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DATE 20 October 2016

## AGENDA YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD

MEETING CHAIRED BY Max Cubitt and Lawrence Filipe (Derbyshire Youth Council)

DATE OF MEETING	24 October 2016
TIME OF MEETING	2pm
LOCATION	THE POSTMILL, Market Close, South Normanton, Derbyshire. DE552EJ
PCC CONTACT OFFICER	Mrs Liz Kelly (0300 1226007)
CONSTABULARY CONTACT OFFICER	Ch Supt S Gamblin (0300 122 4196)
DISTRIBUTION	PCC H Dhindsa CC M Creedon DCC P Goodman ACC C Haward ACC B McWilliam Mr D Peet Mrs H Boffy Mr T Neaves Ch Supt. S Gamblin Mrs L Kelly OPCC Performance Officer Max Cubitt Lawrence Filipe

David Peet  
Chief Executive  
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire

Please note that all meetings of the Board are published in advance on the Commissioner's website.

**The meeting of the Youth Strategic Governance Board on 24 October 2016  
Postmill, South Normanton.**

**AGENDA: Reports attached**

ITEM	SUBJECT	DECISION NO.
<b>ASK THE SGB</b> <b>Maximum 30 minutes allotted time</b> <i>(If the Q &amp; A Session is shorter than the allotted 30 minutes, the meeting will commence early)</i>		
1	<b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b>	
2	<b>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (IF ANY)</b>	
3	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER</b>	
4	<b>ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHIEF CONSTABLE</b>	
<b>PERFORMANCE REPORTS</b>		
<b><i>Reports of the Chief Constable</i></b>		
5A	Antisocial Behaviour	
5B	Gangs and Weapons	
5C	Missing Children	
5D	Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation	
<b><i>Reports of the Chief Executive</i></b>		
6A	Partner Report from Remedi – Got Your Back	
6B	OPCC Performance Report	

**Please note that all meetings of the Board are published in advance on the Commissioner's website.**

**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**

**24 OCTOBER 2016**

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**5A: ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR UPDATE**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To demonstrate to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and to the young people of Derbyshire how the Constabulary is dealing with the issue of Anti-Social Behaviour.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is defined as 'conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person'. The definition is open to interpretation. What is anti-social to one person may not be to others.
- 2.2 Examples of ASB recorded in Derbyshire are dog fouling, noise nuisance, littering, nuisance youths, 'boy racers', street drinking, graffiti, and criminal damage. Some of these are crimes, such as graffiti and damage, have a harmful effect on the lives of people. The public tend not to see any difference between crime and ASB so the police need to treat ASB as seriously as any other crime.
- 2.3 In Derbyshire ASB remains one of the public's top concerns and it is part of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Plan to ensure the police and other agencies focus resources to it.
- 2.4 In the year up to 31 March 2016 there were 43,054 ASB incidents reported in Derbyshire. This number has continued to fall year on year. As a comparison in the year to 31 March 2013 there were 50,072 ASB incidents.
- 2.5 Of these recorded ASB incidents about 17% of them have been identified as involving people under 18 years of age.
- 2.6 ASB issues are best resolved when tackled in partnership, with agencies working together to support the victims and to work with the offenders to reduce their anti-social behaviour.
- 2.7 In Derbyshire the approach used to tackle ASB is a combination of prevention, education, enforcement and diversionary activities.
- 2.8 Activities are less frequent than they used to be and are now mainly put on in areas to respond to specific needs. Recent examples have been various free summer activities funded by the police and partners during the school holidays at local parks and centres, including climbing a wall, street style games, BMX biking and skate park use.
- 2.9 Derbyshire Constabulary and our partners have an incremental approach to dealing with offenders which aims to alter their behaviour. The options include verbal warnings at the lowest level, to voluntary behaviour contracts and legal

actions at the extreme level. We also use the services of Remedi (Victim Services Provider) if the officers are dealing with ASB and the outcome the parties want is mediation, shuttle conference or counselling.

- 2.10 Partnership working is central to the way we tackle ASB and in Derbyshire this includes the Police, District, Borough, County and City Councils together with the Fire Service, Youth Offending Service, Probation, Drug and Alcohol Action Team and others.
- 2.11 To make sure that victims are at the centre of our approach to tackling ASB we have introduced a computer system called ECINS. This helps us manage ASB and share information with our partners. A risk assessment matrix is used by all the partners to identify the most vulnerable or those suffering the most harm. The system then helps us stop people coming to harm by keeping track of what all the partners are doing to stop the ASB and support the victims.
- 2.12 Where people feel that not enough has been done by the police and our partners to stop ASB in an area they can initiate a piece of legislation called the Community Trigger. This means they can ask the police and our partners to carry out a review of what has actually been done to make sure that every effort is being made to stop the problem. In Derbyshire there have been three Community Triggers in the last 12 months. ECINS was vital in showing exactly what actions the partners had taken to resolve the issues and helped to support the victims and provide reassurance.
- 2.13 An example of where ECINS has played a significant part in enabling partners to tackle an ASB issue and support individuals is described below.
- 2.14 A large family group, consisting of five adults and three children aged 17, 15 and 10 years old, all living in a three bedroom house (three generations) with complex multiple needs around support. The family were at times both victims and offenders.
- 2.15 Numerous agencies were involved including Police, Community Safety Partnership, Housing, Parenting Coordinator, Social Care, Multi-Agency Team, Schools, and Financial Inclusion. Two of the children were on acceptable behaviour contracts and other family members subject to other agency interventions.
- 2.16 ECINS was and continues to be, the central hub of information for agencies working independently to share information about the family. This has been vital given they often disclosed incidents, support and intervention information to different partner agencies. The family have been housed in a new area and have a fresh start. There has been a reduction in ASB, criminal behaviour and poor behaviour whilst in the community. The agencies are providing on-going support, but by sharing information partners can ensure there is no duplication of services. ECINS has created a more streamline approach to multi-agency working where consistent support and interventions can be offered to both victims and perpetrators.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION**

- 3.1 To receive this report on Anti-Social Behaviour and note the contents.

**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**24 OCTOBER 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**5B: GANGS AND WEAPONS**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1. This is a report outlining the current issues affecting Derbyshire in relation to gangs and weapons. Experience shows us that the two issues are inextricably linked, where you have one you always have the other.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

**2.1. Gun Crime**

- 2.2. Currently, Derbyshire has 12,579 firearms or shotgun certificates that are valid but has a comparatively low level of gun crime compared to other forces. Derbyshire currently stands at 22<sup>nd</sup> out of the 43 police forces in England and Wales. This is really good given the unexpectedly large number of firearms legitimately are held.

- 2.3. In the crime recording year April 2015 to March 2016 there were over 53,000 crimes recorded in Derbyshire of that only 230 were related to the use of firearms. Of these 149 were weapons and only 31 were firearms.

- 2.4. Of the total offences 128 are related to criminal damage or non-victim based offences such as possession with 19 relating to robbery and 11 to offences of violence.

- 2.5. Between April 2015 and March 2016 there were twelve persons arrested aged under 18 where the primary reason for arrest was either possession of explosives, firearms or imitation firearms.

**2.6. Gangs**

- 2.7. Nationally it is recognised that the possession and subsequent discharging of firearms is heavily linked to gang culture. Although saying that there have been no fatal shootings in Derbyshire for nearly seven years.

- 2.8. In the City of Derby there is a Multi-Agency Gangs Team which has been in place for over six years. Agencies such as Derby City Council, Derbyshire Constabulary, Social Housing organisations, Probation Service, Education, Social Services, and relevant third sector organisations meet regularly to discuss incidents and share information. The meetings implement targeted and structured actions and interventions designed to deter and prevent young people getting involved in or staying in 'Gang' culture.

- 2.9. The Multi Agency Gangs Team carries out a programme of intervention and awareness-raising in all Derby City schools.

**2.10. Firearms discharges**

- 2.11. Firearm discharges are treated very seriously as they pose a high risk to the people involved, the community and police officers allocated to attend and deal with the incident. Consequently they require a high level of resourcing and scrutiny. The only

reported firearms discharge this year occurred in Derby at a function for invited guests, although it would appear that the majority of guests were from Nottingham. The incidents of firearms discharges are so rare and infrequent in Derbyshire that it is not possible to draw any comparison with trends nationally, regionally or locally.

2.12. **Knife Crime**

2.13. Nationally knife crime poses the most significant risk to under 18s whether that is as a result of being a victim of crime or as a perpetrator.

2.14. Knife crime in Derbyshire has risen by almost 20% in the past year; figures show that police recorded 350 knife-related offences between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. That compares to 297 for the same period the previous year - a rise back to the same level in 2013-2014.

2.15. Of the knife crime offences recorded in Derbyshire, 42 involved a suspect under the age of 18. In 21 of the cases, the victim was under the age of 18. Between April 2013 and March 2016, there were ten murders that were knife related. Of these none were for victims under the age of 18.

2.16. Saying that in this last year we have had 2 fatal stabbings where the perpetrators have been under 18 years of age one in Derby and the latest in Chesterfield in August.

2.17. On 19 January 2016 Tom Webb, 22 years old was fatally stabbed by a 16 year old male who was jailed for life after being convicted of murder at Nottingham Crown Court.

2.18. Knife used in Tom Webb attack



2.19. In January this year, the force and its partners launched Project Zao to educate and prevent the use of knives by young people across Derbyshire.

2.20. The joint project, which involved partners from education, social care and probation services, led to the development of a bespoke video and presentation identifying the consequences of knife crime.

3. **RECOMMENDATION**

3.1. To receive this report on Gangs and Weapons and note the contents.

**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**24 OCTOBER 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**5C: MISSING CHILDREN**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1. Derbyshire Constabulary treats all reports of missing children very seriously. When young people run away they are vulnerable and may come to harm. When a child goes missing there is always a reason. They may be being bullied, unwell, have thoughts of self-harm or being abused by someone. We need to understand what is going wrong in that child's life to make them want to run away from or to something. Working with others we can then deal with the root cause.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1. In 2014 there were 1234 reports of children going missing in Derbyshire, in 2015 there were 1301 and in 2016 to date there have been 860. The majority are found within the first 24 hours.

<b>Time missing</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016 to date</b>
<b>Less than 24 hours</b>	877	983	623
<b>1 – 2 days</b>	204	190	127
<b>3 – 7 days</b>	137	119	104
<b>More than 1 week</b>	16	9	6
<b>Missing more than once</b>	135	162	128

- 2.2. A percentage of those missing episodes relate to the same child going missing on more than one occasion. In 2014 135 children went missing on more than one occasion, 162 in 2015 and 128 in 2016 to date.
- 2.3. There are a variety of reasons why children go missing, all personal to that child. A large amount of the children that go missing are looked after children. Studies have shown that some of the reasons for them going missing are challenging authority, friction with carers and a wish to be with their family. Of course children that live at home also go missing and reasons can range from bullying, involvement in crime, mental health issues to seeking attention from loved ones along with many others including the possibility of child abuse, neglect or sexual exploitation.
- 2.4. When a child is reported missing to the police we gather as much detail from the caller as possible. We also look at any information that we may hold. This allows us to anticipate what risks that child might face whilst they are missing. Any missing person's enquiry is made up of two elements. We will physically search for the child. We will also investigate the circumstances of their disappearance and talk to people to find out where they might be. Many tactics and sources are explored to do this. The police do not work alone and will involve other agencies such as schools, the council and hospitals that can hold a wealth of information that can assist.
- 2.5. Some important information that the police will require includes are there any specific concerns? Is it out of character? Do they have any medical needs? Are they at risk of abuse or exploitation? Do they pose a danger to themselves or others? Are they likely to attempt suicide? All these factors assist in completing a risk assessment and will aid the investigation. The officers will also need to obtain more basic information like

descriptions, locations last seen and places of interest. The investigation can be very detailed and will involve many tasks including physical searches and other tactics. In addition to other agencies assisting in the investigation family and friends can help by providing as much information as possible to aid the officers, attempting to make contact with the missing person if appropriate, looking for the individual and sharing the information with others.

- 2.6. If a child is considered at risk of serious harm it is likely they will be a high risk missing person. It is difficult to state particular reasons that would make a child at serious risk but considerations have to be made to whether they have particular vulnerabilities. They would include Child Protection Plans, disabilities and associations with gangs. Other things to consider are any medical needs the weather and alcohol or drug abuse. It is not often that a missing child enquiry ends in tragedy and on checking figures for the last three years there have not been any missing children reports in Derbyshire where the child has not been found. There have of course been some enquiries which have sadly ended that way nationally but they are extremely rare.
- 2.7. A missing person enquiry is not concluded until the circumstances of the person going missing are understood and appropriate safeguarding measures are put in place. When a child is found a police officer will do a safe and well check in order to ensure the missing person has come to no harm and has an opportunity for them to disclose anything they wish to. A 'return' interview will also be done by our partner agencies. This role is important and ensuring the right person completes it is central as many children find they need to build up trust and will not tell everyone everything straight away. The information gleaned from that interview can be beneficial in preventing further missing episodes.
- 2.8. When a child goes missing the local authority children's social care is notified as soon as the report is recorded and that working together ethos continues through the investigation and post investigation in order to try and prevent further missing occurrences by putting measures in place to assist the individual. The joint approach to missing children enquiries is an absolute necessity in order to have a full picture of why that child went missing in the first place. If a child is a regular missing person a strategy meeting will be held with the partner agencies to look at what needs to be done to prevent further occurrences, for example are they in the right placement? Is there a problem at home or school? Is there an issue with drugs that a drugs worker could assist with?
- 2.9. Once the child is found a police officer will complete a safe and well visit with them to confirm they are back and check they have suffered no harm whilst missing, they may also ascertain where they have been if possible. They will also assess if there are any concerns about anything happening to them while they were missing. Further visits will then be made by other professionals. This should take place as soon as possible after they return and in any case within 72 hours. This will further assess what harm they have suffered, gather information about where they have been and try to assist in helping the child.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION**

- 3.1. To receive this report and note the contents.



**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**24 OCTOBER 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE**

**5D: CHILD ABUSE AND CHILD EXPLOITATION**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1. Child abuse is, 'An action by another person, adult or child that causes significant harm to a child'.
- 1.2. A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 and harm can be physical, sexual or emotional. It can include a person's omissions such as failing to give care, attention and emotional support.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1. From April 2015 to March 2016 there were 1,288 child abuse cases reported to Derbyshire Police. There were 795 (62%) cases were reported within three months of the crime taking place. 232 crimes were reported over five years after the crime took place and this is known as historical abuse.
- 2.2. Historical child abuse is a sizeable proportion of all the offences reported. Although these investigations have their unique challenges the police encourage survivors of this abuse to report the crimes. Investigations become more challenging the greater the passage of time. Forensic timescales, the identification of witnesses, suspects and locating public records such as education and health present their own issues in addition to witnesses trying to recall events accurately that took place in the distant past. There have been many successful prosecutions of historical child abuse both nationally and locally.
- 2.3. Investigation of historical offences can prevent offences occurring today. When a suspect is identified they are assessed as to whether they currently pose a risk to children. Action can then be taken to protect children currently at risk. Historical abuse enquires have made institutions question their values and take action to prevent similar crimes occurring today or in the future. Derbyshire police have a dedicated team of officers who investigate these crimes.
- 2.4. The investigation of child abuse is a multi-agency task. The police do not investigate child abuse as a sole agency. The main agencies work together in a MASH (Multi Agency Services Hub). Currently there are two MASHs in Derbyshire – Derby City and Derby County. The MASH contains representatives from the police, social services and health. When a report is made a strategy discussion is held by the agencies to decide initial safeguarding and investigative tasks. Other agencies, although not in the MASH may hold useful information and be part of this process such as education and housing.
- 2.5. The initial strategy discussion analyses the report and assesses the risk by researching all relevant information held on the involved parties. The discussion results in tasks being given to each agency. For example a report of sexual abuse could require a forensic medical to be arranged. A child deemed to be in danger may require the police to use powers to remove that risk, either by arresting a perpetrator

or taking the child into police protection. At the other end of the scale the circumstances may require a home visit by social workers to offer the family support.

- 2.6. The strategy discussion will focus on protecting the child but will also consider other children who may be at risk. If the suspected offender works with children the LADO (Local Authority Designated Person) process will be invoked. The LADO has the responsibility of liaising with the suspect's employer and ensuring measures are put in place to prevent any further risk depending on the circumstances.
- 2.7. There are circumstances when the child does not want a police investigation but support is required. In all child abuse cases the views of the child are fundamental to the decision making process. However this is assessed against the severity of the report and the risk posed by a perpetrator. In all these cases social services will offer support and assistance.
- 2.8. Information regarding child concerns can be reported anonymously or by organisations that guarantee anonymity for their sources eg child line. Childline is free, confidential and available any time, day or night call 0800 1111. Childline is there to help anyone under 19 in the UK with any issues that they are going through with trained counsellors available to offer advice.
- 2.9. All information held by all agencies is protected by the Data Protection Act and each agency has safeguards in place to prevent information being given to unauthorised persons. All the agencies use secure email addresses and each worker is responsible for the lawful use of data.
- 2.10. Child Exploitation is using a minor for profit, power, status, sexual gratification, or some other purpose. More specifically Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is defined as the sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involved in exploitative situations, context and relationships where young people (or third person or persons) receive 'something' (eg food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them sexual activities. CSE can occur through use of technology without the child's immediate recognition, for example the persuasion to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones with no immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and or economic or other resources.
- 2.11. Between April 2015 and March 2016 there were 86 CSE crimes. These crimes come to the attention of the police in a number of different ways including the child themselves reporting it, concern from parents or carers or evidence from social media. In the last three months in Derbyshire, there have been 21 CSE crimes of which 14 involved the internet/social media.
- 2.12. Something which has become prevalent both in Derbyshire and nationally recently is the issue of 'Sexting'. Whilst there is no accepted definition of sexting it is commonly understood to be the sending of indecent images from one person to another through digital media devices where there are no aggravating factors. Where those images involve children, offences are committed. This will be recorded as a crime as determined by the National Crime Recording Standards. The primary role of the police in relation to these offences is to safeguard children. The child involved should not be prosecuted unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- 2.13. There are many risks involved with sexting which can range from it being an indicator of abuse, leading to bullying or exploitation and in extreme cases self-harm or suicide. It can cause embarrassment or stress to the individual and can lead to incidents of revenge porn or blackmail. It can also affect the long term prospects of the child concerned, this could include employment and associations with children in

the future. If a child is asked to partake in 'sexting' they should refuse and inform somebody such as a parent or teacher.

- 2.14. There is a vast amount of work ongoing both within Derbyshire and nationally to try to prevent Child Abuse and Exploitation. The key is talking to children and young people to ensure they understand the risks and feel comfortable discussing them. We also need to ensure parents are aware of the risks and can take the appropriate action to prevent anything happening to a child. This can include monitoring on line activity and putting restrictions in place. There also needs to be continued and improved training for all professionals who work with children. Schools are now acutely aware of the indicators of child abuse and have a statutory duty to protect children in their care. They are all required to have a child protection policy and a designated lead for child protection. Derbyshire Constabulary have worked closely with schools on initiatives relating to CSE including Chelsea's Choice, Ucreate and currently Kayleigh's love story which are all designed to teach children of the risks associated with CSE.
- 2.15. If a person suspects a child is being abused or exploited they should take action. This could vary depending on the person or the child involved, but if there is an immediate safeguarding concern then a referral to social services or the police should be made.
- 2.16. Convicted perpetrators of child abuse are monitored in society. Courts have the power to restrict their activity using the sex offenders register, licence conditions or sexual offence prevention orders.
- 2.17. In conclusion Derbyshire Constabulary is committed to working with other agencies to keep children safe. All reports are thoroughly investigated with the child's wishes and safety at the centre of the enquiry. Young people will be supported and information provided is treated with sensitivity and respect.

### **3. RECOMMENDATION**

- 3.1. To receive this report on Child Abuse and Child Exploitation and note the contents.

**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**24 OCTOBER 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**6A: REPORT FROM REMEDI – GOT YOUR BACK**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To receive the update report from Remedi attached to the report at Appendix A.

**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.2 In Derbyshire from July 2015, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire commissioned Remedi to deliver restorative justice to victims and adult offenders and from April 2016 to deliver Derbyshire Victim Services and young victim's service 'Got Your Back'.

**3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. To note the update from Remedi

**4. IMPLICATIONS**

**All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.**

**HIGH – supporting explanation and narrative required and to be contained within the report**

**MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author**

**LOW – no narrative required**

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		X	
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial		X	
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<b>Name: David Peet</b> <b>External telephone number: 0300 122 6021</b> <b>Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b>
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**ATTACHMENTS**

- Appendix A. Report from the Derby City Safeguarding Adults Board
- Appendix B. Report from the Derbyshire Safeguarding Adults Board
- Appendix C. Report from the Derby City and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Boards



### Remedi –Report Youth Strategic Governance Board

Remedi are a voluntary sector charity founded in 1996 providing restorative justice services and training across the youth and adult criminal justice system, in a family and community setting and in schools. In Derbyshire, from July 2015 the OPCC commissioned Remedi to deliver restorative justice to victims and adult offenders and from April 2016 to deliver Derbyshire Victim Services and a young victim's service 'Got Your Back'. 'Got Your Back' seeks to support young people aged 17 and under emotionally and practically to help them Cope and Recover from the offence committed against them. This could be any offence, barring sexual violence (we work closely with SV2), committed at any time, reported to the Police or not.

Our specialist young victim case worker will attempt to see the young person face to face and will assess them individually working WITH them to assemble a bespoke support plan.

The support sought from us can be something as simple as listening to the young person, enabling them to be heard. Or it may be more practical support, for example liaising with their school or the Police. If there is an element of support we are not able to offer, for example mental health, then we will sign post the young person on to organisation that will be able to help.

So far we have contacted **220** young people to offer support, **108** of those are between the ages of 15-18. Of those **125 young people have accessed direct support**

By the end of November we are hoping to have contacted **310** young people offering support.

The majority of referrals come from the Police on an 'opt in' basis, so the young person has to consent for us to contact them. However, we have had **17** self referrals so far. Every month we are seeing the self referrals increase and this is something we will keep striving towards.

Increasing self referrals and raising awareness is something we work hard to gain. We ensure there are numerous methods for the young person to contact us; from the Got Your Back website, via text message, phone call, email, Facebook, Twitter and more recently Instagram. We are very much aware that social media is ever evolving and want to ensure we are stream lining our services to engage as many young people as we can. Remedi will be holding a young people's forum in the upcoming weeks to discuss social media and to seek advice from young people themselves on how we can encourage more young people to

engage in our services. We will use the information collected to make improvements to our existing structure, ensuring we are always up to date 'trends' that exist within social media. To raise awareness of Got Your Back we have been facilitating a number of workshops in schools in Derby City and Derbyshire who have been experiencing high levels of anti-social behaviour. The workshops are built around victim awareness and consequences of behaviour, but often we tailor the workshops to the specific issues the school may be experiencing. So far we have facilitated **3** workshops engaging over **300** pupils in total. This is set to increase by early 2017 as many schools have arranged for us to attend in the future.



# GOT YOUR BACK

## 'GOT YOUR BACK'

is there to help anyone under 18 that has been a victim. It doesn't matter when that was and it doesn't matter if you reported it to the police or not we are here to help with whatever you need, even if that's just someone to talk to.

All our services are **FREE** and **CONFIDENTIAL**.



[www.gotyourback.tv](http://www.gotyourback.tv)

 @GotYourSocial  /GotYourSocial

Please call: **0800 612 6505**  
text "**CORE**" to **82055** or email  
[support@derbyshirecore.org](mailto:support@derbyshirecore.org)



Section B  
Part I -  
For Publication

**YOUTH STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD**  
**24 OCTOBER 2016**  
**REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**6B: PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 To provide oversight trend data to support the Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC)'s holding of the Chief Constable to account for Constabulary performance.

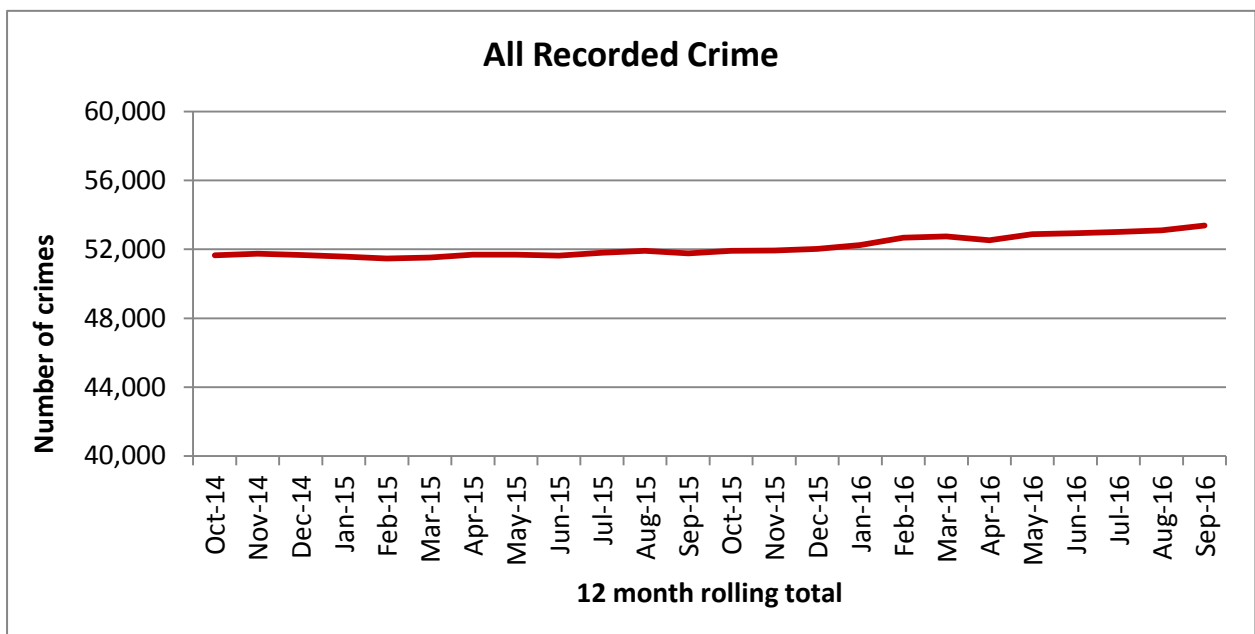
**2. INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

- 2.1 This Chief Executive Performance Report is intended to be a summary, rather than a detailed analysis of the different crime types, and will only include trends for a limited number of areas. It is presented to ensure that the PCC maintains oversight of Constabulary performance in the intervening months when the Chief Constable's scorecards are not being presented.
- 2.2 The following charts show 12 month rolling totals for all recorded crimes and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) incidents. Three years of data have been used which equate to two years of rolling 12 month totals.
- 2.3 National comparison crime rates per 1,000 population have been obtained from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and cover the 12 months to March 2016.

**ALL RECORDED CRIME**

- 2.4 The National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS), which set out the offences that the police are required to report to the Home Office, is a limited basket of offences which do not represent the whole area of risk and threat.

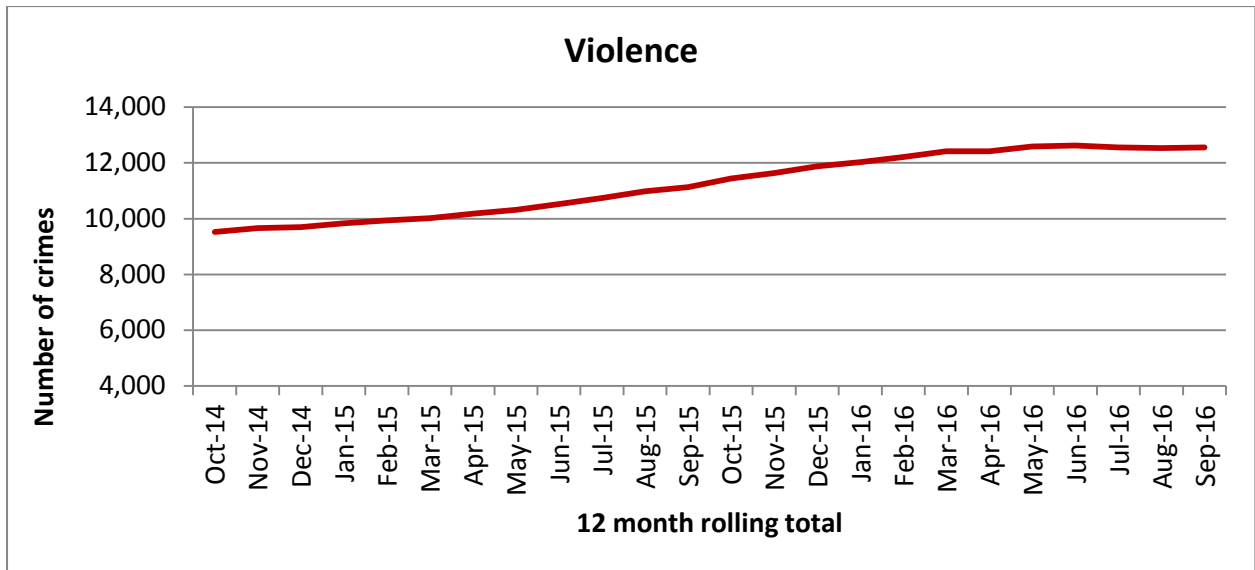
- 2.5 The CSEW reports that, nationally, there were over 1.05 million convictions for ‘non-notifiable’ offences, such as drunk & disorderly, speeding and TV licence evasion, for the 12 months to September 2015, which are not included in police Recorded Crime figures. Also, Recorded Crime only covers offences which have been reported by the public or discovered by the police.
- 2.6 Recorded Crime in Derbyshire has risen slightly in recent months, and is now just over 53,000 recorded offences per 12 months. Much of the rise is attributable to increased confidence of victims to report violence and sexual offences.



- 2.7 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 51.2 crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 67.8 crimes and the East Midlands rate of 58.5 crimes. This places Derbyshire 8<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate and 42<sup>nd</sup> is the force with the highest crime rate.

**VIOLENCE**

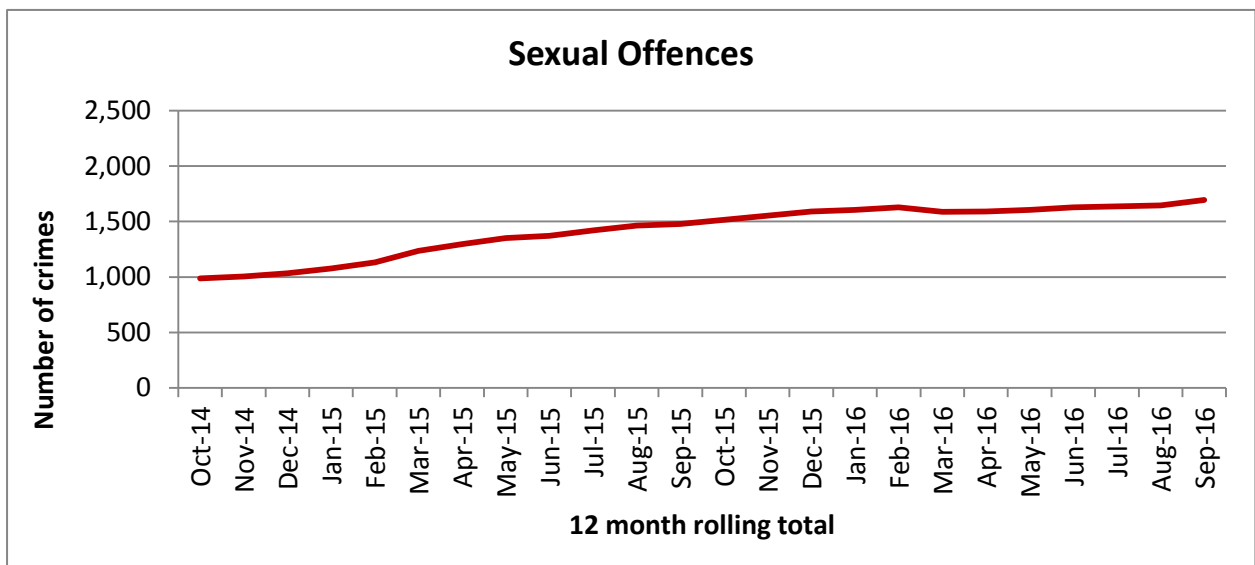
- 2.8 Recorded Violence is still rising each month, and this is a national trend due to better recording practices and also an increase in reporting crimes (including reported Domestic Abuse) rather than an increase in occurrence as CSEW estimates of violence show a significant downward trend over the past few years.



2.9 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 12.1 crimes of Violence Against the Person, compared to the England & Wales rate of 17.3 crimes and East Midlands rate of 13.7 crimes. This places Derbyshire 6<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

### SEXUAL OFFENCES

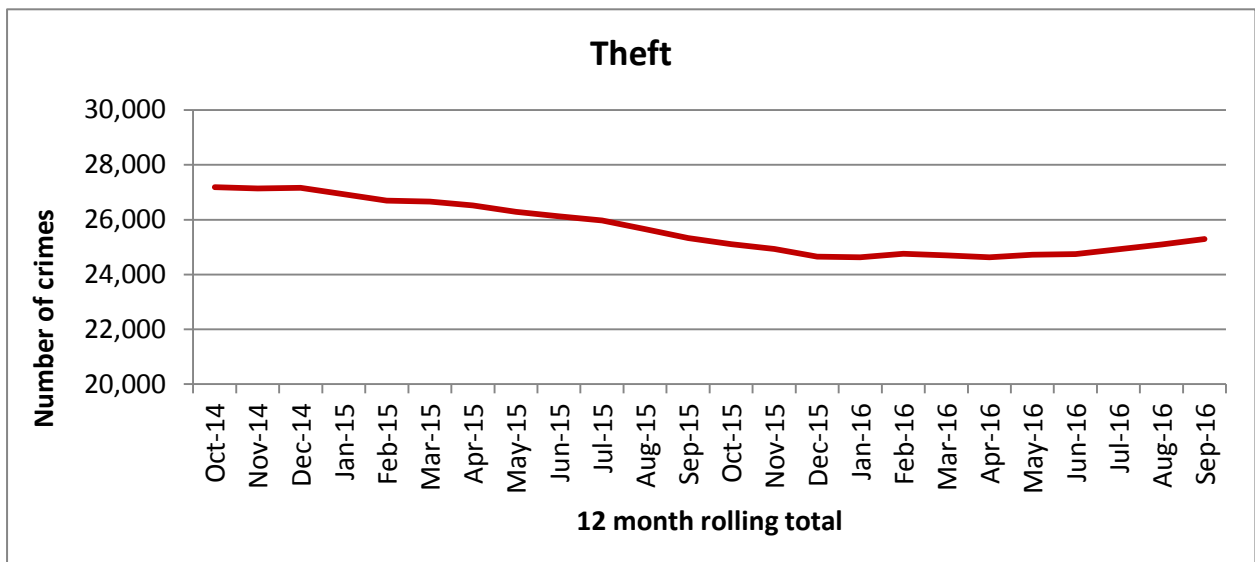
2.10 The number of reported Sexual Offences has levelled off recently after two years of increases. There have been large rises nationally in recorded sexual offences, due to better recording practices and increased victim confidence to report, but CSEW estimates for the occurrence of sexual offences have remained static.



- 2.11 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 1.5 Sexual Offence crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 1.9 crimes and East Midlands rate of 1.7 crimes. This places Derbyshire 10<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

**THEFT**

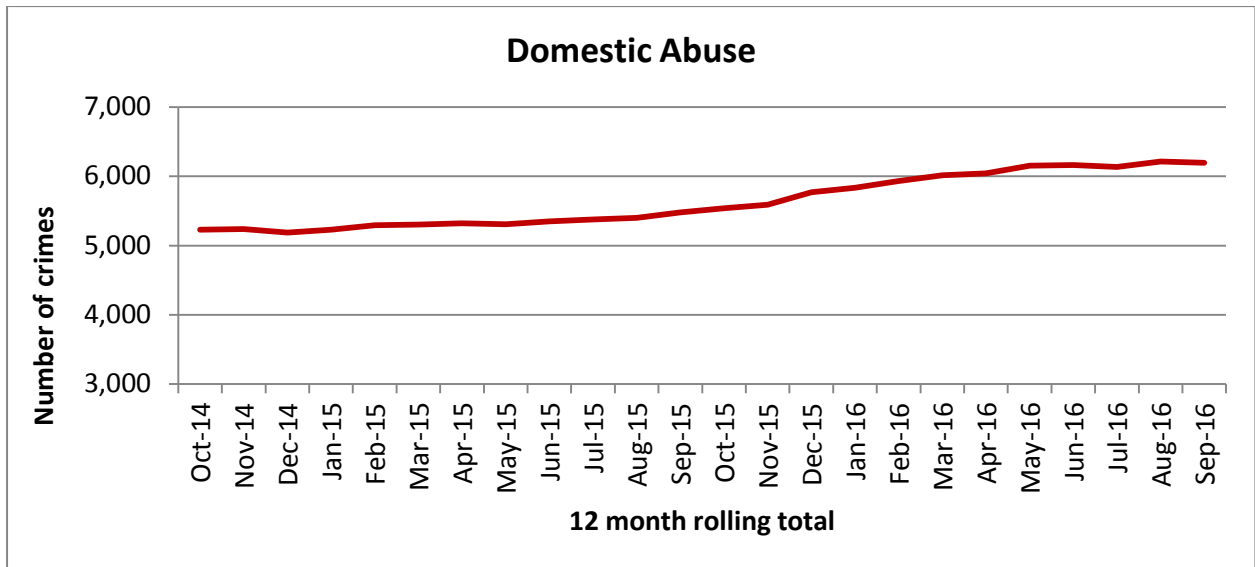
- 2.12 Overall recorded Theft offences have risen slightly recently following two years of decreases, with an increase in Dwelling Burglary over the past few months and a smaller rise in reported Shoplifting. CSEW estimates of theft also show a downward trend.



- 2.13 For the 12 months to the end of March 2016, Derbyshire’s crime rate per 1,000 population was 24.0 Theft crimes, compared to the England & Wales rate of 30.7 crimes and East Midlands rate of 28.2 crimes. This places Derbyshire 14<sup>th</sup> out of 42 forces, where 1<sup>st</sup> is the force with the lowest crime rate.

**DOMESTIC ABUSE**

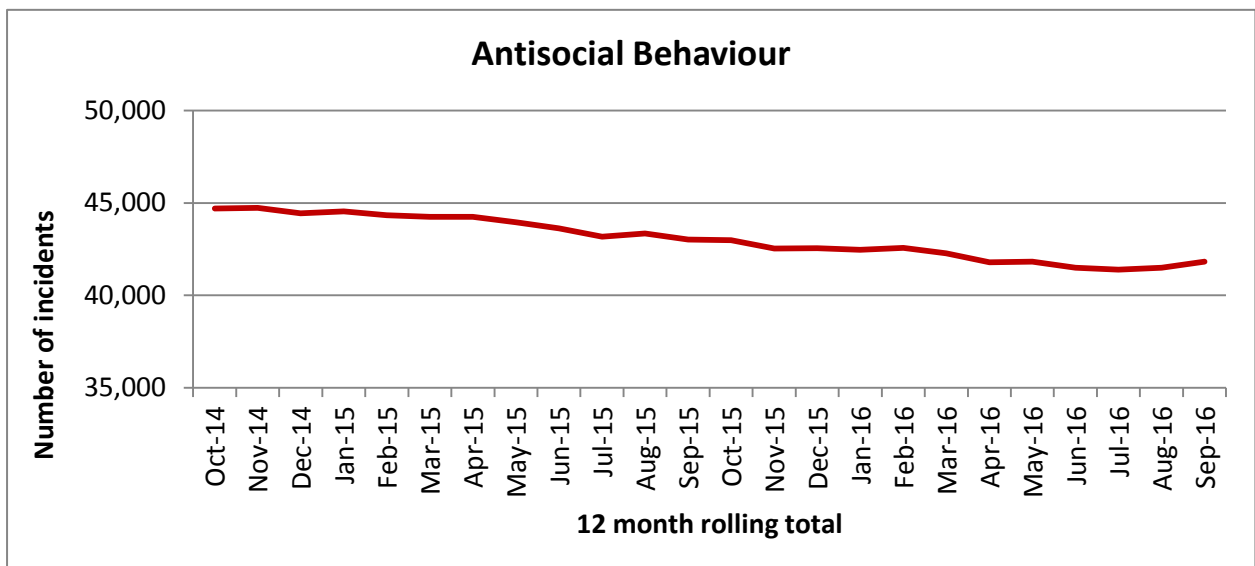
- 2.14 The number of reported Domestic Abuse offences has levelled off recently after several months of increases, similar the trend in reported violence. As many domestic offences go unreported to the police, increases are seen as positive, showing increased confidence of victims to report offences. CSEW estimates for the occurrence of domestic abuse have been stable for several years.



2.15 National comparison figures are not available for Domestic Abuse as it is not a discrete crime category, but includes violence, damage and other offences.

### ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2.16 Reported Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents have remained static for the past few months after reductions over the past couple of years.



2.17 These reports are not classified as crimes, and are not subject to the same standards as recorded crimes. A review by HMIC in 2012 found that there was a wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with recording ASB. Therefore national ranking of Derbyshire has not been included.

**3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. To receive the report and note its contents.

**4. IMPLICATIONS**

All implications are assessed and scored to the table below.

**HIGH – supporting explanation & narrative required and to be contained within the report**

**MEDIUM – narrative to be contained within the report at the discretion of the author**

**LOW – no narrative required**

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Crime & Disorder		X	
Environmental	X		
Equality & Diversity	X		
Financial	X		
Health & Safety	X		
Human Rights	X		
Legal	X		
Personnel	X		

<b>Contact details in the event of enquiries</b>	<p><b>Name: David Peet</b></p> <p><b>External telephone number: 0300 122 6021</b></p> <p><b>Email address: david.peet.16406@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk</b></p>
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