	-84	-9.76	342	368	26	7.60
	Serious Sexual Crime	1199	1078	-121	-10.09	470	624	154	32.77
	Other Violent Crime	20835	19951	-884	-4.24	8530	8984	454	5.32
	Robbery	1159	1198	39	3.36	487	462	-25	-5.13
Criminal Damage	16540	14403	-2137	-12.92	6088	5923	-165	-2.71	
Racially Aggravated Crime	779	743	-36	-4.62	338	384	46	13.61	
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	61755	56447	-5308	-8.60	26338	27187	849	3.22	

Source: Essex Police

The table shows a worsening trend in dwelling burglary, shoplifting and racially aggravated crime. The increase in reporting of serious sexual crime could be a reflection of greater public awareness of this topic. Vehicle crime and robbery look to be reducing.

**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-August 2013 is 29.7% which is a 3.4% improvement on the same period in 2011/12.

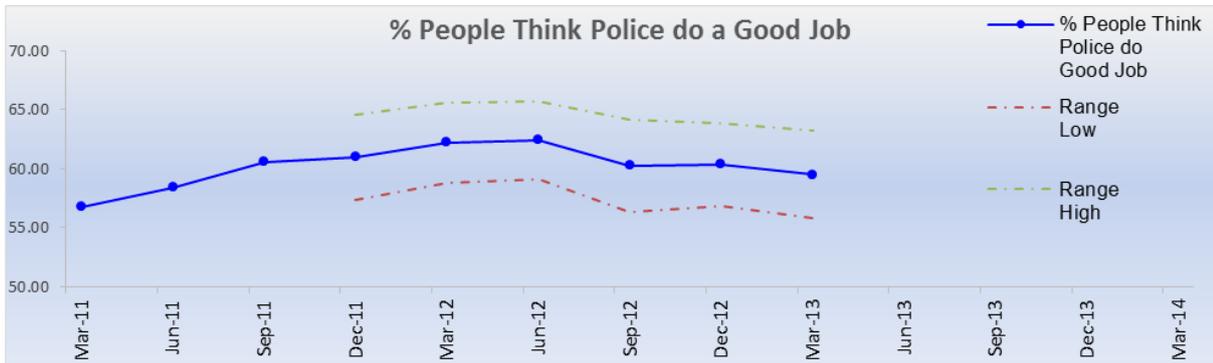
**Solved crime by type:**

Crime Type	Solved Rate - Cumulative		% pt. diff	Solved Rate - Cumulative		% pt. diff	
	April 2011 to Mar 2012	April 2012 to Mar 2013		April to August 2012	April to August 2013		
ALL CRIME	29.77	27.00	-2.77	26.27	29.66	3.39	
Theft related crime including Burglary and Vehicle Crime	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	13.63	10.57	-3.06	9.95	20.39	10.44
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6.47	7.24	0.77	7.82	6.78	-1.04
	Shoplifting	65.68	62.40	-3.28	61.57	65.61	4.04
	Other Theft and Handling	11.87	11.04	-0.83	9.47	12.37	2.91
	Vehicle Crime	7.26	4.54	-2.71	5.15	5.40	0.25
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	42.86	37.07	-5.79	32.16	35.33	3.16
	Serious Sexual Crime	20.10	17.07	-3.03	15.11	17.95	2.84
	Other Violent Crime	52.20	45.57	-6.62	44.91	45.29	0.38
	Robbery	18.03	14.61	-3.43	13.35	21.43	8.08
Criminal Damage	16.95	17.08	0.13	17.94	17.80	-0.14	
Racially Aggravated Crime	39.41	35.94	-3.47	36.09	40.36	4.27	

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 are showing significant improvement.

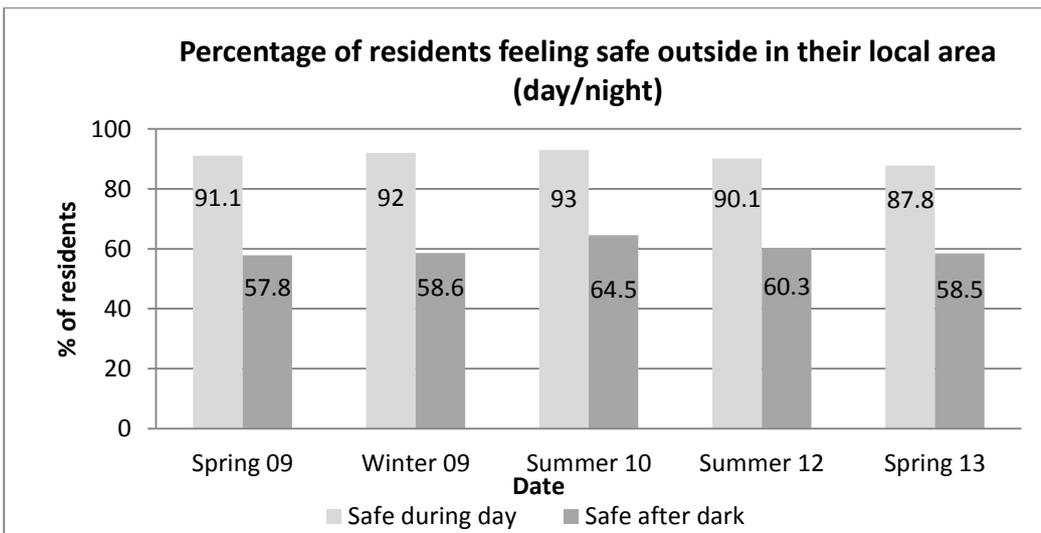
**Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area**



Source: Essex Police - Crime Survey for England and Wales

59.5% thought the Police were doing a good job in their area in the rolling twelve months ending March 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)

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 are being made with the College of Policing as to how this measure can be developed.