

PCC Police and Crime Plan Performance Report
Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 Data – April to September 2014

Reduce Domestic Abuse

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

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

Key actions delivered and planned include:

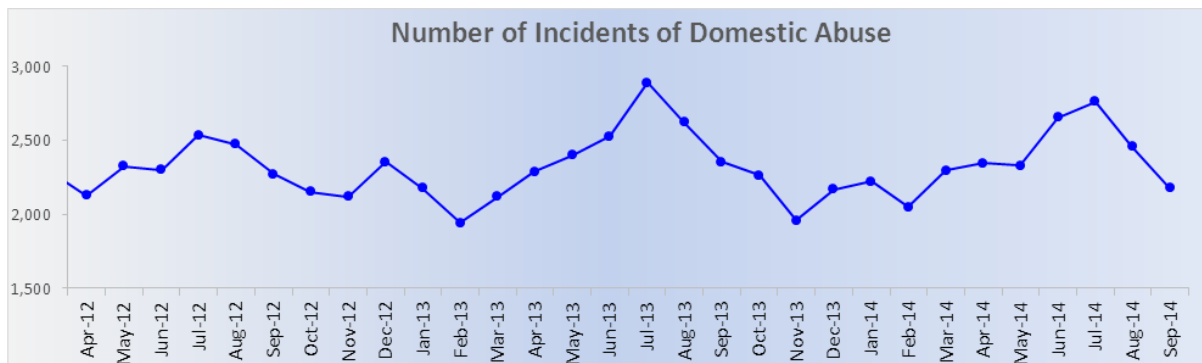
- The force roll-out of the Domestic Abuse Crime Units (DACU) force-wide has been agreed for 1 September 2014 under the title 'JUNO' teams.
- Progress has been made over the reporting period in terms of refining the operating processes of the wider Independent Domestic Abuse Advisors (IDVA) teams. Since July 2014 all high risk victims of domestic abuse across Essex have had access to an IDVA.
- More than £580,000 of funding has been made available to date in 2014/15 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 has been established, bringing together partners from the Office for the PCC, ECC, Southend, Thurrock, Essex Community Rehabilitation Company and Health to jointly commission support services to victims of domestic abuse. This will include the development and expansion of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) programme and the wider community and Refuge support for high and medium risk victims
- A dedicated victim support worker is now in post to work with victims, when the perpetrator is served with a Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) or Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO)
- Work is underway to commission greater access to behaviour programmes for perpetrators of Domestic Abuse.
- Further investment has been made in education programmes for school age children through the 'Risk Avert' programme.

To date, in 2014-15 the PCC has allocated funds of £580k for the following:

- *£222.8k to Victim Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Supporting Victims' section.)*
- *£102k for Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) support*
- *£156k to the Public Sector Reform Unit (formerly WECB) to allocate towards the priority area of domestic abuse*
- *£53.3k to Basildon Women's Aid, Colchester & Tendring Women's Refuge, Safer Places to provide additional IDVA support via the Multi Agency Safeguarding Support Team (MAAST) within the Police Central Referral Unit (CRU)*
- *£19k to Victim Support for a medium risk Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) case worker*
- *£12.5k for a review of our existing IDVA service and support in developing a plan and specification for a new service from April 2015.*
- *£20k to Ministry of Parenting for an early intervention programme aimed at preventing the escalation of risky domestic abuse related behaviour.*

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.

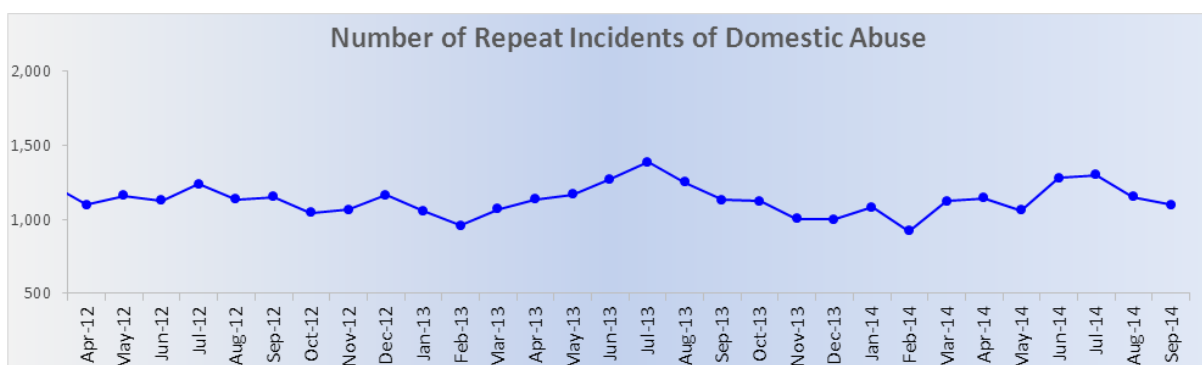
The number for the Q1 period April to June 2014 is 7,329, representing an increase of 1.6% (115 incidents) from the comparable period in 2013.

The number for the Q2 period April to September 2014 is 14,724, representing a decrease of 2.3% (351 incidents) from the comparable period in 2013.

The demand profile corresponds with seasonal trends for domestic abuse, with June seeing significant increases in demand compared to previous months, reaching a peak in July with levels then reducing over Q2 towards the autumn.

A change in recording definition from April 2013¹ is likely to have contributed to increased numbers against previous years.

Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse

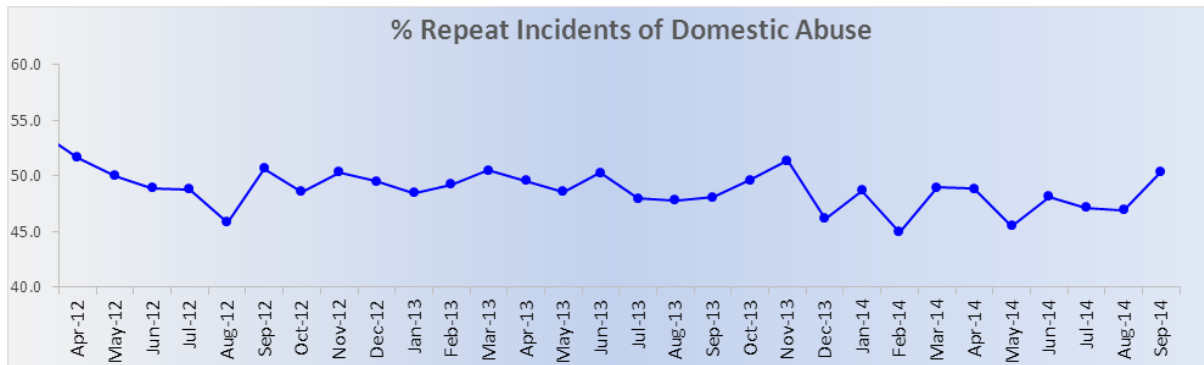


Source: Essex Police

¹ 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 number of repeat incidents reported during Q1 April to June 2014 was 3,483, against 3,570 for the same period the previous year, a decrease of 2.4% (87 incidents).

The number of repeat incidents reported during Q2 April to September 2014 was 7,034, against 7,339 for the same period the previous year, a decrease of 4.2% (305 incidents).



Source: Essex Police

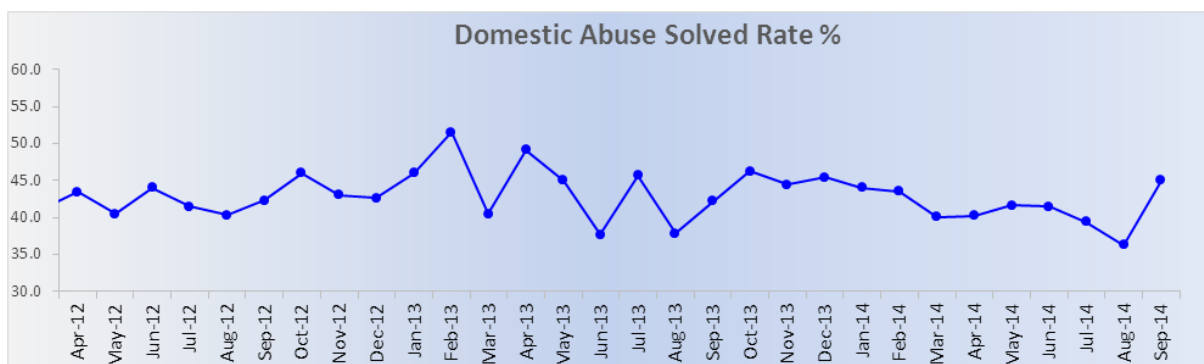
Number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse

Essex Police follow the national re-offending definition that allows six months for the offender to be identified and the appropriate disposal mode, which gives rise to a time lag in the data.

For the month of March 2014² the number of repeat offenders of domestic abuse was 59. This was an increase of 6 repeat offenders, against the number for the same month the previous year.

Domestic abuse solved rate

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



Source: Essex Police

² The time lag is due to Essex Police following the national re-offending definition that allows 6 months for the offender to be identified and the appropriate disposal made.

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

The solved rate for Q1 - April to June 2014 however was 41.4%, against 43.3% for the same period the previous year - a decrease of 1.9% points.

The solved rate for Q2 - April to September 2014 was 41.0%, against 42.9% for the same period the previous year - a decrease of 1.9% points.

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

	April- September 2013	April- September 2014	Change
All domestic abuse offences	4781	5693	19.1
All domestic solved rate*	42.9%	41.0%	-1.9%
Medium risk domestic abuse offences	2655	3223	21.4%
Medium risk solved rate*	40.7%	39.3%	-1.4%
High risk domestic abuse offences	966	1269	31.4%
High risk solved rate*	55.8%	53.0%	-2.8%

* % point change

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

DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A PROPORTION OF ALL CRIME

(Breakdown by Home Office Counting Rule Group as per 2014 Classification Table)

April to Sept 2014

CRIME TYPE	TOTAL OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES	DOMESTIC OFFENCES AS A % OF CRIME
Burglary	6268	44	0.7%
Arson and criminal damage	7046	499	7.1%
Drug offences	2020	1	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	575	76	13.2%
Possession of weapons	461	8	1.7%
Public Order	2132	302	14.2%
Robbery	458	7	1.5%
Sexual offences	1085	213	19.6%
Theft	13438	156	1.2%
Violence against the person	11541	4345	37.6%
Vehicle offences	5461	37	0.7%
GRAND TOTAL	50485	5688	11.3%

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

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

Support Victims of Crime

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

In October 2014, funding for the majority of victims services was 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 have worked with partners, including the voluntary sector, in the development of a commissioning framework and with colleagues in the Eastern Region to explore opportunities for the joint commissioning of some of the victim referral and assessment processes.

A more detailed paper setting out the process for developing the victims Commissioning Strategy and funding now being allocated to victims services, is being presented to the panel today,

MOJ funding to PCCs now 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:

- From October 1st the PCC formally took-on responsibility for the delivery of local support services for victims of crime.
- Victims Forum meetings have been held by the OPCC, bringing together representatives from a range of victims groups, to inform the PCC's work programme.
- In addition to the PCC's normal Community Safety Fund, the PCC has released over £400,000 to projects that support victims of crime, with a further £240,000 to be allocated this financial year.
- At the end of June 2014, a new crime assessment process was introduced to streamline processes for crimes which do not require immediate attendance. A victim care card has been introduced to provide details of the investigation process, the next steps, support available to victims and their entitlements under the Victims Code of Practice.
- New processes have been introduced to ensure victims re-contacting Essex Police with a concern about the service they have received are passed immediately by the Force Control Room to the Central Quality of Service team for resolution.

- During July, August and September the OPCC consulted on its commissioning intentions; seeking the views of victims and victims' organisation as well as Essex residents. These will be updated to reflect responses from the consultation exercise, and will be published on the PCC's website.
- An Essex Restorative Justice Hub Manager will come into post in December 2015. Her role will be to develop and implement a new Restorative Justice hub for Essex. More details of this will follow in future reports.

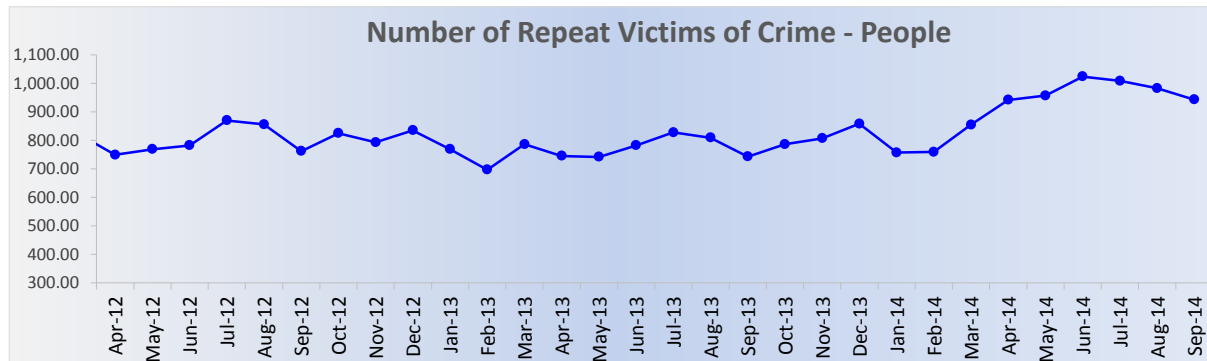
To date in 2014-15 the PCC has allocated funds of £1,161k for the following:

- *£222.8k to Victims Support to help fund the IDVA service for victims of domestic abuse (also referenced under the 'Domestic Abuse' section.)*
- *£27k to Essex Probation for research on victims' perspectives as part of the Community Budget work*
- *£19k to Catch 22 for a research project to understand the needs of young victims of crime*
- *£347k to expand capacity for sexual violence services*
- *£100k to fund 6 Pathfinder projects to improve understanding of need and to build capacity within the local voluntary and community sector in relation to victims' services*
- *£32k to map current restorative justice (RJ) service, and develop plans for improving and embedding the provision of RJ services.*
- *£88k for the provision of services from the Essex Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (SARC)*

Support Victims of Crime: Performance data

Number of repeat victims of crime

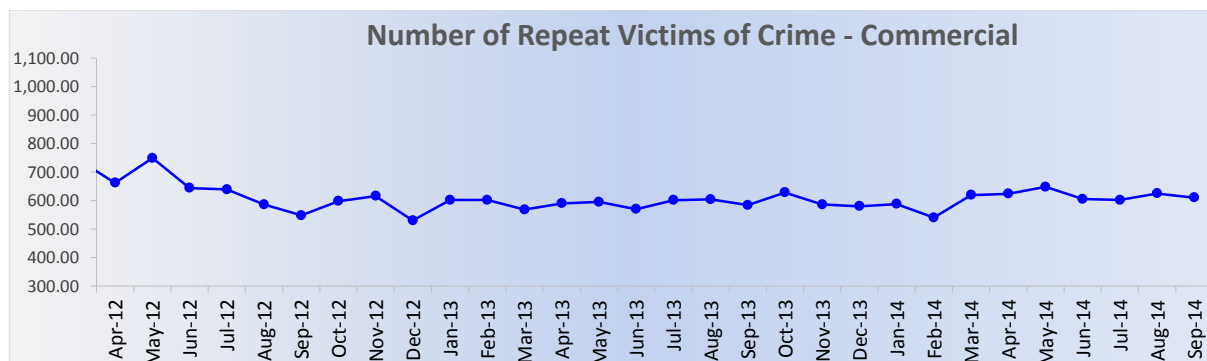
The graphs below show repeat victims of personal and commercial crime.



Source: Essex Police

The total number of repeat victims (individuals) during Q1 March to June 2014 showed an increasing trend, however in Q2 a decrease is seen

The figure for April to September 2014 was 5,080, an 11.9% increase against the comparable period in 2013 (4540).



Source: Essex Police

The numbers of repeat victims of commercial crime are fairly static, with 1,900 in the period April to September 2014 compared with 1,937 for the same period in 2013.

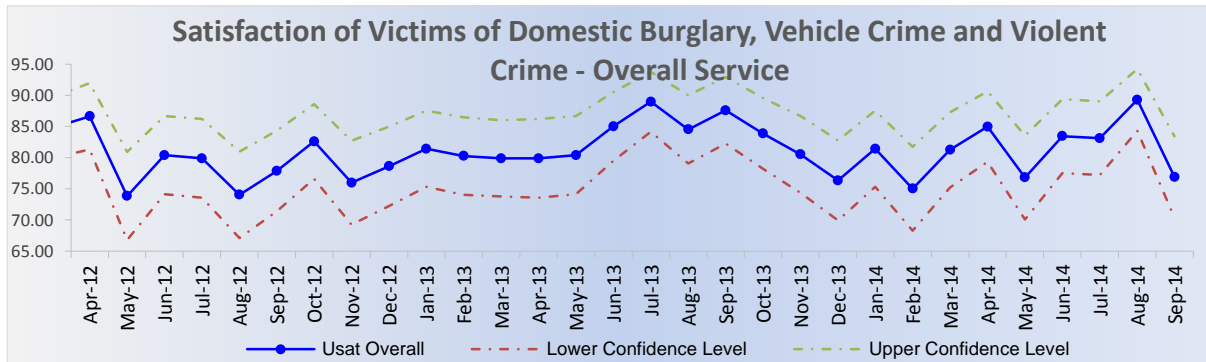
Satisfaction of victims of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime⁵

The rolling year results to September 2014 show that victims' satisfaction levels have fallen slightly compared to the same period last year in three of the five areas tested (satisfaction with action, treatment and whole experience), but this fall is not statistically significant

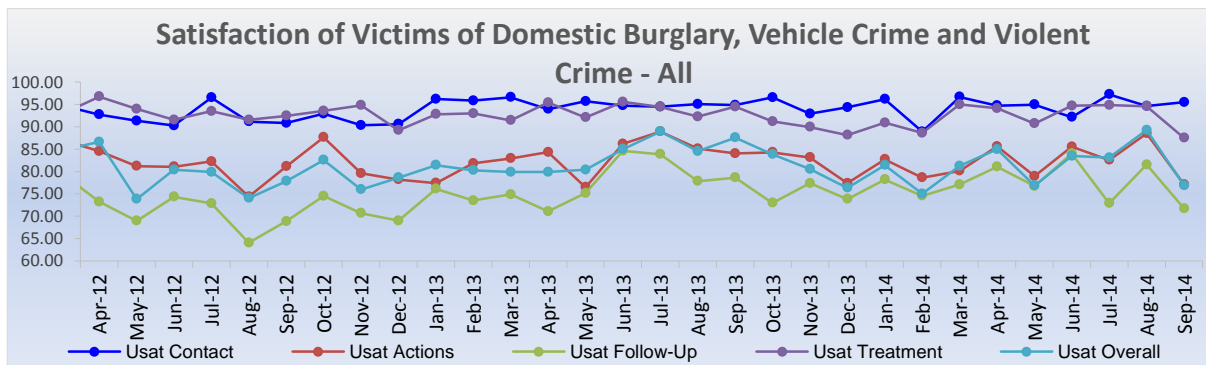
There remains no statistical difference between the level of BME and White victims surveyed for the overall service received.

⁵ 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).

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 Confidence Board, chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable continues to meet to oversee work to improve public confidence in policing

User Satisfaction	April – September 2013	April - September 2014
Making contact with the police (confidence interval) ⁶	94.5% (+/-1.2pp)	94.9% (+/-1.7pp)
Action taken by the police (confidence interval)	82.6% (+/-1.7pp)	83.0% (+/-2.4pp)
Being kept informed of progress (confidence interval)	77.1% (+/-1.9pp)	77.9% (+/-2.7pp)
Their treatment by staff (confidence interval)	92.3% (+/-1.2pp)	92.7% (+/-1.7pp)
The overall service provided (confidence interval)	82.0% (+/-1.7pp)	82.4% (+/-2.5pp)

⁶ Confidence intervals get smaller the larger the dataset

Reduce Youth Offending and All Types of Re-offending

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

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

The OPCC has commissioned a review of the arrangements for delivery of Integrated Offender Management across the whole of Essex. A reference group has been established drawn from Essex Police, Essex Community Rehabilitation Company (formerly Probation), Chelmsford Prison, Safer Essex, Voluntary Sector, Southend, Thurrock.

Terms of reference have been issued but in the main the review will look at how to:

1. Confirm the services required and the responsible agency at each step of the pathway
2. Identify gaps in service provision and develop a shared action plan to address these gaps
3. Confirm the extent of shared understanding and commitment to the scheme

The recommendations from this review will be shared with the Panel. It is envisaged that the review will be completed by late February 2015.

The Ministry of Justice announced that Sodexo, in partnership with NACRO, were awarded the transforming rehabilitation contract in Essex. Sodexo additionally won Norfolk/Suffolk and the collaboration known as BeNCH (Beds, Northants, Cambs and Herts). Sodexo's capture of the whole of the eastern region is likely to result in some changes to the existing management structures inherited from the public sector. Sodexo are also contracted to provide some prison services, which they do successfully.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The PCC is the sponsor on the Essex Partnership Board for the reducing re-offending project under the Whole Essex Community Budgets programme
- In all £560k of funding has so far been made available by the PCC to help reduce reoffending and stop it happening in the first place, including contributory funding to the Youth Offending Services, and support for Community Budget work and diversionary activities.
- The Commissioner has funded a number of youth related initiatives. For example, early intervention programmes provided by Essex Youthbuild and the Wilderness Foundation as well as local diversionary initiatives run by Achievement Through Football (ATF) and the London Bus Theatre Company.

To date, in 2014-15 the PCC has allocated funds of £560k for the following:

- *£443.8k to the Youth Offending Services in Essex, Southend and Thurrock.*
- *£48k to the Public Sector Reform Unit (previously WECB) to support the reducing reoffending work.*
- *£27k to Positive Futures youth engagement in Basildon and Southend*
- *£33.6k to Chelsea FC Foundation*
- *£10k to Essex Fire and Rescue for the delivery of the Firebreak scheme*
- *£16.7k to Essex Youthbuild to provide a horticulture course to young offenders or those at risk of offending*
- *£5k to the Only Cowards Carry training programme on weapons awareness*
- *£24.3k to the Prince's Trust to deliver their "Positive Steps" programme for young people at risk of offending or re-offending*

Reduce Youth Offending and all types of Re-offending: Performance data**First time entrants to the youth justice system⁷**

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
Jan-Dec 2013	547	602	517	448
% change from 2012	-4.0%	+32.9%	+5.3%	-16.6%
% change from 2009	-66.5%	-9.8%	-74.0%	-64.0%

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

There has been a general reduction in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Essex over the past 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 Community Resolutions. However, Southend and Thurrock have shown an increasing trend against the number of first time entrants the previous year, since the 2011 figures.

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 reoffending⁸. The national data is also presented below:

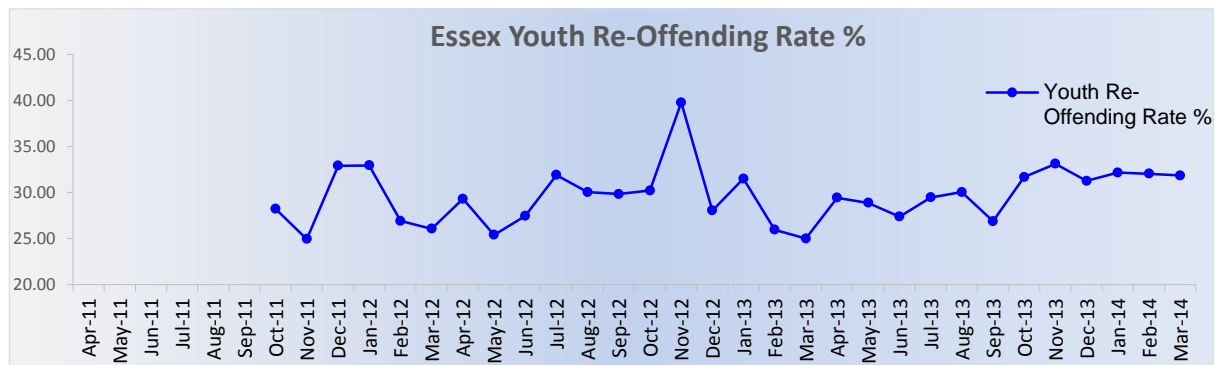
Youth Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2012	27.7	47.9	37.0	35.7
	Change from 2005	-0.3	12.1	8.6	2.1
	Change from Dec 2011	-0.5	-0.4	3.3	-0.2
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2012	2.71	2.96	2.91	2.95
	Change from 2005	-5.6	9.5	14.3	1.4
	Change from Dec 2011	-2.5	4.2	-30.0	2.2
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2012	0.75	1.42	1.08	1.05
	Change from 2005	-6.4	46.4	48.8	7.8
	Change from Dec 2011	-4.0	3.4	-23.1	1.7
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2012	1.86	3.53	3.10	2.56
	Change from 2005	64.3	146.8	168.9	59.8
	Change from Dec 2011	2.0	-21.8	-19.7	3.4
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2012	1432	163	154	56525
	Change from 2005	-62.3	-71.3	67.1	-65.4
	Change from Dec 2011	-29.1	-4.1	17.6	-24.3

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, Published July 2014

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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 31.8% for the whole of Essex (March 2014)⁹.



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 reoffending¹⁰.

The national information is as follows:

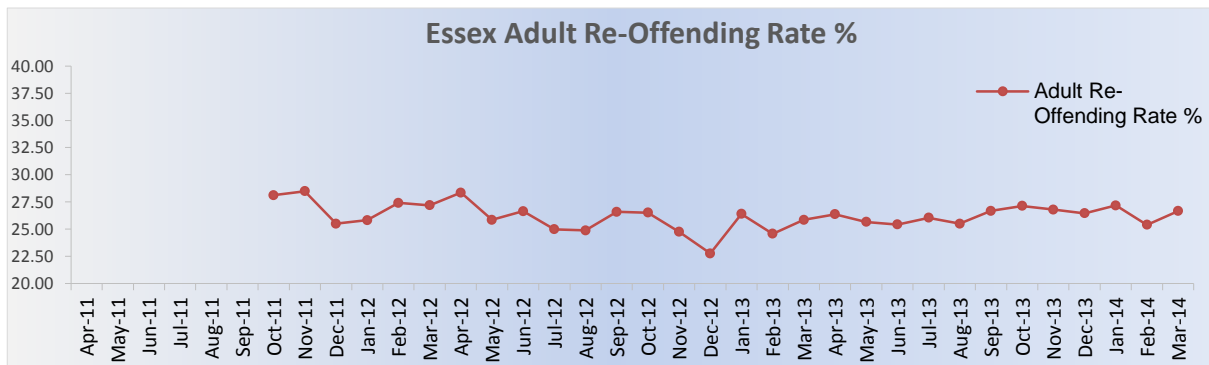
Adult Reoffending	Period/change	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	England and Wales
% of offenders who reoffend	Year end Dec 2012	21.4	25.2	22.4	24.9
	Change from 2005	0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
	Change from Dec 2011	-0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.5
Average number of re-offences per reoffender	Year end Dec 2012	2.93	3.28	2.61	2.97
	Change from 2005	-2.9	10.6	-19.5	-4.2
	Change from Dec 2011	0.9	10.1	-2.3	1.8
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	Year end Dec 2012	0.63	0.83	0.58	0.74
	Change from 2005	0.4	6.6	-22.9	-4.0
	Change from Dec 2011	-1.9	15.9	-0.4	-0.3
Average number of previous offences per offender	Year end Dec 2012	10.23	15.41	11.32	13.2
	Change from 2005	26	7.3	12.9	15.9
	Change from Dec 2011	4.0	18.3	22.3	5.4
Cohort size	Year end Dec 2012	9884	1636	1377	497996
	Change from 2005	-2.3	-1.0	2.4	-6.0
	Change from Dec 2011	-11.0	-13.8	-19.0	-6.3

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, published July 2014

Essex Police data (overleaf) shows an adult re-offending rate of 26.6% (March 2014), with an apparent downward trend.

⁹ There is no apparent reason for the spike in the rate in November 2012

¹⁰ See note 9



Source: Essex Police

Re-offending rates for those under YOS supervision

Data from Essex Youth Offending Service suggests that 44.3% of the cohort of 140 offenders being supervised by the YOS reoffend within twelve months (tracking a January 2013 – March 2014 sample throughout the year)¹¹. This has previously remained fairly stable over time with 31.1% in 2010/11, 32.9% in 2011/12 and 32.9% in 2012/13.

Of the current 2014-15 cohort of 138 offenders being supervised by the Essex YOS 23.2% (32 offenders) had re-offended within 3 months.

We are working with Southend and Thurrock YOS to obtain a similar data set.

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

Re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision

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

The following table shows the position for Essex:

Adults under Essex Probation Trust supervision re-offending year ending September 2012	Community Order	Under Licence
% of offenders who re-offend	31.8%	35.1%
Average number of re-offences per re-offender	3.27	3.4
Average number of re-offences per offender (frequency rate)	1.04	1.19
Number of offenders in cohort	3,473	647
% who reoffend adjusted against baseline (predicted rate)	33.9%	35.8%

Source: Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, Ministry of Justice, December 2012 (Published October 2014)

¹¹ The January – March cohort is tracked for a financial year, with a 3 month time lag to allow for police/court processes. Offenders under Essex YOS supervision who went on to commit a proven re-offence within a one year follow up period. This is based on the old NI19 definition. Information is supplemented by Essex YOS to include type of disposal, type/gravity of re-offence, age and looked after status.

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

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

The 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.

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. At the beginning of September, Chelmsford Drug Testing On Arrest pilot had referred 53 individuals for treatment, and 37 had successfully engaged with the programme.

The PCC is working with Essex Police and key partners on the drafting of the Mental Health Concordat for Essex.

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- £503k of funding has been made available by the PCC to schemes to help break the dependency on alcohol and drugs.
- 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
- Live implementation of the liaison and diversion trial to deliver a professional mental health assessment of offenders with mental health needs at the initial contact point is imminent. It will run in the South of the county. If successful it is hoped that the scheme could be extended nationally. Additionally the Government has launched the mental health concordat that requires all agencies to work together to respond to mental health needs. This will form a major part of the agenda at the PCC Conference on 14 January 2015, to which all members of the panel are invited to attend.
- A training package for nominated NTE Special Constables has been developed, which will commence late October 2014.
- The PCC plans to sign the Mental Health Concordat for Essex by the end of 2014.

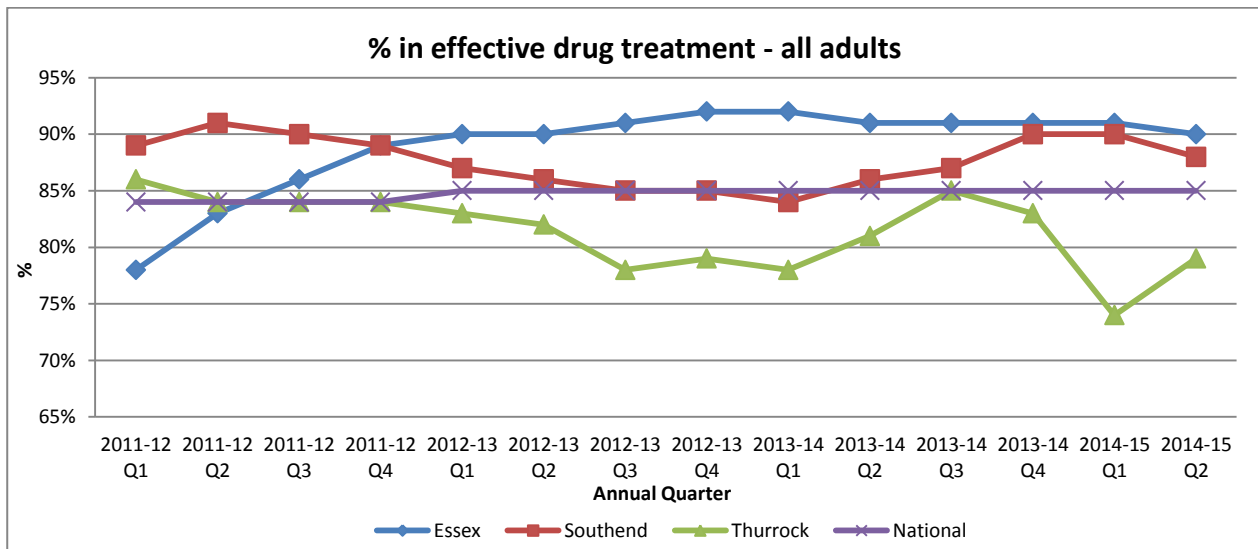
To date, in 2013/14 the PCC has allocated funds of £503k for the following:

- *£503k to Essex, Southend and Thurrock for the Drug Intervention Project and Young People's Substance Misuse programmes*

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)¹²



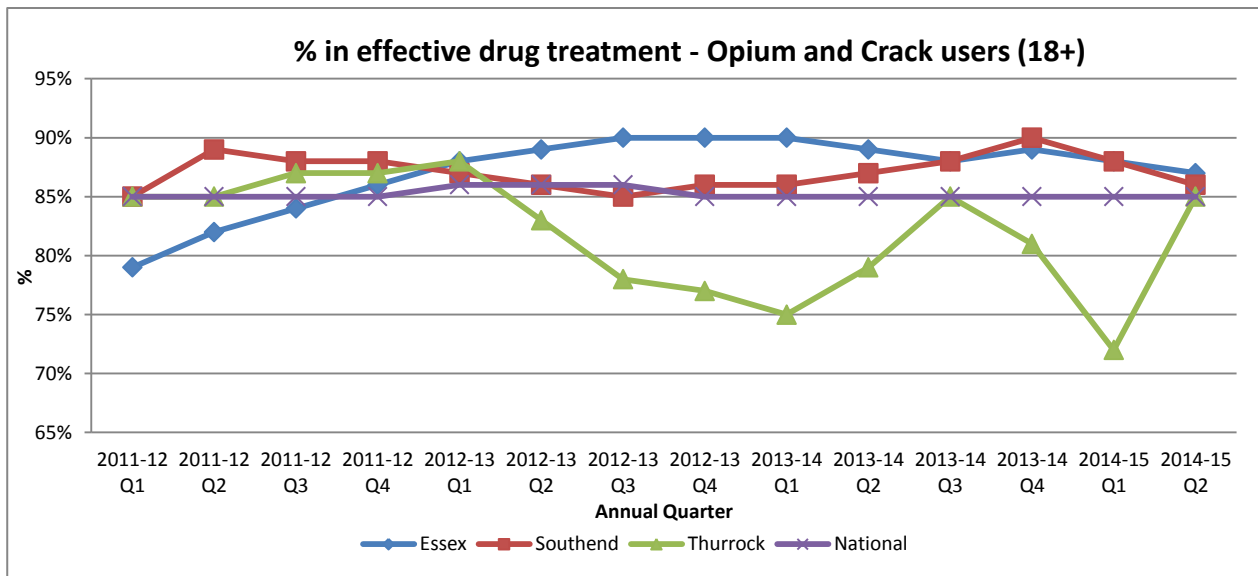
Source: Essex DAAT

There has been a steady increase in engagement with treatment in Essex from 78% to 90% over the period from Q1 2011-12 to Q2 2014-15. This compares with a stable national picture (84-85%) and a downward and generally recovering trend for Southend (88%). Thurrock has shown a decrease over the first quarter (74%), to the lowest level since Q1 2011-12, but increased again in Q2 to 79%

The numbers in treatment in Q1 2014-15 were 2,986 in Essex, 807 in Southend and 364 in Thurrock. The national figure is 182,262. These figures show an increase in Essex (+10.2) and Southend (+2.9) and a decrease in Thurrock (-6.9%) against the same quarter the previous year.

The numbers in treatment in Q2 2014-15 were 3,004 in Essex, 836 in Southend and 348 in Thurrock. The national figure is 181,064. These figures show an increase in Essex (+6.5%) and Southend (+5.9%) and a decrease in Thurrock (-10.8%) against the same quarter the previous year. National figures show a 1.0% decrease for the same period.

¹² 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)



Source: Essex DAAT

There has been a steady increase in the percentage of opium and crack users in effective drug treatment in Essex from 79% in Q1 2011-12 to 88% in Q2 2014-15. A relatively stable position is shown both nationally (Q2 - 85%) and in Southend (Q2-86%).

However the trend in Thurrock is less stable. There was a decrease in numbers in effective drug treatment from 85% (Q3 2013-14) down to (72%) in Q1 2014-15. An increase has now been shown in Q2 2014-15 with numbers up to 85%.

Actual numbers in treatment for Q1 2014-15 were 2,117 in Essex, 609 in Southend, 204 in Thurrock and 149,885 nationally.

The actual numbers for Q2 2014-15 were 2,156 in Essex, 612 in Southend, 196 in Thurrock and 148,989 nationally.

Engaging in effective treatment (alcohol)

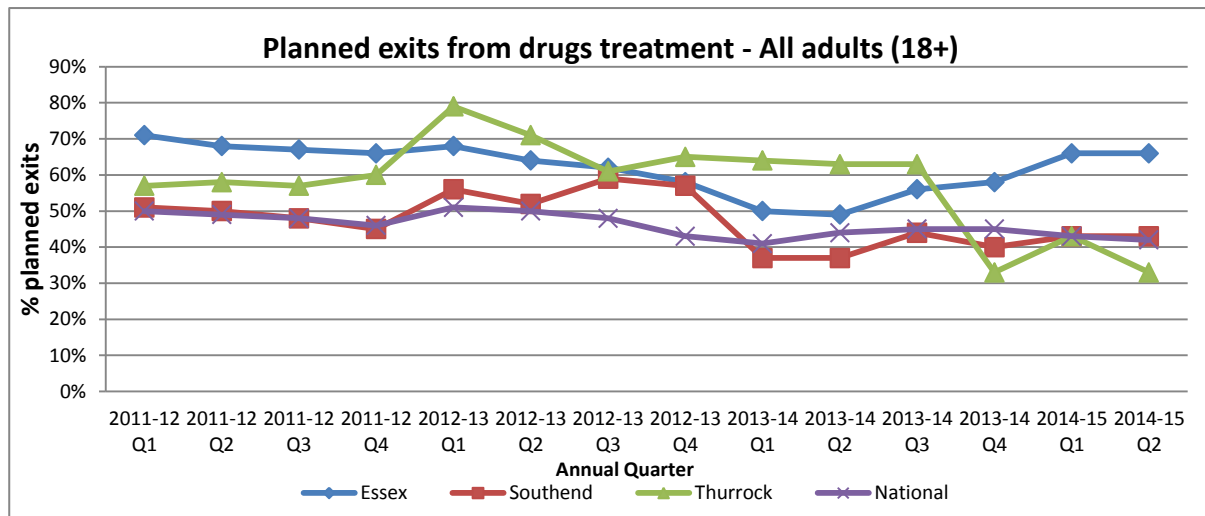
Number in effective alcohol treatment - All Adults (18+)

	Essex	Southend	Thurrock	National
2012-13	1882	273	206	108188
2013-14	1965	378	267	112034

Source: Essex DAAT

Trend data for this indicator became available in March 2014, when local authorities had their first full year of data following the transfer of public health services. The number for the Essex administrative area is expected to continue to rise with additional investment from April 2014 for criminal and non-criminal justice alcohol provision.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (drugs)



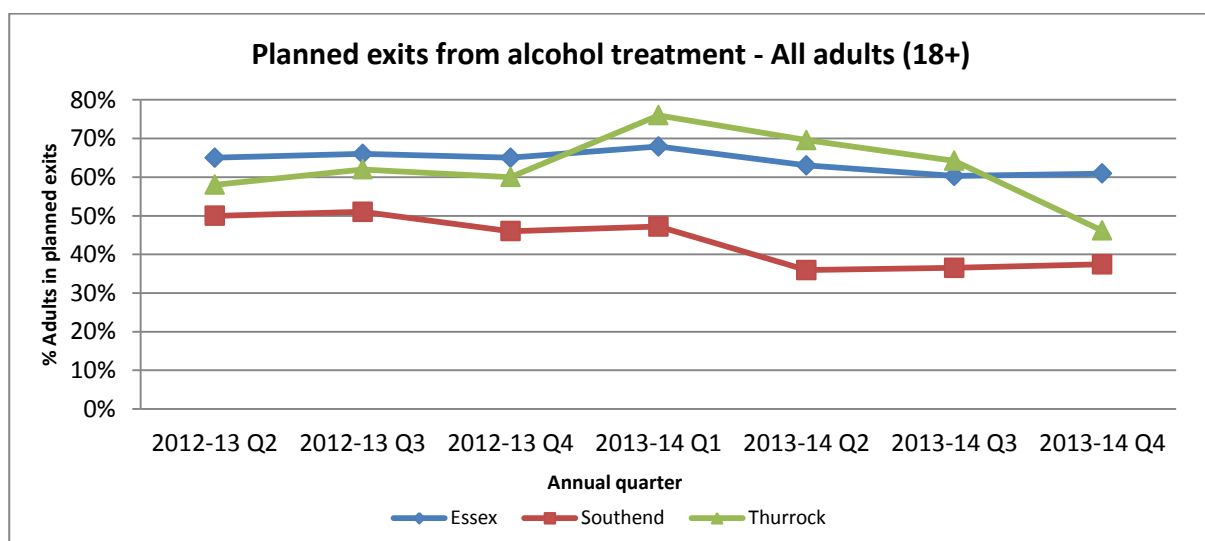
Source: Essex DAAT

Since 2011-12 the proportion of planned exits from drugs treatment has fallen in Essex (71% to 66%), Southend (51% to 43%), Thurrock (57% to 43%) and nationally (50% to 43%). Planned exits between 60% to 70% is considered to be a good range.

There has been an increase seen in the proportion of planned exits from drugs treatment in Essex in 2014-15, since Q2 of the previous year, whereas the proportion of planned exits from treatment both nationally and in Southend have remained fairly stable. Thurrock has shown a large decrease in numbers since Q3 2013-14.

Leaving treatment in a planned way (alcohol)

This is the most recent data available for this measure.



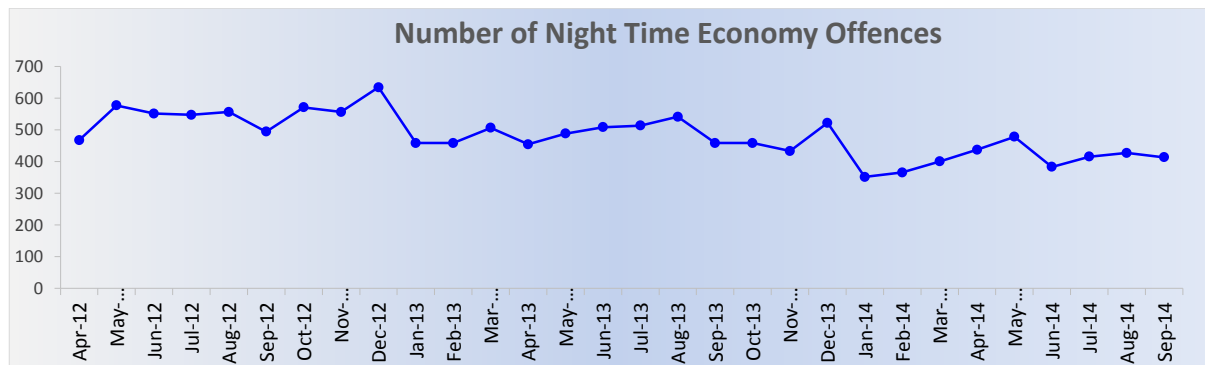
Source: Essex DAAT

Prison to community – continuity of alcohol and drugs care¹³

This indicator had not been reported since Q1 2012/13 when the figure was 63%. Local data for Essex only, backdated to April 2013, shows an increasing trend rising from 33% in Q1 2013-14 to 34% for Q1 2014-15. The Q2 figures are not available to date.

Number of Night Time Economy (NTE) crimes

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



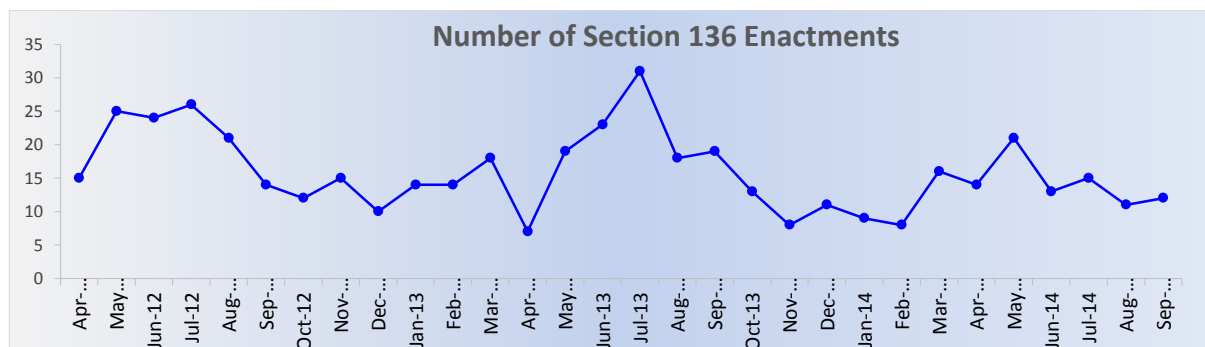
Source: Essex Police

There were 1,333 offences in the period Q1 April to June 2014, compared with 1,425 for the same period in 2013, a reduction of 6.5%.

There were a total of 2677 offences in the period March to September 2014, compared with 2900 for the same period in 2013, a reduction of 7.7%.

Number of S136 enactments¹⁵

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

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

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ Under Section 136 of the Mental health Act 1983 if a Police Officer finds in a place to which the public have access a person who appears to him/her to be suffering from mental disorder and to be in immediate need of care or control, the constable may, if they think it necessary to do so in the interests of that person or for the protection of other persons, remove that person to a place of safety (S136 Order). A person removed to a place of safety under this section may be detained there for a period not exceeding 72 hours.

Improve Road Safety

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

715 people were killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Essex's roads in 2013/14. 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.

Provisional Q1 figures from the Department of Transport highlight a 4% national increase in killed casualties and a 2% increase in serious casualties.

Greater focus has been placed upon opportunities to engage, educate and enforce using the skills of various Essex Safer Roads Partnership partners to promote road safety to key and vulnerable road user groups

Key actions delivered and planned include:

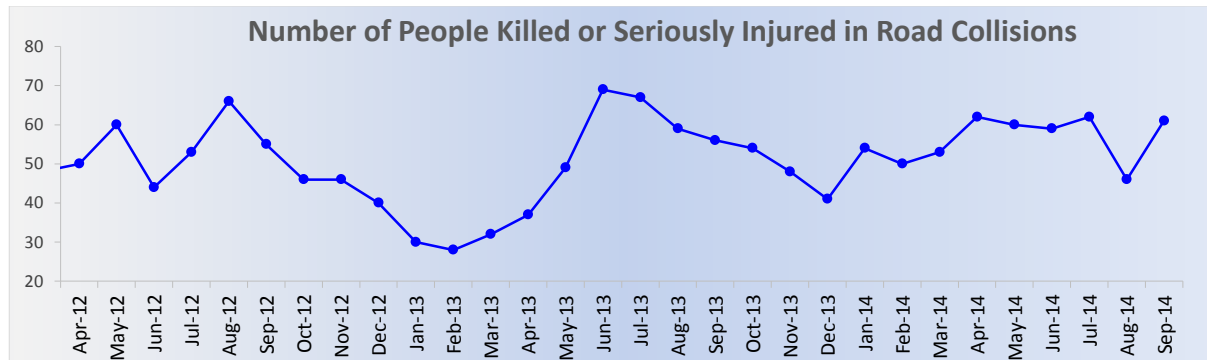
- £2k of funding has been made available by the PCC for road safety initiatives
- 'The Honest Truth' road safety campaign was launched on 26 October 2014 to reduce anti-social driving and the number of young people KSI.
- Dedicated enforcement and engagement patrols, using the Casualty Reduction Special Section Special Constables, working alongside Essex Fire and Rescue, to patrol local communities who continue to be at risk of personal injury on the road where the continued practice of 'cruiser meets' and street racing take place.
- In response to concerns around the number of motorcycle collisions the Casualty reduction section of Essex Police has undertaken enforcement activity (Operation Kelly) along routes such as the A127 and A13, focused on high speed incidents of careless driving during the commuting periods.
- As a result of multi agency operations in the county 6,130 vehicles were stopped by Essex Police following identification of a road traffic offence being committed. Of these 90 people were arrested, 2,824 drivers were referred onto National re-education courses and 207 vehicles were seized for no insurance or no driving licence.
- Pedestrian safety awareness campaign to be launched towards end of the year by the Essex Safer Roads partnership.

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

- *£2k to a partnership scheme with Kwik Fit to improve vehicle safety and security*

Improve Road Safety: Performance data

Number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions¹⁶



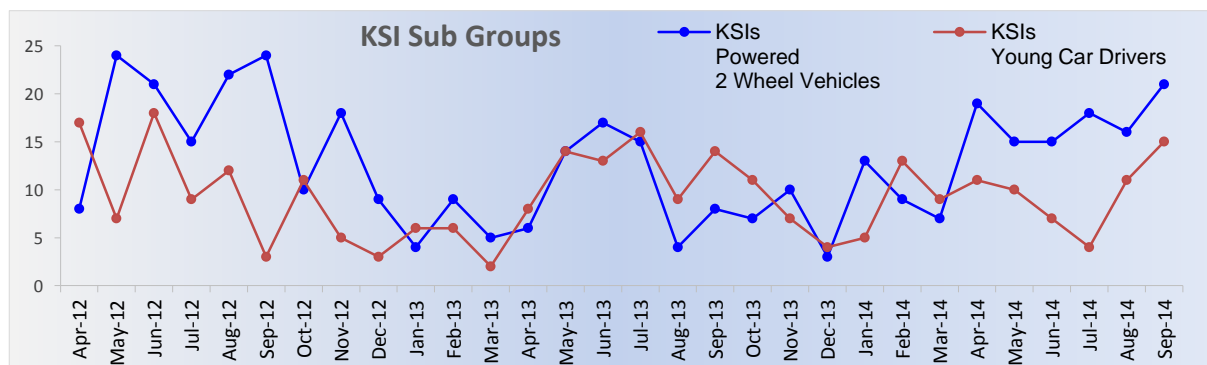
Source: Essex Police

There were 350 people killed or seriously injured in the period April to September 2014 (compared with 386 in the corresponding period in 2013), a decrease of 9.3%. For the 12 month period to September 2014, 679 people were killed or seriously injured (KSI), an increase of 2.6% on the same period the previous year (662).

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 situations¹⁷



Source: Essex Police

¹⁶ **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).

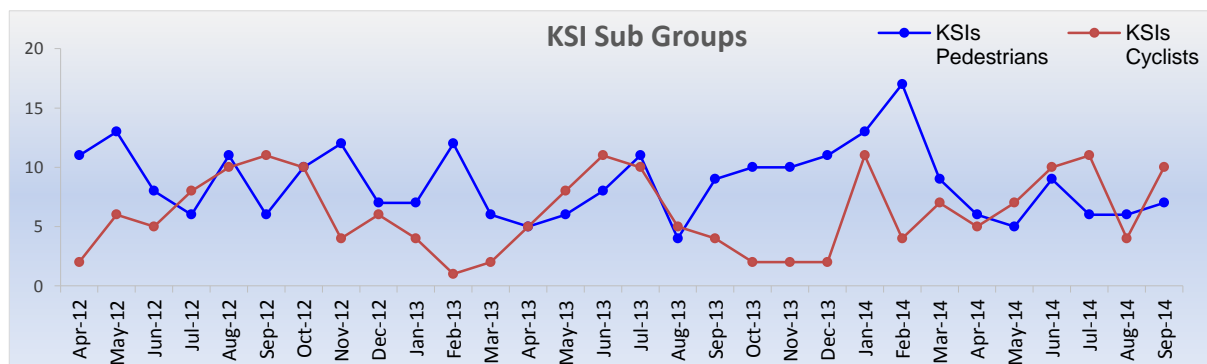
¹⁷ Where information is available. Note these figures will not sum and there will be some overlap in categories.

Motorcycle collisions involving serious injury continue to cause concern. These collisions are occurring mainly in the South of Essex on the A127 and A13 corridor, including Basildon and Southend districts, and involve both leisure and commuter riders. The warm summer period attracted a significant number of motorbikes onto the road network for both leisure and commuter riding.

There were 104 people killed or seriously injured in collisions involving powered 2 wheel vehicles during the period April to September 2014 (compared with 90 people in the corresponding period in 2013).

Nationally the number of motorcycle users killed increased 1%, from 328 in 2012 to 331 in 2013, the first increase since 2006. Seriously injured motorcycle user casualties decreased by 3% to 4,866 over this same period. The total number of reported motorcycle user casualties decreased by 3% to 18,752 in 2013, with Motorcycle traffic showing a decrease of 5% over this same period.¹⁸

The numbers of young car drivers who were killed or seriously injured on the roads was 58 between April and September 2014, a 26.6% decrease from the position the previous year (79).



Source: Essex Police

Cycling road safety remains a concern. However, between April to September 2014, 47 cyclists were killed or seriously injured, compared with 59 for the same period a year earlier. This follows the National trend.

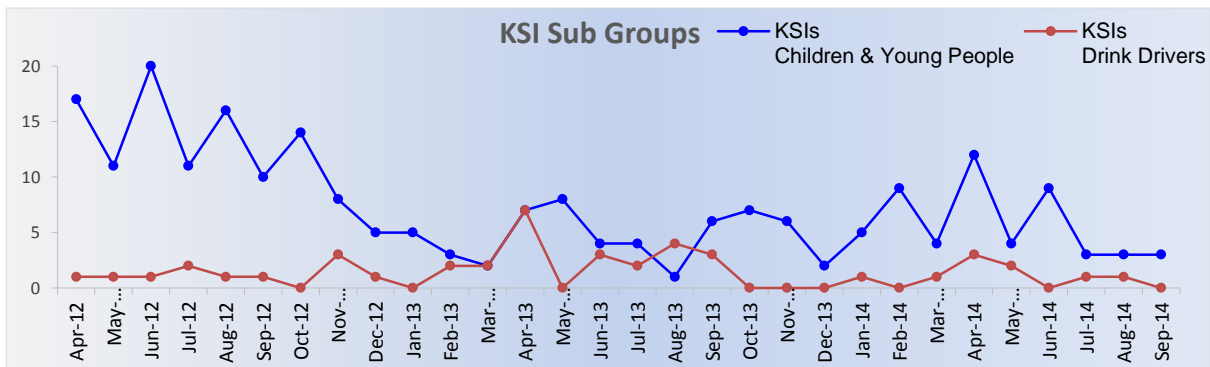
A Department for Transport (DfT) study showed the national number of pedal cyclists killed nationally decreased by 8% from 118 in 2012 to 109 in 2013. The number of pedal cyclists reported to the police as seriously injured in a road accident decreased by 2% to 3,143¹⁹.

Although showing a decrease of 14 pedestrian KSIs for April to September 2014 against the same period the previous year, pedestrian safety remains a concern. Data has highlighted some specific concerns in the Basildon, Southend and Colchester areas, to which the night-time economy may have been a contributing factor. Essex Police and partners are developing action plans to address this.

The DfT National data shows in 2013 there were a total of 24,033 reported pedestrian casualties in 2013, down 5% in comparison with 2012.

¹⁸ Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: Main results 2013 (Released 26 June 2014)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/324580/rrcgb-main-results-2013.pdf

¹⁹ See note 20



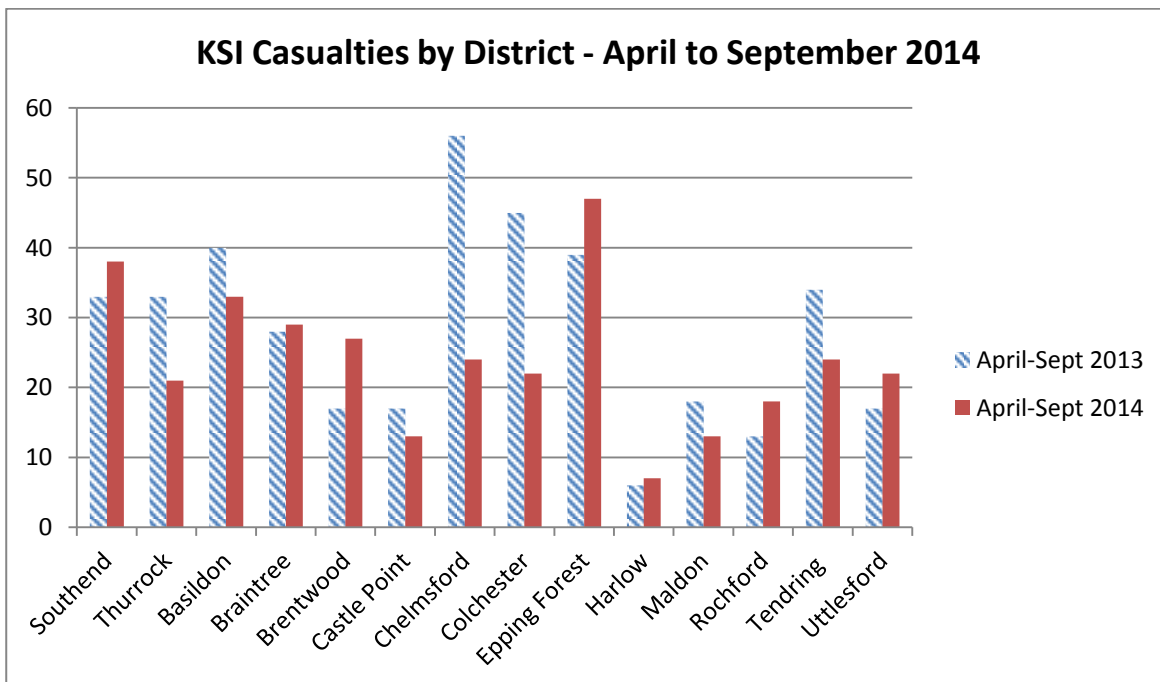
Source: Essex Police

67 children and young people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in Essex during the period of April to September 2014, which is a reduction against the number recorded for the same period the previous year (82).

Drink driving related collisions, were fewer than in 2013, with 12 during April – September 2014, compared with 32 collisions the year before, a 62.5% reduction.

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 17 October 2014 so will not match the official total previously mentioned.

Also, last year figures are re-run so will be significantly different.

Improve Crime Prevention

The **headline indicators** are:

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

Context:

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

Key actions delivered and planned include:

- The regular Business crime forum meetings held by the OPCC include representation from the business community, Essex Police and partner agencies.
- Eight of the ten police districts now have a Business Against Crime group.
- The PCC has provided funding to Only Cowards Carry and knifecrimes.org to run their crime prevention and awareness-raising, training projects.
- In response to a countywide increase in burglary Essex Police introduced predictive policing methods to identify 'hot-spots' at risk, and engaged with partners and approved organisations in patrolling areas.
- The OPCC continues to work with partners in the development of crime prevention strategies and £151.5k of funding has been made available in this area
- The PCC provided funding for the Prince's Trust "Positive Steps" programme which supports young people at risk of offending by delivering interventions including peer mentoring, advice and guidance as well as engagement in programmes most appropriate to their individual needs

To date, in 2014-15 the PCC has allocated funds of £151.5k for the following:

- £69k for the Community Budget Strengthening Communities programme
- £47k from Force grants to Crimestoppers
- £10.5k to Neighbourhood Watch schemes
- £6k to Thurrock Council to roll-out a project aimed at improving security in areas that are identified as the most vulnerable
- £19k to Southend Association of Voluntary Services for the Safe As Houses project that uses volunteers to engage with isolated residents, promoting security advice and improving feelings of safety

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

For the period April to September 2014 the number of recorded incidents is 50,570, an increase of 1.1% from 50,021 for the same period in the previous year.

In the year to the end of March 2014, the independent Crime Survey of England and Wales showed that overall crime fell by 14% compared with the previous year, to the lowest level since the survey began in 1981.

Data released by the Office for National Statistics shows crime in Essex fell by 1% between April 2013 and March 2014. Crime in the East of England region is down by 3%.

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

Recorded crime by type:

Crime Type		# Offences - Cumulative		# diff	% diff
		April 2013 to September 2013	April 2014 to September 2014		
ALL CRIME		50021	50570	549	1.1
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	3485	3034	-451	-12.9
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	3073	3237	164	5.3
	Shoplifting	4889	4683	-206	-4.2
	Other Theft and Handling	6192	6158	-34	-0.5
	Vehicle Crime	5853	5003	-850	-14.5
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	434	462	28	6.5
	Serious Sexual Crime	747	845	98	13.1
	Other Violent Crime	10783	12982	2199	20.4
	Robbery	554	457	-97	-17.5
Criminal Damage		6970	7053	83	1.2
Racially Aggravated Crime		462	455	-7	-1.5
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents		31779	30913	-866	-2.7

Source: Essex Police

The table indicates that recorded crime for dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and robbery are now reducing, with serious sexual crime, most serious violence, other violent crime, showing an increase. The rise in the reporting of serious sexual crime may be a reflection of greater public awareness of this topic.

There were 866 fewer incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour in April to September 2014, than recorded during the same period the previous year.

Solved crime rate



Source: Essex Police

The solved rate for the period April to September 2014 is 27.38% compared with 29.73% for the same period in 2013.

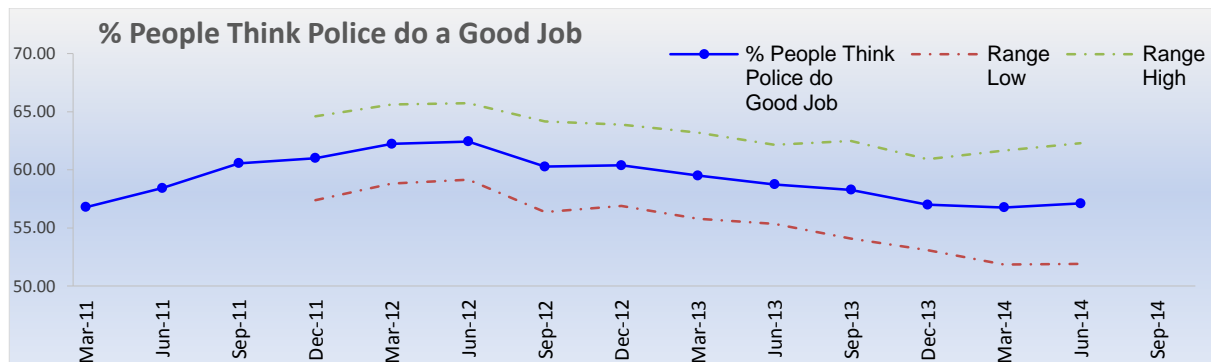
Solved crime by type:

Crime Type		Solved Rate - Cumulative		% pt. diff
		April 2013 to September 2013	April 2014 to September 2014	
ALL CRIME		29.73	27.38	-2.35
Burglary	Burglary in Dwelling (inc. attempts)	21.12	18.06	-3.06
	Burglary in Other Than in Dwelling	6.77	5.04	-1.73
Theft related crime including Vehicle Crime	Shoplifting	65.80	59.68	-6.12
	Other Theft and Handling	12.61	10.80	-1.81
	Vehicle Crime	5.28	6.20	0.92
Violent Crime	Most Serious Violence	36.87	46.32	9.45
	Serious Sexual Crime	17.80	19.53	1.73
	Other Violent Crime	44.69	38.05	-6.64
	Robbery	22.20	20.13	-2.07
Criminal Damage		18.01	16.62	-1.39
Racially Aggravated Crime		39.61	34.73	-4.88

Source: Essex Police

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

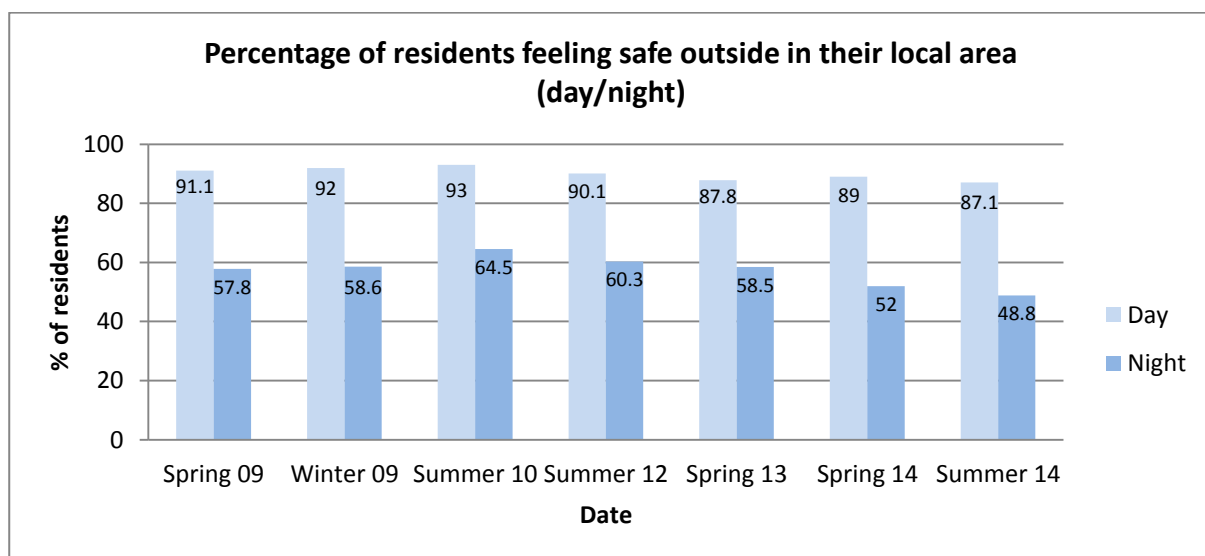
Percentage of people who think the Police are doing a good job in their area



Source: Essex Police - Crime Survey for England and Wales

57.1% of people surveyed thought the Police were doing a good job in their area in the rolling twelve months ending June 2014. 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)

All respondents to the Essex County Council surveys are asked to rate how safe they feel when outside in their local area both during the day and after dark. The overall trend since Summer 2010 shows a gradual decrease in those feeling safe both during the day and after dark. The figures recorded in Summer 2014 are the lowest recorded since Spring 2009, with 87.1% of respondents feeling safe during the day, falling to 48.8% of the respondents who feel safe after dark.

Further analysis of the Summer 2014 survey data found that there is significant variation in feelings of safety after dark by age groups.

Respondents aged between 35 and 44 feel significantly safer during the day than respondents aged 16-34, 45-64 and 65+ (93% compared to 86%, 86% and 84% respectively).

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A significantly greater proportion of women feel unsafe after dark compared to men (41% cf. 29%).

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