

## Performance Schedule

### National Policing Measures

A critical element of Home Secretary's strategic priority for there to be a relentless focus on cutting crime are the new National Crime and Policing Measures, which set out the Government's key national priorities on crime. These measures fall under the following headings (data comparisons are made against a 2019 pre-pandemic baseline):

- Reduce murder and other homicides
- Reduce serious violence
- Disrupt drugs supply and county lines
- Reduce neighbourhood crime
- Tackle cyber crime
- Improve satisfaction among victims – with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse

#### 1. National Crime and Policing Measures

National Crime and Policing Measures					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Police-recorded Homicide	28	16	-42.9%	↓
Reduce Serious Violence	Firearms discharges (lethal, barrelled weapons discharged)*	5	13	160.0%	↑
	Firearms use (includes non-lethal weapons (e.g. air weapons) and threats/discharges/blunt weapon use)*	83	141	69.9%	↑
	U25 Presentations to Emergency Departments with knife or sharp object assault injuries	136	90	-33.8%	↓
Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	Police-recorded Burglary, Robbery, Theft of/from vehicle, Theft from person	23,080	16,703	-27.6%	↓
Improve Satisfaction among Victims	% of Victims Satisfied with Police (internal surveys)	73%	72%	-1.4%	↓
	% of Domestic Abuse Victims Satisfied with Police (internal surveys)	85%	86%	1.2%	↑
Tackle Cyber Crime	Police-recorded Cyber-enabled and/or Online Crime	5,847	6,160	5.4%	↑

Full details of the Constabulary's performance against the National Policing Measures can be found on the Commissioner's website.

[Key National Priorities for Policing - Lancashire Police Crime Commissioner \(lancashire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.lancashire-pcc.gov.uk)

## Key Headlines

- **Continued decreases in some indicators of serious violence, alongside an increase in recorded firearms discharges and offences.** Reductions in homicide have been sustained with Lancashire's rate per million population remaining below the national average, and the local downward trend contradicting increases seen nationally since early 2021. Recent increases have largely reflected a return to pre-pandemic volumes after a considerable reduction during 2020-21, whilst nationally, levels have remained stable throughout recent years. Analysis indicates that the considerable increase in overall firearms use (including air weapons and threats with weapons) has been heavily influenced by changes to crime recording rules – (in that threats with a weapon must now be recorded when occurring alongside low level assault or public order offences. Previously only the assault would have been recorded).
- **Recent improvements around victim satisfaction.** Whilst year-on-year comparisons show a slight decrease, satisfaction levels across all crime types (including DA victims) have actually increased slightly since the turn of the year. The Constabulary's analytical capability is developing and detailed satisfaction data is tracked monthly through Investigative Standards Board. This demonstrates improvement in satisfaction with actions taken by police and victim contact/updates during the latest quarter. Surveys of ASB victims have been low in volume this quarter, which can result in more fluctuation month on month. Reductions in satisfaction with the ease of initial contact (-4%) and overall treatment (-3%) were observed in the 3 months to March, but to the end of April this changed to -1% and +3% respectively.
- **Increases continue in recorded online or "cyber" crime** – This remains in line with national trends.
- **Measures relating to neighbourhood crime remain suppressed,** although there have been considerable increases during February and March, particularly in shoplifting and other theft. This is partly reflecting expected seasonal trends (lighter nights, greater social mobility) but may also be an early indicator of the impact of increases in the cost of living. Fuel thefts are increasing and analysis has demonstrated that the rate of increase in fuel prices is a strong driver of this crime. The latest national data (to end of February 2022) shows Lancashire very much in line with other, similar forces in relation to recorded neighbourhood crime volumes.

## 2. Recorded Crime and Outcome Levels

Recorded Crime				
Crime Type	2019/20	2021/22	% Change	Trend
All Crime	142,314	137,640	-3.3%	↓
Burglary - Residential	7,234	5,118	-29.3%	↓
Robbery of Personal Property	1,083	968	-10.6%	↓
Rape	1,365	1,667	22.1%	↑
Other Sexual Offences	2,998	3,552	18.5%	↑

### Key Headlines

- Overall crime volumes increased sharply in March.** Year-to-date comparisons remain below baseline (pre-pandemic). However, in the month of March the Constabulary recorded just over 12,000 offences – the second greatest volume recorded during March across the last 8 years. The increase is across most crime categories, with seasonal changes and austerity both likely drivers, as well as proactive activity targeting drugs supply and organised crime.
- Sustained increases in rape and other sexual offences.** Lancashire’s annual change for all sexual offences is in line with National and Regional figures. This is likely indicative of improved confidence in reporting, especially given the high-profile Violence Against Women and Girls agenda and associated activities. The Constabulary’s Public Protection Analyst is conducting a detailed review of sexual offending trends forcewide. Analysis of increases in South BCU indicated that over half of victims were aged under 16 and individual incidents were resulting in the recording of multiple offences, e.g. a single offender infiltrating a WhatsApp group with multiple child members. In relation to rape specifically, there has been a notable increase in reporting by third parties. This has been shown to have a negative impact on positive outcomes for this crime type.
- Increase in positive outcomes.** Year-to-date figures compared with 2019/20 show a decline in positive outcomes for all priority crime types, except for personal robbery. However, the month of March saw a considerable increase in the proportion of positive outcomes achieved, with all crime increasing to 13.6%. This is particularly notable given the increase in recorded crime during March, as the metric is the number of positive outcomes/the number of crimes recorded in the same period. Almost 500 more positive outcomes were recorded in March than in January or February. Out of Court disposals including Community Resolutions (+106 March- February) also increased.

### 3. Police and Crime Plan Priorities

#### 3.1. Efficient and Effective policing

Efficient and Effective Policing					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Contact Management service levels	999 calls answered within SLA (10 seconds)	84.7%	75.5%	-9.2%	↓
	% 101 calls abandoned	17.7%	21%	3.3%	↑
	% 999 calls abandoned	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	→

#### Key Headlines

- **Calls presented increased 7% year on year** (quarter 1 Jan-Mar) with the uplift attributed to 999 calls as 101 non-emergency calls remained flat for the same comparative period.
- **101 abandonment varied across the quarter** falling to 10.2% in February before increasing in March, when staffing levels were impacted by an outbreak of COVID 19 in the Force Control Room. A new switchboard launched for non-emergency calls in April. Data tracking the revised call routes is currently being validated but early indications are of a positive impact on abandonment, which has consistently sat between 5 and 6% during April (compared with a YTD of 18%).
- **999 Service levels exceeded 90% in February** but also dropped off in March with the impact on staffing levels.
- **Productivity is increasing** – Calls answered per call-taking hour is tracking ahead of 2020 & 2021 data. Call handling time (talk time and post-call processing (PCP) combined) continues to fall.

## Crime Recording

The Constabulary conducts reviews of incident data to ensure that all crimes reported are recorded in line with the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR). These reviews apply the same methodology as the HMICFRS Crime Data Integrity Review and are broken down into 3 categories. A statistically representative sample of crimes are audited, and the proportion of crimes which were accurately recorded form a percentage reflecting compliance with HOCR for each category. These are then combined to give an overall crime recording rate for the force. Service recovery is completed on the missing crimes.

### Key Headlines

- From the latest audits (in Q4 2021/22), crime recording for each category was 95-98% accurate.
- When combined, these reviews resulted in an **overall crime recording rate of 95% compliance** for all reported offences. This is a slight reduction from last quarter's figure of 98%, with recording accuracy for Violence Against the Person increasing by 1% and Rape and Sexual Offences decreasing by 2%.

#### 4. Getting Tough on Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Getting Tough on Anti-Social Behaviour					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Monitoring the number and type of ASB incidents	Personal ASB incident volumes	17,654	19,788	12.1%	↑
	Environmental ASB incident volumes	1,455	1,170	-19.6%	↓
	Nuisance ASB incident volumes	38,130	46,191	21.1%	↑
Improved confidence in police	Confidence -Lancashire Talking	^63.6%	59.8%	-3.8%	↓
	Confidence - CSEW	74%			
Increased use of civil orders	Number of ASB Civil orders issued*	81	318	292.6%	↑

#### Key Headlines

- ASB monthly totals are at their **lowest since the start of the pandemic**. This is in line with nationally reported trends. The districts with the highest rates of ASB per 1000 population remain unchanged – Blackpool, Burnley, Preston, Hyndburn and Blackburn with Darwen. Recent analysis has identified bus stations and fast-food outlets as emerging risk locations and that in some districts ASB has escalated into public order incidents. The Constabulary and Community Safety Partners are planning their joint response.
- The use of civil orders continues to increase** with 328 granted in the 12 months to end of March 2022 (an increase from 278 at the last update).
- Growth of the ASB, Prevention and Problem-Solving Command continues** with funding confirmed for 3 x Civil Enforcement Leads (1 per BCU Q2-3), a dedicated Inspector (expected Q 3-4) and 6 x Problem-Solving PCs (2 per BCU, expected Q 4).
- Operation Night Guardian is to be formally rolled out across Lancashire** in May/June 2022 under the Constabulary’s Violence Against Women and Girls action plan – (pillar 3, creating safer spaces) and in collaboration with the Violence Reduction Network. This multi-agency approach originally targeted spiking offences specifically but will broaden to reduction of all VAWG crime through high-visibility presence in identified hotspots, maximising capable guardianship (by door staff, street pastors and women’s link workers) and the pursuit of perpetrators.
- The Constabulary’s POP awards will take place on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022**. Last year’s award was won by “Operation Blackrock” which was initially formulated as a response to low level ASB in the Burnley and Padiham district but quickly escalated into a large, multi-agency / 3<sup>rd</sup> sector joint operation focused on safeguarding children and young people involved in or on the periphery of CSE and drug dealing. The operation has proven to be a huge success and will be entered into the 2022 National Tilley awards.

## 5. Disrupting and Dismantling Organised Crime

Disrupting and Dismantling Organised Crime					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Increased targeting and disruption of offenders	Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Disruptions	691	544	-21.3%	↓
	SOC-related firearms recovered	8	15	87.5%	↑
	SOC-related prevention orders generated	<i>not available</i>	73		
	SOC-related arrests	582	755	29.7%	↑
	SOC-related charges	152	210	38.2%	↑
	Years sentenced to SOC offenders	555	545	-1.8%	↓
	Weight of Drugs Seizures (kg; Class A)	17.1	34.6	102.3%	↑
Reduce Serious and Organised Crime	NRM referrals received (Modern Slavery)	164	155	-5.5%	↓
	CCE offences recorded	224	176	-21.4%	↓

### Key Headlines

- **Sustained increase in SOC-related arrests and charges** in comparison to 2019/20 as a baseline year. Also, a clear increase in both minor and moderate OCG disruptions (see chart below) is evident through national data, as is an increase in identified Drugs Trafficking offences – a result of proactive targeting.
- **Operation Whistler.** An Organised Criminal Gang (OCG) have been sentenced to almost 60 years in total following an investigation in Lancashire into the large-scale supply of Class A drugs and associated money laundering. **Operation Vanquish** continues. A series of warrants against OCGs were executed alongside community engagement, traffic enforcement and crime prevention.
- **Dedicated week of action in March 2022: 48 arrests were made and over £11,000 seized** from suspected criminal gangs, 36 vulnerable people were identified and 35 young people and 2 adults who had been identified as being vulnerable were engaged with. Officers visited 15 cuckooed addresses and seized 9 weapons, as well as quantities of cocaine, heroin, crack cocaine and mobile phones.
- **Preventative work in schools** There are Multi-Agency Support Panels (MASP) operating in Preston and Fleetwood to highlight young people at risk of CCE and gang related culture. The Constabulary plays a key role in these meetings both in terms of sharing early information relevant to those young people at risk but also in terms of VRN financial investment into the development of the process itself.

- During 2022 to date, **73 SOC-related prevention orders have been generated**, predominantly in South and West division, with the majority (14) being Criminal Behaviour Orders (issued upon conviction and used to target the most serious and persistent offenders) and civil injunctions.

## 6. Tackling Domestic Abuse (DA) and Sexual Violence

Tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Increase victim confidence in reporting to police	Recorded DA incidents	19,565	20,116	2.8%	↑
	Recorded DA Crimes	20,417	24,959	22.2%	↑
Increased proportion of offenders brought to justice	Proportion of positive outcomes - Domestic Abuse	13.0%	10.1%	-2.9%	↓
	Proportion of positive outcomes - Sexual Offences	11.0%	8.80%	-2.2%	↓
Improved satisfaction among DA victims	Proportion of DA victims satisfied	85%	86%	1.2%	↑
Proactive use of orders to protect victims	Sexual Risk Orders (SRO); Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO)/Sexual Offender Protection Orders (SOPO old version of SHPO) issued	138	221	60.1%	↑
	Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO)/Sexual Offender Protection Orders (SOPO old version of SHPO) breached	43	44	2.3%	↑
	Applications to Domestic Violence Disclosure Service (DVDS)	1138	1375	20.8%	↑
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) issued	28	20	28.6%	↓
Targeting and reducing repeat offenders and victims	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) issued	27	18	33.3%	↓
	Repeat offending rate - DA	19.7%	26.7%	7.0%	↑
	Repeat victimisation rate - DA	28.5%	34.0%	5.5%	↑

### Key Headlines

- **DA incidents and crimes continue to increase** compared to previous years. National data is also following an increasing trend. Stalking and Harassment account for 80% of all domestic abuse recorded in the year to date. Over 40% of all DA offences have occurred in the 10% most deprived areas of the County. The largest increases have been seen in Blackpool and Burnley, which also recorded the highest rates per 1000 population.
- Domestic Abuse is one of the next use cases to be rolled out as part of the National Data Quality Improvement Service (**NDQIS**) and the Constabulary is in the process of testing data prior to onboarding. Early indications are that the machine learning processes applied **will result in an increase in offences flagged as Domestic Abuse**. To be clear, this will not represent an actual increase in recorded DA

offences as such, but an improvement to the accuracy of markers applied to already recorded offences, which facilitates the identification of DA.

- The national VAWG strategy includes a tool kit which provides a whole system approach to preventative orders. The Constabulary, led by an ACC, have developed a localised action plan. This will be progressed further by the recent **appointment of a HQ PPU VAWG Detective Inspector** who will coordinate the Force response across the 3- pillar national approach, including seeking to increase the use of protective and preventative orders.
- The proportion of **DA victims satisfied with the police service they received is increasing** – now at 86%.
- There has been a **34% increase in protective and preventative orders issued** (SHPO/SOPO/DVPM/DVPO) and a **21% increase in applications to the DVDS** (Clare's Law) – 2021/22 vs 2019/20.
- Recorded Rape and Sexual Offences have continued on an upward trend, in line with national data. However, **a specific increase has been noted in third parties reporting these offences**, and there is a **clear impact on the likelihood of securing a positive outcome when offences are not reported by the victim**. This is thought to be driving the slight reduction in positive outcomes (-2%).
- **Rape teams have now been implemented** in each of the 3 BCUs to drive a more effective, efficient and victim focused response.

## 7. Cracking Down on Burglary and Robbery

Cracking Down on Burglary and Robbery					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Reduce Burglary and Robbery	Burglary-Residential recorded crimes	7,234	5,118	-29.3%	↓
	Burglary -Business and Community recorded crimes	4,159	2,620	-37.0%	↓
	Robbery of Personal Property recorded crimes	1,083	968	-10.6%	↓
	Robbery of Business Property recorded crimes	98	57	-41.8%	↓
Increased proportion of offenders brought to justice	Proportion of positive outcomes - Burglary (all)	7.1%	7.2%	0.1%	↑
	Proportion of positive outcomes - Robbery (all)	13.0%	13.4%	0.4%	↑
Improved satisfaction among burglary victims	Proportion of Burglary victims satisfied	69.2%	75.1%	5.9%	↑
Targeting and reducing repeat offenders and victims	Repeat offending rate - burglary and robbery	26.3%	21.4%	-4.9%	↓
	Repeat victimisation rate - burglary and robbery	6.5%	5.8%	-0.7%	→

### Key Headlines

- The latest data indicates **increases in the last 2-3 months across all Burglary and Robbery offences**, (as well as theft from person). Levels are still well below those pre-pandemic, but this could be an early sign of the cost of living increases driving acquisitive crime.
- The **proportion of offences receiving a positive outcome has increased** for both Burglary and Robbery.
- The **proportion of Burglary victims satisfied with the police service received continues to increase**.
- There has been little change in the repeat victimisation rate and a **decrease in repeat offending**.
- **Op Defender** is a new initiative to improve the quality and outcomes of dwelling burglary investigations. There are plans in place to renew the focus on outcomes for victims and attaining the highest investigative standards. A CPD event to be opened by CC Rowley will include guest speakers on topics such as forensic and digital opportunities at crime scenes and new approaches to offender management for neighbourhood crimes. A follow-up social media campaign aims to increase public confidence around burglary investigations.
- Constabulary analysts are supporting a trial application of Optimal Foraging theory to **target repeat and/or near repeat victimisation**. This involves mapping of Residential Burglary locations to identify the distances between crimes and where hotspot areas overlap, intervening with high visibility patrols and preventative measures. Opportunities to automate this mapping are also being explored.

## 8. Targeting Dangerous Drivers

### Key Headlines

Targeting Dangerous Drivers					
Objective	Measure	12 months to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2022	% change	Trend
Reduce numbers seriously injured and killed	Volume of KSI casualties	1,063	1,090	2.5%	↑
	Number of KSI collisions with fatal 5 contributory factor	415	391	-5.8%	↓
Protect vulnerable road users	Volume of vulnerable road user collisions	258	281	8.9%	↑
Increase in enforcement activity	Number of vehicle seizures	3,804	3,071	-19.3%	↓
	Arrests with primary reason as driving under the influence of drink or drugs	1,779	1,723	-3.1%	↓
	Excess speed detections for Average, Fixed and Mobile camera sites	68,157	65,605	-3.7%	↓
	Total Secondary Offences detected by mobile camera technicians	2,125	1,473	-30.7%	↓
	Camera van deployments	3802	3923	3.2%	↑
	Number of Officer Issued tickets - TORs, FPN and RFS	11,891	10,434	-12.3%	↓
	Seatbelt Offences detected by Officers	431	463	7.4%	↑
	Drivers detected by Officers using a mobile phone whilst driving.	372	378	1.6%	↑
	Diversions courses delivered	39015	35651	-8.6%	↓

- **Slight increase in KSIs set against a reduction in overall RTC casualties.** Interim statistics indicate a 3.6% reduction in RTC casualties compared with 2021/20. The number of KSI casualties with a fatal 5 contributory factor has also reduced compared to the baseline year.
- **Increase in mobile camera van deployments** – A change to deployment strategy includes vans being on site for shorter periods of time but covering more locations. **Increases in camera detections during recent months.** Although year-to-date data shows a reduction of 3.7%, since November 2021 the figures, on average, have increased by more than 700 per month and since January by more than 1,100 compared with the first 7 months of the fiscal year.
- **Course completions continue to rise in line with an increase in overall detection rates** in the second half of 21/22. NDORS (National Driver Offending Retraining Scheme) courses continue to be delivered virtually within Lancashire with a return to some classroom-based courses is planned during May.
- The global supply chain problems affecting vehicle manufacturers continue to impact the Constabulary's operational fleet. Delivery of the first batch of new vehicles is expected imminently. In addition, the Chief Constable has funded a number of replacement engines to maintain fleet resilience.

- **Op Snap** – A large-scale media release is planned to include footage of offences that have been dealt with as a result of public submissions. This is expected to increase submissions in future. Since go-live in October more than 600 submissions have been made with over 50% leading to positive action.

#### Operations

- **Operation Virage** is an intelligence led operation which aims to proactively manage, target, disrupt and prosecute identified nominals who pose a risk of impaired driving through drink and drugs across Lancashire. A database of 140 targets was built utilising existing data held on Intelligence and ANPR systems. In total, **101 vehicles & drivers have now been resolved through a mixture of impairment arrests and intercepts.**
- An operation as part of a national campaign targeted drivers using mobiles phones for 3 weeks during February. During the operation **39 Mobile phone related offences** were identified. A change in legislation came into effect in March, removing the requirement to prove a phone was being used as an interactive communications device, so increases in detections by Mobile Camera Technicians are anticipated moving forwards.
- **Operation Vanquish** took place in March with a focus on dangerous drivers and fatal 5 offences. **A total of 60 Drink/Drug drivers were arrested and 124 such offences dealt with by Officers.** Enforcement vans were also deployed and identified an additional 229 offences.
- A “2 Wheel” Operation took place over Easter weekend funded by the OPCC and included 4 Mobile Camera Technicians focusing on known motorcycle routes. A **significant reduction (54%) in KSIs** was noted in comparison to the same period in previous years. Looking ahead, The Constabulary will be supporting the Isle of Man Police and Road Safety Team with preparation for the TT races which re-start this year following a 2-year hiatus.