

THE POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Date	WEDNESDAY 25 JULY 2017 – 1.00 P.M.
Subject	END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE 2017-18
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Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with an end of year summary.

Scope of Report

2. This report relates to the complete 2017/18 crime recording year (1 April 2017 - 31st March 2018).

Context

3. The measures of performance in this report should be considered in the context of the significant changes to the policing landscape over the last five years.
4. High profile cases of non-recent sexual abuse have created a greater expectation that the police will prioritise activity traditionally referred to as 'safeguarding'.
5. The increased threat of international terrorism and domestic extremism has necessitated increased investment in protective services.
6. Significant increases have been observed locally in the number of major incidents and homicides affecting Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
7. An increasingly intense regime of external scrutiny has been experienced from HMICFRS and the IOPC.
8. These factors are coupled with an additional 11,014 grade one incidents reaching our contact management department in the 17/18 year, as compared to five years ago. This year alone we have recorded more than 13,000 additional crimes, driven in part by our force's success in improving our crime data integrity.
9. Austerity measures leave us responding to these challenges with one million fewer policing hours each year. In April 2011 our police officer budgeted establishment was 2224 in stark contrast to April 2018 where it now stands at 1806 a reduction of 418.

10. During 2017/18 through a reduction in police officer and staff numbers, careful and robust management of 'back office' budgets and the use of reserves we achieved our budget deficit savings target of £3.92M.
11. The last 12 months has brought specific challenges. Twice, we have moved to a state of 'Critical'. Our local response included armed foot patrols in our cities and at major events and our communities praised the approachability of our firearms officers.
12. We have experienced unprecedented levels of major incidents and homicides. Again, we have risen to the challenge, with our response to the Hinckley Road explosion attracting parliamentary praise.
13. Our force has continued to adapt. Operation Darwin saw a significant restructuring of our force, with additional resources invested in both response and locally based investigation teams (NIUs).
14. Specialist capability has also developed in response to the changing landscape. The force's Digital Hub, seen nationally as an example of best practice, has reduced turnaround times for computer examinations from up to 540 days to 21 days, keeping us at the forefront of the ever increasing cyber-crime threat.
15. In the face of these significant challenges, emerging threats and shifting expectations, we have continued to deliver, focusing our limited resources on the greatest harms.
16. Our Integrated Offender Management team is maintaining control over 316 prolific and dangerous criminals. 142 of them have been managed for a year or more and their collective offending has reduced by 31%, meaning 256 fewer victims.
17. Our MOSOVO team is maintaining control over 1376 sexual and violent offenders, 966 of them in our communities. Only 3 sexual offences were reported by this group, with the offenders being swiftly re-imprisoned.
18. Our POLIT team has coordinated 135 separate enforcements, with 85 offenders being brought to justice for offences relating to the sexual abuse of children.
19. During 2017/18 the force dealt with 7027 reported domestic incidents and an additional 11,159 domestic incidents involving an associated reported crime. Of which our Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) dealt with 1644 high risk DA cases and we have issued 115 Domestic Violence Prevention orders. These represent increases of 67.07% and 57.53% respectively.
20. Our Force Intelligence Bureau and Complex Investigations Team have worked with regional specialists, targeting and disrupting organised criminality. 30 Organised Crime Groups are currently being managed with more than 200 members. Operation Coydog and Operation Saint have seen more than 50 years of prison time administered for offences including the supply of firearms and class A drugs.
21. The Prevent team, part of the regional Counter Terrorism network, have handled 250 referrals, an increase of 10% on last year. By working with local partners around half of these referrals have gone to the LLR Channel panel for support.
22. Child protection teams have handled 15,372 referrals. They have managed more than 1000 child protection investigations, an average of almost 3 every day and 630 Child Sexual Exploitation reports, almost 2 every single day, each seeking to protect vulnerable young people from those who seek to harm them.

23. A new missing from home team has been launched, improving efficiency and professionalising our processes around finding and safeguarding the vulnerable. Over the last 12 months, 4,244 such people have been successfully found and their safety assured. This work is supported by the Adult Referral Team, who have managed more than 13,203 vulnerable adult referrals, ensuring that appropriate support from partners is in place and police investigations are carried out as necessary.
24. The Murder Investigation Team has experienced unprecedented demand. They currently have 15 active cases, with 13 homicides having been committed over the last 12 months. Over that same period, they have charged 24 offenders and have secured 10 convictions.
25. Despite these significant challenges, HMICFRS have noted improvements across the spectrum of our activity, specifically in terms of arresting outstanding suspects, investigative supervision and processes around transferring cases between teams.
26. It should be recognised that for crime to be effectively tackled, a true partnership approach must be adopted. This should encompass coordinated input from the Police and Local Authorities, underpinned by Community Safety Partnerships, statutory partners and members of the community themselves.
27. To meet these increasingly complex and sizable demands effectively, the force has had to adapt. Reduced resource has necessitated that difficult decisions be taken. As emerging threats have been prioritised on the basis of harm, crimes which once received an optimal service have had to be treated as business as usual. The following report outlines some of these challenges, but should be considered in the context of the achievements outlined above.

Headlines – Recorded Crime 1st April 2017– 31st March 2018

- All Crime – In line with all Forces in England and Wales total recorded crime has increased. Leicestershire has recorded 81,877 crimes over the reporting period, an increase of 13,171 (19.2%) on the previous year. Leicestershire is ranked 22nd nationally, and ranks 5th of 8 in the Most Similar Forces group (MSF). **NB** please see sections on Crime Data Integrity and MSF.
- Violence against the person offences continue to generally increase and shows sustained increases over a prolonged period however nationally forces are exhibiting similar increases and this issue is not unique to Leicestershire.
- Vehicle crime saw a peak in recording for both Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft From Motor Vehicle in October 2017. However, whilst both categories have subsequently seen reductions in monthly volumes, Theft of Motor Vehicle offences are again rising during Quarter 4. The force has recognised this, establishing Op Pioneer, and continues to run overt and covert vehicle operations.
- Overall Burglary offences have fluctuated at a generally higher level than seen in recent years. Changes to classification from April 2017 prevent year-on-year comparison of the sub-categories.
- The rising trend in reported Rape offences has continued, with the latest months at significantly higher levels. The force has been at the forefront of raising awareness of the support available to rape victims and it was always anticipated that we would experience an acceptable increase and this in conjunction with better recording practices has influenced the volumes reported.
- Drug offences are higher, largely due to an increase in possession offences. These have risen, in part due to active targeting.

28. The table overleaf provides a single page summary of recorded crime and outcome rates over the current rolling 12 month period, ending 31st March 2018, in direct comparison to the previous 12 months. The table also shows our comparative performance relative to those forces deemed to be our most similar forces (MSF) in addition to our position nationally.
29. Most Similar Forces/Most Similar Group (MSF / MSG) - Nationally peer comparisons are made using Most Similar Groups (MSGs). These groups are used to provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with those other areas deemed by the Home Office to be similar to a particular force elsewhere in England & Wales. Each force has a unique group of up to 7 other forces to which it is deemed 'most similar' (MSF) on the basis of a number of socio-demographic and geographic variables believed strongly linked to increased levels of crime, fear of crime, or incidents for example single parent households, unemployment etc.
30. The Most Similar Groups are determined by identifying the units which are most similar on the basis of these factors.
31. Those forces deemed most similar to Leicestershire are Sussex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire and Kent.
32. MSGs are refreshed at the start of each financial year but to date still rely on the 2011 Census. Rankings are based on crimes/outcomes per 1000 population.

NB the greater the ranking number the lower our relative position. MSF and national data is not yet available post Feb 2018.

NB of note when reviewing our comparative performance against our MSF, to date only Sussex, Hertfordshire and Kent have been subject to their respective Crime Data Integrity inspections.

Category	Latest 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Change	% Change	iQuanta - 12 months to February 2018				12 months to March 2018
					MSF Rank	National Rank	+ve Outcomes	MSF Rank	+ve Outcomes Rate
Total Crime	81877	68706	13171	19.2%	5	22	14.91%	7	14.80%
Violence with Injury	7216	5728	1488	26.0%	1	7	25.00%	4	25.30%
Violence without Injury	14636	10366	4270	41.2%	5	20	17.10%	3	17.50%
Rape	754	520	234	45.0%	2	6	8.67%	3	8.30%
Hate Crime	1381	1227	154	12.6%	1	19	29.07%	1	27.70%
Burglary	9211	8342	869	10.4%	8	34	6.48%	7	6.10%
Robbery Personal	808	613	195	31.8%	4	29	12.92%	5	10.70%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	1727	1485	242	16.3%	4	29	9.60%	1	8.70%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	7557	6785	772	11.4%	8	41	1.70%	6	1.80%
Theft Cycle	1864	1914	-50	-2.6%	7	35	3.23%	6	3.30%
Shoplifting	6599	6706	-107	-1.6%	4	17	25.07%	8	25.00%
Criminal Damage	9476	9092	384	4.2%	5	19	11.27%	5	10.40%
Drug Offences	1564	1250	314	25.1%	1	3	70.30%	8	68.60%
Possession of Weapons	732	524	208	39.7%	4	32	51.26%	6	46.40%
Public Order	4705	2848	1857	65.2%	2	20	25.95%	1	23.80%

National increases in crime

33. According to the Office for National Statistics the latest crime figures (soon to be updated) show the largest annual rise in crimes recorded nationally by the police in a decade. The number of police-recorded crimes has increased each year since March 2014, following a long-term decline, to a circa 38% increase since 2013/14.
34. Some of the recent apparent rise is due to forces uncovering hidden crime and encouraging crimes to be reported/recorded that might otherwise have been missed.
35. A number of sources showed a rise in bank and credit card fraud in the last year. The force anticipated this and through the precept growth money increased capability at local level.
36. An increase in reporting is a positive sign of trust in the police however it also leads to an increase in the volume and complexity of the demand we face.
37. Public protection demand is increasing, complexity is increasing and technology has enabled new crimes to develop, from online bullying through to fraud cases, which require increased international engagement to investigate.
38. Technological advances have also allowed traditional crimes to move online and other 'hidden' crime like online grooming and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) to evolve.
39. Time spent investigating crime and safeguarding the public is increasing due to the complexity of what forces find themselves dealing with.

Impact of Crime Data Integrity (CDI)

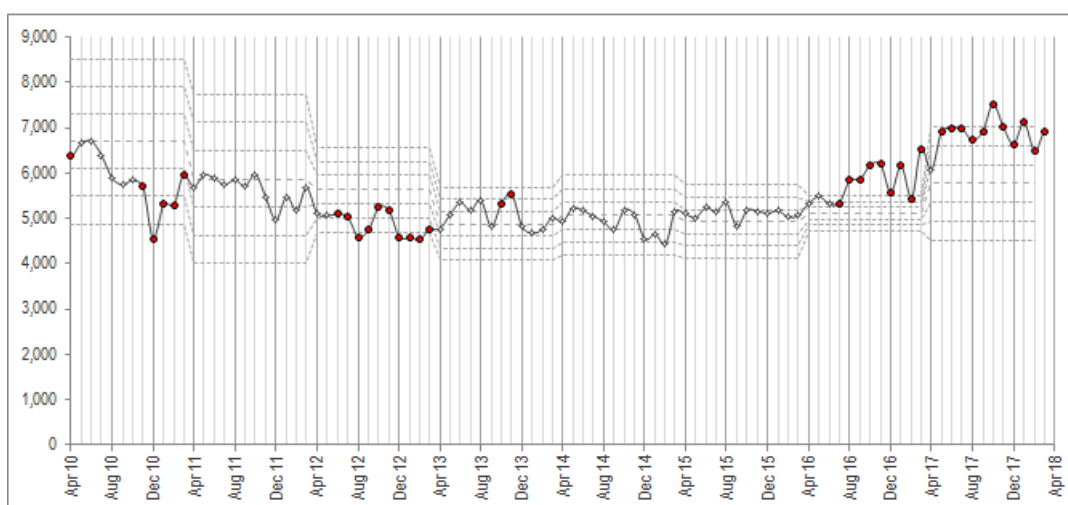
40. In the spring of 2017 the force was subject to an unannounced HMICFRS crime data integrity inspection.
41. HMICFRS conducted an audit of a statistically significant sample of crimes, prior to their inspection, and concluded that Leicestershire police had only recorded 75.8% of all crime reported to us. They equated this to over 21,000 missed crimes, grading the force to be 'Inadequate'.
42. Following these findings, the force reviewed its approach to recording crime and has progressively introduced a number of improvements including:
 - A nominated Superintendent strategic lead
 - An interim 'incident to crime conversion team' was implemented immediately after HMICFRS concluded its inspection
 - The Force Crime Registrar's team has been collocated with the force audit team
 - A formal delivery group was launched during quarter 2
 - An additional 7 CDI compliance experts were attached to the crime registrar's team by quarter 3.
 - Quarter 4 saw the delivery of a force-wide training regime to enhance officer and staff awareness of National Standards for Incident Recording (NSIR) and the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS).

43. The changes which have been implemented to date were designed to improve our compliance and it was anticipated from the outset that recorded crime levels would increase as a result.
44. In spring 2018 an internal audit was commissioned which replicated, as far as was possible, the nature and approach of the HMICFRS CDI inspection. The audit has indicated that at present our force is recording 87.4% of all reported crime, an improvement of 11.6% points.
45. In order to fairly estimate what proportion of the total year on year crime increase can be attributed to our increased CDI compliance, an average has been taken between the starting point of 75.8% and the current position of 87.4%. This gives an average compliance rate across the business year of 81.6%.
46. On that basis, it is estimated that 5,820 of the 13,171 additional crimes recorded during the last year can be attributed to improvements in crime recording activity (a comparison between how many crimes would have been recorded at 75.8% compliance and the number that has actually been recorded)
47. Whilst acknowledging that improvement to 87.4% the force is continuing to strive for over 90% and work will continue. The most frequently occurring types of crime which have not been recorded but are found and rectified by the crime registrar's team, include:-
- Harassment
 - Malicious communications
 - Non-contact or non-injury common assaults
 - Public order

Whilst more serious offences are identified following specialist audits, these are fewer in number and in most cases result from the misapplication of counting rules rather than a victim having been missed and not receiving a service to address their needs.

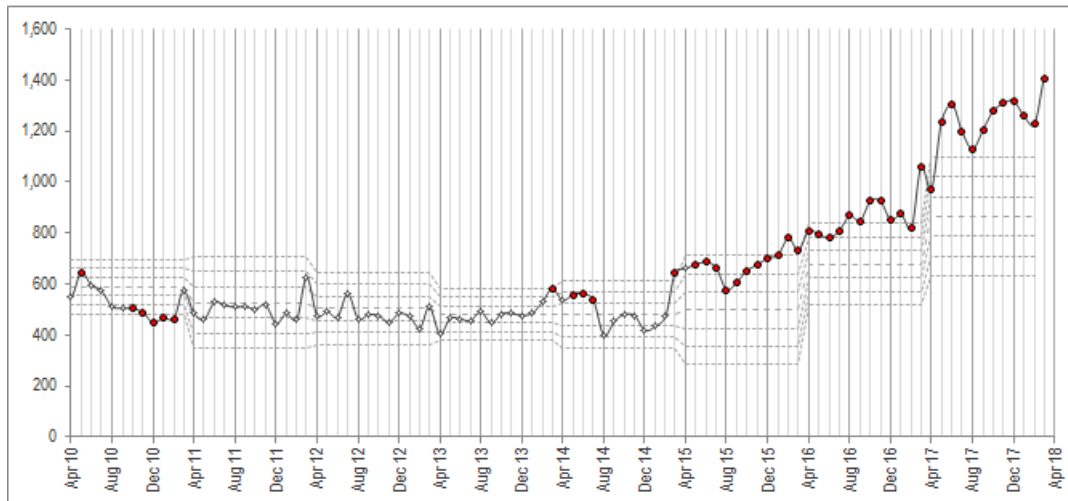
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Total Crime

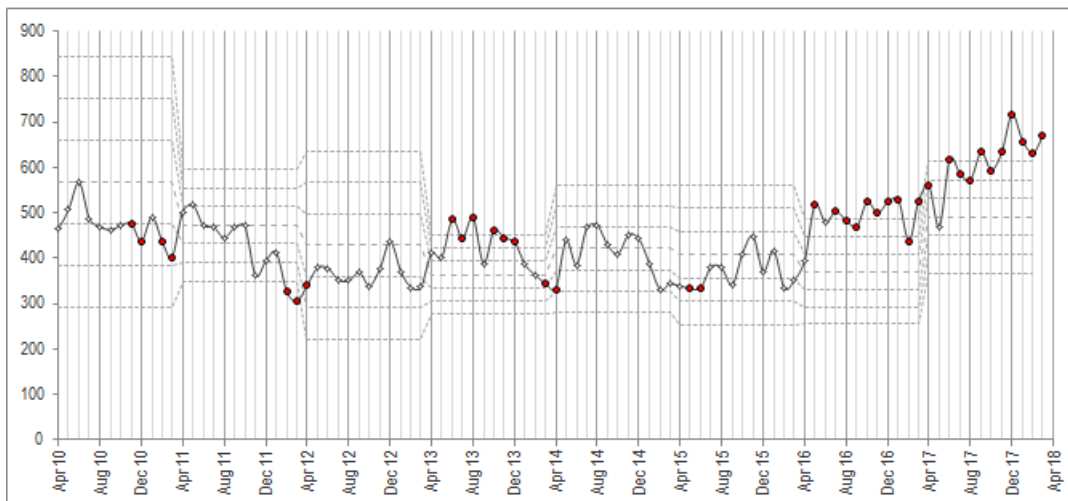


48. The chart above demonstrates increased levels of recorded crime in recent years and shows the shift in volume over the last 12 months.
49. Overall recorded crime has increased by 19% and is reporting statistically exceptional levels. The sections below provide further detail and context in relation to a number of key crime types which go towards the total crime figures.

Violence against the person (without injury)



Violence against the person (with injury)



50. There has been a sustained increase in the level of violent offences recorded in recent years. In part, this is believed to be driven by new crime classifications, introduced in April 2015, and more recently as a result of crime data integrity improvements.
51. Violence without injury has increased by 41%. We are ranked 5th against our MSF and mid table nationally (20th). With an outcome rate of 17.5% we are placed 3rd against our MSF (subject to MSF year-end figures being finalised). Common assault

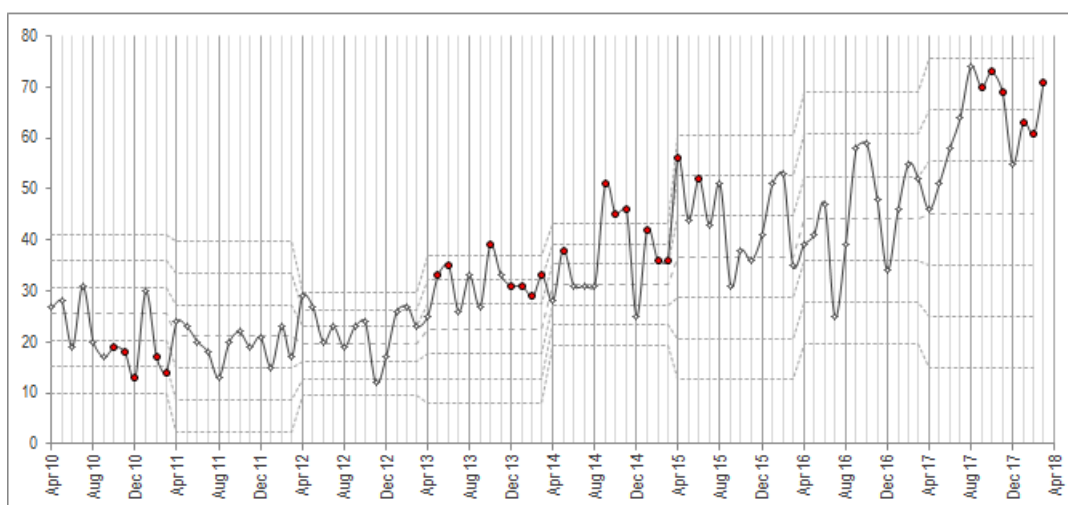
offences make up a significant proportion of this category and it's important to note that this category also includes Harassment and Malicious Communications. This category of offences has increased significantly over the last three years, in part due to changing classification and the introduction of new and additional offences.

52. Violence with injury has risen by 26%. Despite this, we have experienced the lowest rise in comparison to our MSF and nationally rank 7th, demonstrating a significant trend in rising violent crime with injury across the country. Actual Bodily Harm comprises the majority of these offences. Outcome rates stand at 25.3% placing us mid table against our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised).
53. Operations Lamb and Saccharin highlight in part our response to rising violent crime. Saccharin is funded by the OPCC and both demonstrate a commitment to a multi-agency response.

Knife Crime

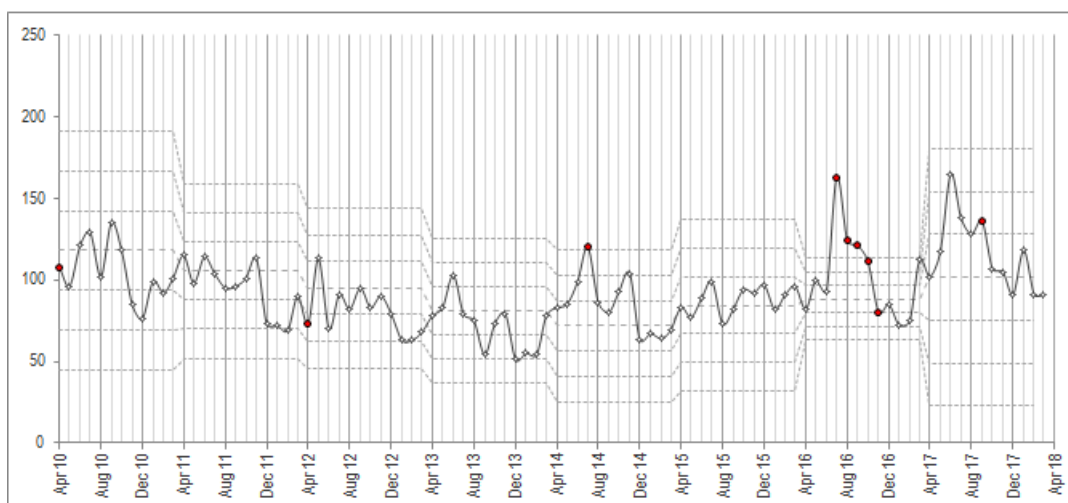
54. There are between 140 and 180 recorded knife crimes per month across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and we record every incident where a knife or sharp object is seen, threatened or used.
55. Knife crime nationally is increasing and the national and local media coverage is significant. There is strong community support for initiatives to reduce knife crime with our focus being on both catch and convict and early intervention. This is best seen with the campaign #livesnotknives. This approach has been to engage with young people through schools at year 6 and into secondary education, which has been well received with a strong take up across the force area.
56. Operation Item has been designed to tackle Knife crime across the east and west NPAs with a strong media strategy associated with it.
57. Operational activity will continue into the next year with a strong focus from the police on making it unacceptable to carry a knife and updating the public on the outcomes of those found breaking the law. The partnership approach will continue to develop and strengthened in tandem with family and peer interventions, seeking to prevent the carriage of knives becoming part of ongoing culture. Finally, the work with accident and emergency will be progressed so that opportunities at the point of injury are taken to divert people away from knife crime.

Rape



58. The number of rapes reported has increased by 45% compared to the previous year. Leicestershire is ranked 6th nationally and 2nd within our MSF. An increase is seen as a positive indicator of a victim's confidence to come forward and report such incidents. Leicestershire Police commissioned a film to promote the reporting of rape and the challenging of myths, and we are experiencing an increase in historic reporting.
59. Significant time is spent dealing with the sensitivities of disclosure as nearly all rape investigations now contain a high tech element for example the triage of a victim/suspects phone.
60. This has placed considerable pressure on our Signal and Child Abuse (CAIU) teams and the force has strived to maintain staffing levels within these departments, which were previously enhanced by precept funding. All staff within both departments are PIP2 or working towards PIP2 and Child Abuse and CSE staff undertake an additional level of training specific to investigating offences against children. During this reporting year we have amended our remits so that all rapes of children under 14 are now investigated in CAIU instead of Signal.
61. Positive outcome rates are at 8.3% and we are ranked 3rd against our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised). The force has successfully investigated a number of stranger rapes which have resulted in significant sentences for the offenders. Officers often have to contend with victims who are unsupportive of a prosecution which does impact on our outcome rates.
62. Following the national issues with disclosure in rape cases, the force is working with CPS and the CJS to improve our compliance.
63. The force is in the process of being commissioned by NHSE to provide the SARC facility and has nearly completed the refurbishment of the child witness premises. The force has strong partnership links through the Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse executive which is due to agree the multi-agency strategy.

Hate Crime

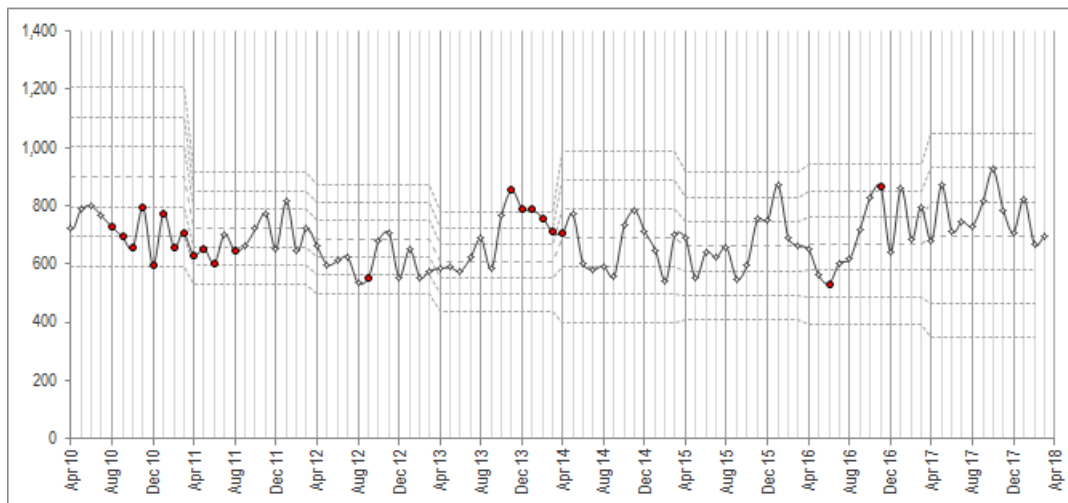


64. Racial hate crime remains the largest sub-category of hate crime, although there is a degree of cross-over with religious hate crime due to the manner in which these

offences are committed and also the manner in which they are reported and recorded.

65. Nationally, Leicestershire is ranked mid table at 19th but ranked 1st against our MSF suggesting the lowest increase in reported hate crime against those forces most similar to us. We currently have a 27.7% positive outcome rate placing us 1st within our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised).
66. There remains some under reporting within our communities and work continues with partners and communities to identify and remove barriers to reporting.
67. An increase has been observed in the number of hate incidents and crimes where there is more than one category, for example, race and religion. This should be seen as a positive change which indicates that officers and staff are recognising that people are not just targeted for one reason alone.
68. During the next year the force can anticipate further rises in hate crime linked to the ongoing Brexit programme. The National Counter Terrorism Policing centre has issued strategic advice via a document which articulates an expected increase in hate crimes linked to the Brexit agenda. The local response to this is already under assessment with local partners and is tabled for discussion at the next hate crime partnership board. Our intention is to carry out a number of proactive campaigns at key times during the Brexit agenda to counter any negative narrative and any formal response will be documented in an operational order.

Burglary

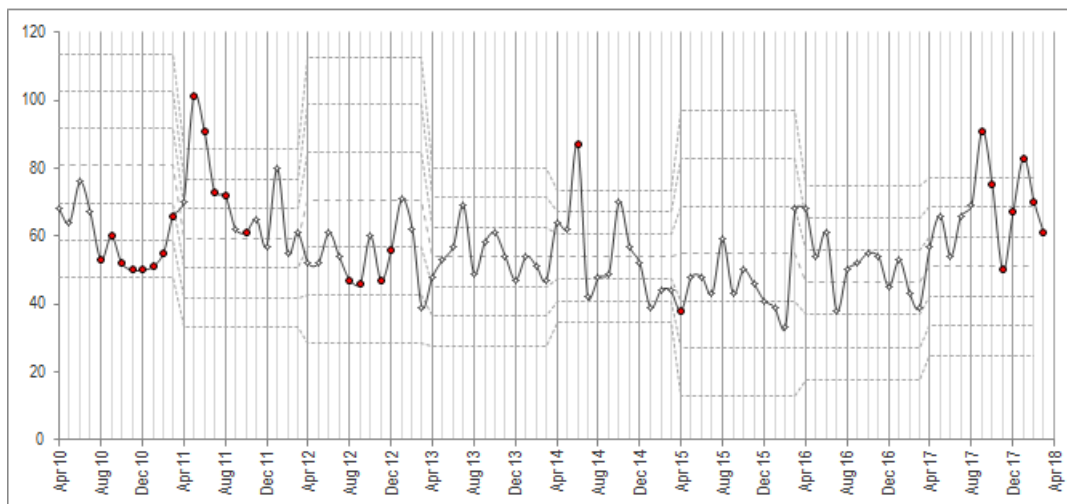


69. In considering the current figures, it should be noted that new burglary categories were created for year 2017-18. In effect, shed and garage based offences now form part of burglary dwelling figures. Total burglary figures can still be fairly compared, but sub categories cannot. Due to these changes in classification, the year ending 18/19 will be the first opportunity to accurately compare year on year data. Nationally, Leicestershire is ranked 34th and 8th out of our MSF highlighting an above average rise. Positive outcome rates are low at circa 6% placing us 7th in our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised).
70. Despite this, dedicated operations specifically looking at aggravated burglaries have been developed and continue to progress with nominals being identified and arrested. Op Salvo incorporated both overt and covert tactics to deal with targeted burglaries where victims either owned or lived above Chinese Restaurants. It also

took on aggravated burglaries at Asian households where gold jewellery was the specific target. This resulted in the arrest of several travelling criminals committing offences across the region. Intelligence-gathering and fast-tracked forensic strategies have identified serial offenders with notable success in Leicester Forest East.

71. The Force has devoted resources to proactive and reactive investigations of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) involved in violent aggravated burglaries, targeting predominantly elderly Asian victims for jewellery. Local and regional teams have been used, resulting in various successes including the recapturing of a dangerous aggravated burglar who had escaped prison and was once again active. Further significant disruption has been achieved by targeting the criminal element within the traveller community.
72. This work is underpinned by specific media projects and works closely with partners and community leaders in the run up to periods of enhanced threat. Examples of success include Leicester's Diwali celebrations which saw a reduced number of breaks during the associated period this year. The programme of crime prevention messages continue to be delivered at specific high crime seasons (Darker Nights campaign and summer open windows campaign).
73. On-going partnership work continues via the National Business Crime Solutions group, to promote good practice and tackle commercial breaks.
74. Future challenges include the identification of regional and foreign national criminals coming into Leicestershire and committing acts of significant violence at burglary offences.

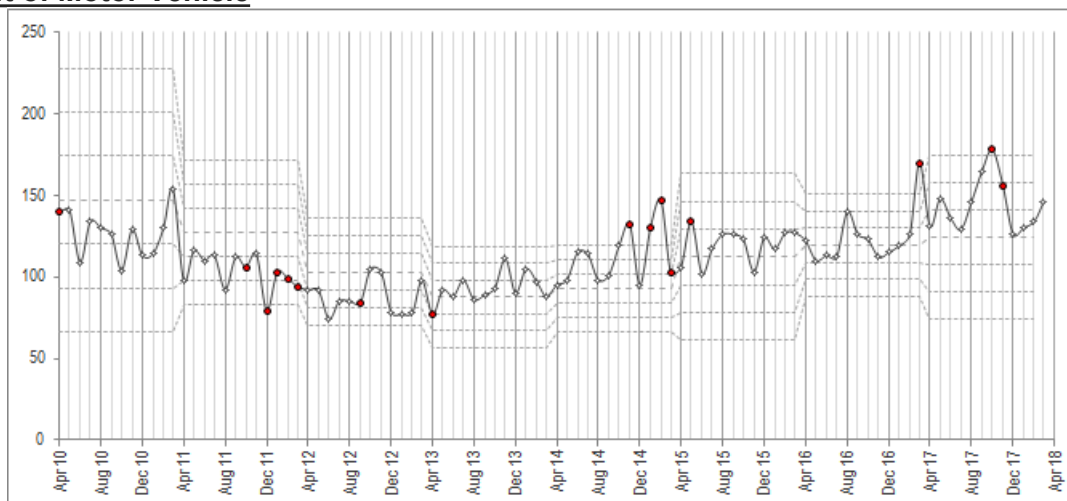
Robbery Person



75. 'Robbery Personal' includes all categories of robbery excluding business. Crime categorised as 'Robbery Personal' in Leicestershire has risen by 31.8% over the previous 12 months. Nationally, Leicestershire is placed slightly above mid table at 29th and is 4th in our MSF. Outcome rates stand at 10.7% placing us 5th in our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised).

76. Analysis of community intelligence indicates that there are no regular series of street robberies which cause ongoing concern. Each NPA has a Robbery Plan which is invoked as and when a hotspot is identified, utilising appropriate resources from across the force to target and remove the threat. The implementation of Darwin has had a positive impact by co-locating investigators and neighbourhood officers.
77. Good work in this area is exemplified by the bespoke Problem Solving Plan created within Loughborough NPA during February 2018. A rise in street robberies was identified, and through a joined up approach two significant suspects were identified, arrested and charged. The number of reported street robberies dropped significantly following this action.
78. The ongoing work to tackle robbery is managed by a Detective Inspector who ensures that all activity is closely tied to ongoing anti-knife crime initiatives, maximising the effectiveness of both work-streams.
79. Current challenges include the volume of crimes under investigation by NIUs, necessitating that many robbery offences are investigated by PIP1 staff rather than trained detectives and this is something the force wants to address during 2018. Work is ongoing to improve the mentoring and coaching of PIP1 officers throughout the Force which will improve the standard of investigations and impact upon the number of positive outcomes.
80. Additionally, work is ongoing within the force to redistribute the number of PIP2 investigators from within the Prisoner Management Units (PMU) to the Neighbourhood Investigation Units (NIU) which again should see an increase in positive outcomes.

Theft of Motor Vehicle

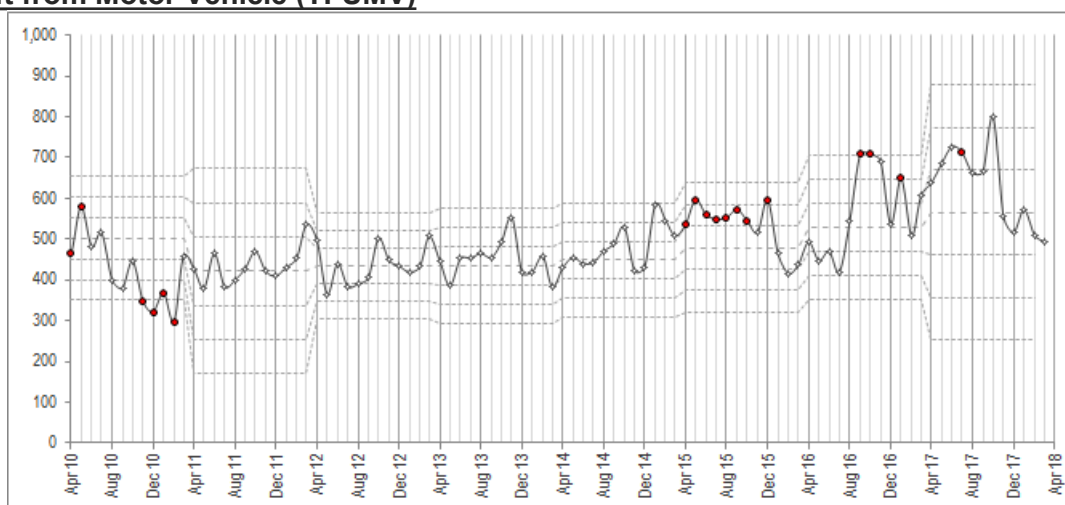


81. Theft of motor vehicles has risen by 16.3% over the previous 12 months. The majority of forces have seen an increase and nationally Leicestershire is ranked above mid table at 29th and 4th against our MSF. Leicestershire has the best positive outcome rate against its MSF at 8.7% (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised).
82. There has been a large increase in theft of cars using the “electronic compromise” MO. Electronic compromise includes the use of relay devices to pick up the signal emitted from a vehicle key fob and using that signal to gain entry to the car to steal it.

It also includes offending where a vehicle's On Board Diagnostic Port (OBD) is accessed and a "key" is then cloned enabling the car to be stolen. The technology used by criminals for both types of offence is readily available on the internet.

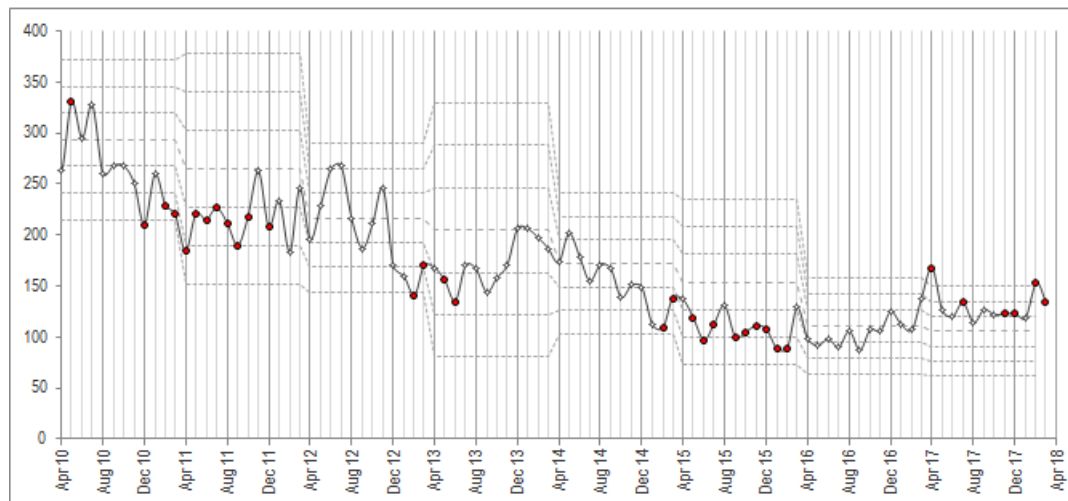
83. Locally, we had a large number of Ford Fiesta ST's stolen using this second method during the month of February 2018 (approx. 40). However, the method is a national trend and is not just limited to Fiestas. Operation Odometer (Fiesta) and Operation Fauna (general theft of motor vehicles) are on-going, aimed at tackling this series.
84. There is a growing trend of legitimate vehicles that are insurance write offs being purchased from salvage operators, with all documentation. Vehicles are then being stolen to order to remove parts and rebuild the insurance write off. The newly put together car (which has been put together poorly – for example airbags which are not operational) is then sold for significant profit to an unsuspecting buyer with all necessary documents.

Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFUMV)



85. Theft from motor vehicle has risen by 11.4 % over the last 12 months compared to the 12 months prior to that. Of note, however, is the significant rise at the start of the performance year, with an increase of 900 offences by July. Between July 2017 and March 2018 a year on year decrease has been observed. Leicestershire is ranked 41st nationally, being 8th within our MSF.
86. The positive outcome rate for TFMV's is low at just 1.8% placing us 6th against our MSF (subject to MSF final year-end figures being finalised). TFUMV is generally a non-attendant crime and vehicles are not forensically examined unless there are clear opportunities.
87. A large number of these offences have fallen into the category of theft of tools from vans (covered under local initiative Operation Pioneer). High numbers of nationally operating organised crime groups are targeting van thefts, selling the tools at car boot sales.
88. TFMV is a crime for which sentences tend to be very low. This often means any covert work becomes disproportionate due to cost and higher risk in other areas of business.

Drugs



89. Leicestershire is ranked 3rd nationally and 1st within our MSF. Our positive outcome rate is 68.6%. Much of our drug related crime is self-generated and as a result of proactive enforcement as opposed to crimes reported to us.
90. Drugs remain a catalyst for organised gang culture and this has direct links to escalating violence as rival groups are committing offences against one another, vying for a stronger foothold within communities. Furthermore, Leicestershire experiences 'County Lines' drug activity which links into modern slavery, where vulnerable teenagers are used by gangs to distribute drugs. Leicestershire's response to this is Op Gizmo, which is run in Market Towns to identify, tackle and disrupt criminal activity.
91. Multiple warrants have been executed across LLR where drugs, cash and firearms have been recovered. Examples being:-
- Op Argent - Covert Operation targeting OCG Havoc, resulting in 5 suspects being remanded into custody having been charged with GBH, robbery and drug related offences.
 - Operation Express - Targeting of OCG members for drug dealing, whilst cocooning addresses in West Leicester resulting in a number of arrests.
 - Operation Nemo - Ongoing covert operation targeting a high risk individual involved in SOC, specifically drug dealing, kidnap and violence.
 - Op Gamin – Offender involved in drug supply sentenced re PWITS and now subject to immigration proceedings.

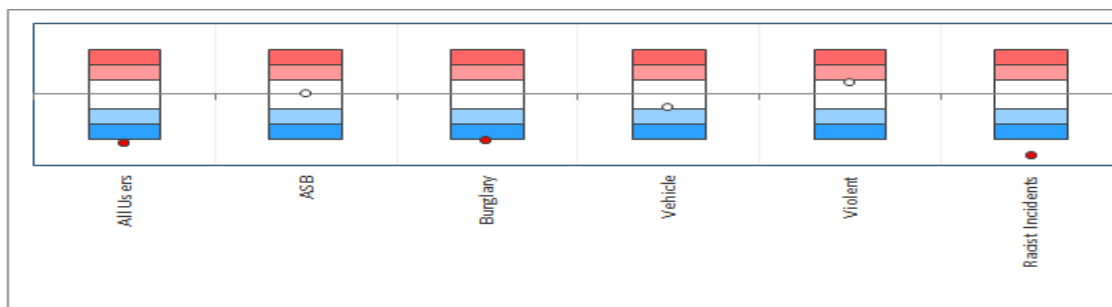
Rural Crime

92. Rural crime often spans across the crime types itemised above (eg Burglary), but in a rural setting affecting communities more isolated than others where confidence is often harder to secure.
93. There are other offence types to consider however, including heritage crime, high value farm machinery, vehicle theft, metal and lead theft and hare coursing. The Force focus on Neighbourhood Policing means that issues of local importance are recognised and support is given in terms of localised Operations and 'Problem Solving Plans'. Through NIM processes Lead Theft from Rural Churches was for a period a Force Priority, tasked on a daily basis through the Daily Management meeting. Forcewide Operations were also employed to tackle those who travel into our communities to commit Burglary and Vehicle Crime, with a number of successes.

94. The Force has a senior officer rural crime lead, and a Rural Crime Strategy which sits alongside other strategies on a range of key issues. A number of staff are provided with additional training and links into CPS specialist prosecutors.
95. Hare coursing is not often reported in to the Force, but with engagement from Neighbourhood staff conduits for reporting do exist.

Confidence and Satisfaction

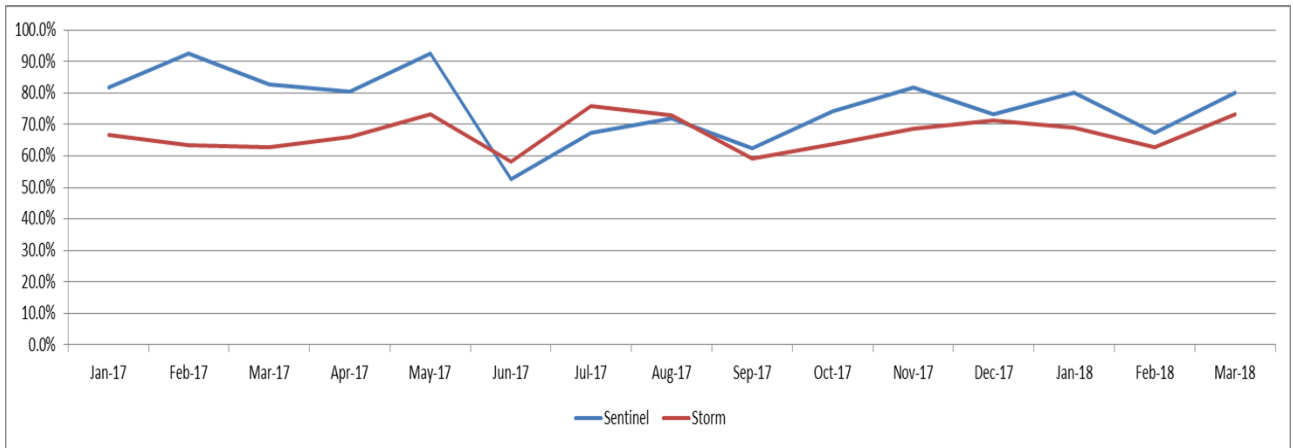
User Satisfaction



96. Public confidence is measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS). The force currently ranks 3rd out of our 8 most similar forces with a confidence level of 61.8% (the highest being 66.1%).
97. All User satisfaction constitutes satisfaction levels from a sample of burglary, vehicle and violent crime victims. For continuity of reporting the Force has maintained the survey regime that was in place to service the previous requirements of the Annual Data Returns to the Home Office. These mandatory surveys have now been removed but the force is keen to retain them as a measure.
98. It should be noted that more than 70% of victims remain satisfied with the Police handling of their crime.
99. All User Satisfaction levels have seen some decline, with the component offences of Vehicle, Violent and Burglary victim satisfaction each having an effect on the overall levels at different times.

NB user satisfaction is based on a 12 month rolling picture and as such the changes introduced as part of Darwin will continue to be tracked and the true impact of those changes on satisfaction is not yet known

Recorded Incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

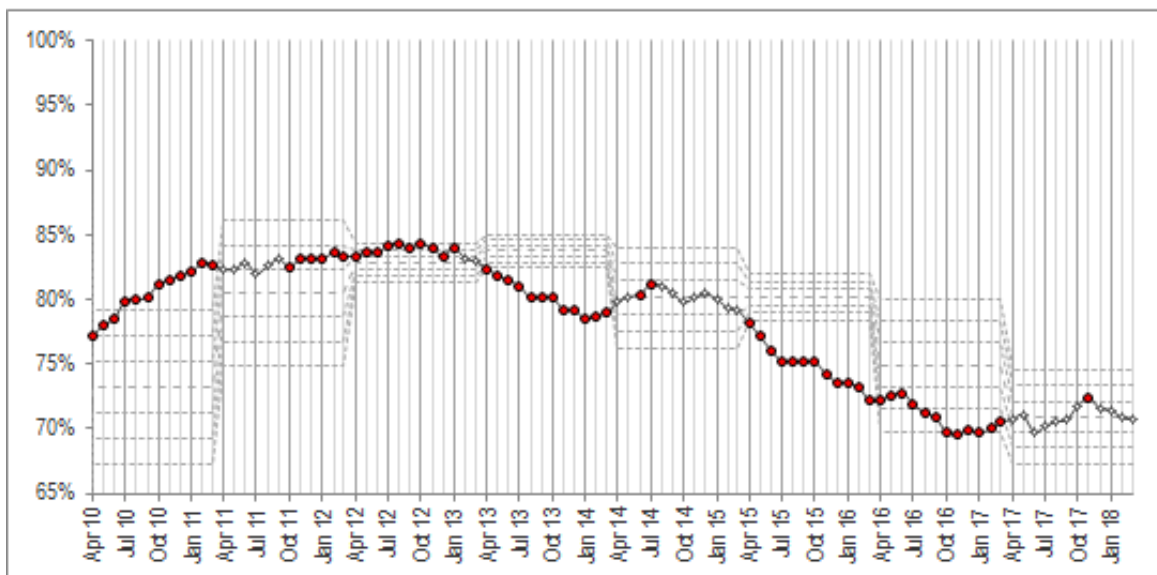


100. The levels of recorded ASB incidents exhibit a general seasonal pattern of a fall over the autumn and winter months with an increased level of incidents building over the spring and summer period. Reports in the last 12 months include:-

- 5806 rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
- 3129 miscellaneous ASB
- 2871 neighbour disputes

101. The continued use of the repeat caller database has enabled neighbourhood teams to effectively problem solve persistent issues, such as ASB. This work has now also expanded to include partnership agencies, so that a multi-agency response can be applied to callers of high demand.

102. ASB satisfaction has stabilised although, after showing an apparent increase during quarter 3, there has been a further reduction during quarter 4.



Implications

Financial: No financial implications identified

Legal: No legal implications identified

Equality Impact Assessment: No diversity implications identified

Risks and Impact: Reputational risk and heightened fear of crime where levels are currently high

Link to Police and Crime Plan: Performance Plan

List of Appendices

None.

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