

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report Of	CHIEF CONSTABLE
Subject	QUARTER 1 SUMMARY REPORT 1ST APRIL 2018 – 30TH JUNE 2018
Date	WEDNESDAY 3 OCTOBER 2018 – 1.00PM
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Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with a summary report in respect of Quarter 1.

Scope of Report

2. This report relates to the Quarter 1 reporting period (1 April 2018 – 30th June 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. 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 stood at 1806 a reduction of 418. In addition in 2017/18 alone 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.
8. Quarter 1 outputs now reflect the changes made as part of Operation Darwin, launched in October 2017, which saw a significant restructure of the force, with additional resources invested in both response, locally based investigation teams (NIUs) and the missing from home team.
9. 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.
10. During Quarter 1:

- a. CMD (Contact Management Department) and PRT (response teams) handled 9,279 grade 1 incidents, an increase of 844 in comparison to the same Quarter last year and an increase of circa 9 per day across the Quarter. In the 12 months to June 2018 an additional 6,069 grade one incidents reached our contact management department, compared to the previous 12 months.
- b. The force recorded an additional 2,606 crimes compared to the same Quarter the previous year driven in part by our force's success in improving our crime data integrity.
- c. IOM (Integrated Offender Management team), as at 1st August 2018, is actively managing 328 prolific and dangerous offenders which is an increase from the end of year figures of 12 with many new cases being assessed each week. Current reduction performance based upon the IOM cohort is -32.64% in offending behaviour, based upon performance from April to June 2018. This reduction rate mirrors the last performance year of -30.62%, which resulted in 256 less victims of crime over the 2017/18 period. New for 2018 IOM are now managing recalls to prisons which has resulted in a substantial increase in those being arrested from 61 in Quarter 1 2017 to 101 in Quarter 1 2018
- d. MOSOVO (Managing Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders) has maintained control over 1384 sexual and violent offenders, 971 of them in our communities. Only 2 sexual offences were reported by this group during this time both of whom were promptly arrested, charged and remanded.
- e. POLIT (Paedophile Online Investigation Team) have continued to focus on paedophiles that use the internet to distribute indecent images of children and groom their victims. No less than 44 separate enforcements have been carried out and during Quarter 1, 12 separate offenders have been brought to justice.
- f. The force dealt with 1,862 reported domestic incidents and an additional 3,519 domestic incidents involving an associated reported crime. Of which our DAIU (Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit) dealt with 223 high-risk DA cases and have issued 36 Domestic Violence Prevention orders (DVPO).
- a. FIB (Force Intelligence Bureau) and CIT (Complex Investigations Team) have worked with regional specialists, targeting and disrupting organised criminality. 28 such Organised Crime Groups are currently being managed with more than 415 members. Quarter 1 successes include 'Op Evolution', which was an investigation into large scale Violent Disorder between Somali and Black males in Bede Park. The 1st trial has concluded where 15 men were convicted and a second trial is to be held soon. Gang Violence and associated drugs enforcement in the New Parks resulted in 4 males being arrested, the recovery of weapons, substantial amounts of cash and drugs.
- g. Prevent team, part of the regional Counter Terrorism network, have handled 42 referrals which is a significant reduction on the same period last year which stood at 72 however reflects the fact that during Quarter 1 of 2017 there had been 4 successful attacks nationally which led to increased reporting.
- h. CAIU (Child Abuse Investigation Unit) handled 2,512 referrals. One such example relates to an individual convicted in May this year of historical sexual offences. The individual had systematically raped and indecently assaulted the victim from when she was 8 until 14 years old. He was found guilty of 8 separate counts of rape, 2 indecent assaults and was sentenced to 16 years, added to the sex offenders register for life and issued with a Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO). A further

such example relates to an historic case of child abuse from when the victim was 7 years old, which culminated in July with the suspect being found guilty and sentenced to 10 years. This investigation alone was 2 years from report to outcome, which demonstrates the complexity and challenges of such investigations.

- i. The new missing from home team, launched under Darwin to improve efficiency and further professionalise our processes around finding and safeguarding the vulnerable, managed 1,447 missing from home reports arising from 889 individual persons. This work is further supported by the Adult Referral Team (ART), who have managed more than 3,055 vulnerable adult referrals, ensuring that appropriate support from partners is in place and police investigations are carried out as necessary.
 - j. MIT (Murder Investigation Team) continues to experience unprecedented demand. In addition to the pressures of supporting neighbouring regional forces, they currently have 13 active investigations. These include homicides, complex deaths, and an unsolved stranger rape from 1991. Over the first quarter of this year, they have secured 3 further convictions and further charges are expected over the coming months.
 - k. Digital Hub, seen nationally as an example of best practice, has reduced turnaround times for computer examinations. During Quarter 1 turnaround times have been maintained at just 26 days a reduction from 540 days, keeping us at the forefront of the ever-increasing cyber-crime threat.
 - l. The force has continued to receive an increasingly intense regime of external scrutiny from HMICFRS and the IOPC to include: the submission of or Force Management Statement on 31st May, Fraud Thematic inspection (14th – 17th May), Serious Organised Crime insight review (6-7th June & 22nd June), Stop Search/UOF completed remotely (May) and continuing activity into July this year of Crime File review (2nd -6th July), Grievance review (5th July), Counter Corruption (30th July-2nd Aug). In addition countless 'Insight visits' have taken place during June ahead of the planned PEEL inspection fieldwork (29th Oct - 9th Nov 18) to include: Loughborough/Charnwood, Spinney Hills and Melton looking at Neighbourhood Policing, Supt's Association, Change Team, CMD, CAID Investigations/Vulnerability, IOM / MOSOVO, DCC Rob Nixon and ACC Masters and attend the Ethics, Integrity and Complaints Committee meeting. Further insight visits are planned to continue in the coming weeks and months, which are a significant but important commitment to for the force.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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 2018– 30th June 2018

- All Crime – In line with all Forces in England and Wales total recorded crime has increased. Leicestershire has recorded 84,483 crimes over the 12 months to June 2018, an increase of 12,083 (16.7%) on the previous year.
- The reporting period Quarter 1 to June 2018 recorded an additional 2,606 offences (+13.5%) compared with the equivalent period in the previous year. Leicestershire is ranked 25th nationally, and ranks 5th of 8 in the Most Similar Forces group (MSF). **NB** please see sections on Crime Data Integrity and MSF.
- Overall Burglary offences have fluctuated at a generally higher level than seen in recent years; however, there has been a reducing trend over the last six months, which reflects a seasonal and expected pattern. Changes to classifications from April 2017 prevent year-on-year comparison of the sub-categories.
- Quarter 1 violence against the person offences continue to generally increase and show increases over a prolonged period however nationally forces are exhibiting similar increases and this issue is not unique to Leicestershire.
- Theft From Motor Vehicle offences have been generally reducing since October 2017
- Theft of Motor Vehicle offences have fluctuated at higher levels and have increased during Quarter 1.
- 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.

14. The table overleaf provides a single page summary of recorded crime and outcome rates over the current rolling 12 months period, ending 30th June 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.
15. 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.
16. The Most Similar Groups are determined by identifying the units which are most similar on the basis of these factors.
17. Those forces deemed most similar to Leicestershire are Sussex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire and Kent.
18. 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 May 2018.

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

Category	12 months to June 2018	12 months to June 2017	Change	% Change	iQuanta - 12 months to May 2018				12 months to June 2018
					MSF Rank	National Rank	+ve Outcomes	MSF Rank	+ve Outcomes Rate
Total Crime	84483	72400	12083	16.7%	5	25	14.63%	7	13.4%
Violence with Injury	7453	6081	1372	22.6%	1	7	24.28%	2	21.7%
Violence without Injury	15985	11394	4591	40.3%	5	23	15.74%	3	14.3%
Rape	817	537	280	52.1%	3	10	8.33%	1	7.5%
Racially / Religiously Aggravated	1443	1238	205	16.6%	4	23	25.73%	2	24.0%
Burglary	8901	8849	52	0.6%	7	34	6.06%	7	5.7%
Robbery Personal	858	612	246	40.2%	5	31	12.27%	5	11.0%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	1816	1554	262	16.9%	4	31	8.05%	4	7.7%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	7090	7377	-287	-3.9%	8	40	1.72%	4	1.7%
Theft Cycle	2019	1801	218	12.1%	7	36	3.60%	3	3.3%
Shoplifting	6803	6657	146	2.2%	4	22	25.45%	8	25.7%
Criminal Damage	9791	9067	724	8.0%	5	24	11.31%	5	10.1%
Drug Offences	1651	1386	265	19.1%	1	5	71.66%	8	62.0%
Possession of Weapons	752	628	124	19.7%	4	32	51.27%	6	47.1%
Public Order	5361	3238	2123	65.6%	2	20	22.65%	2	20.5%

National increases in crime

19. According to the Office for National Statistics (data to March 2018 published in July 2018), the recording crime year to March 2018 reports a 37% increase in reported crime from the reported low point of year ending March 2014. Each year since March 2014 has reported progressively larger increases over the previous year's figures reaching a 10.9% increase in March 2018 compared with the reported totals to March 2017.
20. Rises seen over recent years reflect a combination of factors, which vary for different crime types, and include:
 - continuing improvements to recording processes and practices
 - more victims reporting crime
 - genuine increases in crime
 - changes to the crimes within this period e.g. the introduction of the Malicious Communications category in April 2015
21. These factors are believed to have the largest impact on violent and sexual offences, as evidenced by Crime-recording: making the victim count, published by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) in November 2014. This report showed that violence against the person and sexual offences had the highest under-recording rates nationally (33% and 26%, respectively).
22. Some of the recent rises are therefore due to forces uncovering hidden crime and encouraging crimes to be reported/recorded that might otherwise have been missed.
23. A number of sources showed a rise in bank and credit card fraud last year which continues. The force anticipated this and through the precept growth money increased capability at local level.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. Technological advances have also allowed traditional crimes to move online and other 'hidden' crime like online grooming and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) to evolve.
27. Time spent investigating crime and safeguarding the public is increasing due to the complexity of what forces find themselves dealing with.

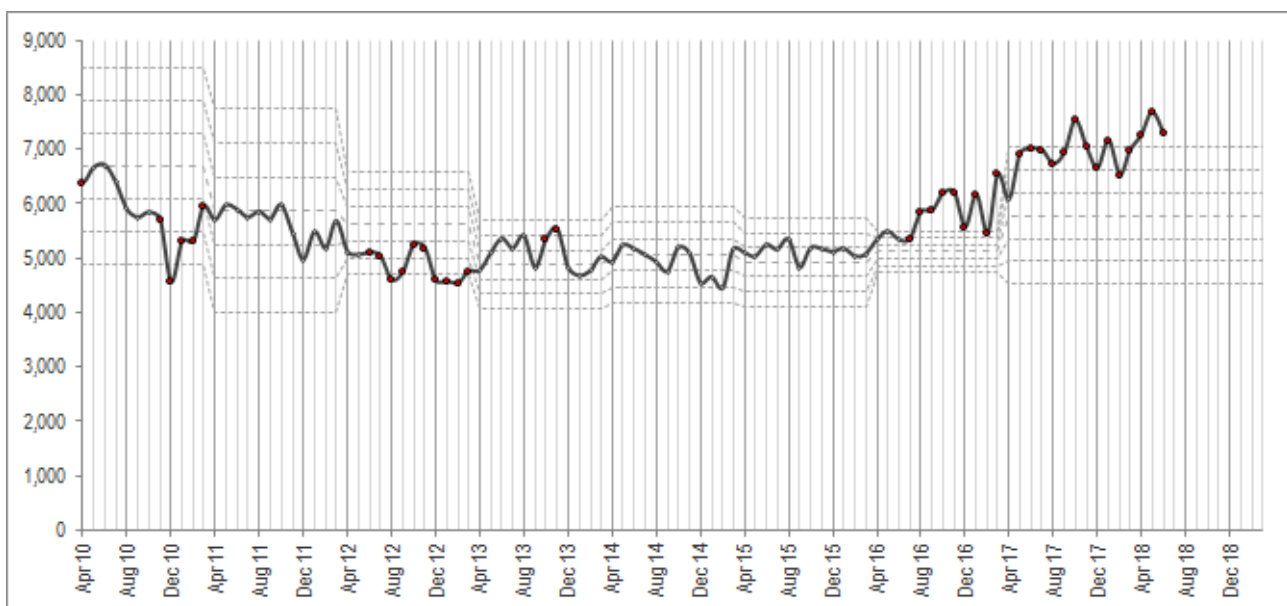
Impact of Crime Data Integrity (CDI)

28. In the spring of 2017 the force was subject to an unannounced HMICFRS crime data integrity inspection.
29. 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'.
30. Following these findings, the force reviewed its approach to recording crime and has progressively introduced a number of improvements including:
 - A nominated 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 in Quarter 2 last year
- An additional 7 CDI compliance experts were attached to the crime registrar's team by Quarter 3 last year.
- 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).

31. 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.
32. In the spring of 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.
33. Whilst acknowledging that improvement to 87.4% the force continues to strive for further compliance, which in turn will further influence our recorded crime figures. 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 and Public order.
34. 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.
35. The force is due to be further inspected on our Crime Data Integrity compliance during September and October of this year with advanced disclosure of data having already been requested by HMICFRS.

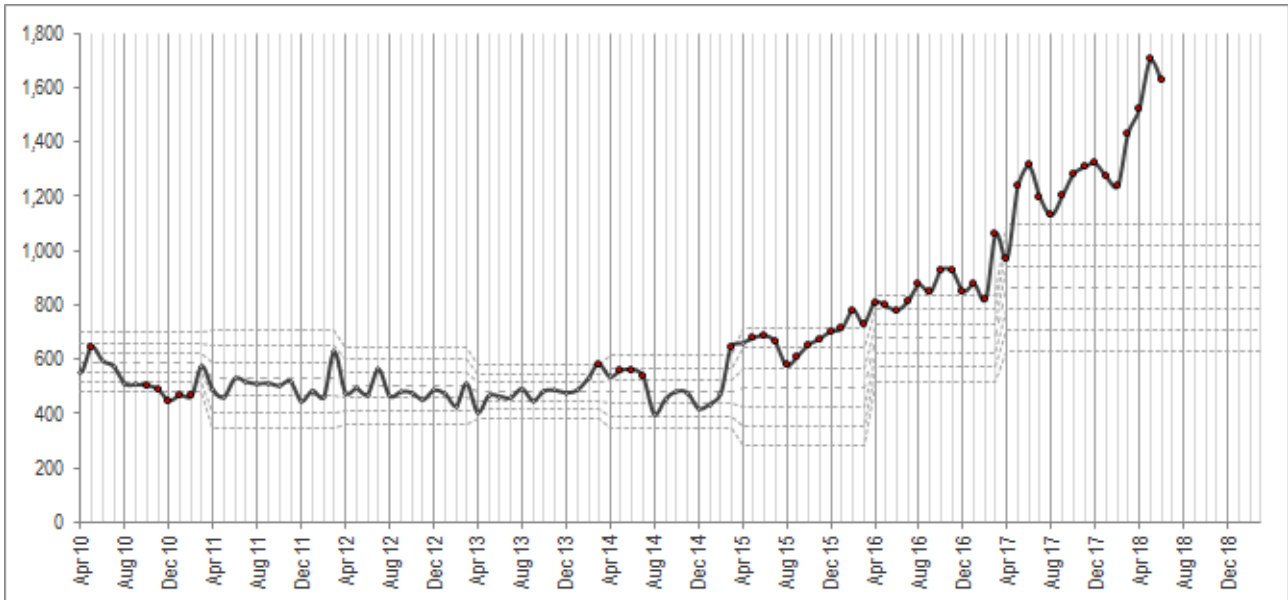
Total Crime



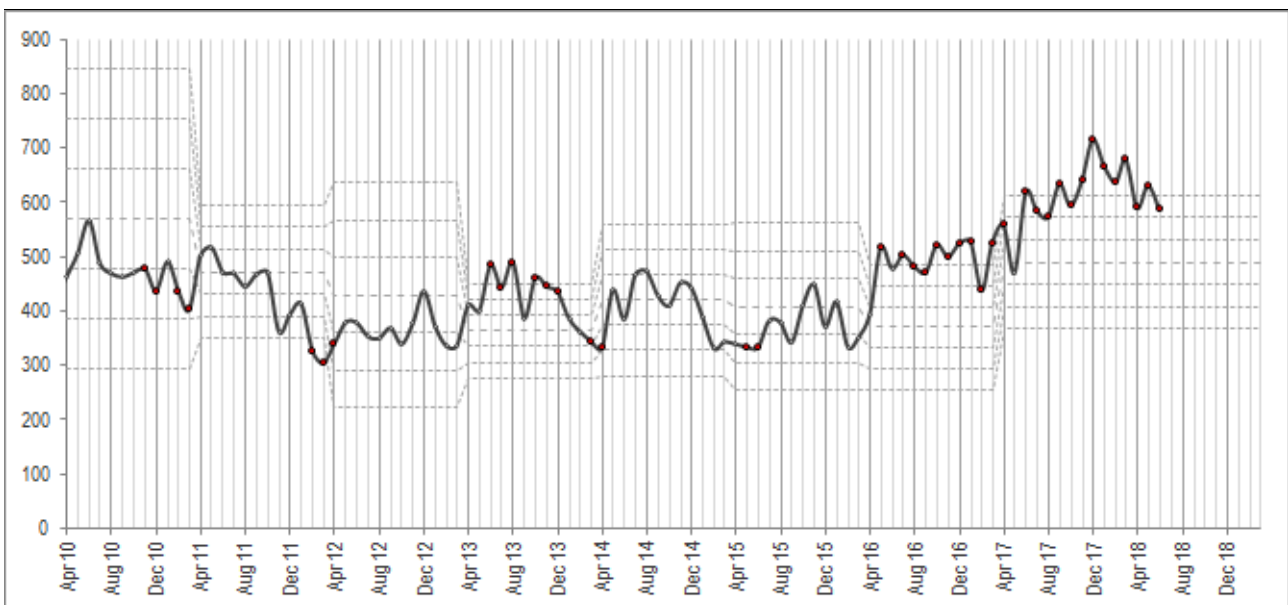
36. The chart above demonstrates increased levels of recorded crime in recent years and shows the shift in volume over the last 12 months.

37. Overall recorded crime has increased by 16.7% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 13.5% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. 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)



38. 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.

39. Violence without injury has increased by 40.3% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 39.7% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. We are ranked 5th against our MSF and mid table nationally (23rd). However, with an outcome rate of 15.7% we are placed 3rd against our MSF (subject to MSF 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.

40. Violence with injury has risen by 22.6% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 15.6% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year, although the current trend over the last six months shows reducing numbers of offences from the high point recorded in December 2017. Despite this, we have experienced the lowest rate 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 24.3% placing us 2nd against our MSF (subject to MSF figures being finalised).
41. Operation Viceroy is the force response to the sustained increase in knife crime and associated drug and violence offences with the focus being on the West Leicester, East Leicester, City Centre and Charnwood Neighbourhood Policing Areas.
42. In addition the force has refreshed its approach to policing the Night Time Economy with 'Op Nightwatch' which sees the categorisation of weekends based on historic data ensuring that we effectively predict those weekends where we can anticipate increased demand and resource accordingly.

Knife Crime

43. 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.
44. 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.

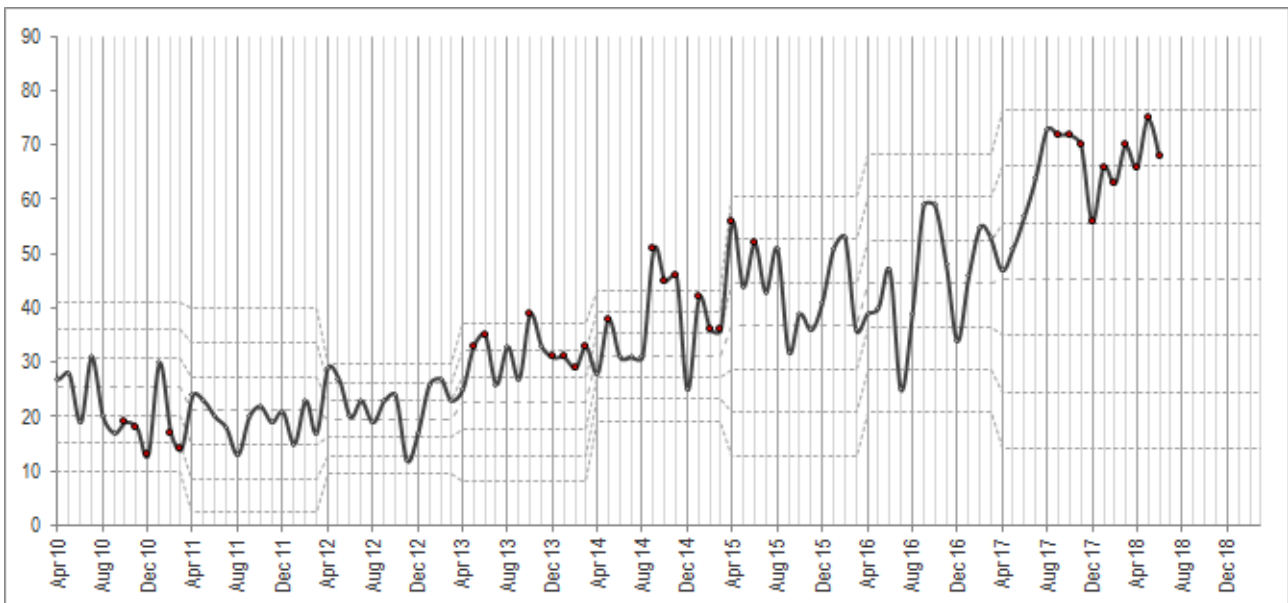
The Force has responded with Operation 'Viceroy' which has been created to provide additional officer activity in these areas at key times and is supported by up to date intelligence about four geographic areas that have high counts of knife crime, organised criminality and drugs supply that provides a basis for any officers deployed to or working in that area to consider the use of coercive powers including stop search in addition to other police tactics.

The operation has the stated aims of using available powers and legislation to disrupt, deter and detect serious violent crime and organised criminality. Three 4-day deployments have been undertaken during Quarter 1 with further planned later in the year. The first operation resulted in 17 stop and searches, 5 arrests and the recovery of a firearm, knives and controlled drugs. The second resulted in 9 arrests, 11 stop searches, 1 knife recovered, and the July deployment resulted in 9 arrests, 13 stop searches and 3 knives recovered.

April, May and June 2018 have seen sustained increased in the use of Stop Search to the highest levels recorded since 2015 with 224, 281 and 278 searches being carried out respectively in comparison to historic monthly levels of circa 150. One of the categories showing the largest significant increase is for offensive weapons with 49, 47 and 50 searches being recorded in April, May and June 2018. As of June 2018 33% of all stop search related arrests are for offensive weapons.

45. Operational activity will continue 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.
46. The force will take part in the national Operation Sceptre knife crime campaign in September.
47. In addition, the early intervention fund has now been released by the government totalling £22 million pounds over 2 years. The Police and Police and Crime Commissioners office are working together on ensuring that gaps in intervention, diversion and good practice can be funded to reduce the impact of knife and violent crime.
48. Formal negotiations with the Hospital Trusts about the adoption of a Red Thread scheme have commenced with support from the national charity that Leicester is an area that would be supported. Redthread is a youth charity of specialist youth workers working with clinicians to engage with young victims in the 'Teachable Moment' when they are confronted with injury and isolated in a daunting environment.

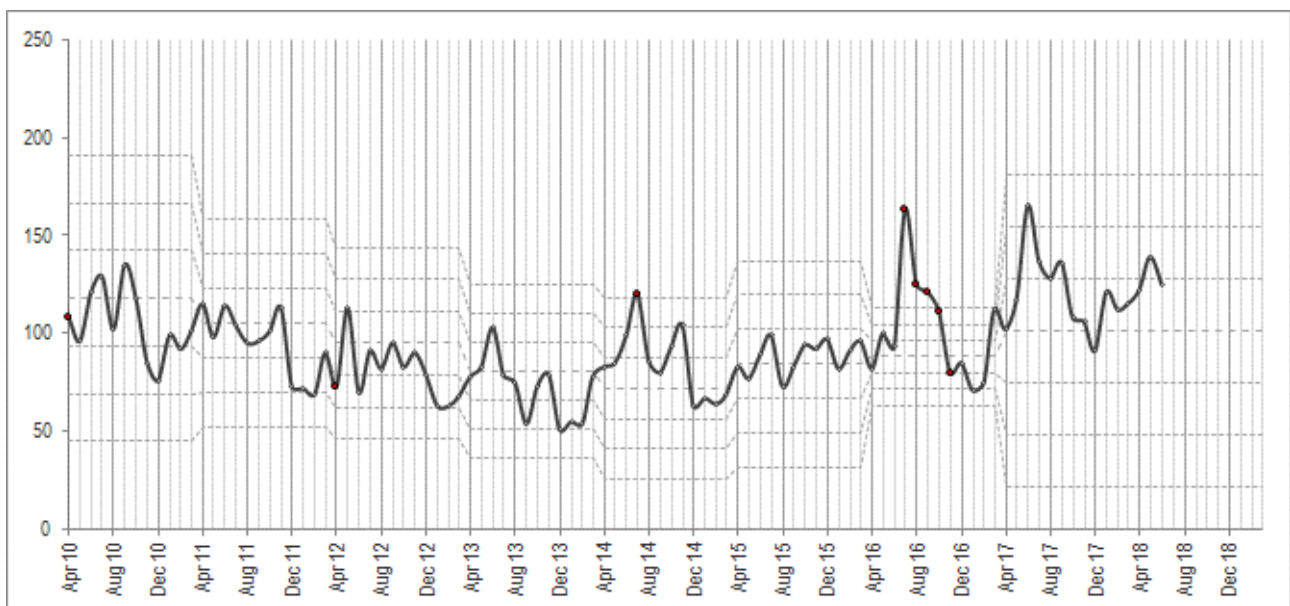
Rape



49. The number of reported rapes has increased by 52.1% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 45.3% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. There is a rising trend in reported offences over the last six months which continues a longer term general increase. Leicestershire is ranked 10th nationally and 3rd 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 continue to experience an increase in historic reporting.
50. 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.

51. 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. All rapes of children under 14 are now investigated in CAIU instead of Signal.
52. Positive outcome rates are at 8.3% and we are ranked 1st against our MSF (subject to MSF 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.
53. Following the national issues with disclosure in rape cases, the force is working with CPS and the CJS to improve our compliance.
54. The commissioning process for the SARC has been completed. The Force and NHSE have signed a three year contract (with options to continue into years four and five) which will see Leicestershire Police acting as the service provider. The Police and Crime Commissioner will formally open the Children's SARC, known as 'Lighthouse', on the 3rd September 2018. A multi-agency Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse strategy has been completed and is currently awaiting sign off by senior partners through each organisation's respective chief executive governance structures.

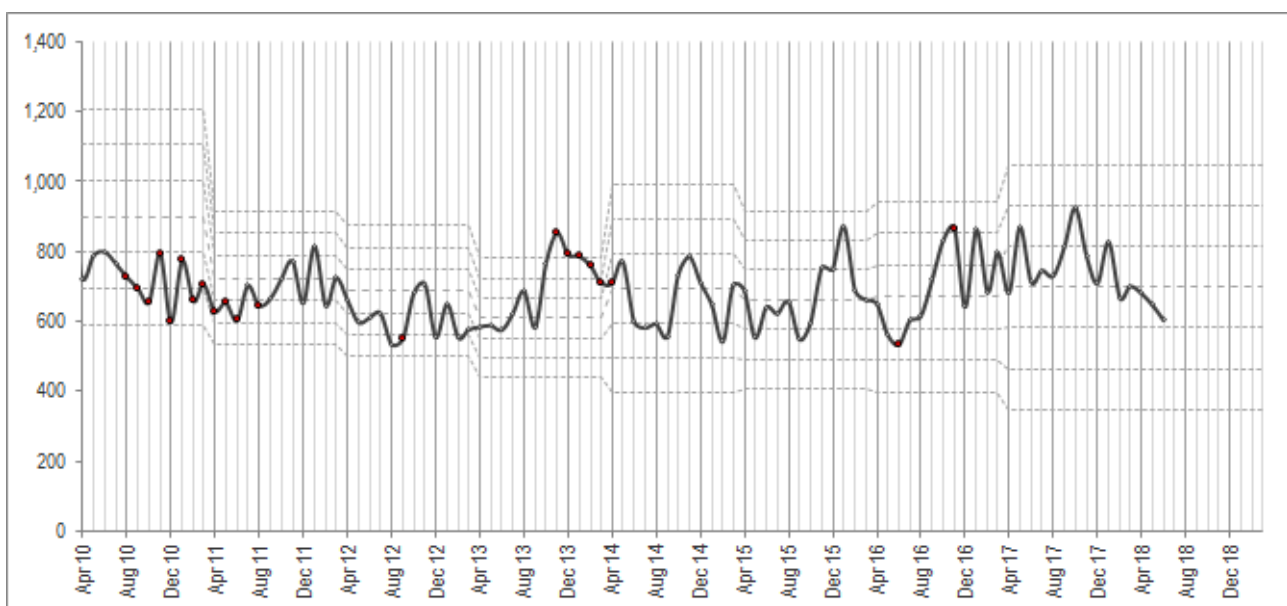
Hate Crime



55. 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.
56. Nationally, Leicestershire is ranked mid table at 23rd and ranked 4th against our MSF suggesting a similar average rate of reported hate crime against those forces most similar to us. We currently have a 25.7% positive outcome rate placing us 2nd within our MSF (subject to MSF figures being finalised).
57. There remains some under reporting within our communities and work continues with partners and communities to identify and remove barriers to reporting.

58. 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.
59. We can anticipate further rises in hate crime linked to the ongoing Brexit programme albeit nothing has been reported to date. 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 a community impact assessment will be commenced to ensure that we have an appropriate medium for recording any changes in community tensions.
60. We did experience a rise in hate crime reports linked to the two 'punish a Muslim days' albeit volumes were low and our current relationships with the community enabled us to offer reassurance and maintain community confidence.

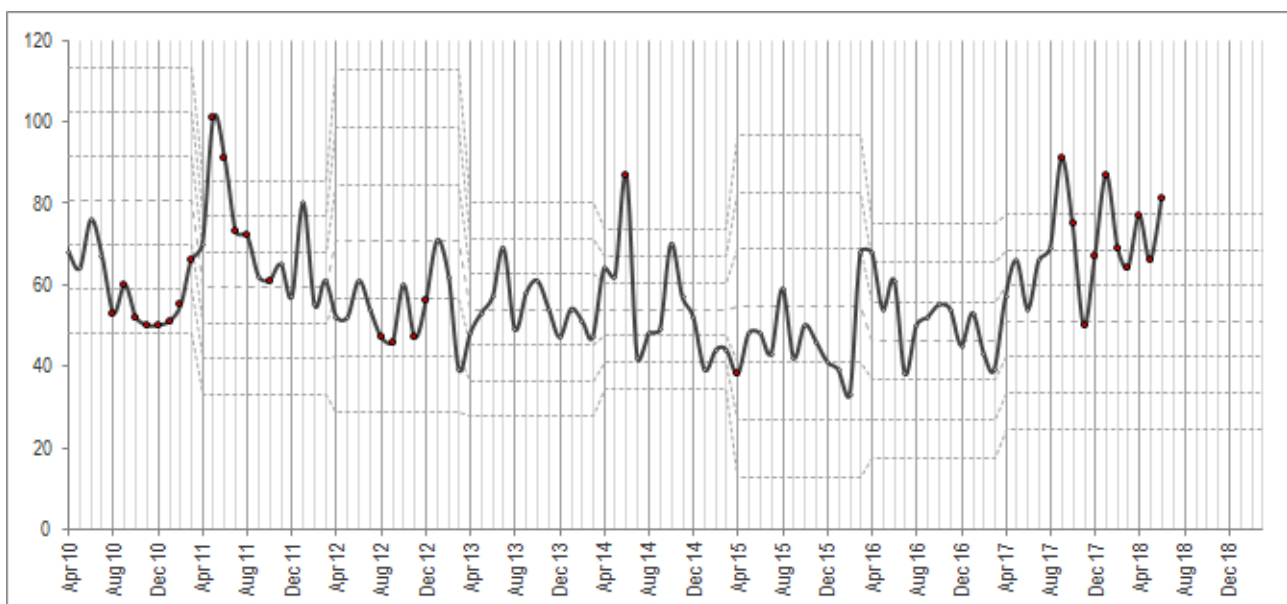
Burglary



61. In considering the current figures, it should be noted that new burglary categories were created for year 2017-18. Shed and garage offences now form part of burglary residential 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. There is a general seasonal pattern to Burglary offences, with rising numbers of reports through the autumn period and the current trend over the last six months shows reducing numbers of reported offences as would be expected. Nationally, Leicestershire is ranked 34th and 7th out of our MSF highlighting an above average rise. Positive outcome rates are circa 6% placing us 7th in our MSF (subject to MSF figures being finalised).
62. During the latter part of Quarter 1 the force recorded 15 aggravated burglary offences across the county, 7 of which can be broadly considered as drug or criminal vendetta related and do not appear to form a series or involve the same suspects. A further 4 offences appear to target the theft of gold from Asian families where occupants disturbed the offenders on premises and a further offence clearly targeted the safe at large rural premises. The remaining 3 relate to 'local' dispute and include mental health issues.
63. A dedicated team continues to investigate a series of separate aggravated burglaries which are believed to centre around a criminal element within the travelling fraternity.

64. In July this year, two men were sentenced to 10 years in relation to an aggravated burglary in Loughborough from February this year where the victim was attacked with a knife.
65. A 27-year-old man has been arrested in relation to a series of aggravated burglaries across the county however the Crown Prosecution Service declined to authorise charges.
66. A 36-year-old man has been convicted of two burglaries in Kegworth and sentenced to 3 years and 10 months in custody.
67. A 27-year-old man has been charged in relation to 4 burglaries in the Hamilton and Wigston areas of Leicester and is due to stand trial in September.
68. Two men have been arrested in relation to burglaries in Hamilton, Narborough Road and Coalville and have been released whilst investigations continue and three people have been arrested for handling stolen goods and Proceeds of Crime offences linked to the same burglaries.

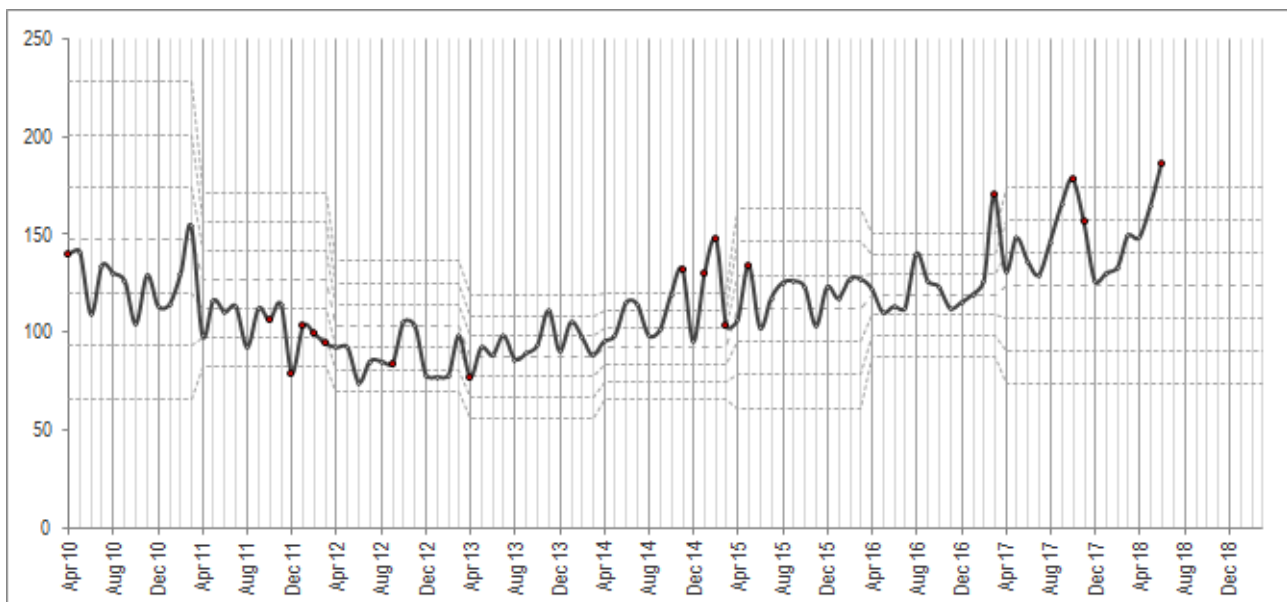
Robbery Person



69. 'Robbery Personal' includes all categories of robbery excluding business. Crime categorised as 'Robbery Personal' in Leicestershire has risen by 40.2% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 28.9% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. Nationally, Leicestershire is placed 31st and is 5th in our MSF. Positive outcome rates stand at 12.3% placing us 5th in our MSF (subject to MSF figures being finalised).
70. Since 1st April 2018 the concentration of robbery offences has predominantly been in the Greater Leicester Area, mainly in the City Centre Castle Ward (29 offences) and the London Road / Victoria Park / Stoneygate areas (20 offences). Outside of Leicester the greatest concentration of offences is within Loughborough town centre. These offences largely involve threats of violence and demands for small items of personal property to include mobile phones, wallets, jewellery and sometimes involve the use of an edged weapon.
71. As mentioned in the violent crime section 'Op Viceroy' is the force's response with a focus on proactive, visible patrolling supported by intelligence development, utilising powers and legislation to disrupt, deter and detect serious violent crime and organised criminality to include street robbery.

72. An investigation into a series of 12 offences in Loughborough Town Centre, which occurred in Quarter 4, concluded during Quarter 1 resulting in two offenders being charged and remanded for multiple offences and they currently await trial.
73. Significant further arrests have been made of two further individuals who have been charged with the knifepoint robbery of a taxi driver in April 2018 and both are currently remanded awaiting trial. One of the offenders is a prolific offender with a recent history of violent crime using knives.
74. Intelligence is currently being developed concerning a series of chain snatches in the Belgrave area.
75. 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. Performance is scrutinised by the departmental D/Supt at the monthly Investigative Management Meeting
76. 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.
77. 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

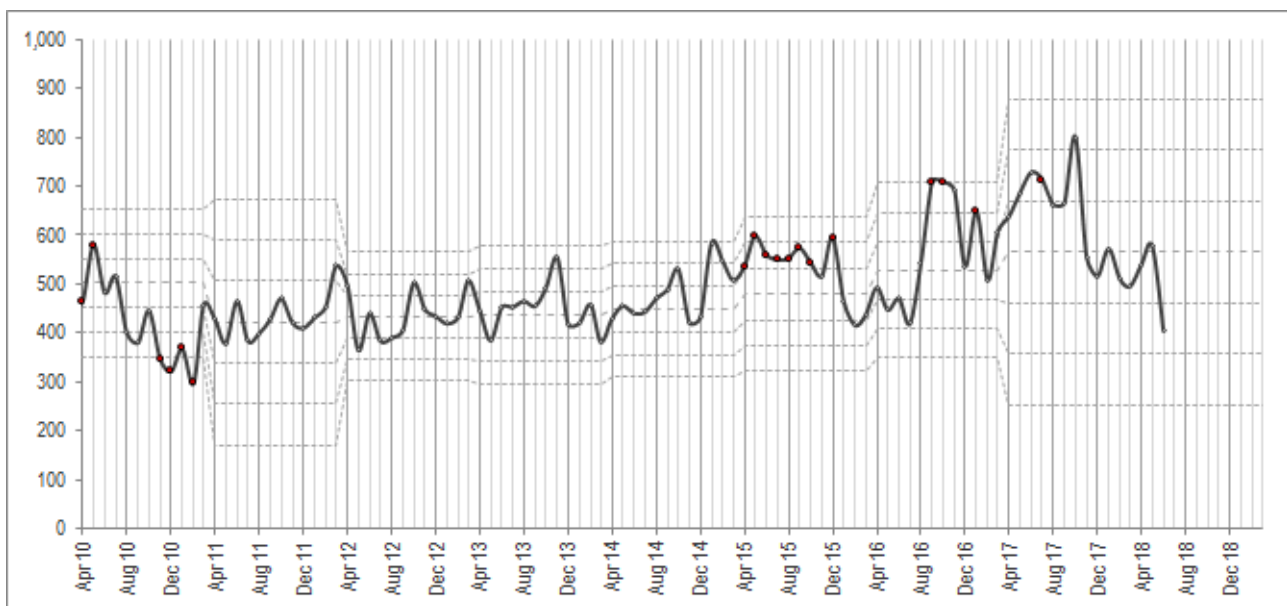


78. Theft of motor vehicles has risen by 16.9% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 21.7% higher than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. The majority of forces have seen an increase and nationally Leicestershire is ranked above mid table at 31st and 4th against our MSF. Leicestershire has the fourth best positive outcome rate against its MSF at 8.1% (subject to MSF figures being finalised).
79. Op Odometer and Op Fauna (an overt operation to target crime hotspots and travelling criminality utilising PRT and EMOppS resources) were deployed to proactive operations to

target vehicle crime specifically the significant rise in the theft of high performance Ford Fiesta ST vehicles using electronic devices to start the vehicles via the On Board Diagnostic port. The majority of these offences occurred in and around the areas of Braunstone, Glenfield and Leicester Forest East although there were also offences across Leicestershire with criminal links to Coventry and the West Midlands

80. A supporting prevention campaign was launched through the Corporate Communications Department to raise public awareness. Every owner of a recent model Ford Fiesta ST in the West Leicester area were written to or visited advising them of the series and giving practical crime prevention advice.
81. DI Preston liaised with Ford to highlight the issue via the National Vehicle Crime forum and as a result Ford is now designing out the vulnerability.
82. Five intelligence led arrests were made during Op Odometer causing significant disruption to criminality. Four suspects remain released under investigation whilst a fifth has been charged and awaits trial. Of note is that some of the suspects reside out of the county, which further demonstrates the threat of cross border criminality.
83. Of note, intelligence gathered during the operation led to the identification of other organised criminality and the execution of a drugs warrant at premises in Leicester Forest East, in May 2018 (Op Warship). A largescale cannabis grow, cash and a firearm were also recovered during this operation for which three additional suspects were arrested and remain under investigation.
84. In recent months there have been no reported keyless entry thefts.
85. Vehicle electronic data and keyless entry techniques are ever evolving and of current concern is the availability of devices on the internet, which capture car key codes when in proximity to a person unlocking their vehicle remotely. There is no current intelligence to indicate this method is prevalent here in Leicestershire but this has been identified as a threat at national and international levels by the motor industry.

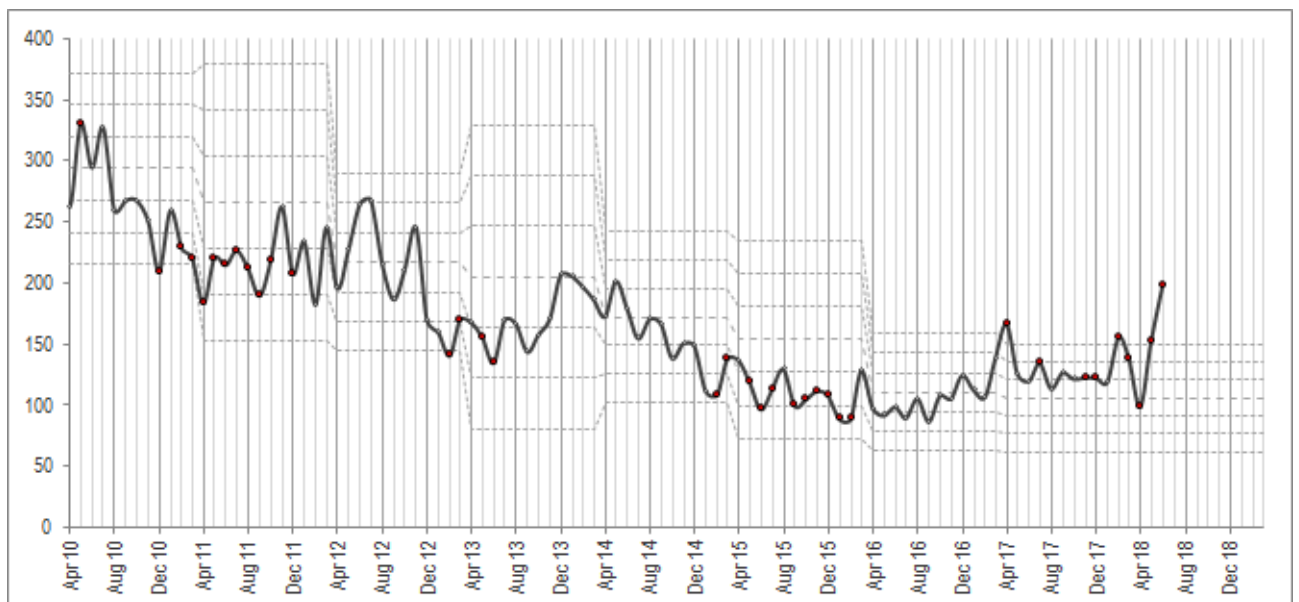
Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFUMV)



86. Theft from motor vehicle has reduced by 3.9% on a rolling 12 months basis. Quarter 1 is 24.3% lower than the equivalent quarter from the preceding year. Leicestershire is ranked 40th nationally, being 8th within our MSF.

87. The positive outcome rate for TFMV's is at just 1.7% placing us 4th against our MSF (subject to MSF figures being finalised). TFUMV is generally a non-attendant crime and vehicles are not forensically examined unless there are clear opportunities.
88. 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.
89. In addition, 'Op Baric' offences continue, where HGVs are targeted, usually whilst parked over-night. Curtain sided trucks are particularly vulnerable to cargo theft, whilst all HGVs are vulnerable to fuel siphoning offences. Efforts to tackle these crimes are hampered further as drivers are often non English speakers on tight schedules, making the gathering of evidence more difficult
90. 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.

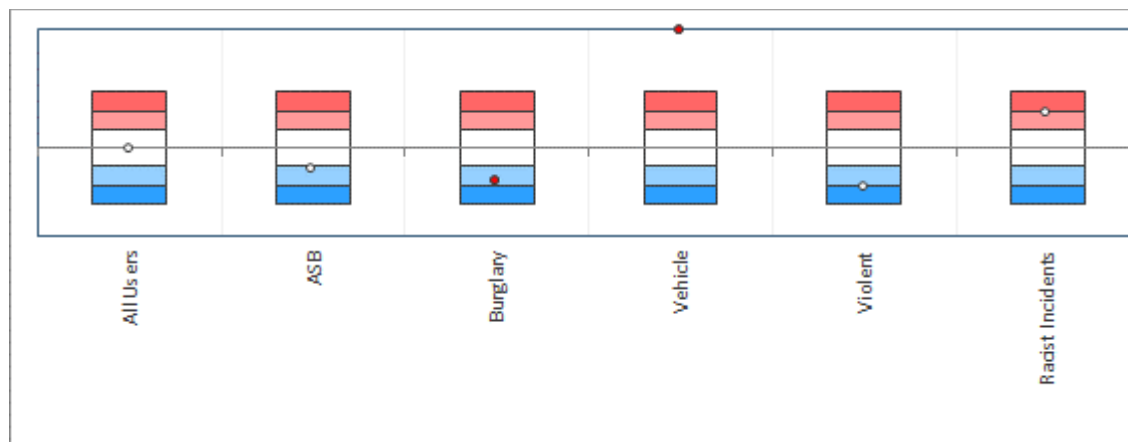
Drugs



91. Leicestershire is ranked 5th nationally and 1st within our MSF. Our positive outcome rate is 71.7%. Much of our drug related crime is self-generated and as a result of proactive enforcement as opposed to crimes reported to us.
92. 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 Nixie, which is run in Market Towns to identify, tackle and disrupt criminal activity.
93. During Quarter 1 six section 23 MDA warrants have been executed across LLR in addition to multiple arrests for possession with intent to supply, with numerous proactive stop checks completed, multiple arrests for drugs possession, phones, cash and weapons seized.

Confidence and Satisfaction

User Satisfaction



Key:

	Range between 2 – 3 Standard Deviations greater than Mean
	Range between 1 – 2 Standard Deviations greater than Mean
	Range between Mean and 1 Standard deviation from mean
	Range between 1 – 2 Standard Deviations below the Mean
	Range between 2 – 3 Standard Deviations below the Mean

The Mean (average) level of performance over time is shown in the above chart by the horizontal mid-line.

The latest month's level is shown by the dot which is shown as white where the data is regarded as within the bounds of normal expected performance.

The dot is coloured red where there is special cause variation i.e. there is a significant variation in the levels beyond that which would normally be expected. This will be where the level is outside three standard deviations from the mean and is above or below the range of the coloured bars, or where there is a run of consecutive data points above or below the mean.

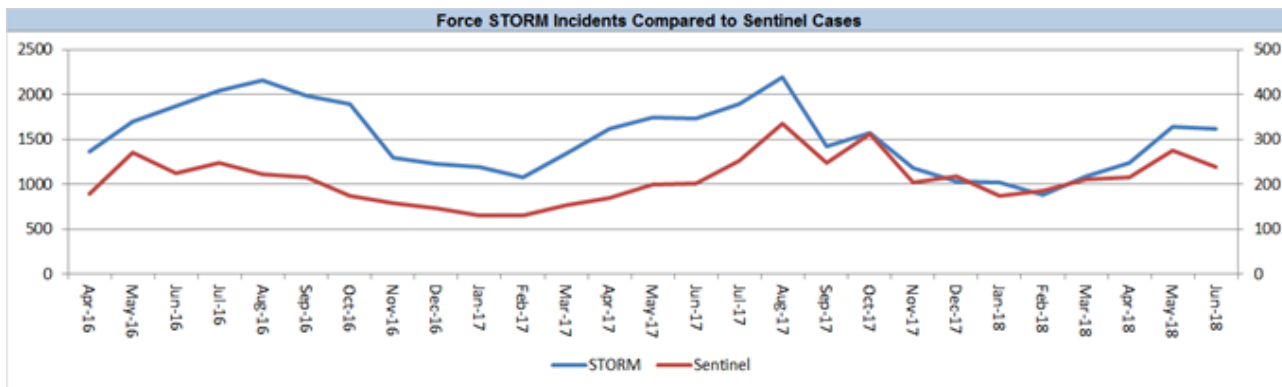
Standard Deviation is a statistical measure used to quantify and represent the amount of variation or dispersal in a set of data values.

94. 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 61.0% (the highest being 65.9%, and the lowest being 58.4%)
95. 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.
96. It should be noted that more than 70% of victims remain satisfied with the Police handling of their crime.

97. All User Satisfaction levels have stabilised, with the component offences of Vehicle recording increased satisfaction rates, Violent stabilising and Burglary victim satisfaction reducing to affect the overall levels.

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

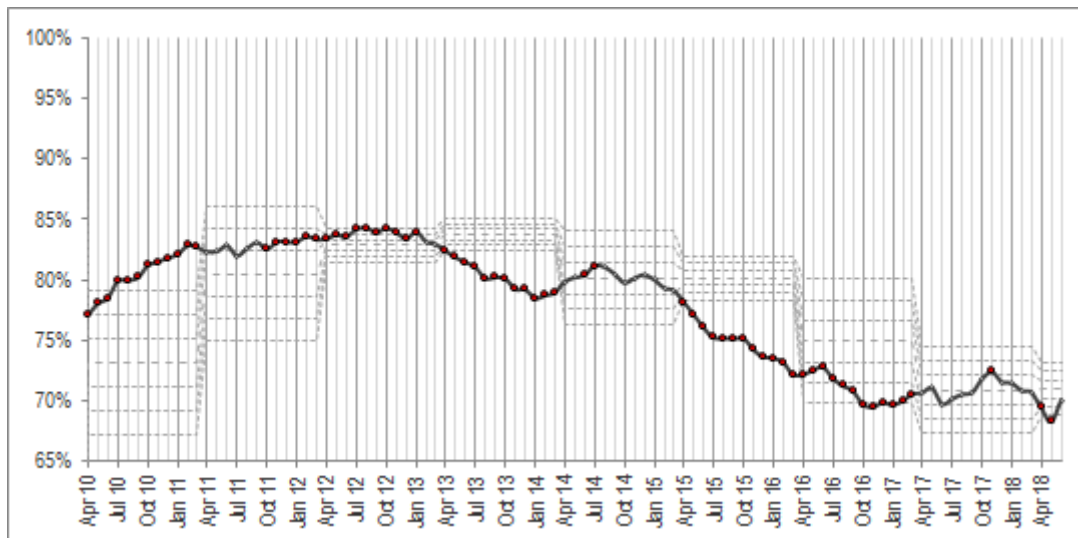


98. The levels of recorded ASB incidents exhibit a general seasonal pattern of a fall over the autumn and winter months with an increased level of incidents building over the spring and summer period. During Quarter 1 there were 4,533 reports included the closing qualifiers below. NB qualifiers are not included on all incidents and there are others such as drugs paraphernalia, trespass etc

- 1,238 Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour
- 759 Miscellaneous
- 571 Neighbour Dispute

99. 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.

100. ASB satisfaction has increased to 70% over the last quarter after a number of months of decline, which has raised levels from the low point recorded in May 2018.



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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