



Audit and Performance Committee

Constabulary Performance to October 2006

Cumbria in Context

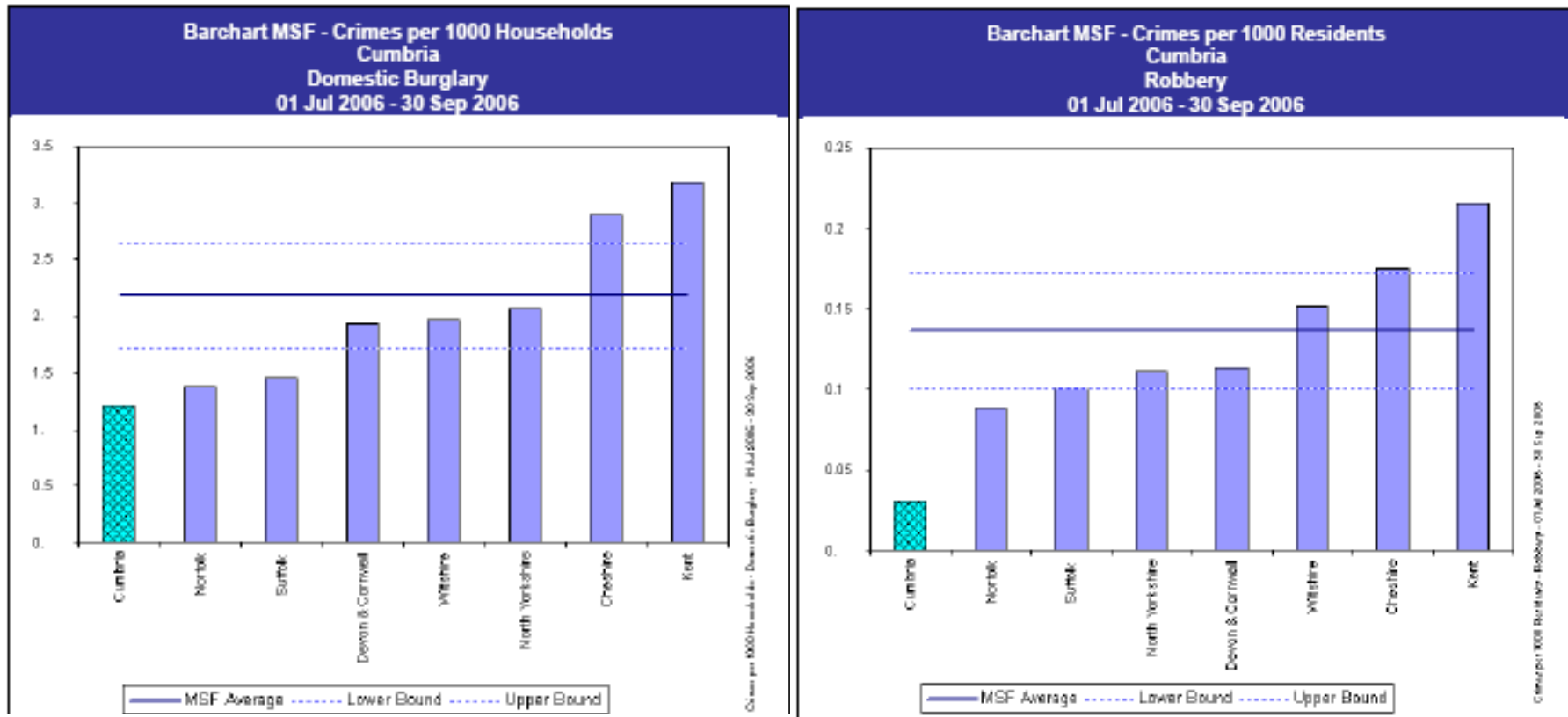
Force Overview

Force Overview Report - Cumbria and BCUs Crimes Data To The End Sep 09						
Force/BCU	All Crime	BCS Comparator	Domestic Burglary	Vehicle Crime (inc. Vohs Interference)	Robbery	Violent Crime
Cumbria						
Essex and Kent						
Derby and Derbyshire						
Wirlington and Wirbomran						



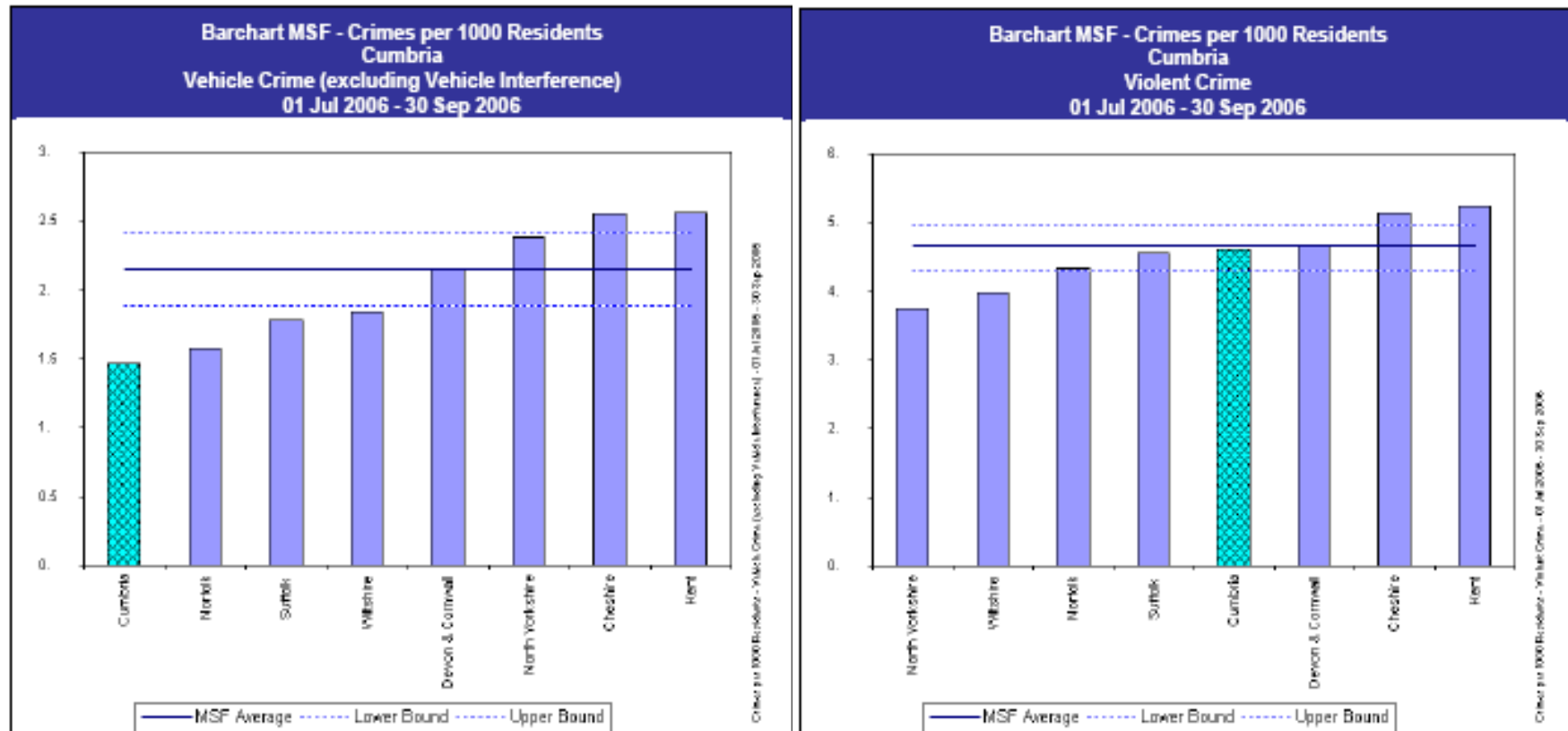
Cumbria in Context

Domestic Burglary and Robbery



Cumbria in Context

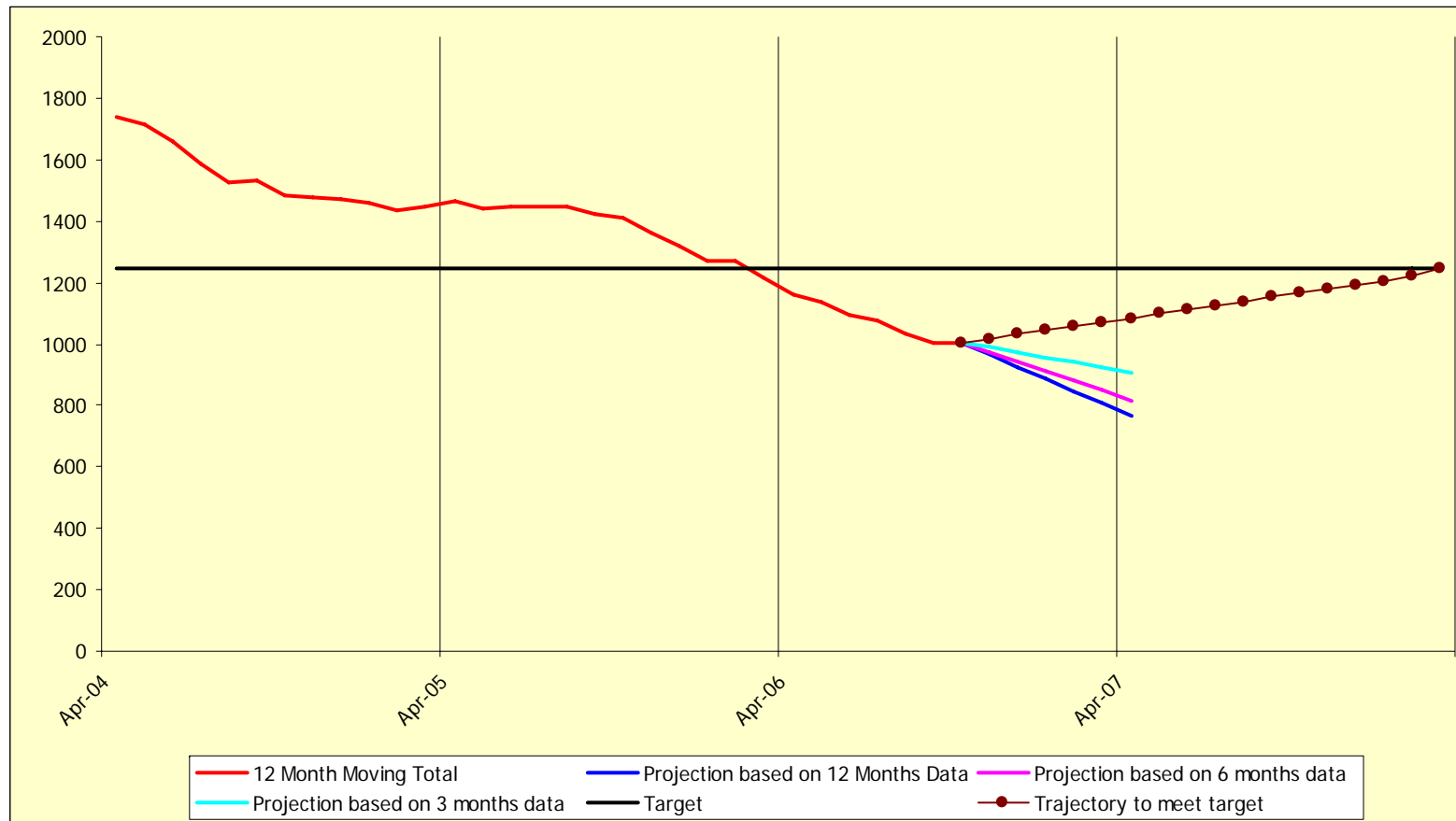
Vehicle Crime and Violent Crime



Monitored Performance Areas

- Burglary Dwelling
- Vehicle Crime –
 - Theft Of
 - Theft From
- Robbery
- Violent Crime
- KSIs
- Class A Drug supply
- Sanction Detections
- TNOs
- Burglary Other
- File Submission
- Crime Recording
- 999 Call Handling
- Non-999 Call Handling
- Sickness

Burglary Dwelling Projection Graph to March 2008

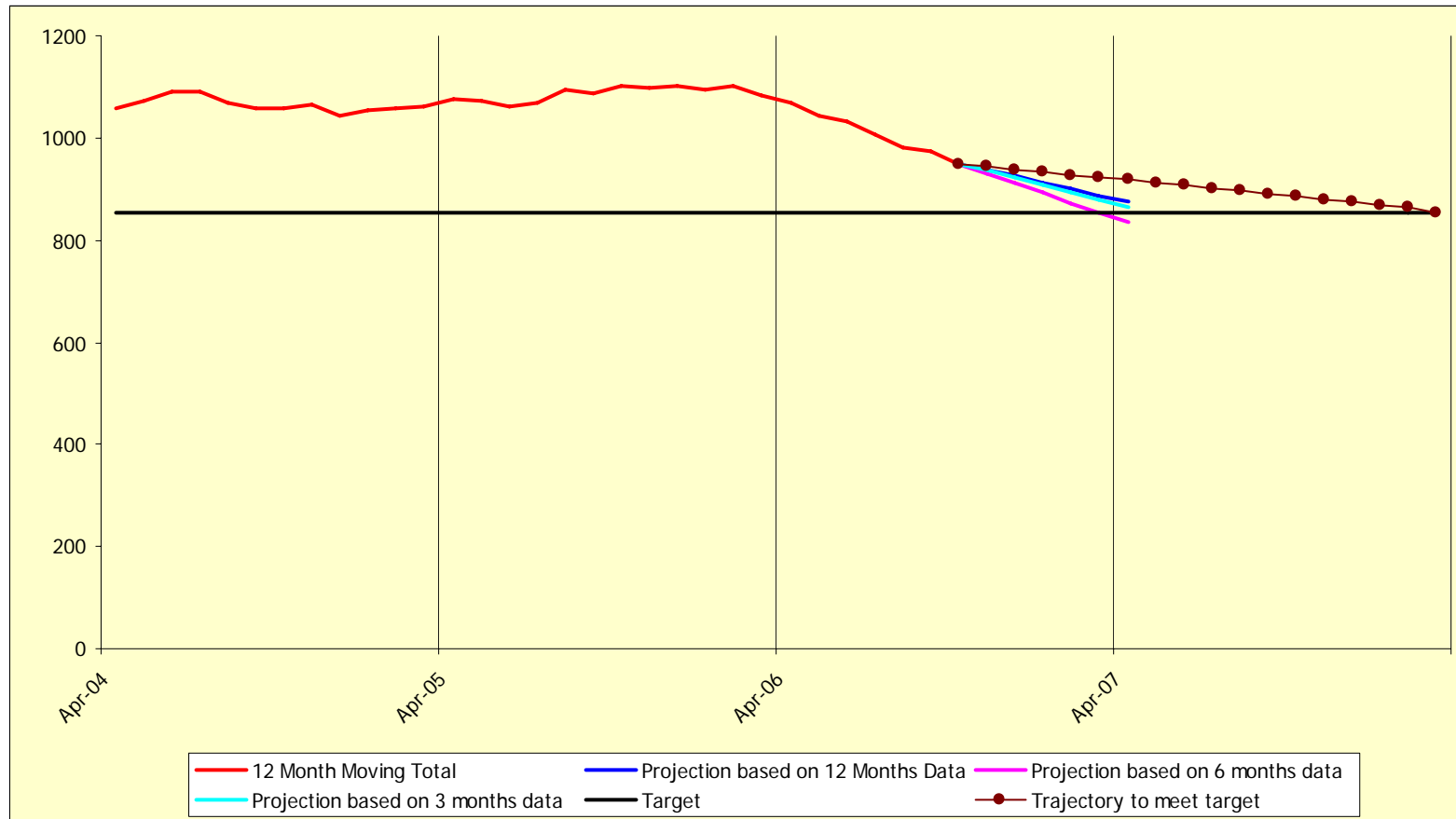


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Burglary Dwelling

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	313	233	-25.6%	250	✓	31	32	3.2%	✗	35.6	✓
South	211	143	-32.2%	202	✓	20	26	30.0%	✗	29.2	✓
West	275	214	-22.2%	255	✓	30	35	16.7%	✗	36.3	✓
Force	799	590	-26.2%	707	✓	81	93	14.8%	✗	101.1	✓

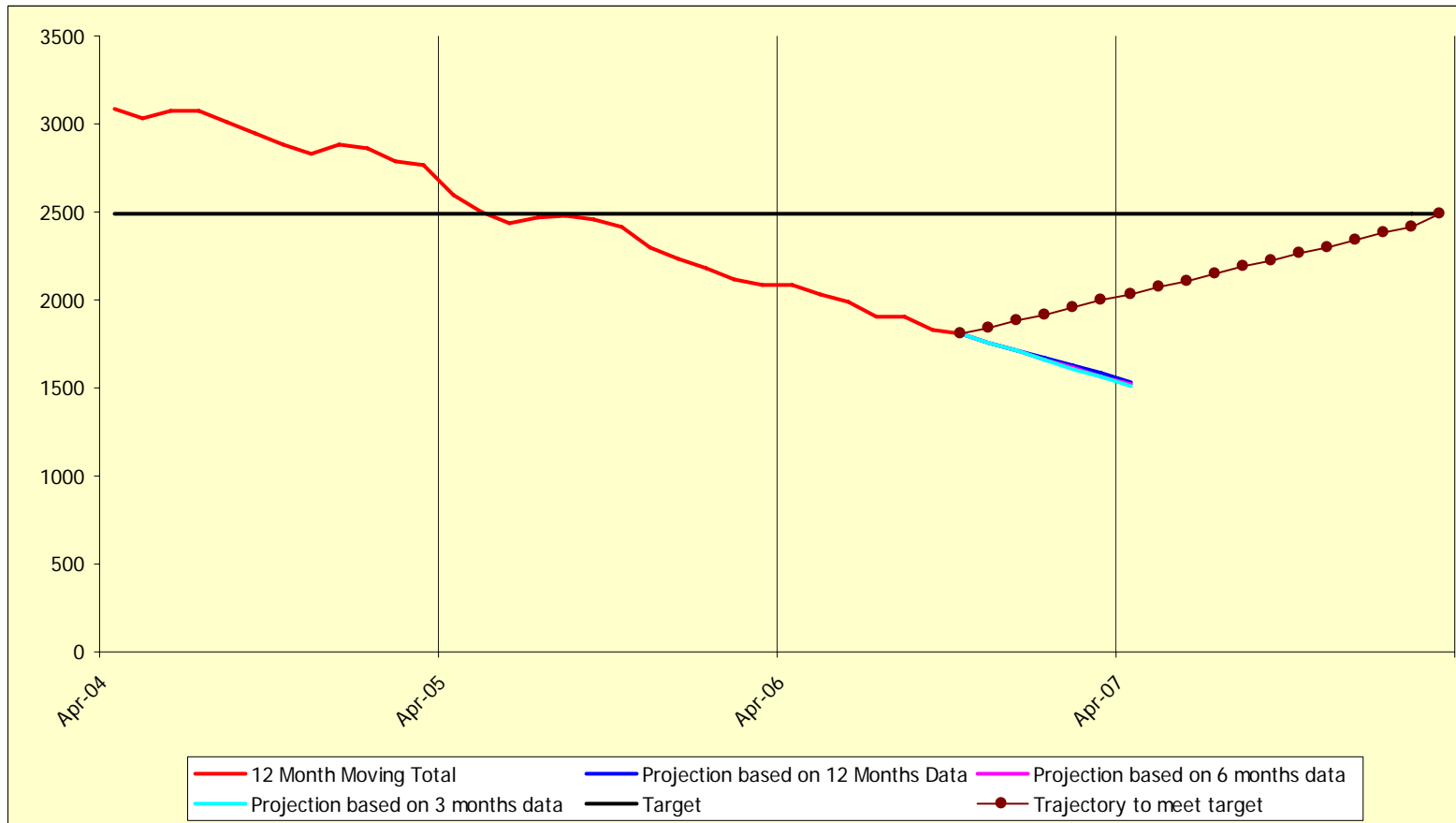
Theft of Motor Vehicle Projection Graph to March 2008



Theft of Motor Vehicle

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	289	212	-26.6%	250	✓	32	29	-9.4%	✓	39.0	✓
South	119	139	16.8%	111	✗	21	27	28.6%	✗	16.8	✗
West	267	189	-29.2%	205	✓	28	22	-21.4%	✓	34.6	✓
Force	675	540	-20.0%	566	✓	81	78	-3.7%	✓	90.4	✓

Theft from Motor Vehicle Projection Graph to March 2008

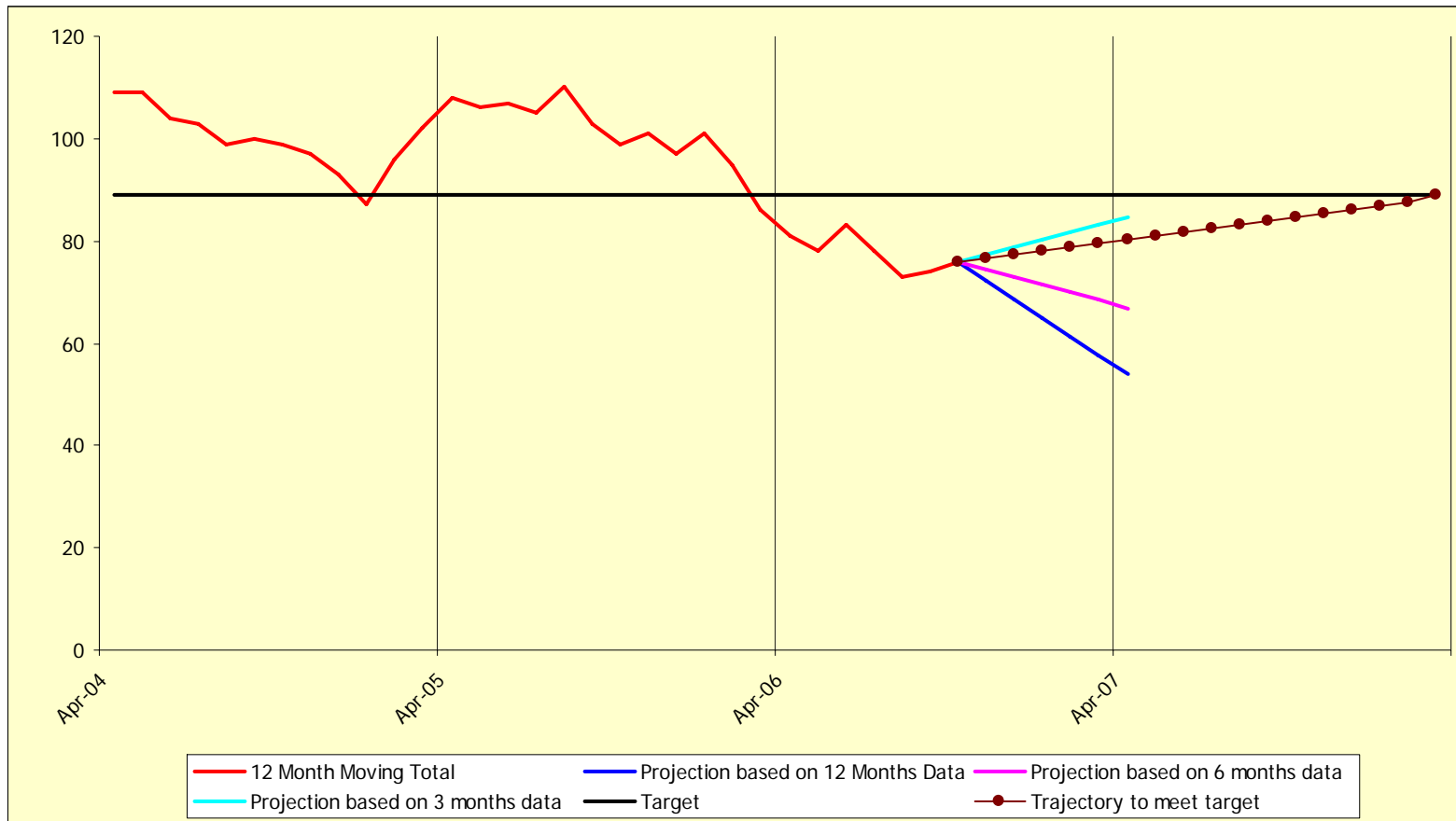


Theft from Motor Vehicle

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ x	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ x	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ x
North	598	466	-22.1%	487	✓	38	74	94.7%	x	72.7	x
South	332	255	-23.2%	290	✓	44	42	-4.5%	✓	41.3	x
West	437	365	-16.5%	419	✓	48	59	22.9%	x	59.9	✓
Force	1367	1086	-20.6%	1195	✓	130	175	34.6%	x	173.8	x

Robbery

Projection Graph to March 2008

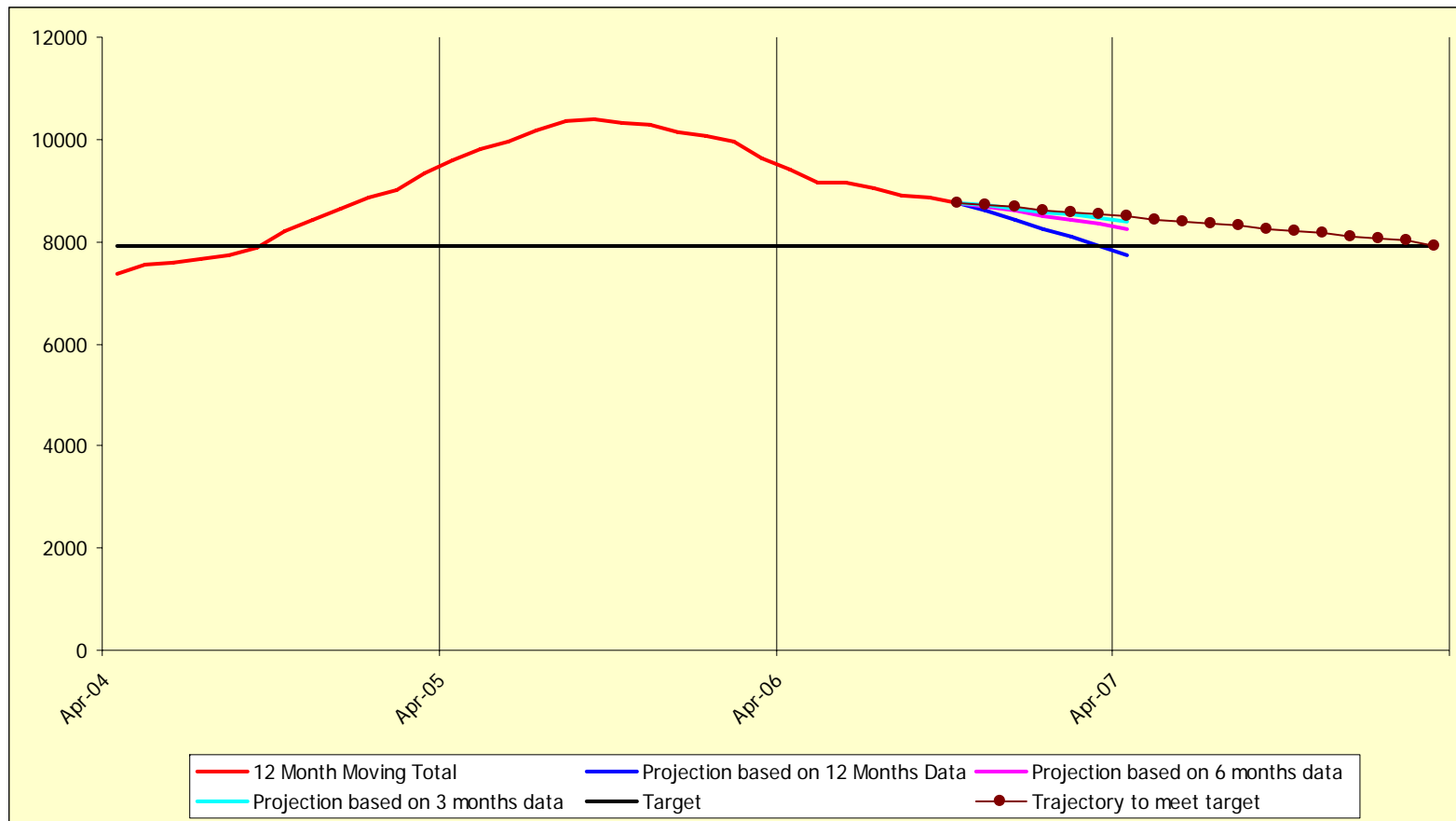


Note – Target line is set at the level to remain best in our Most Similar Forces

Robbery

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	28	24	-14.3%	23	✗	2	4	100.0%	✗	3.8	✗
South	13	14	7.7%	11	✗	1	6	500.0%	✗	1.5	✗
West	19	12	-36.8%	13	✓	2	1	-50.0%	✓	1.8	✓
Force	60	50	-16.7%	47	✗	5	11	120.0%	✗	7.2	✗

Violent Crime Projection Graph to March 2008



Violent Crime

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	1833	1707	-6.9%	1615	✗	245	226	-7.8%	✓	255.0	✓
South	2163	1701	-21.4%	1810	✓	222	255	14.9%	✗	281.6	✓
West	2113	1852	-12.4%	1703	✗	243	259	6.6%	✗	264.6	✓
Force	6109	5260	-13.9%	5128	✗	710	740	4.2%	✗	801.2	✓

As at September 06 the Cumbrian violent crime Year to Date figure per 1000 population is 9.2 compared to an estimated national figure of 11.8

Violent Crime Sub-category - ABH

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	% of Violent Crime	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% of Violent Crime	% Change	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	739	40.3%	682	40.0%	-7.7%	✓	93	88	-5%	✓	99.0	✓
South	979	45.3%	766	45.0%	-21.8%	✓	100	105	5%	✗	130.3	✓
West	966	45.7%	899	48.5%	-6.9%	✓	113	121	7%	✗	126.8	✓
Force	2684	43.9%	2347	44.6%	-12.6%	✓	306	314	3%	✗	356.1	✓

Violent Crime Sub-category - More Serious than ABH

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	% of Violent Crime	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% of Violent Crime	% Change	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	87	4.7%	87	5.1%	0.0%	✗	7	14	100%	✗	11.2	✗
South	103	4.8%	68	4.0%	-34.0%	✓	13	6	-54%	✓	13.3	✓
West	102	4.8%	71	3.8%	-30.4%	✓	8	10	25%	✗	12.4	✓
Force	292	4.8%	226	4.3%	-22.6%	✓	28	30	7%	✗	36.8	✓

Violent Crime Sub-category - Less Serious than ABH

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	% of Violent Crime	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% of Violent Crime	% Change	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	918	50.1%	860	50.4%	-6.3%	✓	139	106	-24%	✓	132.7	✓
South	1009	46.6%	816	48.0%	-19.1%	✓	107	129	21%	✗	130.6	✓
West	985	46.6%	860	46.4%	-12.7%	✓	121	124	2%	✗	120.3	✗
Force	2912	47.7%	2536	48.2%	-12.9%	✓	367	359	-2%	✓	383.6	✓

Exception Report: Violent Crime

1 Observations on Performance (note the status of the performance and any relevant contextual information)

In December 2005, the Constabulary was 10.4% outside the MSF average. This has now improved, to such an extent that for the first time the Constabulary is 0.6% below the MSF average (September iQuanta data), and is showing a continued downward trend. This performance improvement should be further considered within the context of a reducing violent crime MSF average. At the time of setting the 3-year target in 2004, the Constabulary was 30% worse than the MSF average.

- In relation to its own three-year target, the Constabulary is currently 3.6% (159 offences) over target (source PDC pack September 2006)

Area	Aug-05	Aug-06	% Change	Grand Total
North	287	245	-15%	532
South	321	251	-22%	572
West	315	276	-12%	591
Grand Total	923	772	-16%	1695

Area	Sep-05	Sep-06	% Change	Grand Total
North	239	232	-3%	471
South	260	220	-15%	480
West	251	243	-3%	494
Grand Total	750	695	-7%	1445

the tables above show that overall year-on-year, violent crime is reducing.

BCU Update

- Violent Crime continues to display reductions on 2005/6 levels, whilst the centres of Carlisle and Barrow display the highest levels of violence. This is mainly linked to the night time economy. Both BCUs have well-established operations to address city centre night time economy violence (Operations Migraine and Regulate).

North

- In Carlisle the Football related violence and disorder has continued with particular problems at games between Blackpool and Millwall. Since the start of the new season, there has been an increase in incidents of football related disorder. Analysis and intelligence shows that youths are being organised by others and the disorder is orchestrated and controlled. All Carlisle United fixtures are subject to risk assessment and each game is reviewed in the week prior to kick-off, including liaison with police forces covering the opponents. This is to ensure the appropriate staffing level is achieved and the appropriate response takes place

South

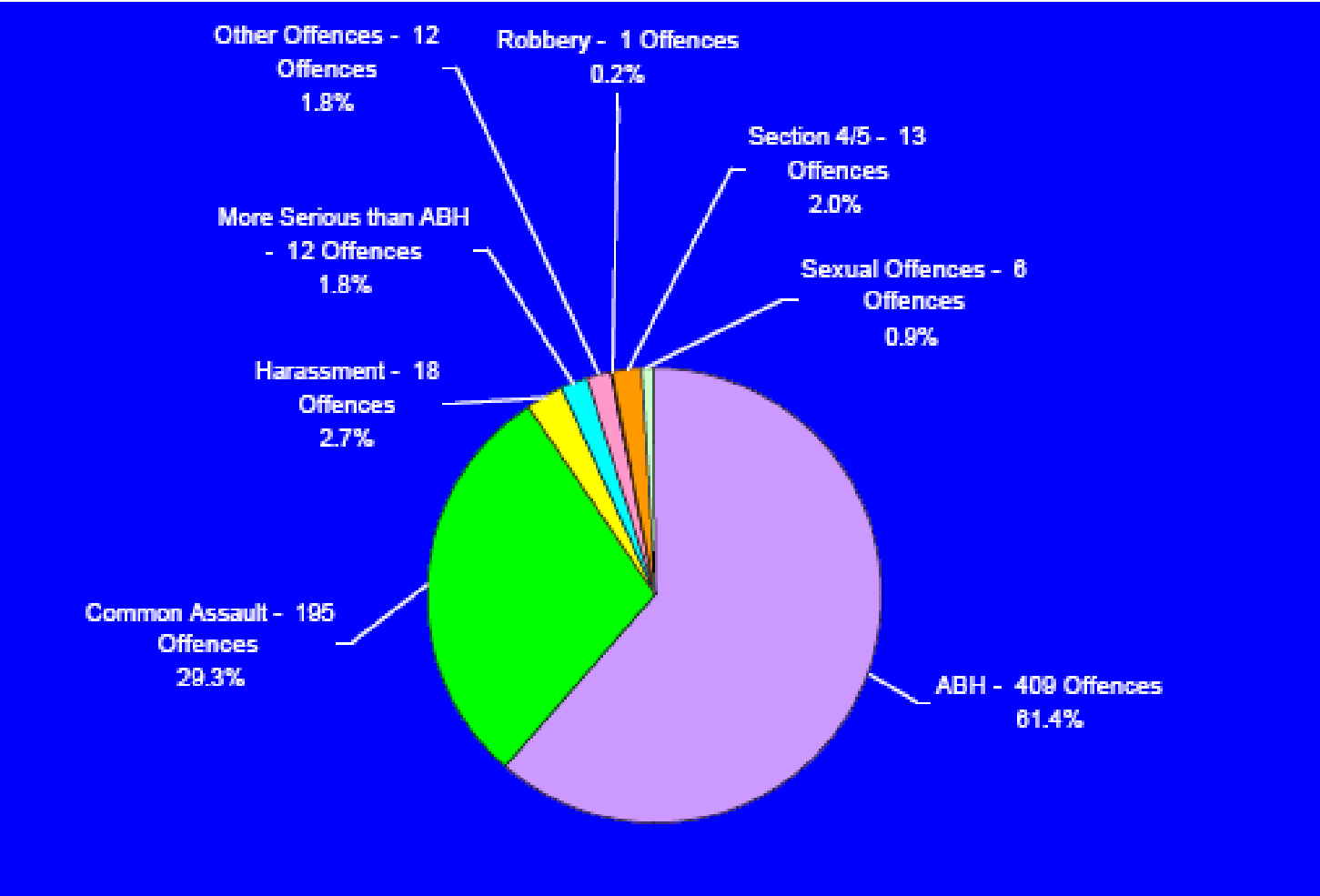
- Overall South is showing a sustained reduction in levels of Violent Crime, with a decrease on the previous year-to-date of 20.3%. These decreases throughout the area indicate that initiatives put in place by the police and various partners are starting to produce significant results in the area (source West Cumbria Tactical Assessment 19/10/06)

West

- Overall West is showing a 13.7% reduction the previous year-to-date violent crime numbers compared with 2005/6. The hotspot locations for violence were the town centres of Workington and Whitehaven (however in the latter the number of crimes was exacerbated by multiple offences resulting from single incidents). Elsewhere incidents were randomly spread, with little concentration in any area. Temporal analysis reveals that Friday and Saturday evenings have been the busiest times for incidents occurring. Peaks can be seen between 2000 and 2300 hours and then in the early hours of the morning. However when these peaks occur, the offences are not concentrated in a small area. This indicates a normal level of activity rather than a problematic area.

Breakdown of Violent Crime by Category

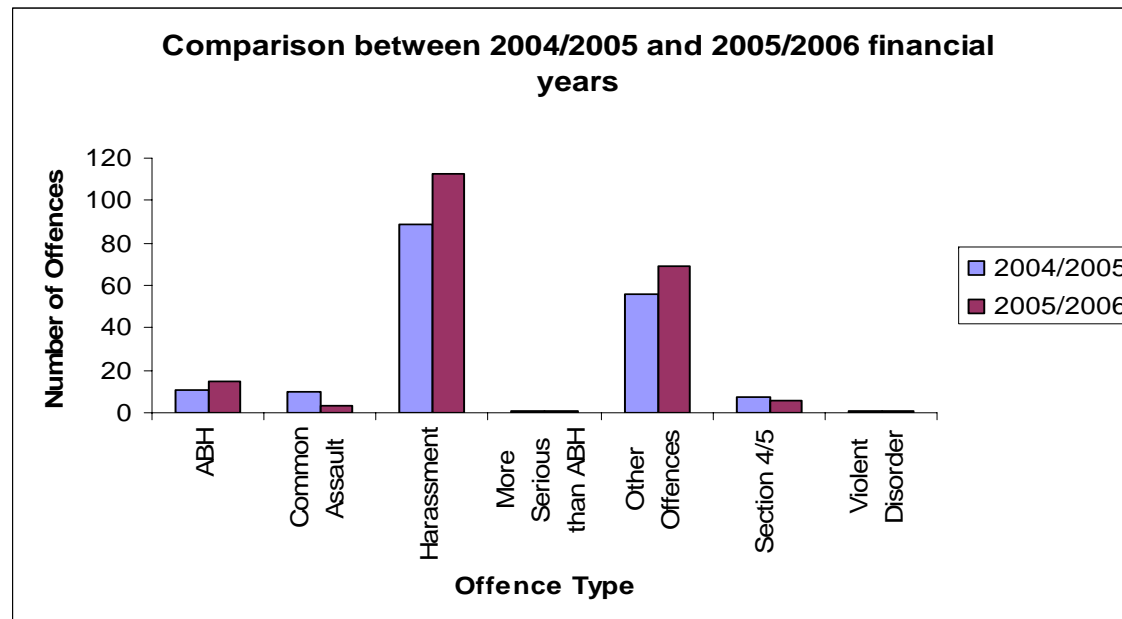
Domestic Violence



- The slide above shows that 15% of crime reported in Cumbria is domestic related. Also, of that percentage, it shows the breakdown by category. In 2005/6 sexual offences amounted to 1% (14 offences) of domestic-related violent crime. National estimates by the Home Office suggest that domestic related violent crime amounts to 16% of all violent crime (source: Crime in England and Wales 2004/5: Home Office).

Racially Aggravated Offences

- The Constabulary has the second lowest recorded levels of racially aggravated offences within its MSF, with 0.111 racially aggravated crimes per 1,000 residents. The MSF average is 0.138 crimes per 1000 residents (source iQuanta September 2006).



The chart above shows the levels of racially aggravated crimes over the last two full financial years

Categories of Violent Crime	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
ABH	11	15	9
Common Assault	10	3	5
Harassment	89	113	45
More Serious than ABH	1	1	0
Other Offences	56	69	40
Section 4/5	7	6	6
Violent Disorder	1	1	0
Grand Total	175	208	105

The table above shows the breakdown of racially aggravated violent crimes over the previous two full financial years and the year-to-date figure for 2006/7.

Satisfaction levels with racially aggravated incidents are currently 87.5%. This figure is based on a low sample size and does not represent a full financial year's satisfaction data.

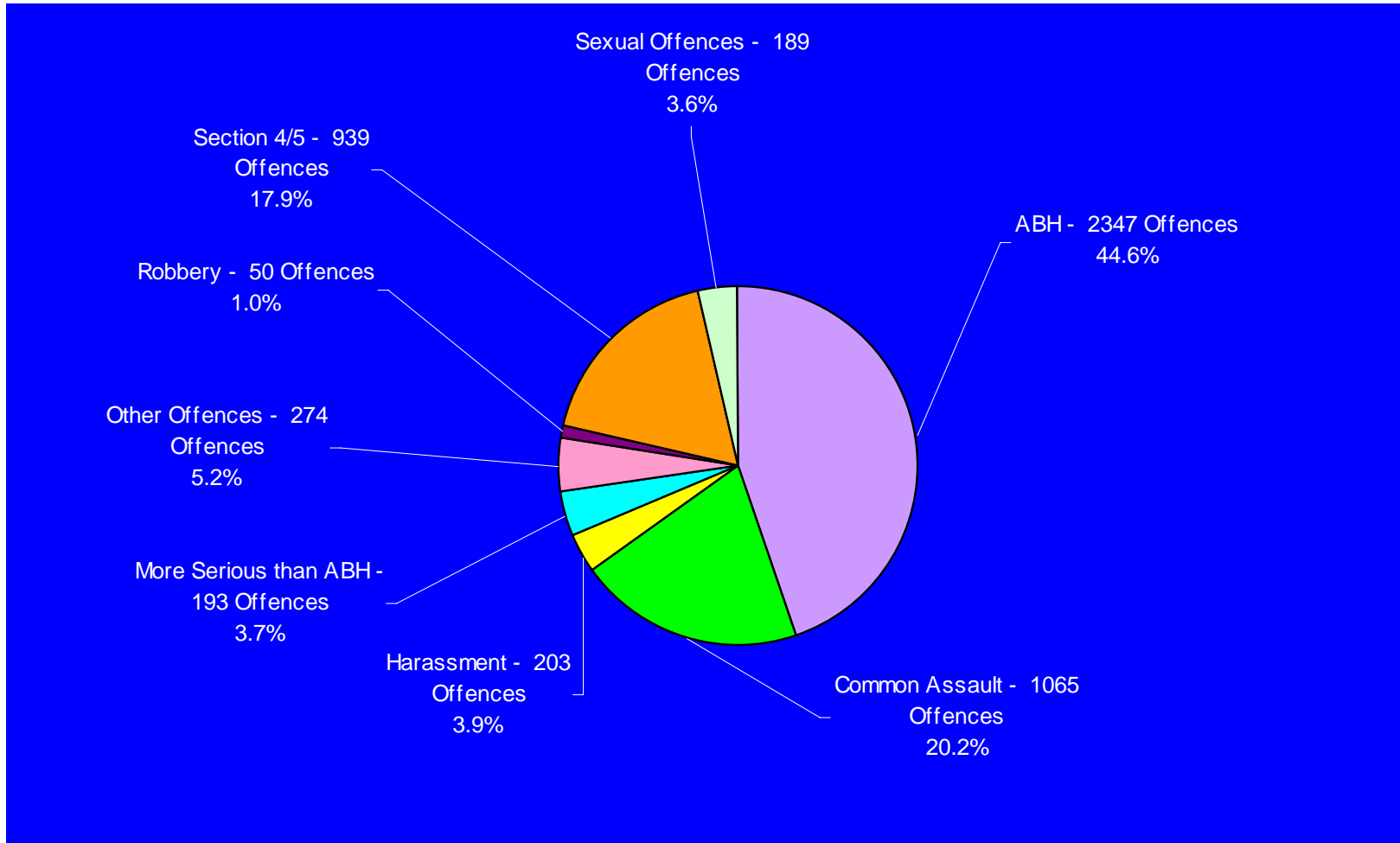
Actions to Address the Variance (Proposed way of dealing with the performance issue)

Violent crime will continue to receive scrutiny through the Performance Review process, with all BCUs being held to account monthly for progress against their Violent Crime Action Plans.

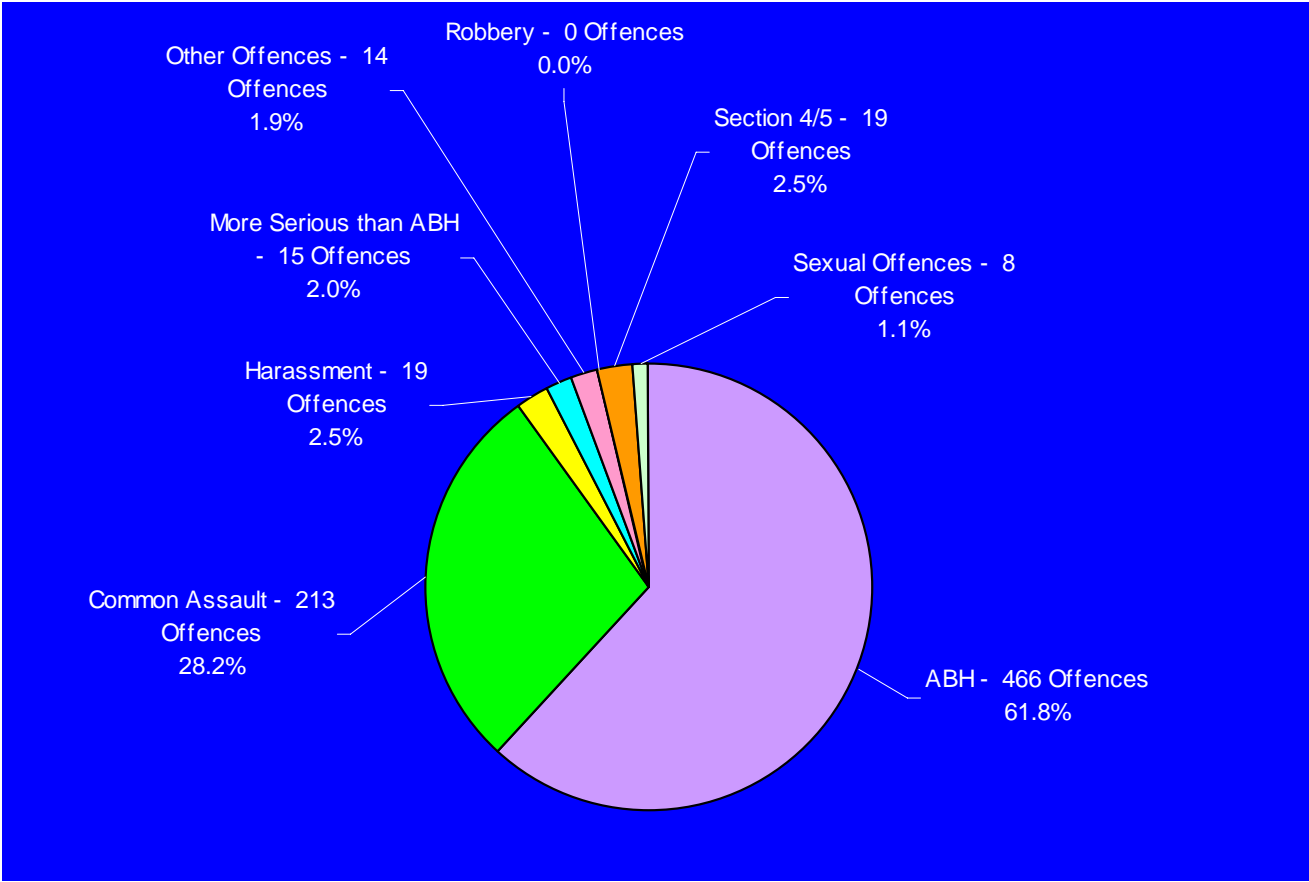
It is predicted that violent crime levels will continue to level off and if the current trend continues then crime levels in 2006/07 will be at similar levels or just below the recorded levels in 2005/06.

Violent crime will continue to be a Constabulary Control Strategy priority with emphasis on offence reductions.

Composition of Violent Crime



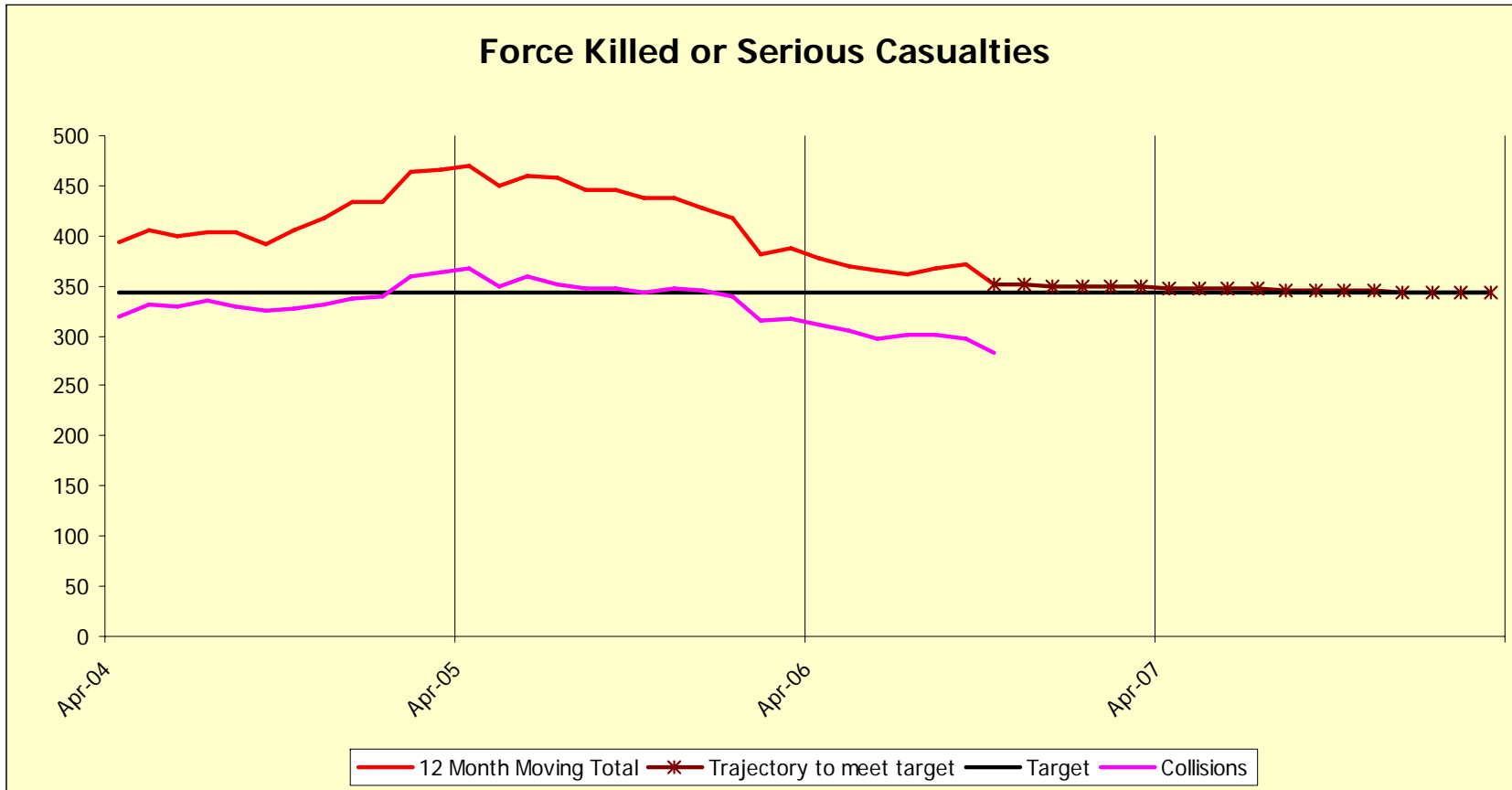
Composition of Domestic Violence



Please note that this information is indicative only. It is only as good as the use of the markers on the CID 6.

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Casualties Chart– KSI



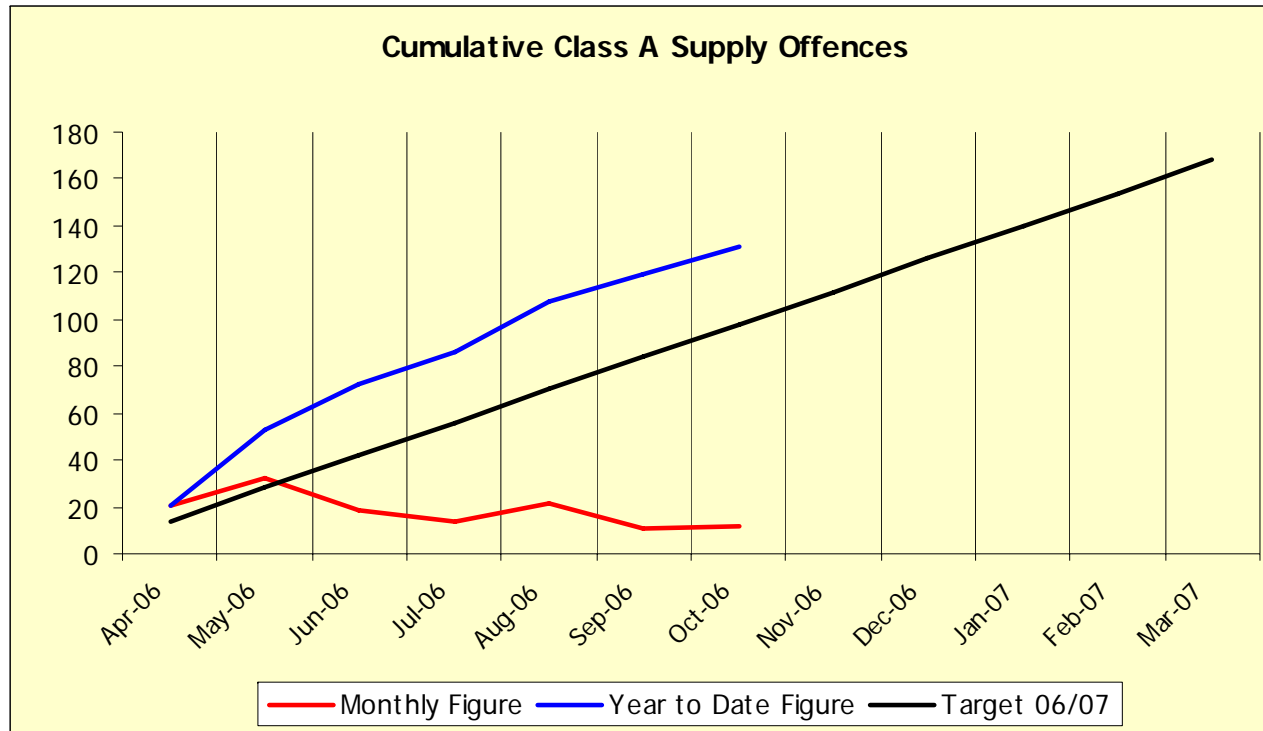
Casualties Table– KSI (FYTD)

BCU	Performance April - Oct 2005/2006	Performance April - Oct 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	98	83	-15.3%	84	✓	12	10	-17%	✓	12.7	✓
South	94	68	-27.7%	71	✓	14	2	-86%	✓	10.5	✓
West	65	70	7.7%	60	✗	10	7	-30%	✓	9.1	✓
Force	257	221	-14.0%	215	✗	36	19	-47%	✓	32.3	✓

Casualties Table– KSI (Calendar Year)

Area	Count of KSI casualties Jan - Oct 2006	Target	% On/Off Target	✓ ✗
North (excluding M6)	94	108	-14.4%	✓
South (excluding M6)	85	108	-27.5%	✓
West	89	88	1.7%	✗
Motorway	12	31	-156.9%	✓
Force	280	302	-7.7%	✓

Class A Drugs Supply - Offences



	Year to Date Performance	Target	✓ ✗
North	30	33	✗
South	63	33	✓
West	38	33	✓
Force	131	98	✓

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Class A Drugs Supply – Offenders



	Year to Date Performance	Target	✓	✗
North	33	41		✗
South	63	41	✓	
West	46	41	✓	
Force	142	124.25	✓	

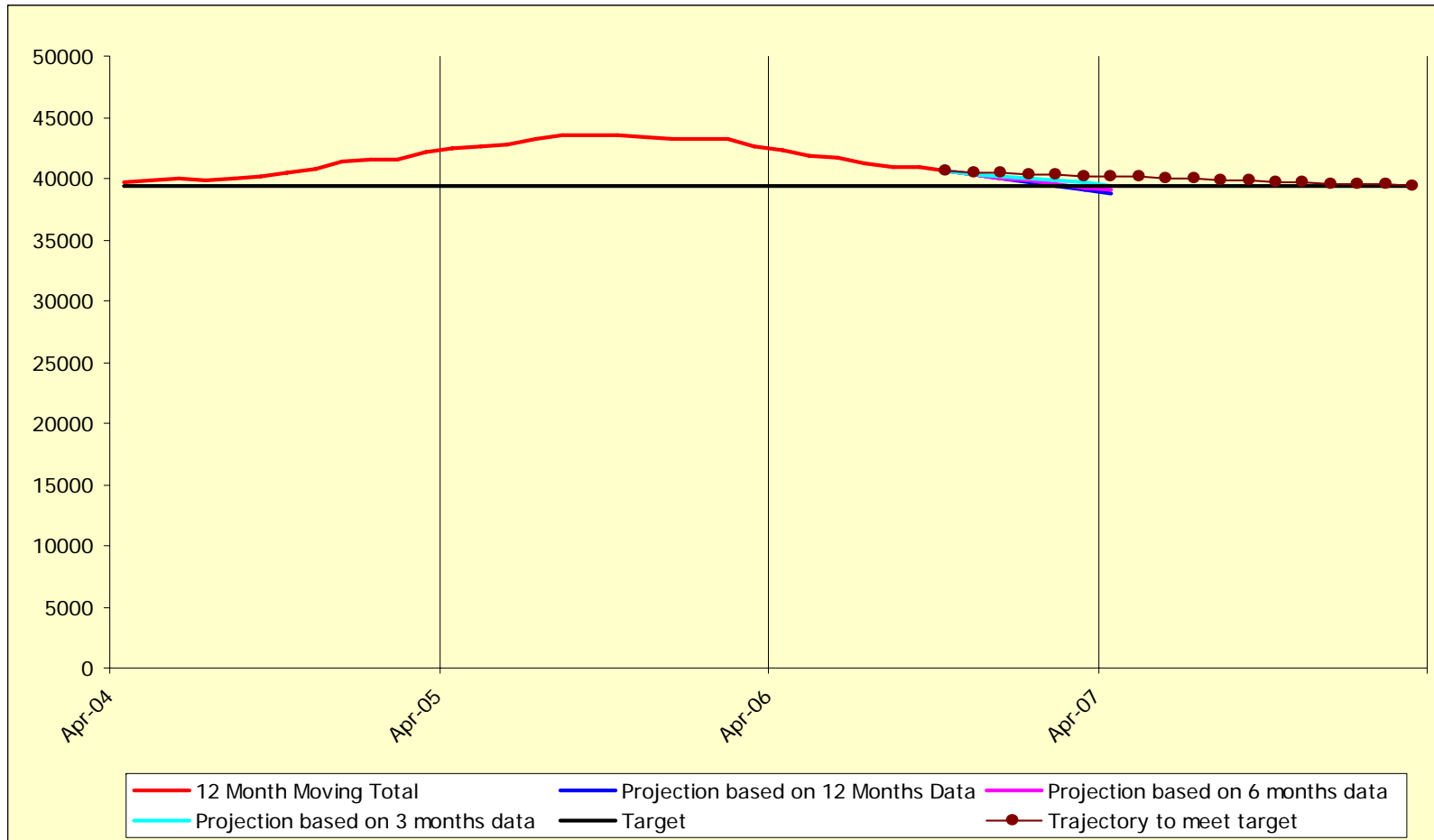
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Sanction Detections

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	Sanction Detection Rate	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	2406	2406	27.9%	0.0%	27.0%	✓	323	408	26.3%	✓	380.2	✓
South	2669	2323	31.3%	-13.0%	27.0%	✓	335	413	23.3%	✓	362.9	✓
West	2230	2537	33.8%	13.8%	27.0%	✓	335	301	-10.1%	✗	317.6	✗
Force	7305	7266	30.9%	-0.5%	27.0%	✓	993	1122	13.0%	✓	1060.7	✓

Note –The target has been set to achieve a 28% sanction detection rate by 2007/08 and maintain best position in Most Similar Forces

Total Notifiable Offences Projection Graph to March 2008



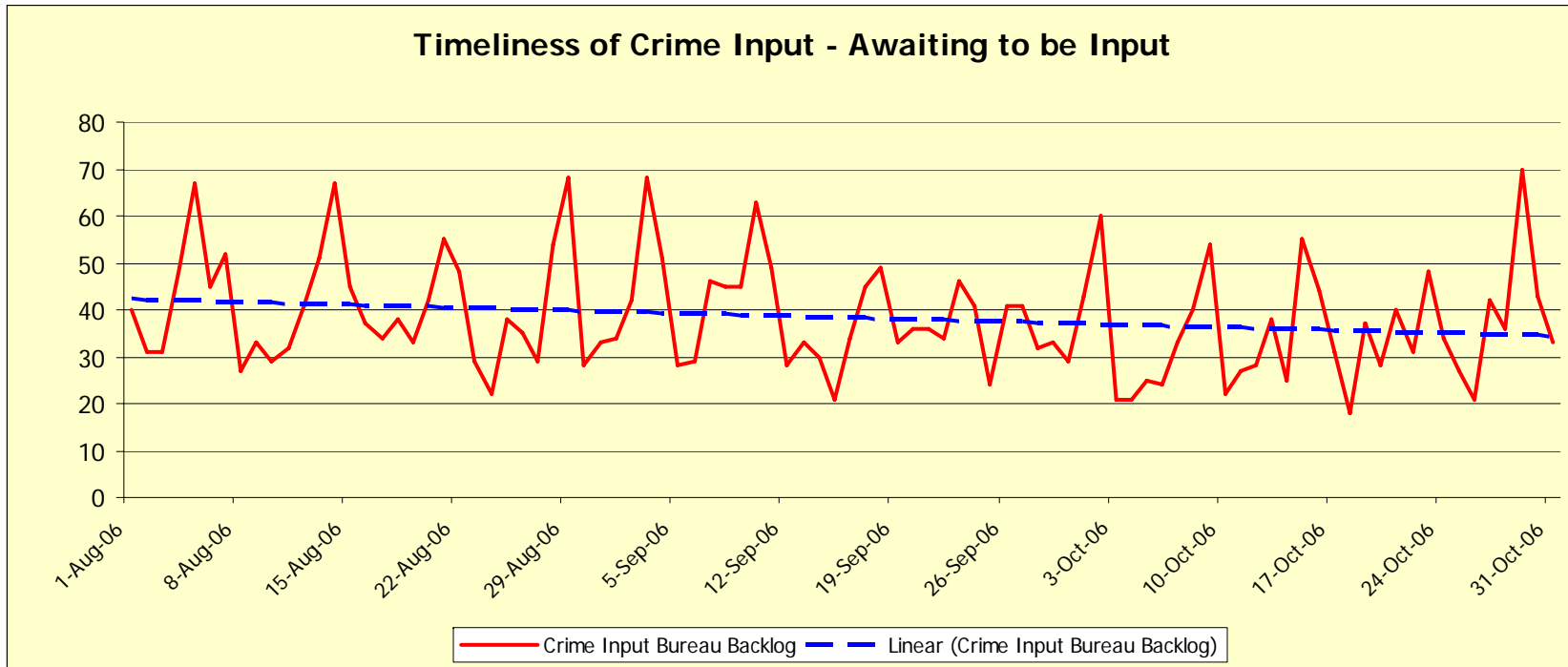
Total Notifiable Offences

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ x	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ x	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ x
North	9253	8616	-6.9%	8333.5	x	1246	1217	-2.3%	✓	1302.8	✓
South	7895	7410	-6.1%	7340.7	x	1077	1114	3.4%	x	1090.8	x
West	8447	7507	-11.1%	7275.3	x	924	1023	10.7%	x	1158.4	✓
Force	25595	23533	-8.1%	22950	x	3247	3354	3.3%	x	3552.0	✓

Operational Support

- Crime Recording
- Call handling Performance
- Sickness

Crime Recording



	Performance April - October 2005/2006	%	✓ ✗	Performance April - October 2006/2007	%	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	%	✓ ✗	Performance October 2006	%	✓ ✗
Over 48 Hours	5130	20.0%		2531	10.8%		337	10.4%		242	7.2%	
Under 48 Hours - Target 80%	20466	80.0%	✗	21006	89.2%	✓	2912	89.6%	✓	3114	92.8%	✓
Over 72 Hours	2830	12.7%		1566	6.7%		239	7.4%		151	4.5%	
Under 72 Hours	19528	87.3%		21971	93.3%		3010	92.6%		3205	95.5%	

Call Handling Performance

National Targets: FYTD

	Performance April - October 2005/2006	Performance April - October 2006/2007	% Change	National Target - Part 1	✓ x	National Target - Part 2	✓ x	Number of calls April - October 2005/2006	Number of calls April - October 2006/2007	% Change
999 Data	87.3%	85.3%	-2.3%	To answer 90% in 10 secs	x	Average of 2-4 secs	✓	33640	36206	7.6%
Non 999 Data	90.2%	90.8%	0.6%	To answer 90% in 40 secs	✓	Average of 30-35 secs	✓	302199	287148	-5.0%

National Targets: Monthly

	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ x	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ x	Number of calls September 2006	Number of calls October 2006	% Change
999 Data	83.3%	84.9%	1.9%	✓	88.8%	x	5255	5237	-0.3%
Non 999 Data	89.2%	90.6%	1.6%	✓	91.9%	x	40478	40851	0.9%

Call Handling Performance

Force Targets

	Performance April - October 2005/2006	Performance April - October 2006/2007	% Change	Force Target	✓	✗
Non 999 Data	85.9%	86.6%	0.8%	To answer 90% in 30 secs		✗

Exception Report: Call Handling

- **Observations on Performance (note the relevant status of performance and any relevant contextual information)**
- The national target for 999 call answering is in two parts:
- Part 1 – 90% of calls to be answered within 10 seconds
 - Performance remains below target. The percentage fall in year to year performance is attributable to statistical comparison with the period including the month of September 05, which did not suffer the technical failures detailed below
- There has been an 8% increase in YTD 999 calls.
- Part 2 – calls to be answered within an average time of 2-4 seconds
 - Average call answering time is within target indicating that whenever possible 999 calls are given the appropriate priority, however once call handling capacity is reached then overspill 999's cannot be answered within the 10 second target
- The function remains susceptible to spike demand.

2 Reasons and Comments for Variances in Performance

- The call handling function remains subject to increasing levels of demand with the same technical and people resources to handle call volumes.
- The function has maintained the same number of call takers since inception in 2000 and the telephony system does not provide modern tactical options.
- The Programme Management Unit has completed work on a project to introduce a new telephony platform for the constabulary which would facilitate direct dialling, auto-attendant, voicemail and other technical solutions present within MSF's. The upgrade is subject to future funding.
- Our MSF's have the following technical attributes which release call handler capacity and thereby aid call handling performance:
 - 3 out of 7 – auto-attendant
 - 7 out of 7 – central switchboard
 - 5 out of 7 - voicemail
- In the absence of technical assistance there is very limited leverage within the function to accommodate spike demand or absorb short-term staffing shortfalls.

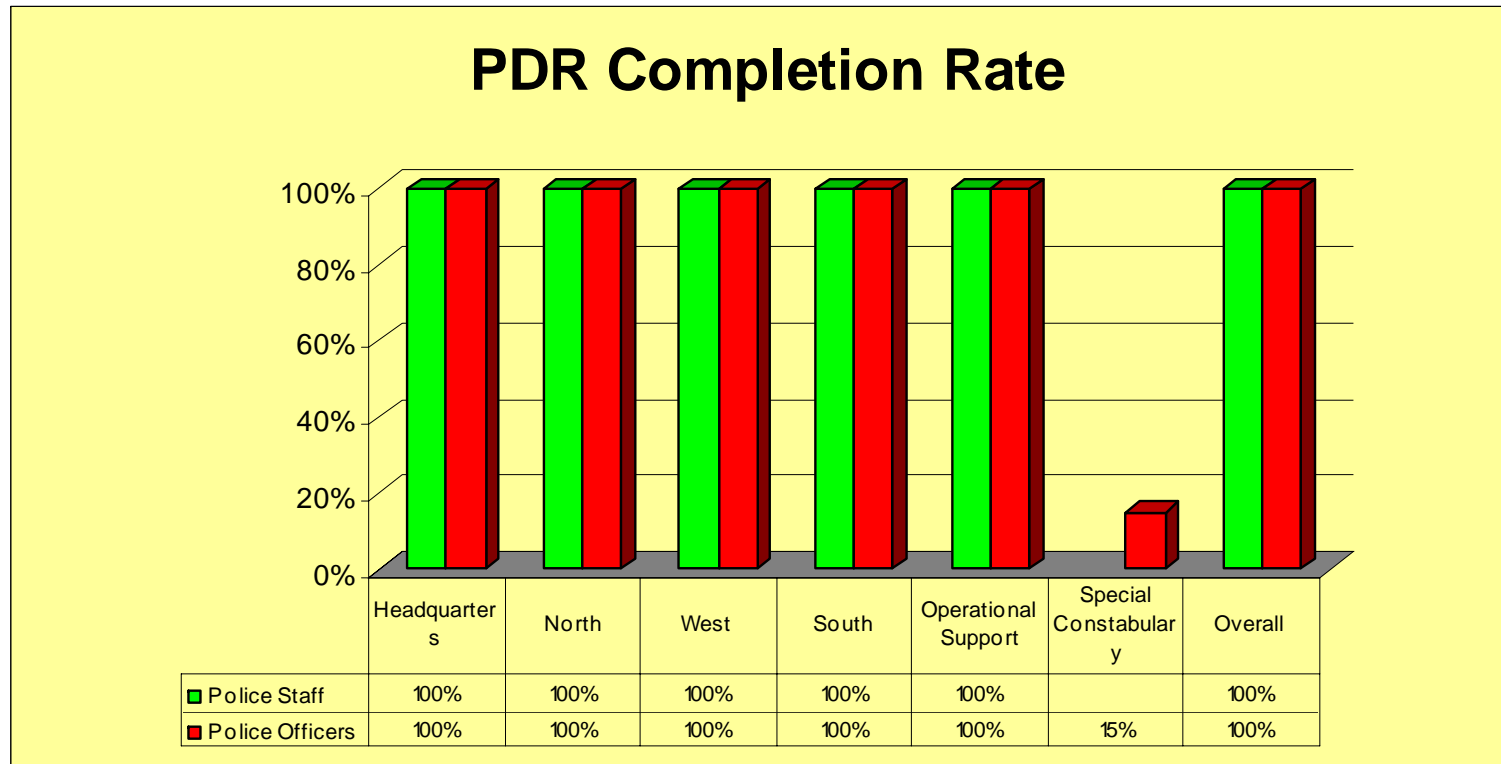
- On the following dates the CTI (call handling system) malfunctioned and consequently non 0845 calls present only to one site rather than to an available operator on either site:
 - April 1,2,3
 - May 5,6,7,8,9,18
 - June 6,7,8,9
 - July 16,17,26
 - Sept 10,11,28,29,30
-
- Technical failures on these dates contributed to performance shortfall during the period.

3 Actions to Address the Variance

- Chief Officer Group have been advised to terminate local number usage in favour of 0845 coverage to address the CTI malfunction issue.
- The proposal to upgrade the force telephony platform would provide capacity to manage increased demand or spike demand in response to major incidents (A66 closure 24.10.06).
- In the immediate term Chief Officer Group has committed to implementing the recommendations from a review of Effective Contact Management. The review proposed revised call grading and robust helpdesk capability within BCU's to manage incidents resolved without deployment.

- At the present time call handlers attempt to resolve such calls, which increases average call length and the capacity to handle queuing calls during periods of heavy demand.
- Non 999 call answering, FYTD and average answering within 30-35 are within target.
- Call handling performance for non emergency calls against the historic target of 90% answering within 30 seconds (prior to National Call Handling Standards) is as follows:
 - 02/03 = 80.4%
 - 03/04 = 83.9%
 - 04/05 = 85.2%
 - 05/06 = 87.8%
 - 06/07 FYTD 86.6%
- The conclusion is that performance against increasing call volumes has improved, but there remains a lack of capacity to deal with excessive call volumes and spike demand.

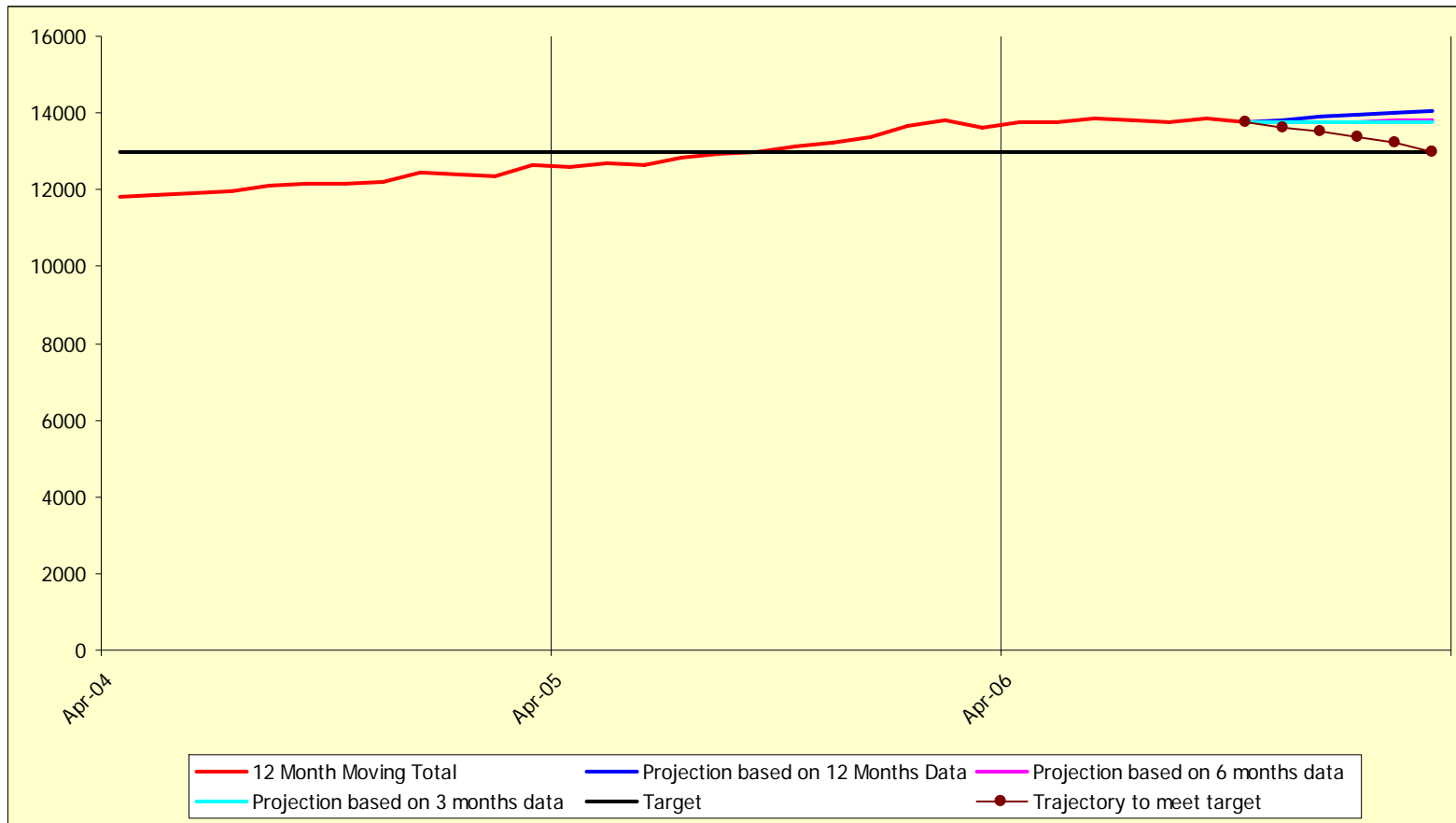
Performance Development Review



Local Priorities

- Criminal Damage
- Young offenders brought to justice
- Driver Referrals
- PPO

Criminal Damage Projection Graph to March 2007



Please note that the Criminal Damage target is only up to March 2007, not March 2008, as the other major targets are.

Criminal Damage

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗	Monthly Average 2005/2006	✓ ✗
North	2558	2605	1.8%	2489	✗	390	369	-5.4%	✓	374.2	✓
South	2269	2566	13.1%	2356	✗	377	374	-0.8%	✓	353.6	✗
West	2750	2531	-8.0%	2722	✓	303	359	18.5%	✗	408.9	✓
Force	7577	7702	1.6%	7566	✗	1070	1102	3.0%	✗	1136.7	✓

Exception Report: Criminal Damage

1 Observations on Performance (note the status of the performance and any relevant contextual information)

- The Constabulary is continuing to improve performance against the annual target. Since the last exception report in August 2006, criminal damage has continued to reduce month-on-month. The Constabulary is currently 2% (129 offences) over target. This has reduced from July's position of 5.6% (183 offences).
- The RESPECT campaign launched on April 24 is having an effect on the levels of criminal damage. Over the period April – September 2006 there has been a 14.5% (181 offences) reduction in reported criminal damage (source PDC Pack September 2006).
- The year-to-date (April-Sept) sanction detection rate for criminal damage is 15% (966 offences). During Julys Performance Development Conference the ACC (Ops) asked all BCU Commanders to drive up this detection rate to 20% during 2006/7.

2 Reasons and Comments for Variances in Performance

- The Force Strategic Assessment has reviewed criminal damage and concludes that the issue is a Level 1 or local issue, with no Level 2 offenders engaged in these offences.
- The Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) has profiled criminal damage as part of ongoing work into the problem. The following points summarise FIBs findings: Criminal damage now accounts for 1/3 of all crime within the county. Over the last 3 years damage to vehicles has accounted for the highest proportion of criminal damage.
- The highest proportion of damage takes place between Friday and Sunday with lowest levels occurring between Tuesday and Thursday.
- High levels of criminal damage go un-witnessed due to the offence-taking place overnight.
- Beats which experience high levels of anti-social behaviour also experience high levels of damage.
- Increases in crimes are seen around school holidays, bank holidays, bonfire night, and halloween.
- Criminal damage should not be viewed in isolation and is seen as part of the wider anti-social behaviour problem.
- There is no evidence or intelligence of any level 2 offenders active within the force, the indications are that criminal damage is a local issue but due to the volume of offences, it impacts on the overall level of crime. Therefore any reductions in overall crime can only be made if reductions in criminal damage occur.
- Early intervention against Anti-social behaviour should reduce criminal damage and violent crime.
- (Source FIB Criminal Damage Force Profile)

The Area Problem Profiles

- Each Area has undertaken a problem profile of criminal damage, which is summarised below:

North

- The top three LPT areas with the most instances of criminal damage offences are located within Carlisle (City West, City South and City North). Penrith also has significant criminal damage levels.
- North problem profile focused specifically on the three LPT areas with the highest instances of damage (City North, City West and Penrith LPT). Vehicle damage within these areas related to scratches, wing mirror damage and dwelling damage, predominantly related to smashed windows. Across North Cumbria the hotspot locations are predominantly highly built up residential terraced areas or residential areas with limited off street parking. Several sustained policing operations, have been undertaken to tackle the issues across these LPTs.

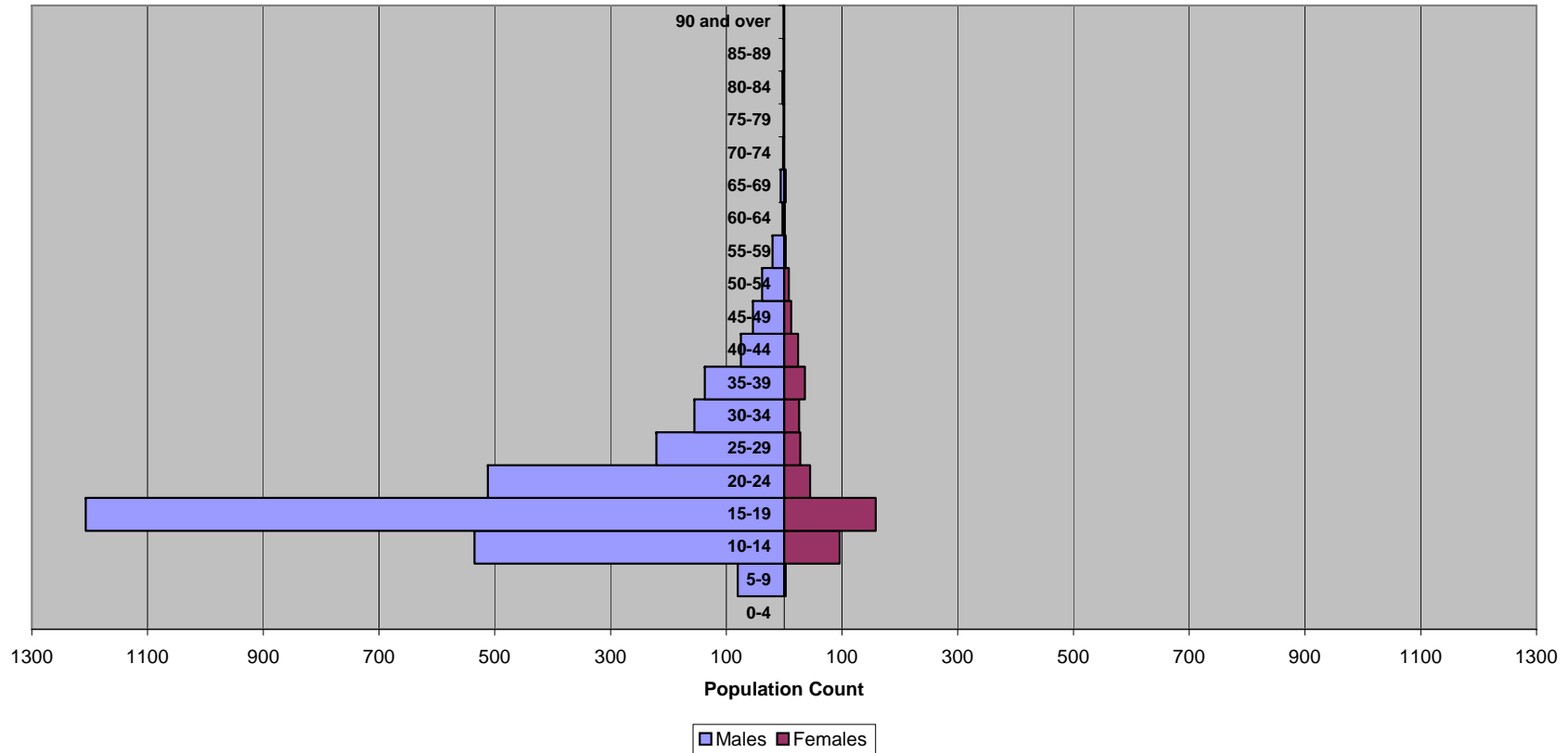
West

- The top three LPT areas with the most instances of criminal damage offences are Workington, Whitehaven and Copeland Rural.
- The area is performing well against the target set for all damage, and is currently 147 crimes below it (source Performance Development Conference pack September 2006).

South

- The top three LPT areas with the most instances of criminal damage offences are the Barrow LPTs 3 and 8 and Kendal town.
- South Cumbria is in the process of refreshing their criminal damage problem profile. The BCU has a number of criminal damage operations in existence to address the issue.

Criminal Damage Offenders Population Pyramid for Cumbria



The chart above shows clearly that the majority of offenders that commit criminal damage are males between 15 and 19 years, followed by younger children between 10 and 14 years.

3 Actions to Address the Variance (Proposed way of dealing with the performance issue)

- All BCUs report weekly to the ACC (Ops) identifying progress against ongoing operations linked to the RESPECT campaign.
- Other findings show that a number of anti social behaviour hotspots are also hotspots for criminal damage, in particular damage to vehicles with the same offenders active in both thematic areas. Areas have conducted a number of operations and initiatives against various elements of anti social behaviour/ disorder.
- Overall it can be said that the RESPECT campaign is having a positive effect on criminal damage levels. Although there are rises within this category year on year, the rises experienced are at a much-reduced rate than comparable periods before the initiative was commenced. Since RESPECT began on Monday April 24 2006, there has been a 14.5% (181 offences) reduction, month-on-month, in criminal damage offences.
- A further positive is that 27% of the public surveyed within the Annual Public Consultation Survey 2006 were aware of the RESPECT campaign. The Constabulary is proactively pursuing the marketing aspect a strand of the RESPECT work. A recent initiative is a RESPECT calendar competition. This has resulted in over 450 entries from junior schools across the county. The children were asked to answer the question, 'what does RESPECT mean for you?' This initiative has raised the issue amongst younger children in the 9-11 year age group.

Young Offenders brought to Justice

BCU	Performance April-October 2005/2006	Performance April-October 2006/2007	% Change	Target	✓ ✗	Performance September 2006	Performance October 2006	% Change	✓ ✗
North	739	774	4.7%	685	✓	97	114	17.5%	✓
South	880	758	-13.9%	838	✗	114	158	38.6%	✓
West	599	581	-3.0%	573	✓	80	76	-5.0%	✗
Force	2218	2113	-4.7%	2097	✓	291	348	19.6%	✓

Note – This proxy measure looks at the number of Charged/Summons, Cautioned TIC and FPN Clear ups of offenders under 18 for offences that are indicative of youth disorder such as Section 4/5 Offences, Criminal Damage and Theft

Driver Referrals

	Driver Referrals Year to Date	Target	✓ ✗
North	70	87	✗
South	132	162	✗
West	36	46	✗
Force	238	294	✗

The Driver Improvement Scheme is an initiative in which drivers who are reported for Driving Without Due Care and Attention are offered a two-day training course (as an alternative to prosecution), which they have to pay for. They must pass the course in order to avoid prosecution.

Prolific and Priority Offenders

Location	Number of Offences 6mths before PPO start date	Target	Number of Offences 6mths after PPO start date	✓ x	Change	% Change
North	190	171	111	✓	-79	-42%
South	236	212.4	102	✓	-134	-57%
West	134	120.6	87	✓	-47	-35%
Cumbria	560	504	300	✓	-260	-46%

The target is to reduce PPO offending behaviour by 10%

Please note that the list of PPO nominals changes every month

Respect Campaign



Give respect **Get** respect

Movement in Key Respect Indicators

NORTH CUMBRIA			
Month	Violent Crime	Criminal Damage	ASB Incidents
Apr-06	205	400	1287
May-06	251	370	1583
Jun-06	280	333	1715
Jul-06	258	350	1857
Aug-06	242	393	1773
Sep-06	245	390	1689
Oct-06	226	369	1672
Movement (Apr - Oct)	10.2%	-7.8%	29.9%

SOUTH CUMBRIA			
Month	Violent Crime	Criminal Damage	ASB Incidents
Apr-06	231	411	1212
May-06	208	360	1223
Jun-06	258	384	1545
Jul-06	287	330	1729
Aug-06	240	330	1607
Sep-06	222	377	1603
Oct-06	255	374	1471
Movement (Apr - Oct)	10.4%	-9.0%	21.4%

WEST CUMBRIA			
Month	Violent Crime	Criminal Damage	ASB Incidents
Apr-06	269	441	1146
May-06	248	394	1385
Jun-06	292	324	1585
Jul-06	270	354	1838
Aug-06	271	356	1620
Sep-06	243	303	1566
Oct-06	259	359	1617
Movement (Apr - Oct)	-3.7%	-18.6%	41.1%

FORCE			
Month	Violent Crime	Criminal Damage	ASB Incidents
Apr-06	705	1252	3645
May-06	707	1124	4191
Jun-06	830	1041	4845
Jul-06	815	1034	5424
Aug-06	753	1079	5000
Sep-06	710	1070	4858
Oct-06	740	1102	4760
Movement (Apr - Oct)	5.0%	-12.0%	30.6%

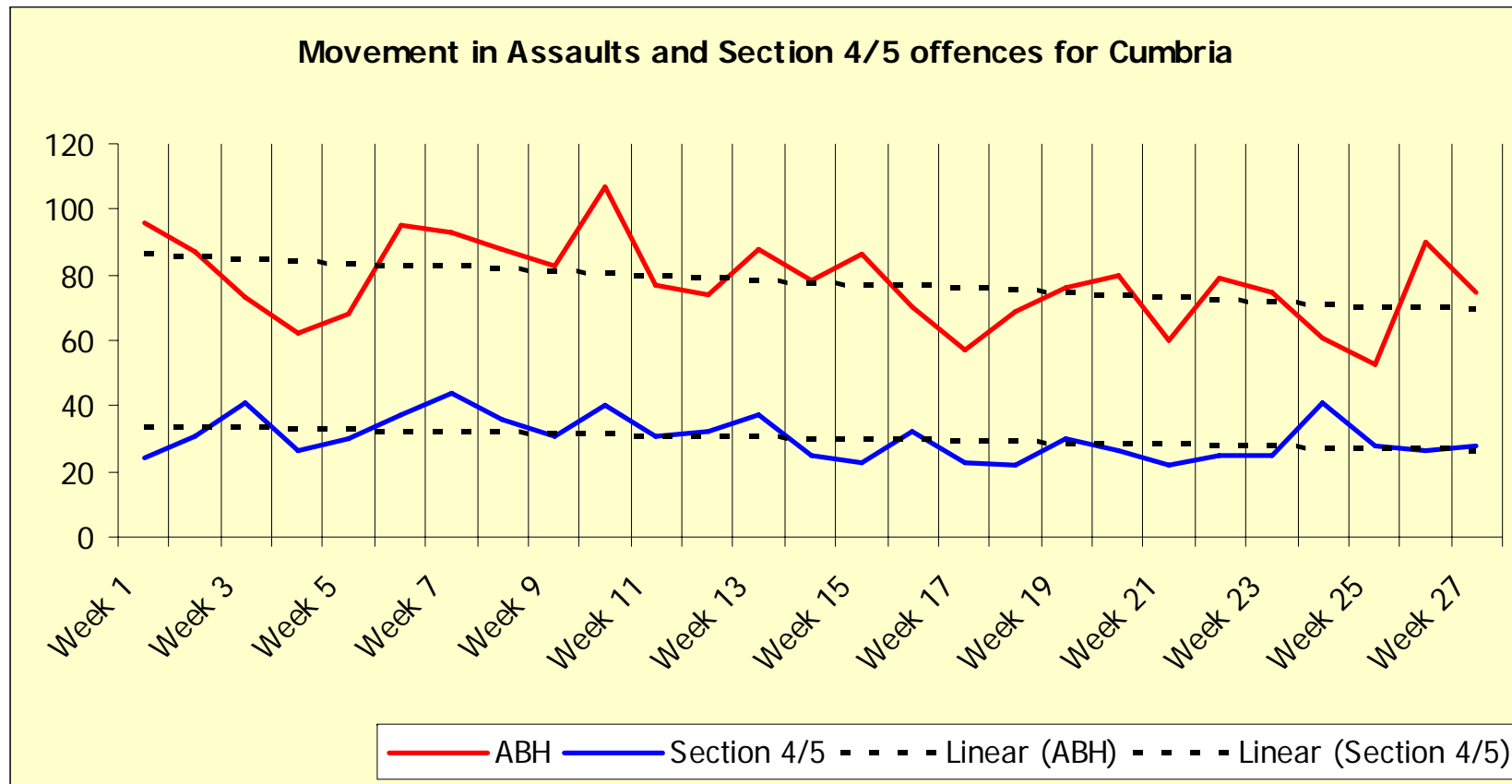
Please note that Anti Social behaviour incidents have been coded as per the NICL classification to allow valid comparisons to be made

Crime figures during Respect Campaign

		Financial Year to Date 2005	Financial Year to Date 2006	Movement	Latest Sanction Detection Rate
VIOLENT CRIME	North	1833	1707	-6.9%	45%
	South	2163	1701	-21.4%	57%
	West	2113	1852	-12.4%	52%
	Force	6109	5260	-13.9%	51%

CRIMINAL DAMAGE	North	2558	2605	1.8%	13%
	South	2269	2566	13.1%	15%
	West	2750	2531	-8.0%	17%
	Force	7577	7702	1.6%	15%

Weekly Movement in Violent Crimes



Please note week 1 start date refers to 24th April 2006

Force level Satisfaction

Force Level Satisfaction - Apr - Jun 2006

All questions	Crime Category	Ease Of Contact	Actions	Follow-Up	Treatment	Whole Experience
		% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied
Force	Burglary	93.1	90.6	81.3	93.5	90.0
	Violent Crime	93.3	76.4	65.6	87.3	80.4
	Vehicle Crime	94.5	81.0	62.1	94.8	86.7
	RTCs	100.0	87.1	74.1	94.4	91.8
	Total	95.2	83.8	70.8	92.5	87.2
	Racist Incidents	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Anti-Social Behaviour	88.9	81.5	52.2	80.0	79.2

Whole experience	Ethnicity	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other (including Chinese)	White
		% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied
Force	Burglary	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	89.7
	Violent Crime	0.0	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	81.1
	Vehicle Crime	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	86.0
	RTCs	75.0	% unavailable	100.0	% unavailable	94.4
	Racist Incidents	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Total	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Anti-Social Behaviour	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	79.2

Please note the data for Jul-Sep 2006 is not currently available.

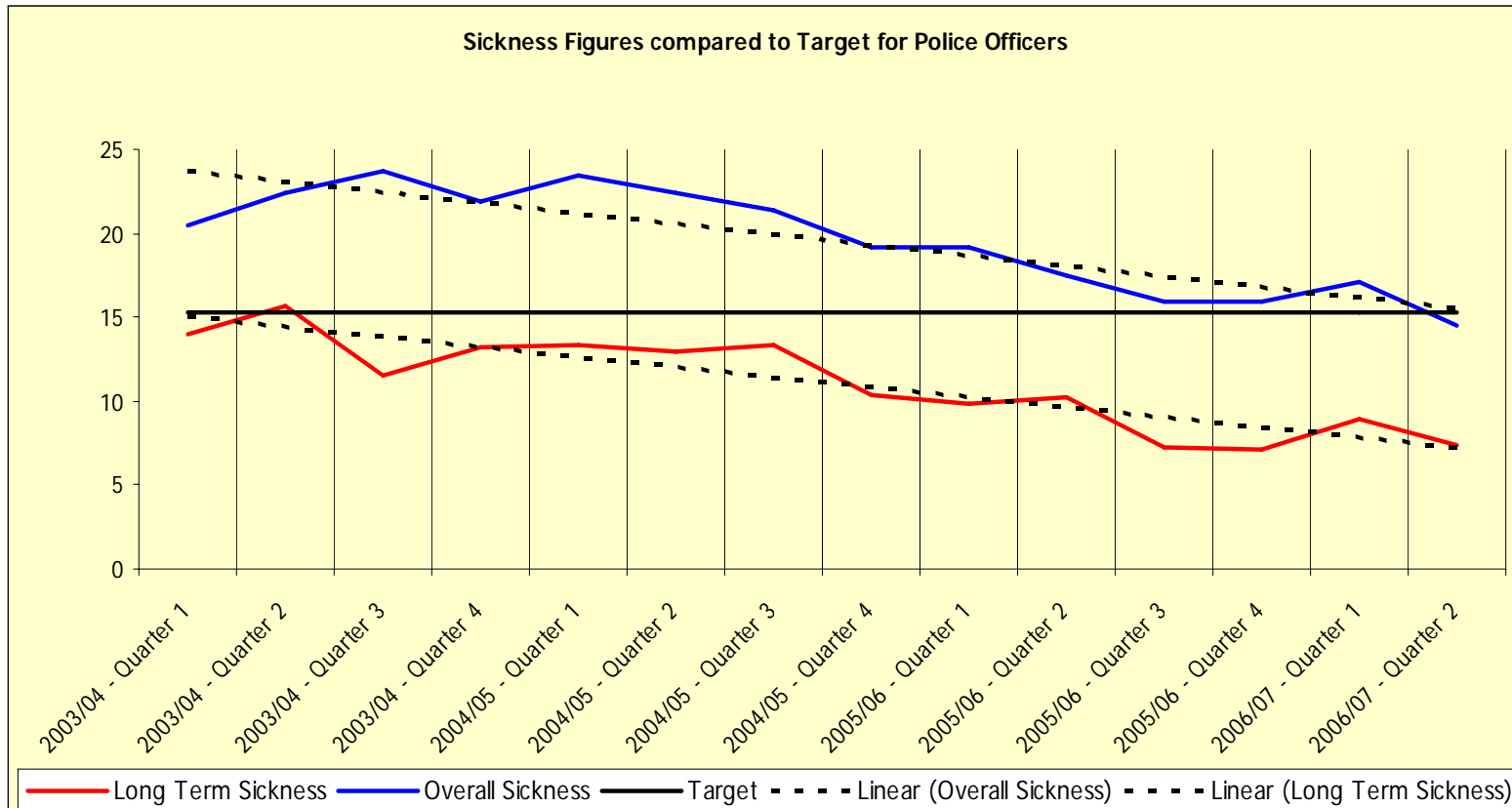
BCU Level Satisfaction

BCU Level Satisfaction - Apr - Jun 2006

BCU	Crime Category	Ease Of Contact	Actions	Follow-Up	Treatment	Whole Experience
		% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied	% Satisfied
Barrow and Kendal	Burglary	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0
	Violent Crime	80.0	71.4	72.7	77.8	55.6
	Vehicle Crime	100.0	100.0	61.5	100.0	77.8
	RTCs	100.0	92.9	84.6	93.8	100.0
	Total	95.0	91.1	75.6	92.9	83.3
	Racist Incidents	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Anti-Social Behaviour	100.0	80.0	55.6	88.9	80.0
Carlisle and Penrith	Burglary	80.0	72.7	72.7	80.0	80.0
	Violent Crime	100.0	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
	Vehicle Crime	94.4	87.5	83.3	100.0	95.8
	RTCs	100.0	77.8	73.7	90.0	84.2
	Total	93.6	79.5	69.9	92.5	90.0
	Racist Incidents	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Anti-Social Behaviour	87.5	87.5	66.7	100.0	85.7
Workington and Whitehaven	Burglary	100.0	100.0	81.8	100.0	90.0
	Violent Crime	100.0	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3
	Vehicle Crime	90.5	72.7	43.5	90.5	86.4
	RTCs	100.0	90.5	81.0	100.0	95.0
	Total	97.6	86.1	71.9	92.9	88.2
	Racist Incidents	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable	% unavailable
	Anti-Social Behaviour	77.8	77.8	37.5	55.6	75.0

Please note the data for Jul-Sep 2006 is not currently available.

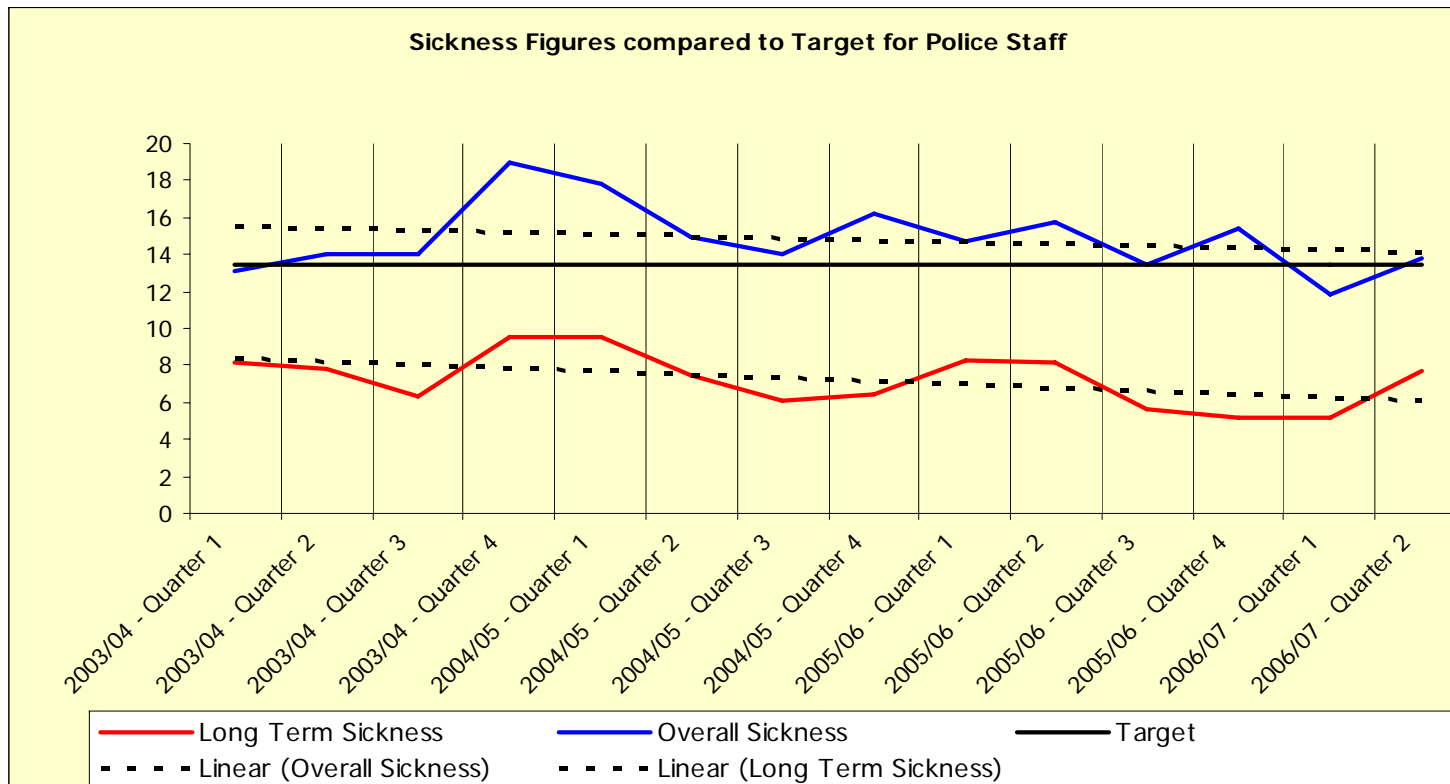
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (Force)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	17.49	14.57	-16.7%	15.25
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	58.6%	51.1%	-7.5%	

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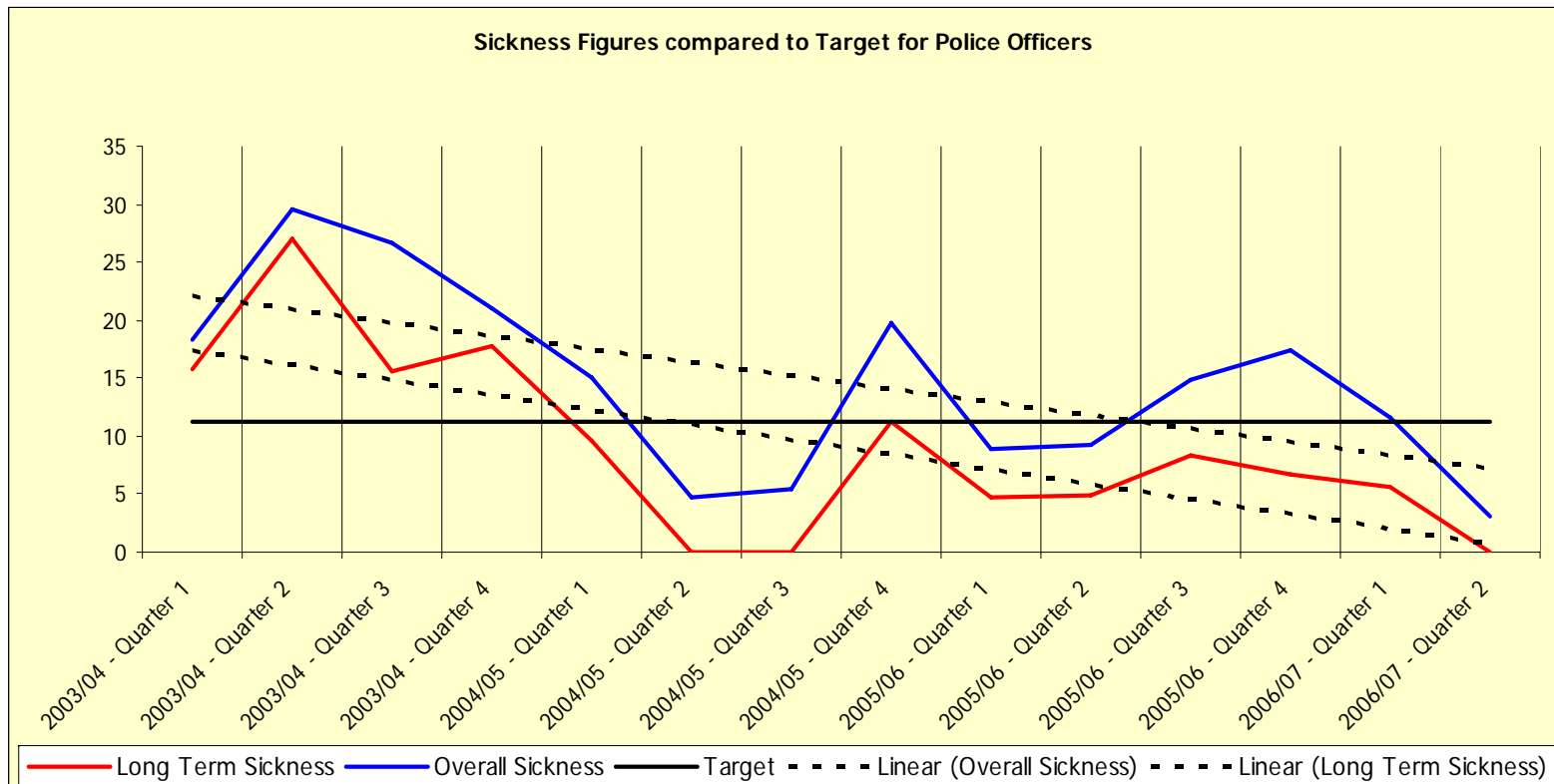
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (Force)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	15.8	14	-12.7%	13.5
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	51.7%	55.5%	3.8%	

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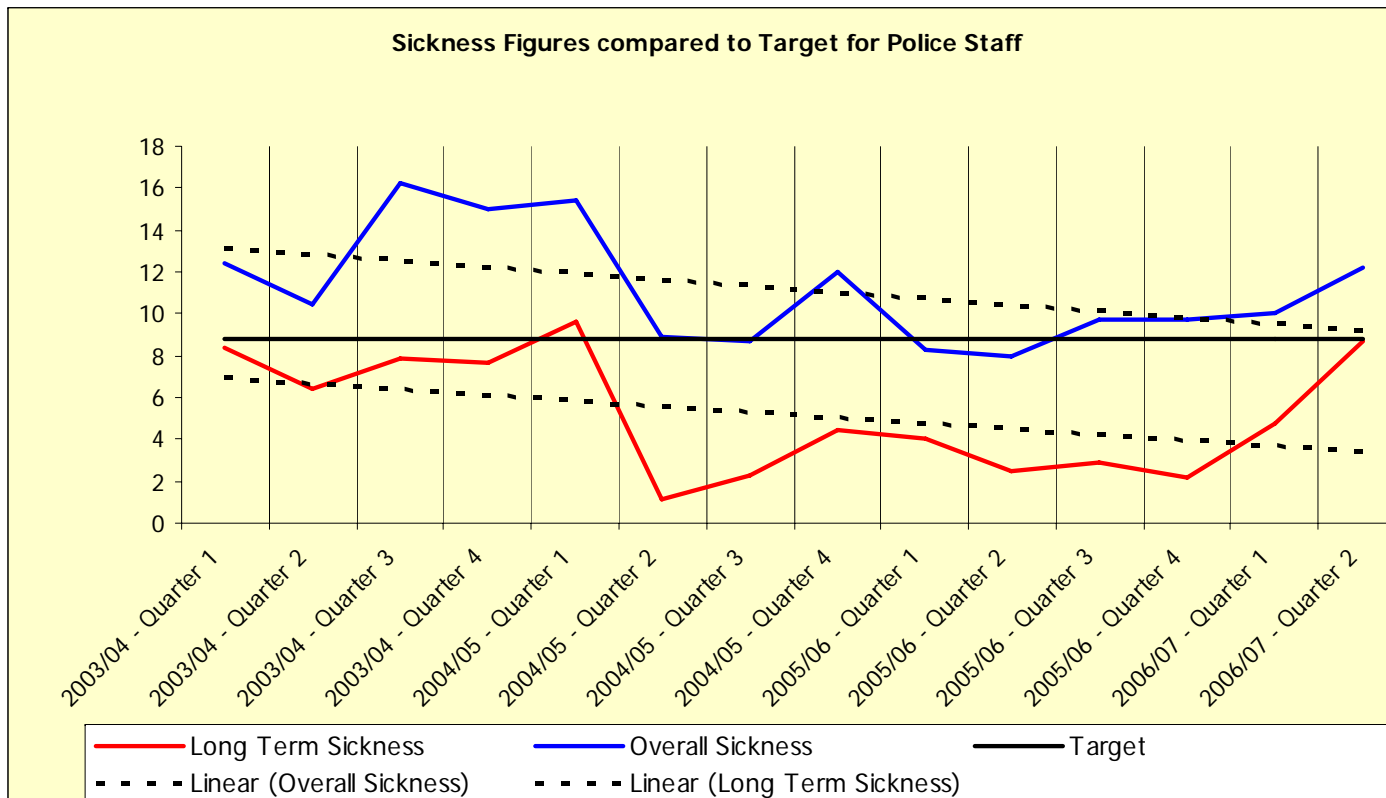
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (HQ)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	9.24	3.15	-65.9%	11.25
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	53.1%	0.0%	-53.1%	

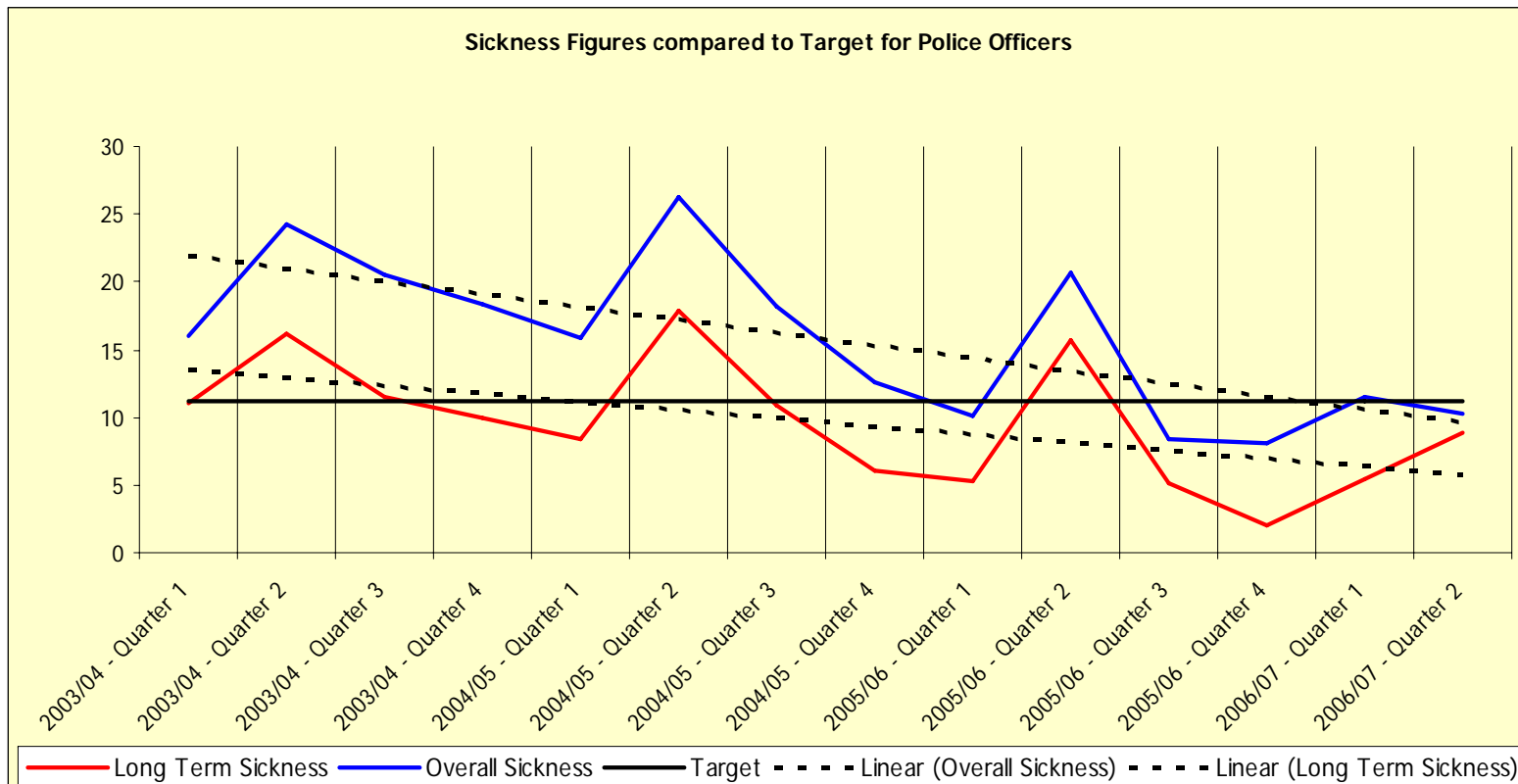
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Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (HQ)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	7.9	12	54.3%	8.75
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	31.7%	71.0%	39.4%	

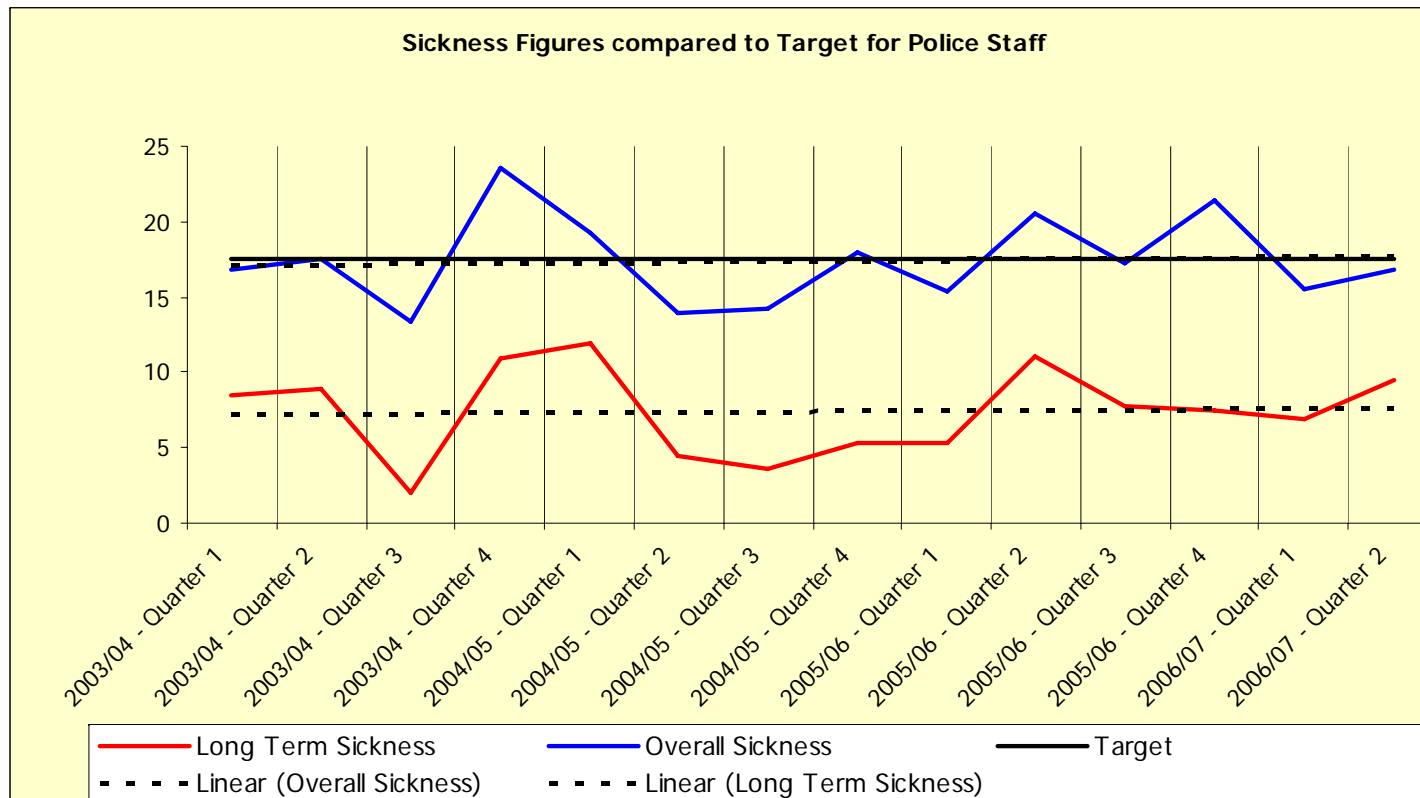
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (OS)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	20.68	10.30	-50.2%	11.25
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	75.6%	86.3%	10.7%	

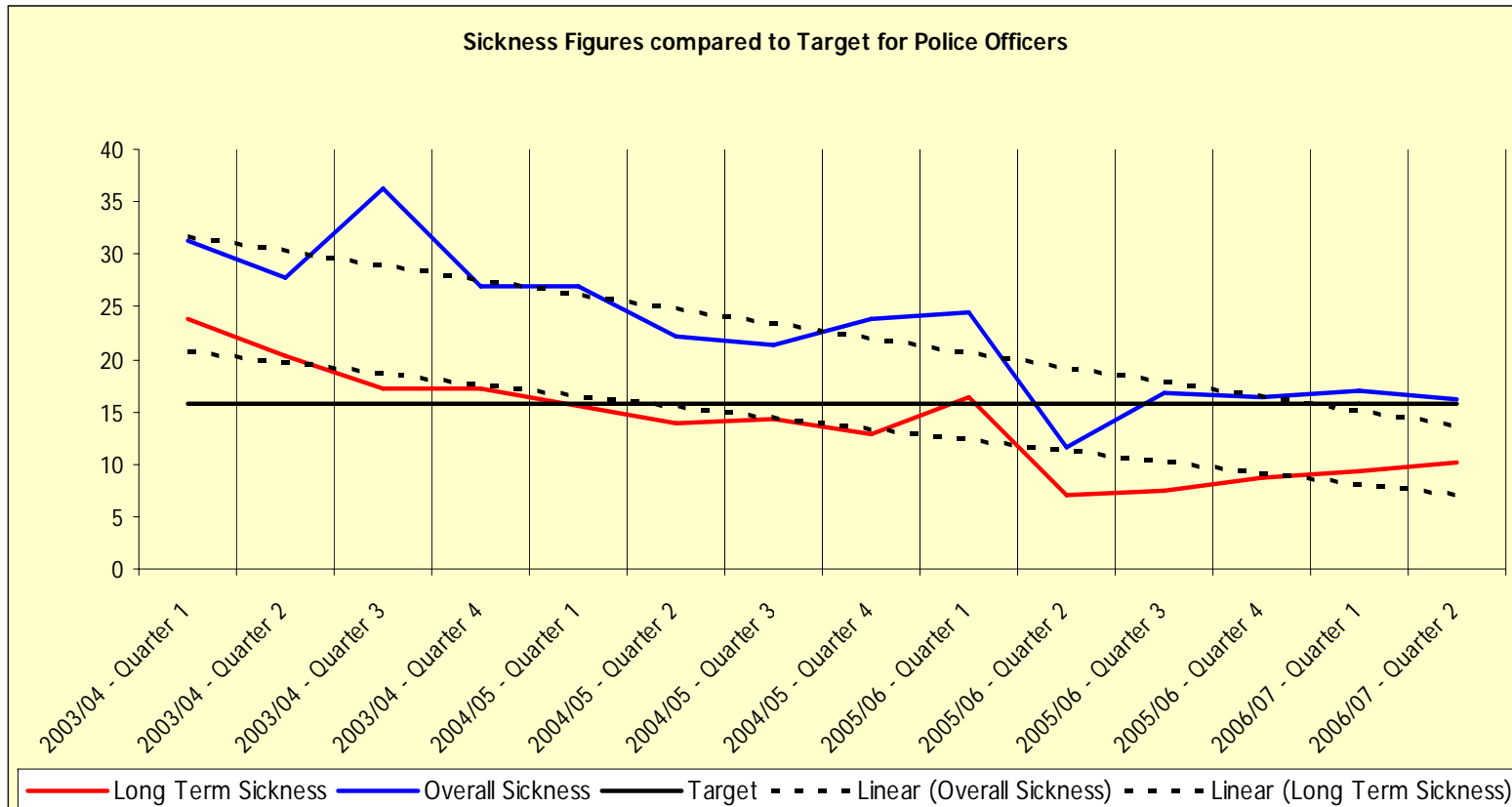
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Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (OS)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	20.6	17	-18.6%	17.5
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	53.6%	56.6%	3.0%	

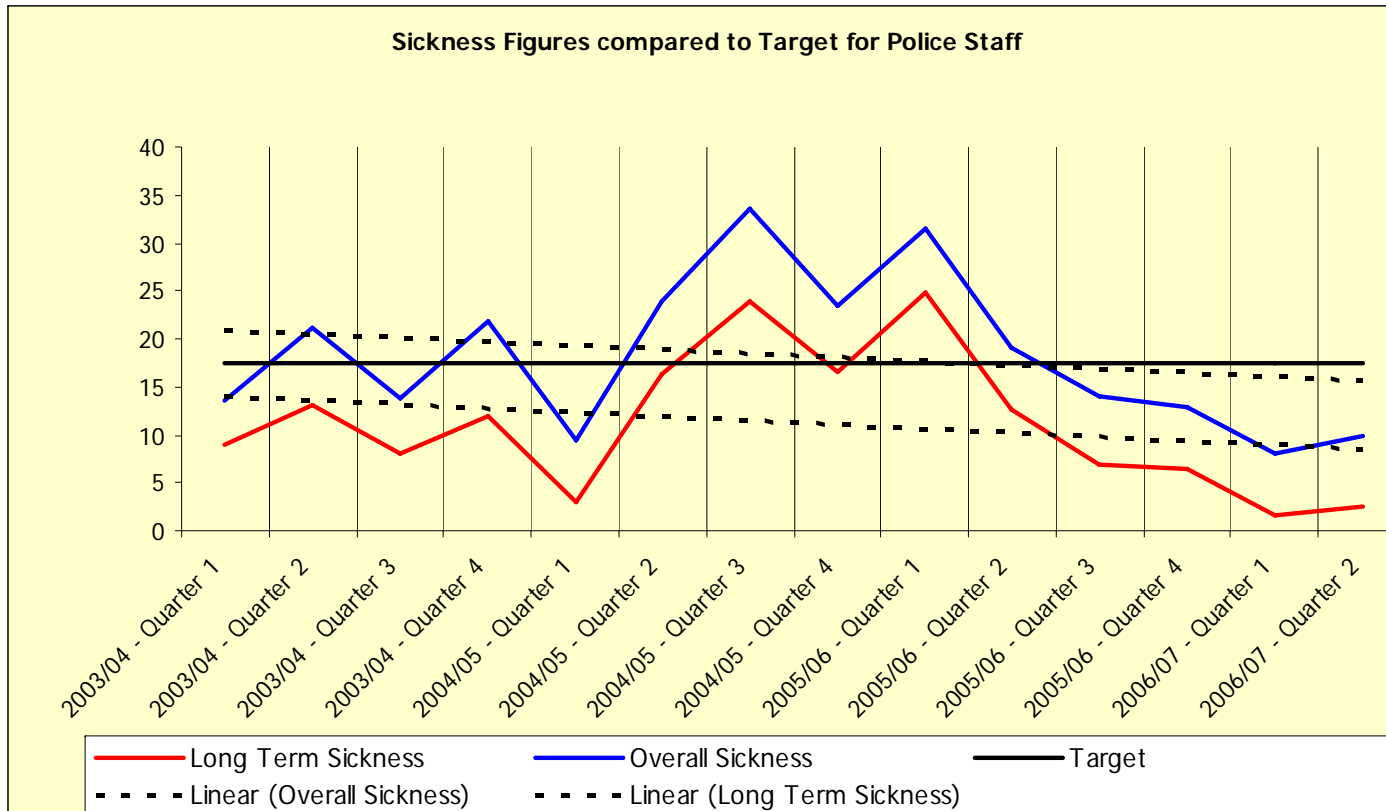
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (North)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	11.52	16.23	40.9%	15.75
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	61.2%	62.6%	1.4%	

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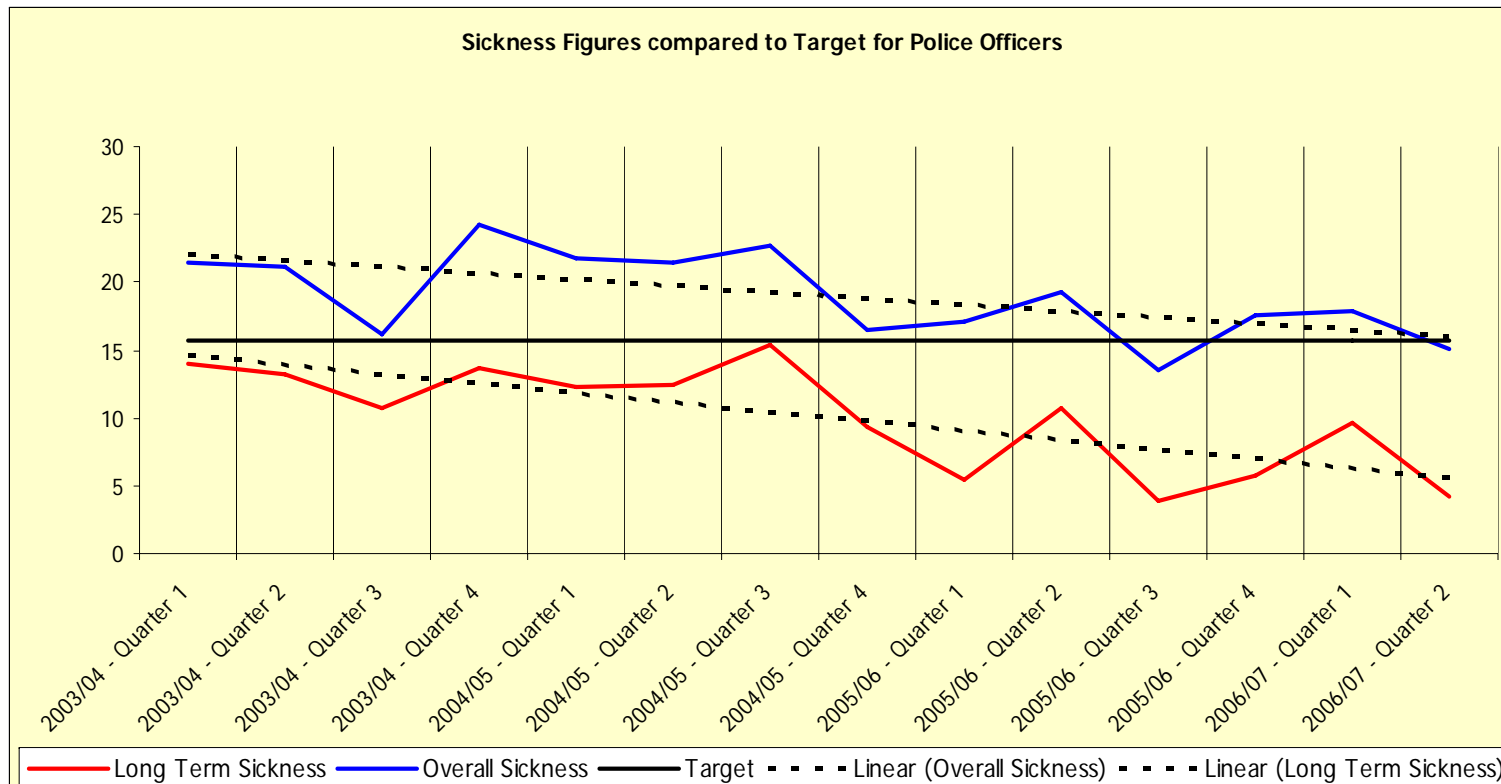
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (North)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	19.1	10	-47.9%	17.5
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	65.6%	24.8%	-40.9%	

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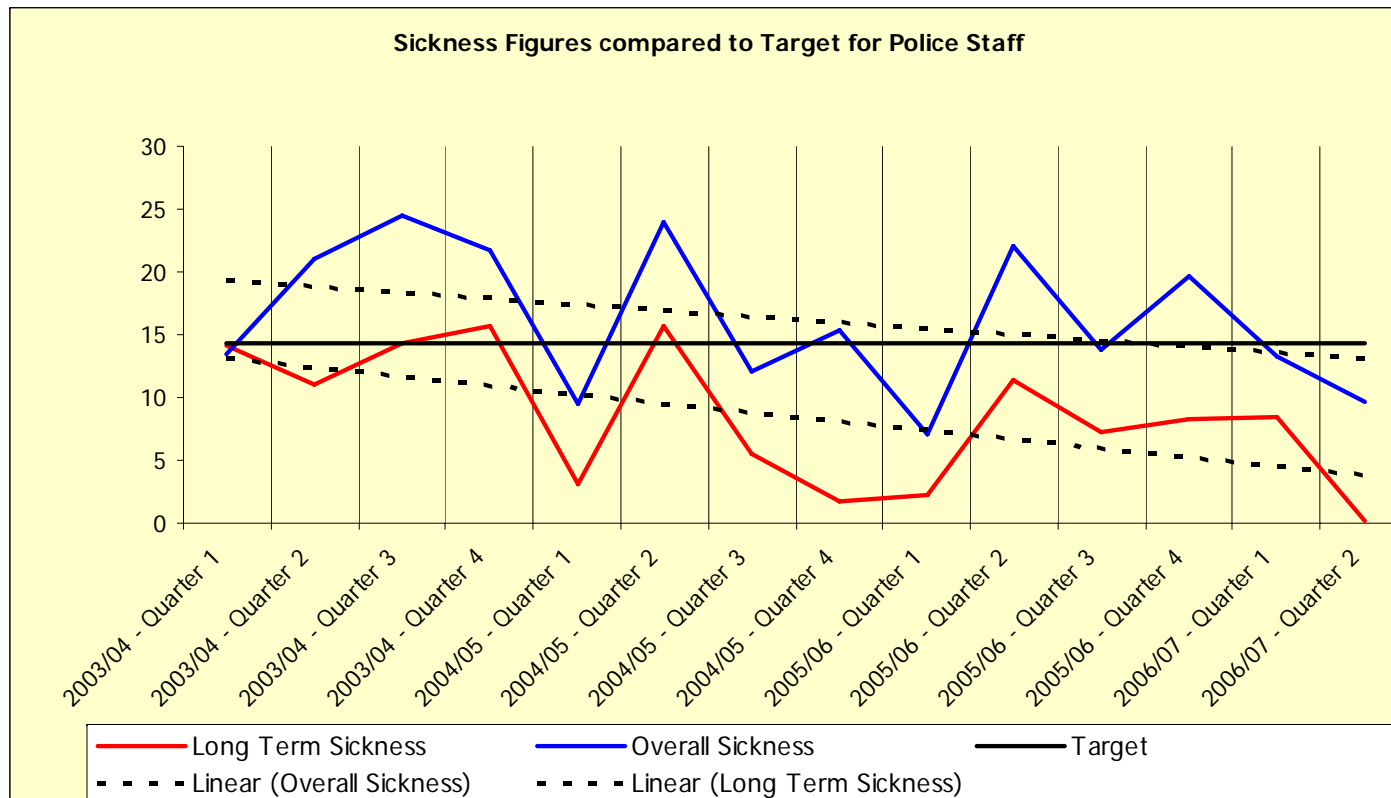
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (South)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	19.32	15.01	-22.3%	15.75
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	55.2%	28.3%	-26.9%	

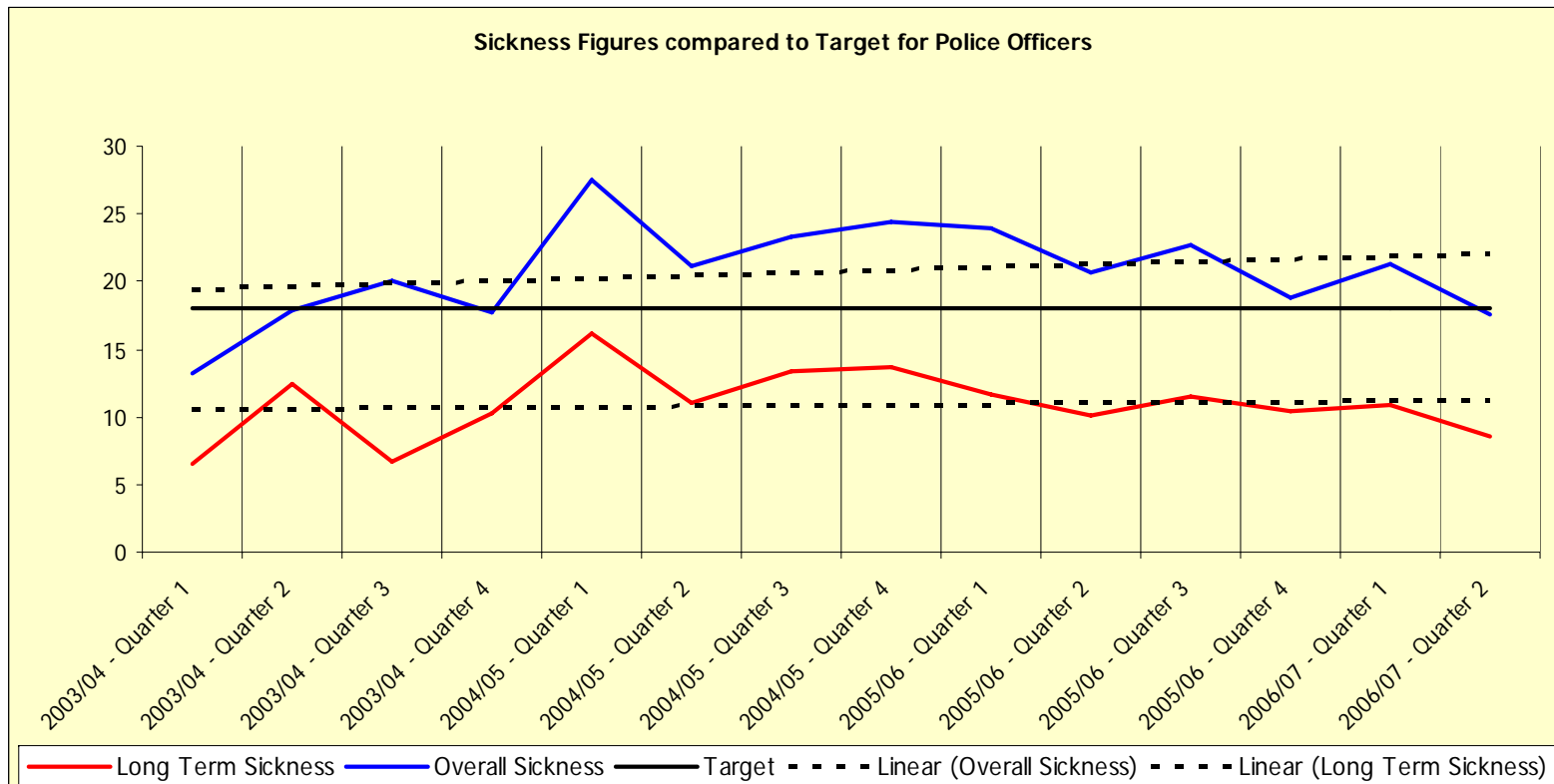
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Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (South)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	22.1	10	-56.6%	14.25
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	51.4%	1.8%	-49.5%	

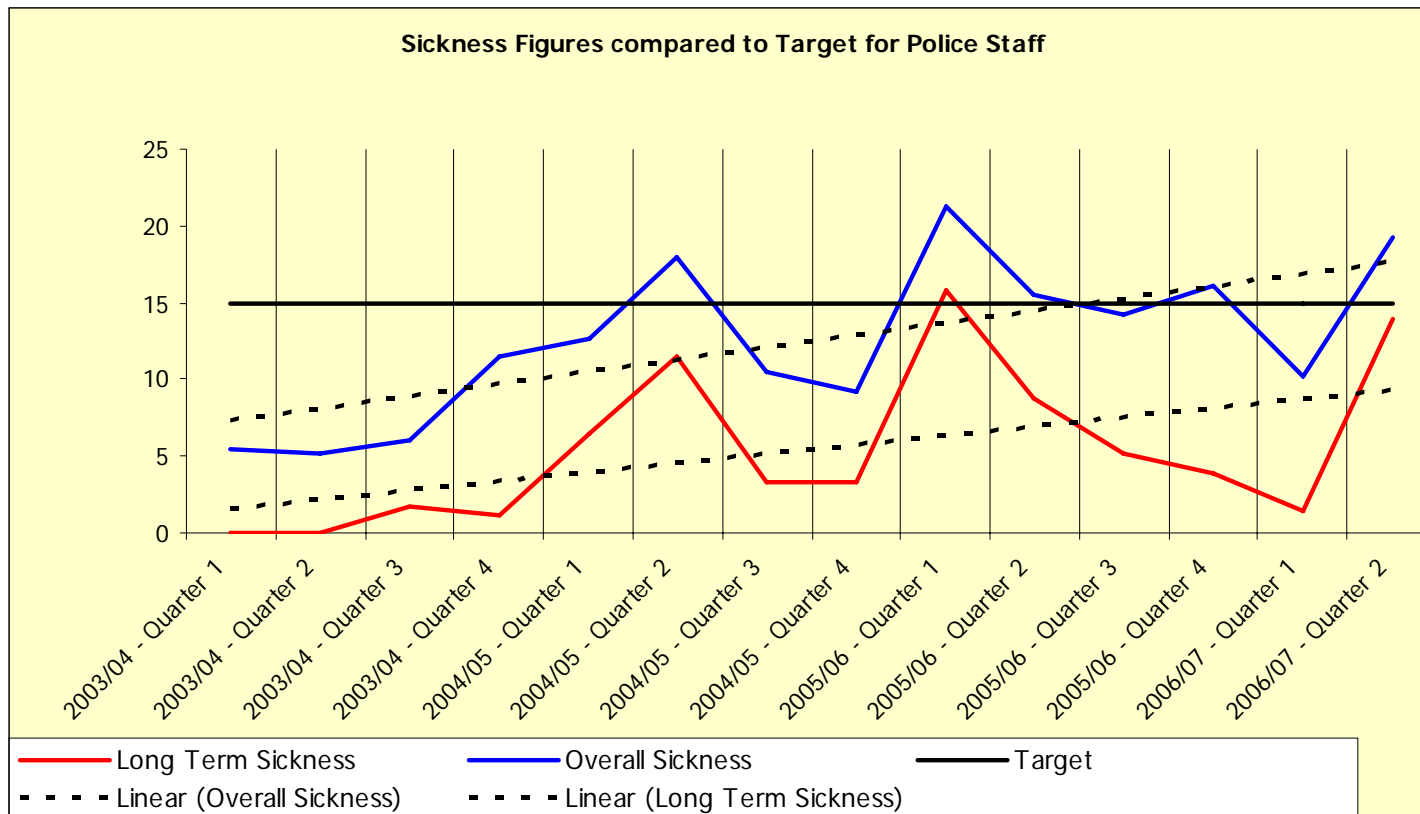
Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Officers (West)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Officer	20.62	17.56	-14.9%	18
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	49.1%	48.5%	-0.6%	

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Attendance at work / Hours lost – Police Staff (West)



	Jul - Sep 2005/06	Jul - Sep 2006/07	Change	Target 06/07
Hours Sickness lost / Police Staff	15.5	19	24.2%	15
Proportion of sickness attributable to Long term Sick	56.7%	72.5%	15.8%	

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