

SURREY POLICE AND CRIME PANEL**PROGRESS AGAINST THE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN****7th December 2017****INTRODUCTION**

The PCC has published a Police and Crime Plan for 2016 to 2020 based on the six manifesto pledges he made during his election campaign. Informed by consultation, scrutiny of current force performance and meetings and visits with Surrey Police, public and partners, the PCC's plan also contains actions to show how the six priorities within the plan will be met. In addition, there are some high level performance-related aims included within the plan.

The six objectives set out in the plan are as follows:

- Cutting crime and keeping people safe
- Supporting victims
- Tackling rural crime
- Making our town centres safe
- Tackling the threat of terrorism
- Making every pound count

The plan was published on 10th August 2016 and is available on-line on the website of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) or in paper copy on request.

This report provides an update on how the plan is being met including actions and projects carried out by the OPCC since the last report to the panel. In this report, rather than detail progress against every objective, some key projects from the OPCC are highlighted for members' attention. Also attached is progress against the key performance aims set out in the plan.

CUTTING CRIME AND KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE

The key actions within this priority are as follows:

- Reviewing the Policing in Your Neighbourhood (PiYN) model
- Capturing and building on local good practice
- Encouraging communities to volunteer
- Surrey roads to be safer
- Encouraging and supporting Joint Enforcement Teams (JETs)
- Police to solve more 'non-street' crimes (e.g. abuse of children, domestic abuse, sexual abuse)
- Commissioning partner activity to reduce re-offending and divert people from crime
- Prevention and detection of hate crime

The PiYN model has now largely bedded in with staffing levels mostly in place and training carried out. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of people believing that the police deal well with anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crimes that matter in their area from 76% to 80%. There are also fewer residents surveyed who felt ASB issues to be a big problem in their area. Whilst not directly linked to PiYN, it can be inferred as a good indicator of neighbourhood policing performance.

In terms of Surrey's roads, there was a long term decreasing trend in those killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on the roads in Surrey until 2013 to around 550 to 600 a year. In 2014 there was an increase to 735. This level has since reduced and in 2016 KSIs were back to previous levels at 554 and are at similar levels in 2017. The PCC is currently working with Surrey County Council and Surrey Police colleagues to reinvigorate partnership working under the Drive Smart partnership board.

Joint Enforcement Teams continue to develop across the county, most recently with a JET launching in the Guildford area.

The positive outcome rate (previously known as the detection rate) for crimes against vulnerable people has fallen from 26% at the start of the plan period to 19%. The reasons for this are currently being analysed but include continued increase in workload with more crimes being reported and some technical crime recording issues which Surrey Police are currently working to resolve. However, some areas such as rape and sexual offences have seen an improvement in the positive outcome rate.

Reducing reoffending is a key focus on the OPCC work, as shown in the case study below.

OPCC Case Study: Reducing Reoffending

One of the key priorities for the PCC is to reduce reoffending, and thereby reduce crime levels in by tackling offenders. The PCC has a reducing reoffending fund (part of the wider Community Safety Fund) and a policy officer leading on this area of work. A number of key projects have been funded with the aim of reducing reoffending. Three projects are highlighted below.

The reducing reoffending fund has recently supported the introduction of a One Stop Shop to Guildford, mirroring monthly events that probation introduced in Maidstone. The overall aim of the One Stop Shop is to reduce re-offending and for service users to access support in addressing their offending behaviour. The One Stop Shop works on the basis of a hub of community services being accessible under one roof. The one stop shop will have local agencies and voluntary organisations together and accessible at the Guildford Probation Office. The idea ensures that the shop facilitates easy and direct access to services and removes the fear of initial contact for service users. The events will also promote joint working with professionals and allow an opportunity for networking. The PCC has provided £2000 of funding to the project.

The PCC awarded Transform Housing funding (£31,638 per annum) to provide 8 additional ex-offender accommodation placements over the next three years. Transform will invest in providing two shared houses (8 beds) that will offer supported accommodation to ex-offenders in Surrey. Clients are provided with a keyworker and encouraged to recognise the triggers behind their previous offending. The support provided will vary depending on need but includes assisting clients to improve their economic wellbeing; to develop a fulfilling weekly structure through employment, voluntary work or education and leisure activities; to better manage any physical or mental health needs; to address any substance misuse issues; to successfully complete any statutory court orders; to keep to the terms of their licence agreement and maintain their accommodation; to improve their self-confidence and independent living skills and to make a positive contribution to society.

Browns Community Services were awarded £5,000 by the PCC to deliver sessions on providing support to gain employment. Aimed primarily at ex-offenders, the courses are delivered to small groups with a maximum number of 12 on each course allowing for tailored attention and advice. Browns will deliver the courses within a confidential and safe environment that allows service users to discuss and explore the skills needed to successfully gain employment. All of the courses will be delivered in Runnymede and the borough council has match funded £5,000 for delivery of these courses in their locality.

Through these and other projects the PCC is aiming to bring partnerships together to support offenders in changing their lives and to reduce offending in Surrey.

SUPPORTING VICTIMS

The key actions within this priority are as follows:

- To move from an inspection grade for protecting vulnerable people from inadequate to good (or better)
- To ensure that victims of child abuse get the right support
- To co-ordinate with agencies to ensure support for victims of trafficking/ modern slavery
- To work with partners to deliver an efficient criminal justice system
- Oversee partnerships and prevention advice and training for cybercrime
- Monitor victim surveys to ensure they are used to improve victim care

The OPCC is currently carrying out a project to consider its future commissioning arrangements for supporting victims, with the Victim Support current contract finishing in March 2019.

In terms of the Criminal Justice System, the OPCC has been working alongside Surrey Police colleagues and partners with the intention of introducing an out of court disposal scheme for all eligible adults in Surrey. This essentially means that some eligible offenders would be offered an alternative to prosecution, with conditions attached, that would encourage them to step away from their offending behaviour. The scheme will be based on Durham Constabulary's Checkpoint scheme and has been chosen as it is well established and has been externally evaluated by Cambridge University. Early indicators show a reduction in re-arrest of 11% and proven reoffending reduction of 9.7%. The basis of the scheme will be a program which aims to reduce the number of victims of crime by reducing reoffending by tackling underlying issues in their lives. A governance structure is being put in place and project team is being established. Partner briefings have begun and papers around eligibility criteria and other key decisions will be submitted to the Transforming Justice Board in due course. The proposed timeline for implementation is Autumn 2018.

The OPCC has delivered specific projects in recent months to support a wide range of victims. A domestic abuse awareness week was held by the OPCC with events, radio broadcasts and social media messaging. Other specific projects include a new service to support victims of anti-social behaviour (ASB) and partnership work aimed at tackling Modern Slavery, both shown in more detail over the page.

In terms of performance, as previously reported, Surrey Police were graded as good for protecting vulnerable people in 2016. The 2017 inspection is currently underway which will assess recent progress made. From the victim survey, 79% of people are satisfied with the service they have received from Surrey Police, a slight drop on the previous year but at a high level.

OPCC Case Study – Support for Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

In 2014, reforms were introduced that provided new tools, powers and flexibilities to professionals, to help put victims at the heart of the response to ASB. This was a positive step in the right direction and through the ASB Strategy Group, Surrey's front line staff are better equipped to deal with the ASB offenders. However it was recognised that those victims that are experiencing repeat incidents of ASB, or are less able to cope due to their vulnerability, need to be supported better.

In 2016, the ASB Strategy Group commissioned Resolve - ASB to conduct a review of the vulnerability aspect of the ASB Strategy, focusing on whether there is a robust process in place to assess, identify and support vulnerable victims of ASB. Their recommendation was to commission a specialist county victim support service for vulnerable victims of anti-social behaviour. A specialist service was designed focusing on three areas:

Empathy – Listen: Feedback from victims is they just wanted to be heard and listened to. First and foremost the service provided should be a listening one. There should be a level of needs-led face to face contact and the person who visits the victim should be able to make them feel confident in opening up and explaining their concerns and fears. The first visit should always be face to face and include an individual victim care plan.

Coping Strategies – advice and recommendations: Often those caught up in an on-going anti-social behaviour case need advice or a fresh pair of eyes to look at a situation and suggest different ways of doing things. Broadly there are two different coping strategies; problem focused or emotional focused. The service should provide advice on coping strategies and whilst this might not solve the problem it could improve their day to day lives. Another strategy to consider would be to work with victims on increasing their confidence and ability to deal with the situation they face themselves.

Signposting and Support – putting the victim on the right path: When a victim raises a particular issue and difficulty accessing a service we would expect the service worker to be able to signpost the victims to the appropriate services to deal with the issue. Where the victim is struggling to engage services to deal with the ASB issue we would expect the service to make contact with the appropriate agencies to ensure that the victim's voice/concerns have been heard and to support them so they can regain control of their situation.

In early 2017, following a fair and transparent commissioning process, the PCC awarded the contract to run the Surrey wide service to Surrey Alliance of Mediation Services (SAMS) at a cost of £60,700. Over the last 8 months SAMS have put in place a service able to receive and support victims of ASB through the CHaRMM (Community Harm and Risk Assessment Management Meeting) referral process. The Alliance Support Coaching (ASC) service formally launched in October 2017. They support victims by coaching them through the difficult situation, exploring what they can do to regain control and how they can improve their wellbeing.

Early results are positive and victims of ASB who have otherwise felt helpless and frustrated, referred from one organisation to another without a resolution in sight have reported feeling more confident, listened to and well supported.

OPCC Case Study – Tackling Modern Slavery

Modern slavery includes human trafficking and holding human beings in slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Slavery happens to men, women and children of all ages. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking is recognised as a hidden and growing problem in the UK. It requires a wide range of partnership working in order to prevent, identify, intervene and prosecute to tackle this crime. Partnership work needs to come from adult and child safeguarding, police, community safety partnerships, immigration, voluntary sector, businesses, voluntary sector and others.

The OPCC is in a position where it can help bring partners together to tackle this problem. The OPCC jointly organised a conference in June bringing together partners across the South East to look at best practice from across the country, to develop networks and to share local action being taken. There are now plans to make this an annual conference with the 2018 event focussing on people in slavery in business supply chains.

The UK Modern Slavery Act requires businesses to be transparent about how they are tackling modern slavery, both within their own operations and in their supply chains. Business may unwillingly outsource to contractors who use people in slavery. All business with a turnover over £36m are required to issue a produce an annual slavery and human trafficking statement, setting out the steps they are taking to ensure there is no slavery, forced labour or trafficking in their business or supply chains. The PCC has been highlighting this issue through articles in the Chamber of Commerce magazine and business breakfasts.

Oversight for tackling Serious and Organised Crime in Surrey, including Modern Slavery, sits with the Community Safety Board (CSB), which the PCC chairs. The PCC agreed that the CSB should receive £50k of funding from his community safety fund to tackle priority areas. The CSB has decided to allocate £25k of this money to part fund, with Surrey Police, a Serious and Organised Crime Partnership Officer to co-ordinate partnership activity.

To pick up national best practice, the PCC and a support officer are part of the national network against modern slavery and trafficking. The OPCC has also recently given £5,000 of grant funding to Justice and Care, a charity set up to bring traffickers to justice and support victims of trafficking and slavery.

In terms of examples of recent activity to tackle this crime, Surrey Police took part in an operation in September which saw the arrest of five people for trafficking offences, two men from Hersham were charged in June with arranging of facilitating the travel of another person with a view to exploitation, and in October four people across Surrey and Sussex were charged for trafficking vulnerable women for prostitution.

TACKLING RURAL CRIME

The main actions within this priority are as follows:

- Work with organisations who want to protect rural areas
- Understand the issues and improve performance for the 101 number
- Review PiYN and look at the impact on response times
- Hold Surrey Police to account for providing communities with a named police contact when they have policing problems and for providing the right support to help with local problems

The PCC continues to meet rural groups and understand their needs, including a recent talk on the topic of the crime challenges facing rural businesses to the Country Land and Business Association (CLA) – the membership organisation for owners of land, property and businesses in rural England and Wales. The PCC has also met with the Chairman of the CLA and met with a number of different councillors to discuss their local issues.

The 101 number continues to improve in terms of the long- term trend. As was predicted by Surrey Police, performance did fall during the summer period which is a period of high demand for calls. Summer 2017 also saw Surrey Police support the Metropolitan Police, answering some London calls during the terrorist incidents and there were spikes in demand to 999 and 101 around several large traffic incidents and incursions onto private land.

The PCC continues to closely monitor this area of performance.

101 performance	April to Oct 2016	Dec 2016	July 2017
Average wait time	3 mins 10 secs	36 secs	1 min 44 secs
75% of calls answered	4 mins 20 secs	4 secs	2 mins 20 secs
95% calls answered	20 mins	3mins 30 secs	8 mins

Communities increasingly feel that police are tackling their local issues, with 87% of those surveyed agreeing that this is the case, an increase on last year of 3%.

MAKING OUR TOWN CENTRES SAFE

The main actions within this priority are:

- Encourage partnerships to improve feelings of safety in town centres
- Consider funding for schemes that improve safety, particularly for vulnerable people
- Engage with youth organisations to understand issues faced by young people
- Ensure that councils take into account policing and safety needs when planning new infrastructure
- Develop partnerships between police, businesses and community safety agencies to tackle crime

The PCC meets regularly with the business community, many of whom are based in town centres. This has included business breakfasts and employee seminars as well as articles in the Chamber of Commerce magazine.

An update is provided overleaf on the work that the OPCC has carried out with regard to providing support to disadvantaged individuals who are often based in town centres.

There has been a slight drop in people surveyed who say that they feel safe walking after dark from 87% at the end of 2016/17 to 84% for the year to date. The Force is still working to establish the reason for this as there has been no corresponding increase in crime/violence. Some communities have indicated to the PCC that they feel less safe at night due to the lack of street lighting in their areas, which has been referred to Surrey County Council. Analysis by the force's analytics team has revealed no statistical correlation between an increase in crime and the switch-off of streetlights.

OPCC Case Study – Support for disadvantaged individuals

Surrey, like other counties, has a small proportion of individuals with severe multiple disadvantage and needs who fall into a chaotic cycle of homelessness, substance misuse, offending behaviours and mental ill-health. It is widely recognised that for individuals, whose needs fall across services, Surrey's complex systems makes it difficult to achieve improved outcomes. The services responding to this client group are often short term funded. This has generated the need for local partners to work to develop practical approaches to address this challenge.

Although potentially individuals with complex needs have an impact in all areas in Surrey, often these disadvantaged individuals affect town centre communities to a greater extent, with services such as hospitals and mental health support based in towns, and town centres being areas with a higher density of homelessness and drinking.

The High Impact Complex Drinkers programme (HICD - funded by the OPCC) and the Surrey High Intensity Partnership Programme (SHIPP - Surrey Police) are both multi-agency responses to people who are both high risk and high demand and have been identified due to regular and routine contact with police, mental health, substance misuse services, the ambulance service and A&E departments. The INDIGO project, following DCLG funding, is developing a client centred approach which places the client, with unstable or unsuitable housing at the centre of their care planning with the support of a wellbeing worker and Mental Health Practitioner. The lead organisations for each of these schemes have recently identified the similarity in approach and developed more of a shared vision to provide an improved response to those with multiple need and recognise that despite improvements, the current responses remain costly to the system and continue to cause complexity for service users.

All of these projects however are accessing short term funding streams and it was recognised that a more sustainable and better aligned approach is needed. In order to better understand the potential barriers and facilitators in Health, Social and criminal justice systems, Surrey County Council (Public Health), Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Surrey Police put in a successful application for support from the National Lottery-funded "Making Every Adult Matter" (MEAM) programme. This application was also supported by Guildford Borough Council Housing, Catalyst, and Guildford and Waverley CCG (on behalf of the Crisis Care Concordat). We will report back to the panel on how this project progresses.

TACKLING THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

Included within this priority are the key actions to:

- Review plans to protect against and defeat potential terrorists
- Oversee the development and implementation of action plans, including resource levels
- Provide reassurance to the public that plans are in place

The PCC continues to be briefed on Surrey Police plans to protect against terrorism and develop action plans with regard to terrorism with regular quarterly briefings. The PCC and Chief Constable gave an update on counter terrorism activity to the Panel's annual informal meeting in November.

The PCC also receives a quarterly briefing on 'Prevent' activity and has been working with Surrey County Council to ensure that their prevent process meet national guidance and has made sure that partners from SCC, Surrey Police and regional counter terrorism are working together to ensure that robust processes re in place.

MAKING EVERY POUND COUNT

The key actions contained within this priority are:

- Making savings in the OPCC to free up resources for front-line delivery
- Work with government on a new police funding formula to make sure Surrey has its fair share
- Ensure that any savings delivered from support services can be directed to the front-line
- Work with Surrey Police and other partners to set an estates strategy that best meets Surrey's needs

Surrey Police increased its officer strength in 2016/17 from 1,905 full time equivalent (FTE) officers in March 2016 to 1,935.25 FTE in March 2017. Officer establishment for 2017/2018 is 1,927.

The strategy for collaboration has been revised, with regional collaboration driving future activity. Collaboration with Sussex Police will continue, but this will be focused on better aligning existing processes. A new, three-force HR and planning system (ERP – Enterprise Resource Programme) is being developed and a regional ICT plan is in place. There is a separate panel item providing more detail on collaboration.

A separate paper details the decision made on Fire and Rescue Governance in Surrey, with the PCC deciding not to pursue a change in governance at this stage, with an expectation of progress being made in Fire collaboration by Surrey County Council.

The estates strategy is a long term project focused on providing modern, efficient and flexible working environments for officers and staff. As part of the project some of the Force's old unsatisfactory buildings will be sold to invest in fewer modern buildings in locations that are accessible. As well as investing in the overall estate, the Force will be embracing modern ways of working through the use of the latest technology. It is

anticipated that this programme of work, which started in early 2017, will take from between 5 – 10 years to deliver.

The PCC has asked all MPs to support him in calling for the cap on police precept to be lifted and he has signalled that, if this happens, he may consider increasing the precept slightly above the current 2% cap. A full consultation will take place on any proposed rise before the council tax proposal is presented to the Panel in February 2018.

OTHER COMMITMENTS IN THE PLAN

In addition to the six priorities, a number of over-arching commitments are made within the plan by the PCC. These are in four areas as shown below.

Accountability:

- Hold the Chief Constable to account on the delivery of priorities
- Ensure that the Chief Constable promotes ethical behaviour
- Foster good relationships within partnerships and provide leadership, governance and funding

The PCC continues to scrutinise the Chief Constable on a six-weekly basis on the delivery of the priorities within the plan.

The PCC takes an active part in partnership boards, including the Local Criminal Justice Partnership (for which he has taken on Chairmanship) as well as the Policing Together Board with Sussex Police/OPCC and the Emergency Services Collaboration Board. The PCC is the chair of the county-wide strategic Community Safety Board and attends the Surrey Health & Wellbeing Board.

Finance:

- Scrutinise future financial and savings plans
- Review the victims fund and aim for longer term funding arrangements
- Review the Community Safety Fund and the criteria for awarding grants
- Direct funding received from the seizure of criminal assets towards front-line activity

The contract with Victim Support to provide non-specialist support to victims of crime ends in April 2019 and the OPCC is working on a substantial project to determine how this service will be provided after that date. The PCC will update the panel on the progress of this project as it develops.

The Force's savings programmes are scrutinised regularly at the PCCs performance meetings. A budget planning meeting was held between the PCC and Surrey Police in November at which the budget gap and future plans to meet that gap were discussed.

Equality and diversity

- Work with the Independent Advisory Group (IAG)
- Establish good links and meet with a wide range of community groups

- Oversee the Surrey Police Equality, Diversity and Human Rights Strategy

The PCC continues to meet with a wide range of community groups in Surrey. He has recently spoken out about the need to look at solutions for cases of unauthorised encampments from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) communities. The PCC has written to the Home Office, local MPs and the GRT community and attended GRT engagement meetings. The OPCC is currently developing a video to explore the issue and the views from the GRT community as well as communities in Surrey affected by unauthorised encampments. The video will then be used to promote the idea of creating more transit sites in Surrey to reduce crime and community tensions surrounding the GRT community.

Strategic policing requirement

- Work with the Chief Constable to ensure that Surrey balances its requirement to meet national threats with protecting Surrey locally

Balancing the national strategic policing requirements with local policing needs is critical and the PCC takes an active role locally and nationally in ensuring the right balance for Surrey. The PCC receives a regular update on the Strategic Policing Requirement.

Performance Measures

Attached is the scorecard currently used to measure Surrey Police performance against the Police and Crime Plan. Commentary on the measures is provided throughout this report. At the request of the panel, police recorded crime data has also been included.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Police and Crime Panel notes the progress made against the Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020.

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Police and Crime Plan Performance Measures

Aim	Measured by	Baseline 2015/16 Performance	2016/17 performance	Latest 2017/18 performance at October 2017
For people to feel that police deal with anti-social behaviour and crimes that matter to them in their area	% of public from survey believing that the police deal with anti-social behaviour and crimes that matter in their area ¹	78.7%	75.9%	80.0% (FYTD 17/18)
For police to solve more crimes against vulnerable people (sexual offences, domestic abuse, child abuse and hate crime)	Positive Outcome Rate ² for crimes against vulnerable people (sexual offences, domestic abuse, child abuse and hate crime)	26.5%	25.0%	19.9% (FYTD 17/18)
For Surrey Police to be rated 'good' (or better) at protecting vulnerable people ³	HMIC grade for protecting vulnerable people	Inadequate	Good	Available March 2018
For victims to be satisfied with the level of service they receive from Surrey Police	% of victims of crime surveyed ⁴ satisfied with police service	81.0%	80.8%	78.9% (FYTD 17/18)
For police to improve the answering of the 101 non-emergency number	% of 101 calls answered within 60 seconds ⁵	50.0%	55.5%	57.5% (FYTD 17-18)
For communities to feel that police deal effectively with their issues	% people in who feel that police tackle local issues ¹	88.2%	84.4%	87.2% (FYTD 17-18)
For people to feel safer in Surrey's towns	% residents who say they feel safe walking alone after dark ¹	87.9%	86.9%	84.3% (FYTD 17-18)
To improve the percentage of budget spent on front-line policing	% of force budget spent on front-line policing ⁶	71%	69.8% (VFM Profile 2016)	69.9% (VFM Profile 2017)
To ensure a robust plan remains in place and is kept updated and properly funded to prevent and defeat terrorist activities in Surrey	For plans in place and updated to satisfaction of PCC	Not applicable	PCC content with plans in place	PCC currently content with plans in place – although to be kept under review

¹ Source: Surrey's Joint Neighbourhood Survey

² A positive outcome is where a crime has resulted in a: charge/ summons, caution/ reprimand a penalty notice, warning, a community resolution of been taken into consideration at court. The rate is the number of positive outcomes in a period as a percentage of crimes recorded in that period (not necessarily relating to the same crimes).

³ HMIC grades are inadequate, needs improvement, good and outstanding

⁴ This is a defined group of victims (victims of non-domestic violent crime, burglary, hate crime) as not all crime types are suitable for surveying. Until April 2017 victims of vehicle crime were also included.

⁵ This is currently a proxy measure as due to changing processing used to respond to, risk assess and deal with 101 calls effectively as well as planned changes to telephony, this is no longer a good indicator of performance. A more appropriate measure of improvement is being sought.

⁶ Source- HMIC annual value for money statement. Front-line includes visible (patrol, response etc.) and non-visible (call-handling, public protection investigators etc.). Consideration is being given to whether there is a better indicator for this measure.

Surrey Police Recorded Crime Statistics

April to Oct/ Nov 2017

Levels of Crime (related to police and Crime Plan)	FYtD to 5 Nov16	FYtD to 5 Nov 17	Change	% change
High harm	5991	7118	1157	19.3%
Violent domestic abuse	3595	4319	724	20.1%
Hate crime	856	1098	242	28.3%
Serious Sexual	767	1007	240	31.3%
Rape	317	414	97	30.6%
Child Abuse	1243	1267	44	1.9%

Positive Outcomes (related to police and Crime Plan)	FYtD to 5 Nov16	FYtD to 5 Nov 17	Change	2016 % Outcome rate*	2017 % Outcome rate*
High harm	1503	1432	-71	25.1%	20.0%
Violent domestic abuse	945	953	8	26.3%	22.1%
Hate crime	175	187	12	20.4%	17.0%
Serious Sexual	128	128	0	16.7%	12.7%
Rape	46	39	-7	14.5%	9.4%
Child Abuse	380	285	-95	30.6%	22.5%

*Outcome Rate: % of positive outcomes against crime level for the same year.

Levels of Crime (additional panel request)	FYtD Oct 16	FYtD Oct 17	Change	% change
Robbery	165	213	48	29.1%
Burglary (total residential and non-residential ⁷)	2977	3738	761	25.6%
Vehicle crime	2408	2834	426	17.7%
Violence with injury	3625	4373	748	20.6%
Total notifiable offences ⁸	35684	44228	8544	23.9%

Positive Outcomes (additional panel request)	FYtD Oct 16	FYtD Oct 17	Change	2016 % Outcome rate*	2017 % Outcome rate*
Robbery	16	28	12	9.7%	13.1%
Burglary (total residential and non-residential)	154	271	117	5.2%	6.9%
Vehicle crime	72	78	6	3.0%	2.8%
Violence with injury	1003	1075	72	27.7%	24.6%

⁷ Until March 2017 burglary was split between dwelling and non-dwelling.

⁸ NB this is not a summary of the crimes detailed above but is the total of all offences required to be notified nationally.