

## PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report

This report covers the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 (unless specified otherwise).

### 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:**

Work to reduce domestic abuse remains a top priority for the PCC and the Chief Constable. The Commissioner chairs the Domestic Abuse Strategy Board and continues to lead on an ambitious programme of work across police, social care, health and the voluntary sector to tackle domestic abuse at the highest level.

In March of this year, HMIC published their inspection report on Domestic Abuse across all police forces in England and Wales. The report, entitled: 'Everyone's Business – Improving the police response to domestic abuse' found that overall the police response to Domestic Abuse was not good enough and improvements must be made.

The HMIC report into Essex Police was more encouraging, although further work is still needed to deliver improvements in some key areas. The HMIC lead inspector, Zoe Billingham, concluded the following:

*"Essex Police now has a different approach to tackling domestic abuse than it did a year ago. Since HMIC's inspection in March 2013, the force has taken a number of positive steps to improve the service provided to victims of domestic abuse.*

*Rightly the force has prioritised improving the service it provides victims facing the highest risk of serious harm. It now needs to determine how victims assessed as medium and standard risk can be provided with an improved service.*

*The chief constable has demonstrated effective and visible leadership in taking personal oversight of the improvement activity, strongly supported by the police and crime commissioner. There has been significant improvement in the joint work with partners.*

*Some areas that have been identified as in need of improvement, are understandably work in progress. However, there are risks that some victims of domestic abuse may still not be getting the effective response or quality of service they need from the police.*

*A year after HMIC's original inspection some areas of concern identified then, remain now. The service provided to some victims remains fragmented and patchy. The force is committed to establishing a domestic abuse crime unit that will manage both investigations of domestic abuse related crimes, and provide support to victims.'*



Essex Police have produced an action plan in response to all of the recommendations made by HMIC, which is now being implemented. The PCC is monitoring progress through his Performance and Scrutiny programme.

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

- The new Joint Domestic Abuse Triage Team is now in place in Essex, with a Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) model in place in Thurrock and Southend. These involve police, social care and wider partners working together to share information and identify risk to keep victims safe.
- £540,840 of funding was made available 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 involving the OPCC, ECC, Southend, Thurrock, Probation and Health are working together to jointly commission support programmes, including expanding the Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) programme. This has led to an additional 10 new IDVAs recruited this year (14/15). A specification for a new Essex, Southend and Thurrock IDVA service will be published shortly, with a view to the new contract commencing April 1<sup>st</sup> 2015.
- A cross agency perpetrator working group is now in place, both to refresh the partnership perpetrator strategy and to expand the range / availability of behaviour change programmes available to perpetrators. The aim is to intervene early and offer these at a much earlier point in the process.
- 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. This has led to the establishment of specialist Domestic Abuse units.
- The Domestic Abuse Strategy Board has developed a performance dashboard, which enables the partnership to review performance across a range of cross cutting measures and hold each other to account for delivery of improvements.
- Health continues to be actively engaged in the DA Programme. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have recently published new guidelines in relation to the role of health in tackling domestic abuse. The guidance is proving valuable in evidencing the benefits to CCGs and wider health partners in intervening early.
- Work is underway, in partnership with the primary and secondary heads associations, to identify the most effective packages of information and support that can be delivered in schools around healthy and unhealthy relationships.
- Essex Police and ECC have led on a Domestic Abuse campaign over the summer period. Launched last week, the campaign encourages the public to stand together against Domestic Abuse, with a new film launched and promotional material giving the public more information about domestic abuse and where to go to access help. The campaign is about empowerment, showing that there is life after domestic abuse and that both men and women can be empowered to leave an abusive situation, change their lives and move forward.



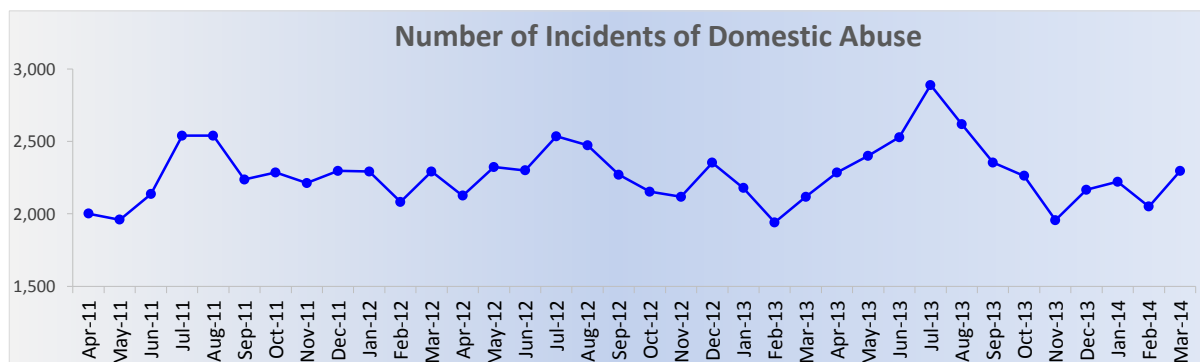
***In 2013/14 the PCC allocated funds of £540.84k for the following:***

- *£222.84k 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 and Victims Support to provide early intervention, support and advice to victims of domestic abuse.*
- *£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

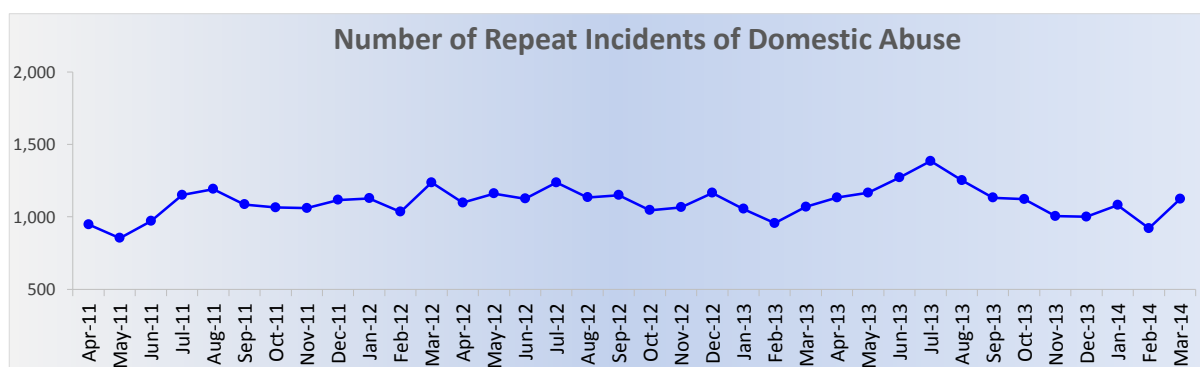
It is accepted that the number of incidents reported to Essex Police is likely to rise as people are encouraged to report domestic abuse. This indicator is therefore included to provide context.

The number of incidents reported during 2013/14 was 28,181. This figure equates to around 16.2 reported incidents per 1,000 head of population in Essex<sup>1</sup>.

A change in the recording definition from April 2013<sup>2</sup> is likely to have contributed to the increase in the numbers of incidents recorded. Due to this change it would be misleading to compare 2013/14 data with figures from 2012/13.

There is a seasonal trend for higher numbers of reported incidents in the summer months. In the last quarter there has been a reduction in the number of domestic abuse incidents. This also tends to reflect a seasonal trend but may also, in part, be attributed to the work being undertaken by Essex Police to ensure the incidents recorded meet the ACPO definition of domestic abuse.

### Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse



Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat incidents reported during 2013/14 was 13,689.

<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 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

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

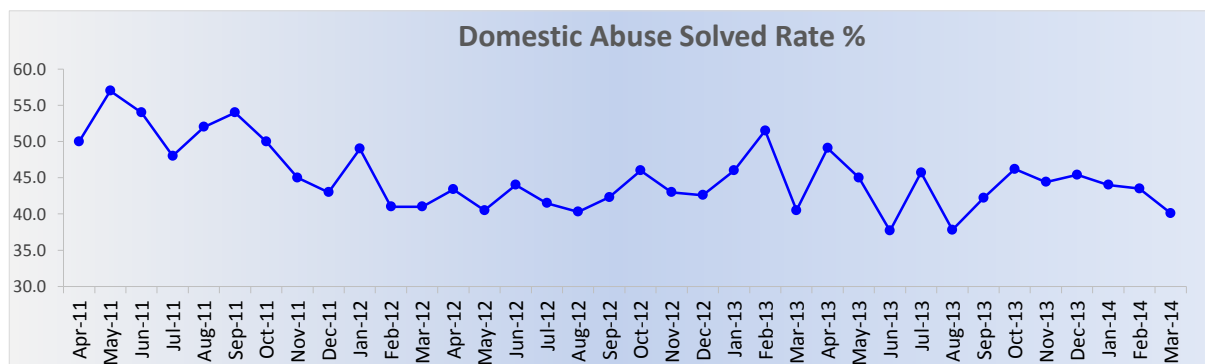
Following national best practice the repeat offender cohort is determined by a predictive risk modelling technique, which identifies those perpetrators who are most likely to reoffend and to cause serious harm. By focussing on these high risk cases with a range of tactical approaches and resources, the risk to victims will be reduced by seeking to remove the offender's opportunity to abuse.

There are currently 106 perpetrators within Essex Police's repeat offender domestic abuse cohort.

### Domestic abuse solved rate

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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 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 generally downward. The solved rate for 2013/4 was 43.8%, against 43.3% for the same period the previous year - an increase of 0.5% points. The following table provides more insight into the number and nature of offences, and solved rates relating to high and medium level risk:

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<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.



	April-Mar 2013	April-Mar 2014	Change
All domestic abuse offences	8893	9524	7.1%
All domestic solved rate	43.3%	43.8%	0.5%*
Medium risk domestic abuse offences	4871	5447	11.8%
Medium risk solved rate	42.3%	41.4%	-0.9%*
High risk domestic abuse offences	1559	1914	22.8%
High risk solved rate	55.4%	57.5%	2.1%*

\* % point change

The table below<sup>4</sup> 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 31/03/2014

CRIME TYPE	TOTAL OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A % OF ALL CRIME	DOMESTIC OFFENCES %
Violence against the person	19413	7259	7.3%	76.3%
Public Order	3678	564	0.6%	5.9%
Possession of weapons	865	8	0.0%	0.1%
Sexual Crime	1844	308	0.3%	3.2%
Robbery	1060	12	0.0%	0.1%
Theft	27131	252	0.3%	2.6%
Vehicle offences	12402	53	0.1%	0.6%
Burglary	13674	56	0.1%	0.6%
Arson and criminal damage	14069	880	0.9%	9.2%
Drug offences	3945	6	0.0%	0.1%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1175	121	0.1%	1.3%
<b>GRAND TOTAL*</b>	<b>99256</b>	<b>9519</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* The total will be different to the official end of year figure as the data was run on the 27 April 2014.

<sup>4</sup> '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

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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 (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 and the voluntary sector to develop a Commissioning Strategy, and with colleagues in the Eastern Region to explore opportunities for jointly commissioning some of the victim referral and assessment processes, which the PCC will receive funding for from April 2015.

MOJ funding to PCCs also includes 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:**

- £458.98k of funding was made available by the PCC in 2013/14 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*)
- A Victims Service Conference, *Building on Local Strength*, was held in March to begin discussions with the local voluntary and community sector about how local victims' services could be commissioned across Essex.
- The Victim Forum, bringing together representatives from a range of victims' service providers, has continued to inform the development of the Commissioning Strategy and related work
- Work is almost complete on developing a profile of victims across Essex and the range of services currently provided, in discussion with specialist victim service providers. This includes a targeted piece of work seeking the views of victims themselves.
- A draft Commissioning strategy will be published for consultation over the summer. We also plan to hold a number of focus groups to further understand the needs of specific groups and how these are best met



- A bid has been made to the MoJ's Competed Fund for £553k to strengthen services for victims of sexual violence in Essex, informed by an increasing understanding of service gaps and pressures. We expect to hear the outcome in late June 2014.
- The PCC is funding a number of Pathfinder Projects which, over the next 6 months, will help test and develop improved ways of working to support victims. These are being delivered through the voluntary and community sector. We estimate approximately 100K will be invested in this development work.
- An Essex Victims Portal online resource has been commissioned by the OPCC. This website will provide basic information to victims, their families and friends, and also members of the public and will help sign-post to local support services.
- Essex OPCC has been working with the Restorative Justice development agency 'Restorative Solutions' to develop a Restorative Justice (RJ) approach for Essex. Stage 1 of this work involved mapping existing provision and identifying needs. Stage 2 focuses on the design and implementation of a restorative justice system. Key stakeholders have been engaged in this programme throughout its development.
- There are on-going changes in Essex Police operations to improve the support provided to victims of crime and witnesses, including promoting the use of Victim Personal Statements and Business Impact Statements, and the option of Restorative Justice.
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***In 2013/14 the PCC allocated funds of £521.48k for the following:***

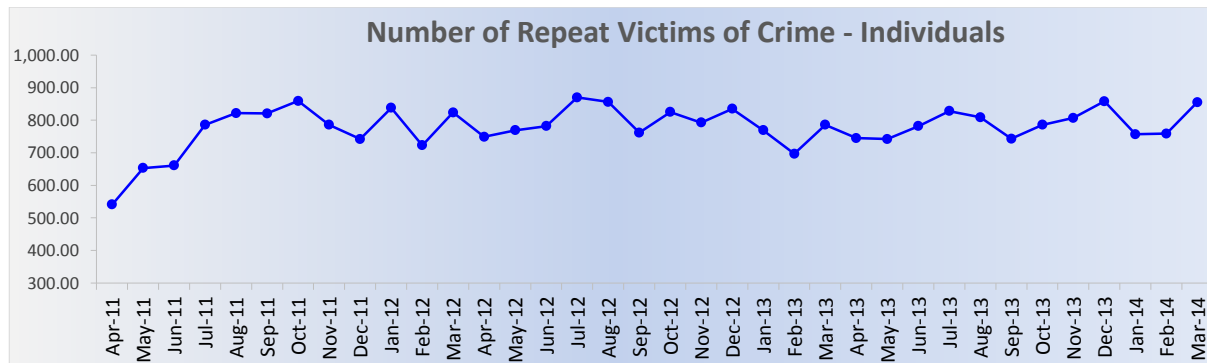
- *£222.84k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Domestic Abuse' section.)*
- *£180.85k to the Essex/Southend/Thurrock Safeguarding Children's Board and Vulnerable Adults Protection Committee*
- *£30k to develop an online Victims Portal*
- *£32.5k to investigate and implement restorative justice programme in Essex*
- *£30k to Essex Probation for research on victims' perspectives to inform the Commissioning Strategy*
- *£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*



## Supporting Victims of Crime: Performance data

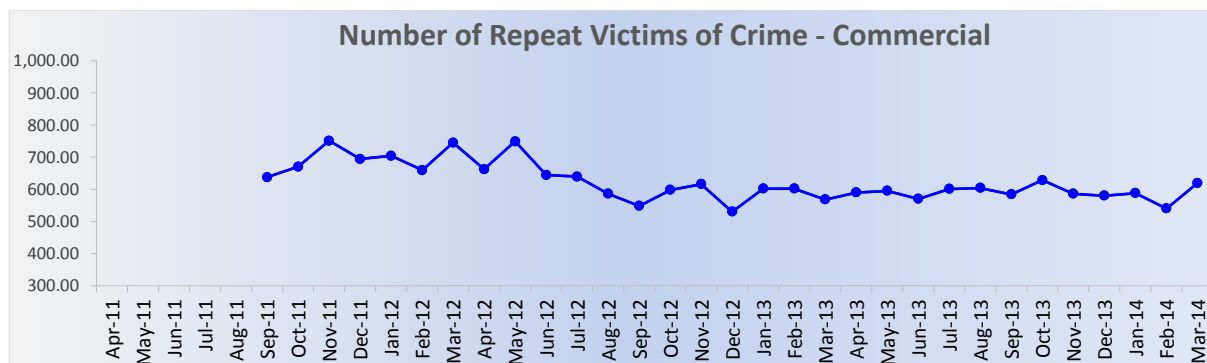
### Number of repeat victims of crime

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



Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat victims (individuals) during 2013/14 was 8,327, compared with 8,410 during 2012/13, a decrease of 83 incidents (1.0%).



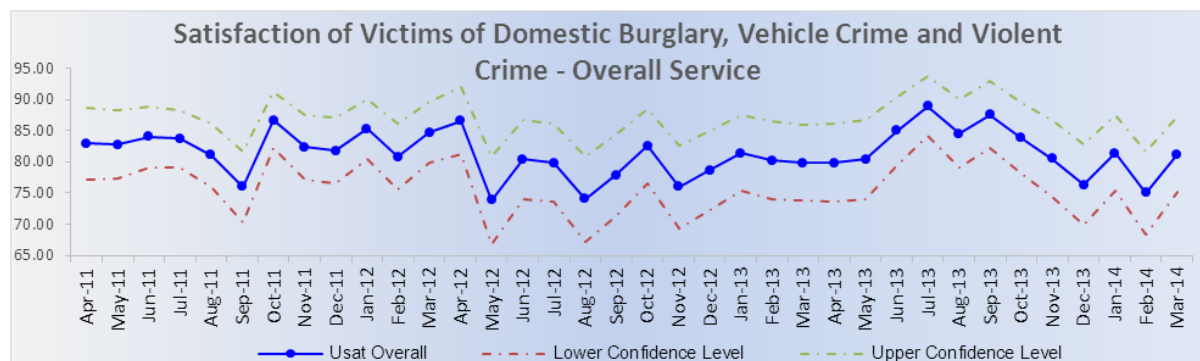
Source: Essex Police

The numbers of repeat victims of commercial crime shows a generally decreasing trend, with 2,844 incidents recorded in 2013/14 compared with 3,572 in 2012/13 – a decrease of 728 incidents or 20.4%.

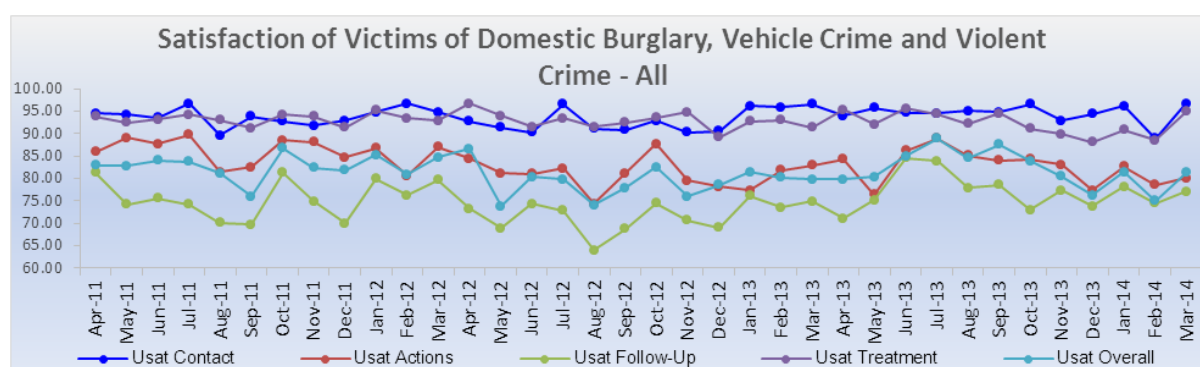


## Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime<sup>5</sup>

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 year-end satisfaction results (12 months ending 31st March 2014), relate to user satisfaction surveys undertaken for crimes between 10th January 2013 and 28th January 2014. When compared to last year, victim and witness satisfaction levels are higher in all areas tested, with the exception of satisfaction with treatment (0.6% points lower which is not statistically significant).

The 2013/14 result for satisfaction with follow up (77.1%) remains higher than any previous end of year satisfaction level in this area surveyed. This can be attributed to the monitoring and management of officer compliance with providing timely and quality feedback to victims; as well as improved management of victim expectations at the initial stage.

There is now no statistical difference between the level of satisfaction of BME and White victims surveyed for the overall service received.

The steady improvement indicated by the table overleaf 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.

<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).



User Satisfaction	April 2012– March 2013	April 2013– March 2014
Making contact with the police (confidence interval) <sup>6</sup>	93.0% (+/-1.4pp)	94.5% (+/-1.2pp)
Action taken by the police (confidence interval)	81.0% (+/-1.8pp)	82.6% (+/-1.7pp)
Being kept informed of progress (confidence interval)	71.8% (+/-2.1pp)	77.1% (+/-1.9pp)
Their treatment by staff (confidence interval)	92.9% (+/-1.2pp)	92.3% (+/-1.2pp)
The overall service provided (confidence interval)	79.3% (+/-1.8pp)	82.0% (+/-1.7pp)

When compared to last year, victim and witness satisfaction levels are higher in all areas tested, with the exception of satisfaction with treatment (0.6% points lower which is not statistically significant).

The monitoring of the reasons for failing to attend emergency incidents within standard response times is ongoing by Essex police. March 2014 results show:

- More than 35% of the failures were by less than 3 minutes,
- 48.5% were less than 5 minutes and 72.6% were less than 10 minutes.
- Visibility of availability, assertive dispatch and improving supervision will all have an impact on the less than 3 minute category.

Standard response times are;

90% Emergency incidents attended within 15mins in urban areas or 20 mins in rural areas.

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<sup>6</sup> Confidence intervals get smaller the larger the dataset



## 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 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 Youth Offending Teams in Essex, Southend and Thurrock.

The Transforming Rehabilitation programme implemented in 2014 introduced a significant programme of change in relation to Probation and community supervision. It enables a range of different providers to 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.

A total of 5 organisations have bid for the Essex contract package area. These are:

- a4e (Formerly Essex Probation Service)
- Home Group (Stonham)
- MTC Amey
- Seetec Business Technology Centre Limited
- Sodexo Justice Services

The Ministry of Justice has asked the Essex local panel to provide commentary around a draft marking specification to evaluate the bids. The local panel will have the opportunity to pass comment on the bids, which will be presented anonymously, but will not actually score the bids. The final decision as to which organisation wins the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) contract rests with the Ministry of Justice. The decision is expected sometime in early Autumn '14.

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

- In all £750,220 of funding has so far been made available by the PCC to help reduce reoffending and to prevent 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. This intervention was focussed on young people from Southend. The intervention has been deemed so successful that Southend Borough council has decided to formally commission the Firebreak intervention for use by its YOT as a formal method of



behaviour intervention in the future. For the first time ever, Firebreak was used for adult offenders. The pilot course has delivered exceptional results. Five months after the event 100% of those who attended have remained offence free. A further intervention will be funded by the Commissioner for a similar cohort of adult offenders. If the second intervention produces similar results it is intended to pursue this with the newly formed Community Rehabilitation Company as a formal intervention for the future. We will continue to discuss engagement by Essex YOS for a wider countrywide approach to piloting this intervention.

- The PCC is funding a dedicated analyst to support the work of the Integrated Offender Management programme.

***In 2013/14 the PCC allocated funds of £750.22k 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
- £17.1k to Essex Boys and Girls Club to deliver four diversionary boxing projects in Maldon, Braintree, Grays 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.
- £13k for drop-in centre Jaywick aimed at offenders and ex-offenders.
- £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>7</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>			
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 considerable reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System over the 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. A data update for first time entrants to the youth justice system will become available in July 2014

### 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>8</sup>. 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%

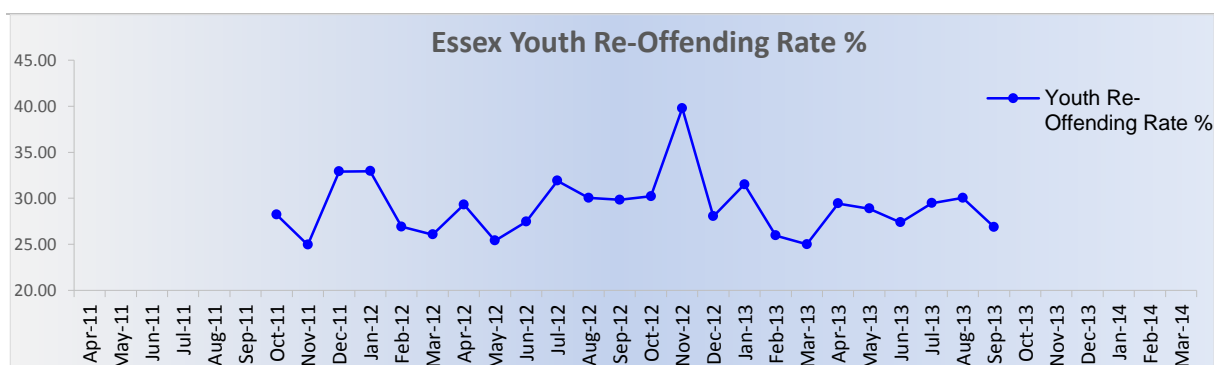
Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2011

<sup>7</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>8</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.



More recent Police data (below), using the different definition, indicates a youth reoffending rate of 26.9%, for the whole of Essex (September 2013)<sup>9</sup>. The data is six months in arrears to allow time for the police to establish who the offenders are for a crime. The next data update is due in October 2014.



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 reoffending<sup>10</sup>.

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

The next data update is due in October 2014.

Adult re-offending in Southend differs from the rest of the Essex area in that the rate has risen over the last two measured quarters. The actual number of additional re-offenders is relatively small. Colleagues in Essex Probation Service (now the Community Rehabilitation Company) have been asked to seek to identify any factors that may influence offending based on geographical factors.

<sup>9</sup> There is no apparent reason for the spike in the rate in November 2012

<sup>10</sup> See note 9

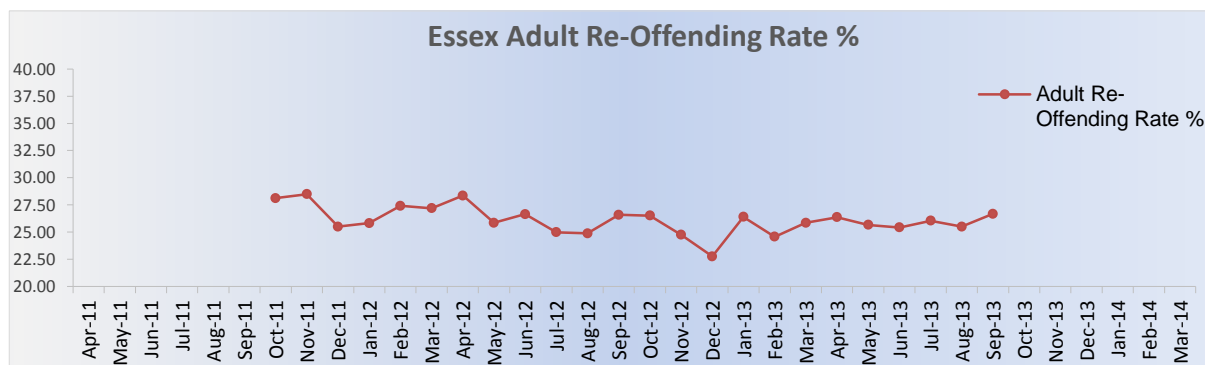


In particular they wish to consider if any of the following factors have an undue influence in the Southend area:

Seaside town effects of increased visitors  
Transient nature of the population  
Night time economy issues

The findings from the CRC review will be shared with the panel when these are known.

Rates of re-offending across greater Essex continue to fall.



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)<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 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:

<sup>11</sup> 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.



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

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

The next data update is due in October 2014.



## **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 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 PCC 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:**

- The PCC is co-hosting a Mental Health and Criminal Justice conference with the charity MIND at the end of June. The conference will look at some of the challenges around mental health and offending, and explore partnership solutions to address them.
- Essex Police has instigated a Mental Health Working Group as a sub group of the Essex Safeguarding Board. The purpose of the group is to implement the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat in Essex across the partnership. The group has created an action matrix mirroring that of the national document and will co-ordinate improvements in service across the partnership, agreeing a Local Action Plan and drafting a joint statement by December 2014.
- £630.5k 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
- South Essex Mental Health Trust is undertaking a pilot scheme with local partners, including the Police & OPCC, to provide liaison and diversion services within the criminal justice system. The objective of this project is to identify and assess people with mental health needs, learning disabilities, substance misuse problems and other vulnerabilities to ensure they receive appropriate support. Access to these services does not imply that individuals will avoid criminal justice sanctions where appropriate, but that the process will be better informed, and access to relevant interventions will be improved. Liaison and diversion services are intended to improve the health and criminal justice outcomes for adults and children who come into contact with the criminal justice system where a range of complex needs are identified as factors in their offending behaviour. This activity is part of a national programme and has been informed by successful trials elsewhere in the country.



***In 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £630.5k for the following:***

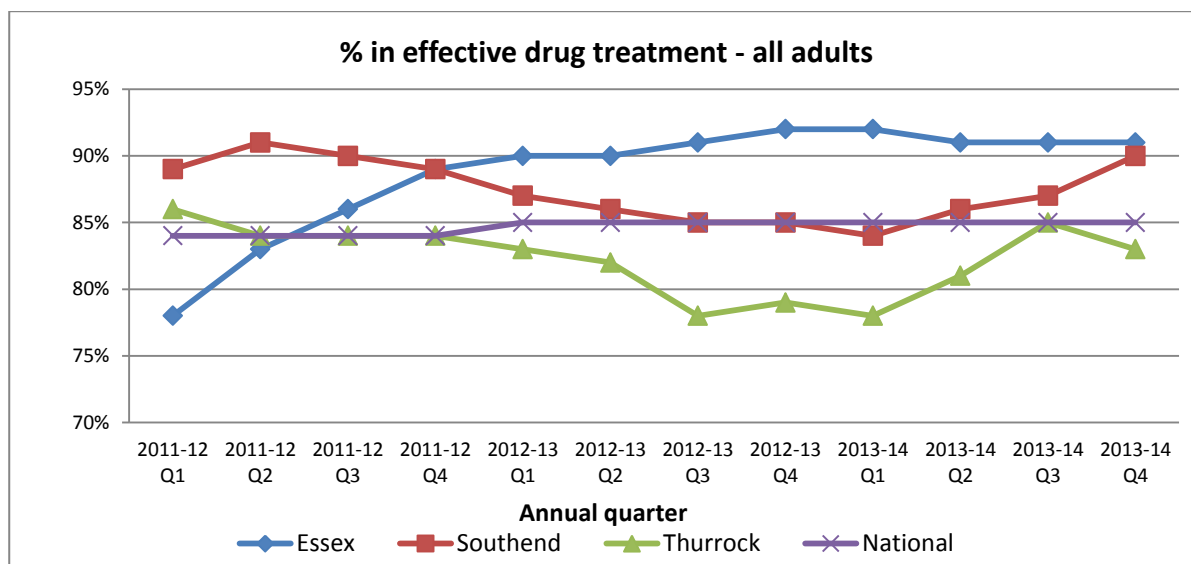
- *£503k to Essex, Southend and Thurrock for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes*
- *£59.5k to Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester, Southend, Tendring and Thurrock CSPs for local initiatives to help reduce misuse of alcohol and drugs*
- *£18k to the Essex Drug and 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 Reduce the Strength campaign*
- *£3.6k for the Colchester Reduce 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

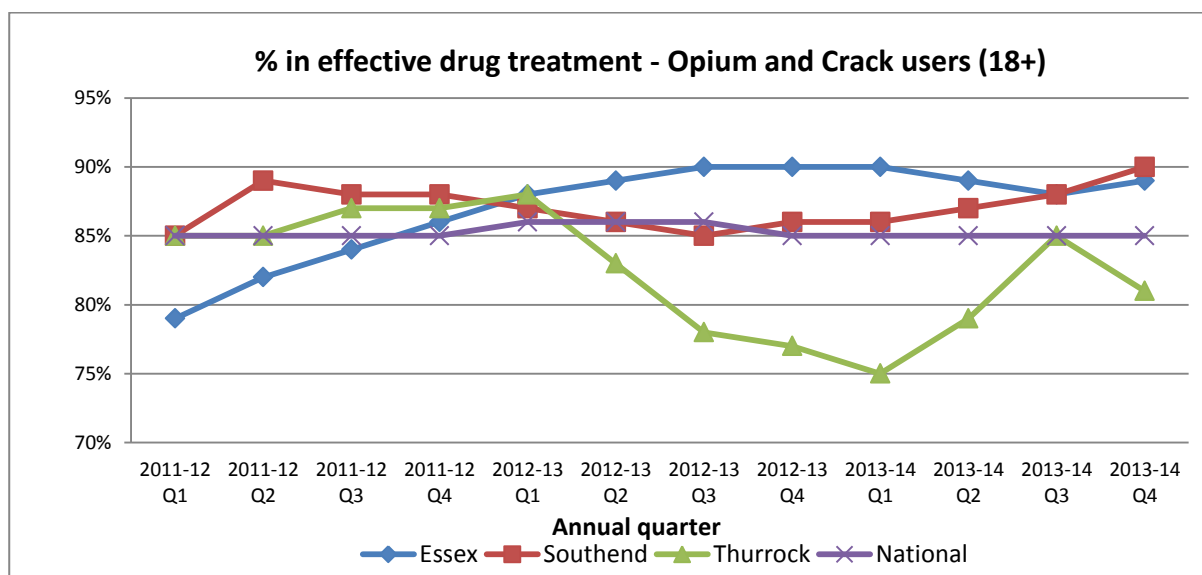
Graphs for alcohol and drugs treatment are presented by the administrative areas of Essex, Southend and Thurrock, as treatment services are provided by each upper tier authority.

### Engaging in effective treatment (drugs)<sup>12</sup>



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 (90%) and Thurrock (83%). The numbers in treatment in Q4 2013-14 were 2,923 in Essex, 805 in Southend and 387 in Thurrock. The national figure is 183,127.



Source: Essex DAAT

<sup>12</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)



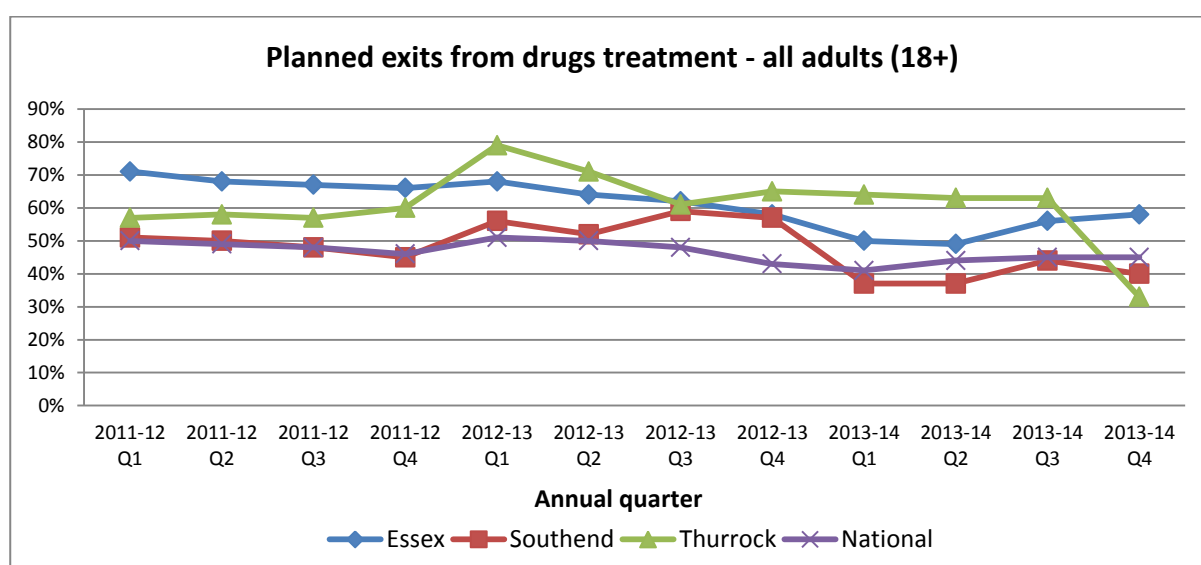
The pattern is similar for opium and crack users. There has been a steady increase in Essex from 79% to 89%, a relatively stable position nationally (85%), an increase was shown in Southend (90%) and Thurrock (81%). Actual numbers for Q4 2013-14 were 2,098 in Essex, 608 in Southend, 210 in Thurrock and 150,855 nationally.

## Engaging in effective treatment (alcohol)

Trend data for this indicator has been nationally placed on hold and publication is not expected until Q1 next year.

For the Essex administrative area 1,965 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 58%), Southend (51% to 40%) and nationally (50% to 45%), over the period. The proportion in Thurrock rose from 57% to 63% during the period but fell at Q4 to 33%. 60% to 70% is considered to be a good range.

## Leaving treatment in a planned way (alcohol)

Trend data for this indicator was expected to be available at the end of 2013/14, but has since been nationally placed on hold and publication is not expected until Q1 next year



## Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care<sup>13</sup>

This indicator had not been reported since Q1 2012/13 when the figure was 63%. Local data is now available for 2013/14.

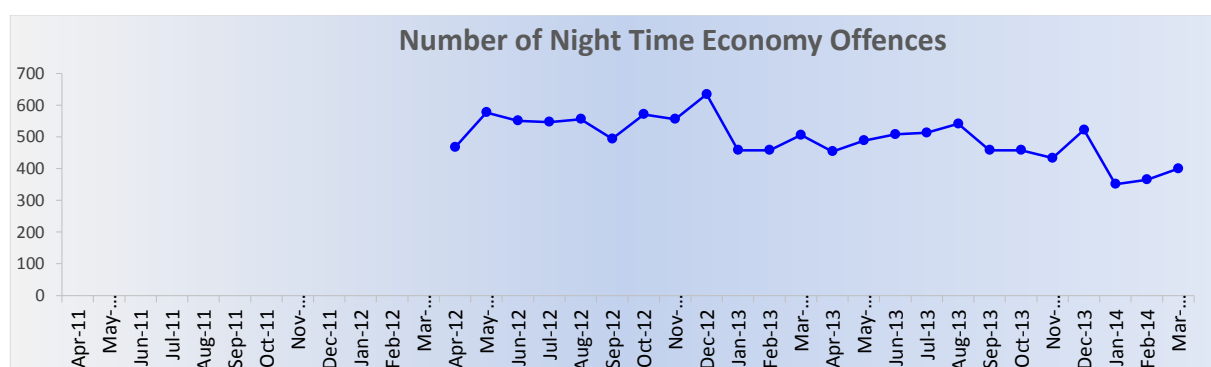
### Prison to community – continuity of care (Essex)

2011-2012 Q1	2011-2012 Q2	2011-2012 Q3	2011-2012 Q4	2012-2013 Q1	2012-2013 Q2	2012-2013 Q3	2012-2013 Q4	2013-2014 Q1	2013-2014 Q2	2013-2014 Q3	2013-2014 Q4
n/a	66%	73%	61%	63%	n/a	n/a	n/a	33%	48%	46%	53%

Source: Essex DAAT

## Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes

A measure to capture Night Time Economy crimes has been developed by Essex Police.<sup>14</sup>



Source: Essex Police

There were 5,513 offences in the period April 2013 to March 2014, compared with 6,142 for the previous year, a reduction of 629 (10%).

## Number of S136 enactments<sup>15</sup>

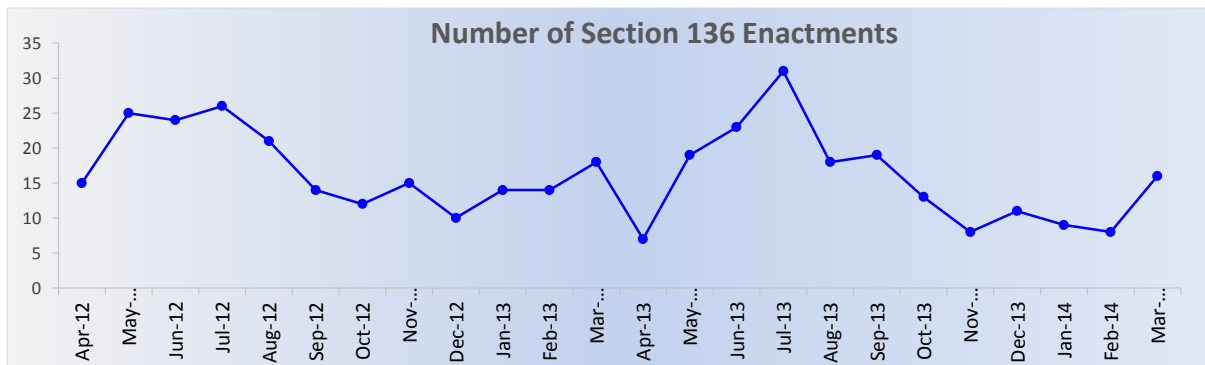
Information on the consequences of mental health issues for crime and policing is fairly sparse. The following graph has been included to indicate the number of situations where an individual's mental health leads to them being detained in custody.

<sup>13</sup> The number of clients receiving structured treatment whilst in prison who, upon release from prison, successfully engage with the community provider

<sup>14</sup> 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

<sup>15</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, 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.





Source: Essex Police

Essex Police are currently reviewing their plan as to how best to deliver full engagement within the Mental Health Concordat. This Concordat requires all statutory agencies to work in close partnership to deliver better mental health outcomes for all service users.

Work continues to prepare for the introduction in the South of the County for the intervention and diversion project where mental health professionals will be deployed with Police Officers in order to facilitate early diagnosis and intervention. This project should “go live” within the next month or so. The project is owned by the South Essex Partnership Trust Foundation. The Deputy PCC recently met a consultant who has been seconded on to the SEPT project team. As a consequence the DPCC will attend the next meeting of the project management group to be held on 17 June. He will be able to give the panel a verbal update as the date of this meeting precedes the panel meeting but post dates submission of the papers.

Essex Police has submitted a bid for funding to the Home Office with a view to seeking to set up a similar trial programme in the North of the county. (Carly can add more than me about the content and timing of the bid)



## 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 years)
  - Pedestrians
  - Cyclists
  - Children and young people (0-17)
  - Drink drivers

### **Context:**

715 people were killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Essex's roads in 2013/14. This was an increase of 46 incidents (6.9%) against the numbers of those killed or seriously injured during the previous year.

However, the number of KSI fatalities showed a decrease of 11.9% in 2013/14 reducing to 37 incidents against 42 recorded the previous year.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Essex Police are both represented at meetings of the Casualty Reduction Board.

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

- £15,900 of funding has been made available by the PCC for road safety initiatives

#### **Pro - active Roads Policing / Road Safety operations 13/14**

- During 2013/14 22,738 vehicles were stopped as a result of a pro-active road safety / road crime operation. These stops resulted in 119 arrests, 531 vehicle seizures (no insurance), 8,983 drivers referred onto an education course as opposed to prosecution & 4,921 fixed penalties. These operations occurred on routes and areas subject to identified KSI collisions and very often involved co-operation from partner agencies such as Essex County Council Highways, VOSA, HMRC, BTP & local authority licencing.

#### **Motorcycling**

- During 13/14 Essex Police as part of the Safer Essex Roads Partnership launched Essex Hugger targeting motorcyclists with a new more robust educational safety campaign. The scheme resulted in delivery of one common motorcycle safety educational theme throughout Norfolk, Suffolk & Essex.
- Essex Police holds regular engagement opportunities known as "Pit stop" days with Essex County Council and Essex Fire & Rescue set to engage motorcyclists on key identified routes at weekends with the intention of encouraging additional motorcycling training such as the National Bike Safe scheme.
- The National NDORS RIDE course removed the practical element of the syllabus. Essex Police recognised the importance of practical skills and now provide a practical one day optional course to those students attending the RIDE course with the course cost met by the partnership.



### **Cycling**

- Essex Police has during 13/14 investigated the possibility of providing an online educational cycle course as opposed to prosecution for offences such as lighting & riding on the footpath. The course provider has now been sourced with a suitable on line educational interactive product that will be available to offer in June 2014.

### **Young Drivers**

- Essex Police during 2013/14 carried out Operation WAGTAIL which focused upon intelligence led activity relating to “cruiser” events which mainly occur in the South of Essex. Additional dedicated resources deploy specific tactical options to address incidents of poor driving behaviour (racing on the highway) and community concerns in areas such as Canvey Island, Thurrock & Basildon. A multi - agency approach is also used to engage with this road user group.
- Essex Police in partnership with Essex County Council, Southend Borough Council & Thurrock Borough Council deliver focused educational input into events such as Roadster, road runner and crucial crew aimed at young people prior to the age of driving.

### **National Driver / Rider offender courses NDORS**

- During 2013/14 Essex Police delivered the full range of national educational courses falling within the National Driver Offender Rectification Scheme (NDORS). These courses apply to low end offending and offered as an alternative to prosecution. The full range includes courses covering speed, seat belt, mobile phone, careless driving (collision & non collision), RIDE (P2W). The option of education allows Essex Police to embrace the full ethos behind National Road Safety Strategies which identify the benefit of education as opposed to prosecution for low ending offending.

### **Drink Driving**

- Essex Police actively participates with the two National ACPO campaign periods covering summer and Christmas set around Drink driving. With the support of partners and local media the campaigns centre around the consequences of drink -driving and a significant focus upon the public using partners such as Crime stoppers to provide local intelligence relating to drink driving. Summer 2013 (June) resulted in 2616 road side breath tests with 94 failing/refusing. December 2013 resulted in 3409 road side breath tests with 114 failing/refusing. The Christmas campaign was also supported by HM Courts ensuring offenders were brought to justice within 24hours where possible.

### **Commercial Vehicle road checks**

- Essex Police supports the nationally led Operation MERMAID focusing upon commercial vehicle safety and road crime with a specific emphasis placed upon the permitted hours of rest and driving taken by commercial vehicle drivers. Regular checks are conducted alongside our most strategic roads in an effort to detect regular offending and those companies and organisations that use the road network to commit crime both locally and nationally.

### **Community Speed Watch & Volunteers**

- Volunteers within road safety play a significant role as highlighted by the 80 active Community Speed Watch groups located across the force area. Many groups actively support specific road safety campaign weeks with voluntary activity set around their own communities and schools promoting road safety. A team of Special Constables has now been created supporting the work of The Casualty Reduction Section based at South



Woodham. The team of 8 officers support the wide and varied range of road safety and road crime operations adding significant benefit to the overall section.

***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 data<sup>16</sup>***

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<sup>16</sup> 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.



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

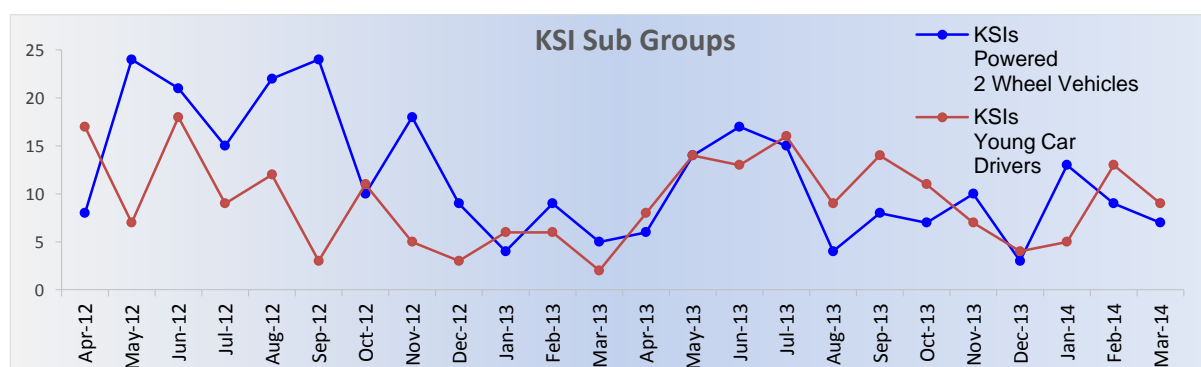


Source: Essex Police

The reduction in incidents in late 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, although numbers appear to be falling. There were 159 during the reporting year 2013/14, which are ten less collisions than recorded the previous year.

Nationally numbers fell 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> The full data for 2013 will be released in June 2014.

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

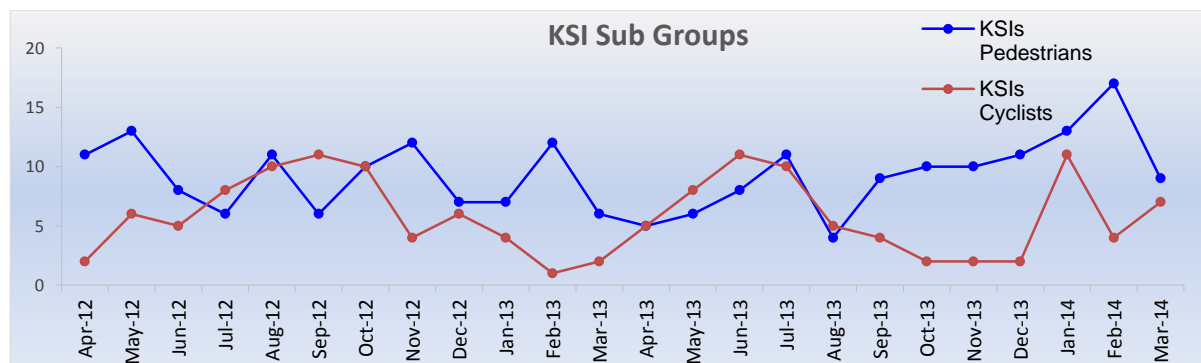
**Serious injury:** An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an "in-patient", or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring 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.



The number of young car drivers (17-25 years) who were killed or seriously injured on the roads is an area of particular concern. In 2013/14 there were 134 incidents involving young car drivers, a (28.8%) increase from the figure for the previous year (104).

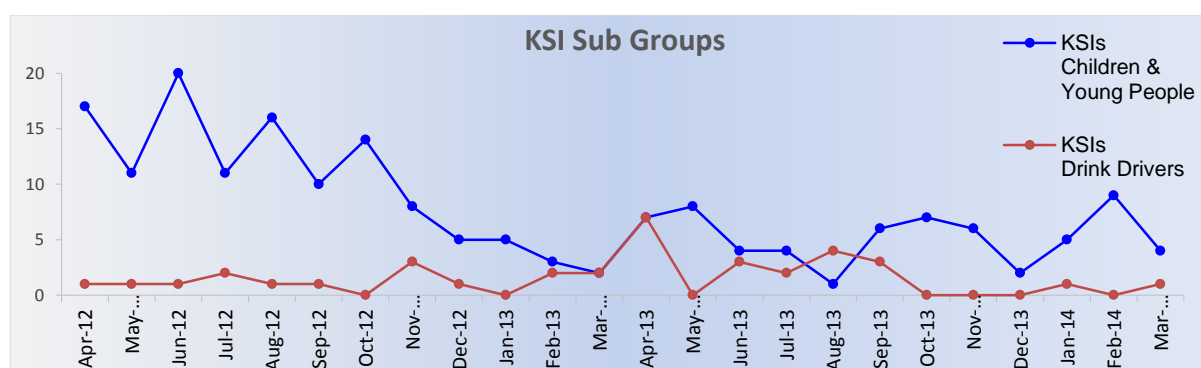


Source: Essex Police

Cycling road safety remains a concern, with 98 people killed or seriously injured during 2013/14 compared with 72 for the same period a year earlier.

The number of collisions involving pedal cycles (KSI) in the final quarter of 2013/14 has increased from 10 to 22 against the same period for the previous year. This may be attributable to the milder weather throughout the winter, which has promoted greater use of this mode of transport far earlier when compared to last year.

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> The full data for 2013 will be released in June 2014.



Source: Essex Police

78 children and young people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in Essex in 2013/1, which is 44 (36%) fewer than in 2013/14.

<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)

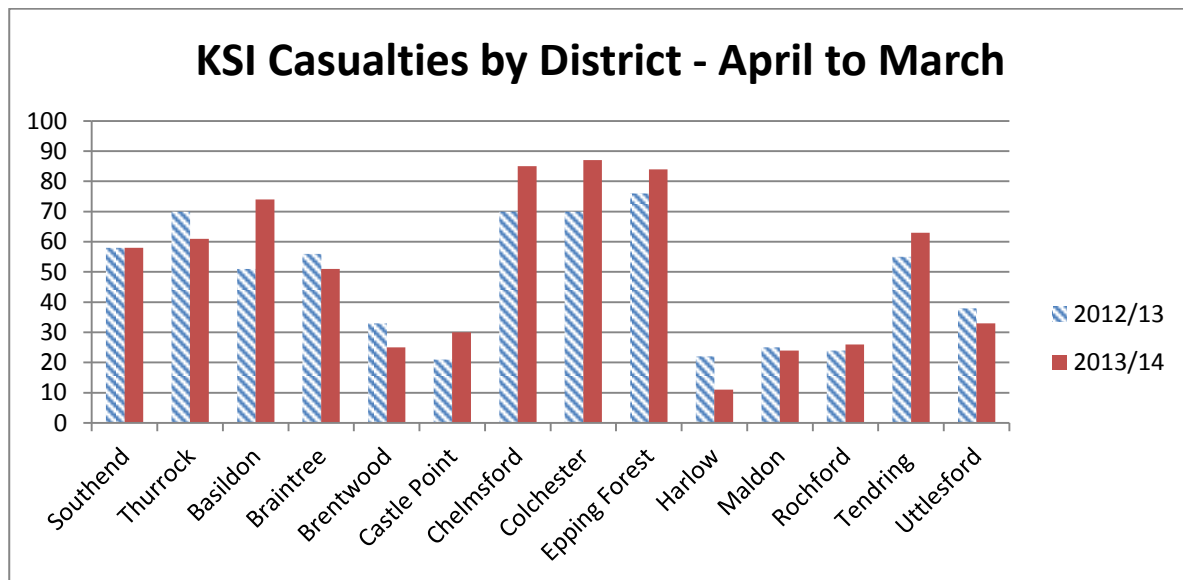
<sup>20</sup> See note 20



Drink driving related collisions, although relatively low, are higher than in 2012/13, with 29 during 2013/14 compared with 15 the year before.

### 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

Note: This data was run on 28th April and therefore will not match the official total previously mentioned.



## 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. The OPCC continues to work with partners in the development of crime prevention strategies and £283,850 of funding has been made available in this area

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

#### **PCC Crime Prevention**

In 2013-14, the PCC has funded more than £130K of diverse projects through the New Initiatives Fund (NIF). More detail on these can be found in the appendix to the Finance Report, also presented to this meeting.

Examples of crime prevention projects funded through NIF include the Crime Stoppers campaigns:

- **Rural Crime Campaign**  
The campaign was launched on 12 March 2014 and targets rural communities and the under-reporting of crime in such areas. It strongly supports the vision of the PCC's Rural Crime Forum, the Essex police Rural Crime Strategy and the rural focussed elements of the Police and Crime Plan.
- **Rogue Trader Week 2014 (7-11/4/14)**  
Building on the success of last year's campaign Crime Stoppers distributed support via leaflets and flyers to raise public awareness of doorstep crime and increase reassurance thereby reducing the fear of crime.
- **Operation Insight**  
Essex Police launched Operation Insight in Oct 2013. This operation was specifically aimed at reducing domestic burglary and is based on a predictive policing model. The operation involves a new approach to crime pattern analysis and identifying areas of potential risk after a burglary has occurred. Informing residents and supplying crime prevention advice in the vicinity of a burglary supported by directed patrols by both police and partner agencies resulting in an annual reduction of 5%. This overall reduction is even more pleasing when noting that the first half of the year was seeing a continuing rise in domestic burglary. Since October 2013 the domestic burglary trend has continued to reduce, this in contrast to a significant 2 year increase prior to Op Insight launch.



- **Metal Theft**

There have been ongoing campaigns since the launch of operation Tornado in 2012, particularly around theft of catalytic converters. This was refreshed in May 2014.

NIF funding has supported the development of the Community Messaging Service, which is now in the final development stage, and once launched will give Essex residents the means to receive information from Essex Police, specialist Watch groups and other agencies in the county tailored to their particular preferences for content, priority and means of communication such as text or email.

The NIF has funded £40K to support rural specials to help prevent crime in rural parts of Essex.

Other NIF projects aimed at crime prevention in 2013-14 include the 'Support 4 Sight' project launch: the county-wide sighted guiding and road safety for visually impaired people', which included mobility instruction and road safety training.

NIF money also helped to deliver a weapons awareness course across Essex, funding towards a cycle response team to patrol, provide safety cover, rescue and first aid to those who require it along the beach front based from Chalkwell, and help to set up a Street Pastor team in Saffron Walden.

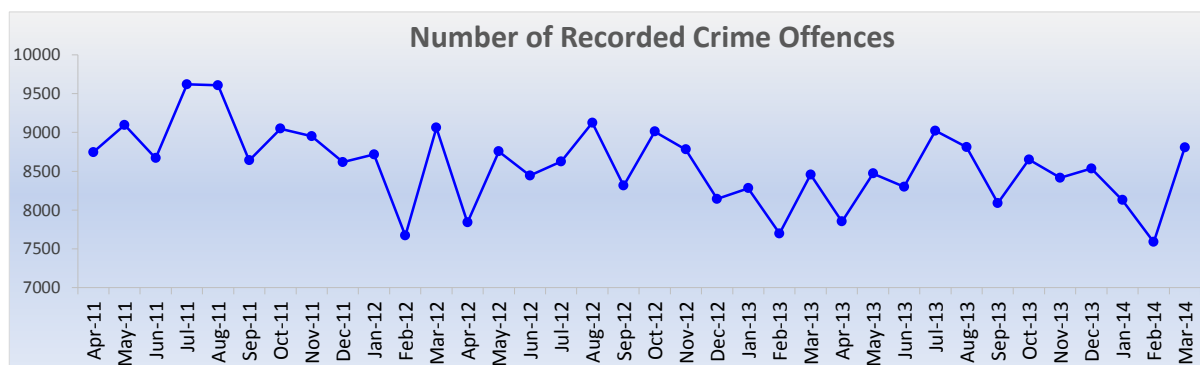
***To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £283.85k for the following:***

- £85k 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
- £42.5k 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 in the county has dropped from 100,144 in 2012/13 to 99,346 in 2013/14, a fall of 0.8%.

In the year to the end of December 2013, the independent Crime Survey of England and Wales showed that overall crime fell by 15% against the same period the previous year, to the lowest level since the survey began in 1981.

Police recorded crime, including fraud, showed a decrease of 2% compared with the same period the previous year. Police recorded crime figures continue to show year-on-year reductions.

Data released by the Office for National Statistics shows crime in Essex fell by 2% over the year period to December 2013. Crime in the other counties in the East of England is also down, by an average of 5%.

### Recorded crime by type:

Crime Type		# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff
		April 2012 to Mar 2013	April 2013 to Mar 2014		
ALL CRIME		100144	99346	-798	-0.8
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	7883	7488	-395	-5.0
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6371	6187	-184	-2.9
	Shoplifting	8897	9688	791	8.9
	Other Theft and Handling	12297	12126	-171	-1.4
	Vehicle Crime	12414	11713	-701	-5.6
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	777	869	92	11.8
	Serious Sexual Crime	1078	1469	391	36.3
	Other Violent Crime	19951	21870	1919	9.6
	Robbery	1198	1062	-136	-11.4
Criminal Damage		14403	14078	-325	-2.3
Racially Aggravated Crime		743	821	78	10.5
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents		56447	54057	-2390	-4.2



Source: Essex Police

The table indicates the key points that the numbers of incidents of recorded crime in the previous areas of concern of dwelling burglary, robbery and vehicle crime are now reducing, whilst incidents of serious sexual crime and shoplifting are increasing.

The rise in the 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 has shown improvement during 2013/14 (27% in 2012/13 to 29.17% in 2013/14 – a 2.17% increase).

### Solved crime by type:

Crime Type		Solved Rate - Cumulative		% pt. diff
		April 2012 to Mar 2013	April 2013 to Mar 2014	
ALL CRIME		27.00	29.17	2.17
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	10.57	15.38	4.81
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	7.24	6.21	-1.03
Theft related crime including Vehicle Crime	Shoplifting	62.40	65.56	3.16
	Other Theft and Handling	11.04	13.27	2.23
	Vehicle Crime	4.54	5.06	0.52
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	37.07	41.31	4.24
	Serious Sexual Crime	17.07	18.92	1.85
	Other Violent Crime	45.57	43.68	-1.89
	Robbery	14.61	20.90	6.29
Criminal Damage		17.08	17.46	0.38
Racially Aggravated Crime		35.94	38.86	2.92

Source: Essex Police

As occurred last year, the crimes with the highest solved rates are shoplifting, other violent crime, most serious violence and racially aggravated crime, and 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.

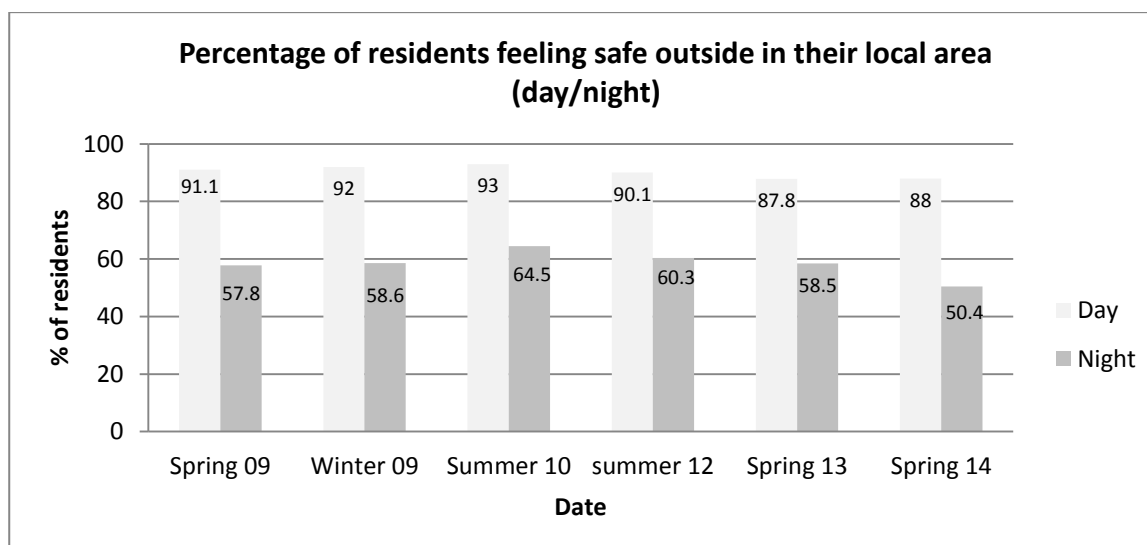
### Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area



Source: Essex Police - Crime Survey for England and Wales

56.60% thought the Police were doing a good job in their area in the rolling twelve months ending December 2013. This was a slight reduction on the 58.75% achieved the previous quarter. 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)

Please note that the Spring 2014 figures are preliminary and are likely to change slightly after weighting to take account of different levels of response across the districts. The figures will not change greatly, but may be marginally higher.

Further analysis of the data will be undertaken when the figures have been finalised.