

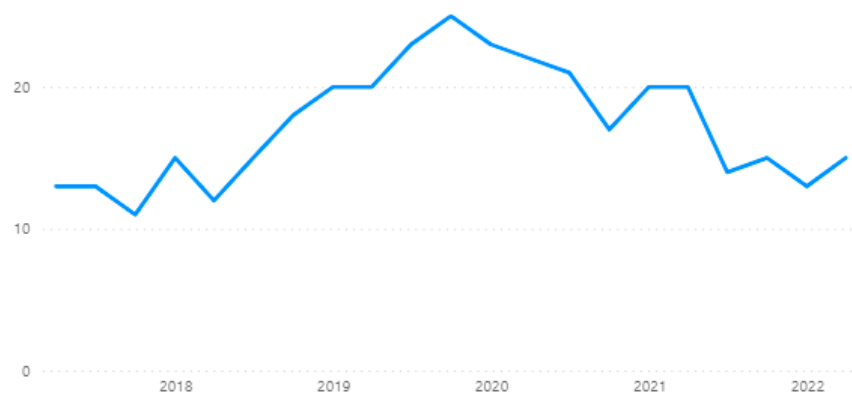
## 1. National Crime and Policing Measures

| National Crime and Policing Measures |  |                       |                       |          |       |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective                            | Measure  | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Reduce Murder and Homicide           | Police-recorded Homicide   | 20                    | 20                    | 0.0%     | →     |
| Reduce Serious Violence              | Firearms discharges (lethal, barrelled weapons discharged)   | 2                     | 8                     | 300.0%   | ↑     |
|                                      | Firearms use (includes all uses, e.g. discharged/used in threat/as a blunt weapon, excludes air weapons and BB guns) | 55                    | 78                    | 42.0%    | ↑     |
|                                      | U25 Presentations to Emergency Departments with knife or sharp object assault injuries                               | 84*                   | 106*                  | 26.2%    | ↑     |
| Reduce Neighbourhood Crime           | Police-recorded Burglary, Robbery, Theft of/from vehicle, Theft from person  | 24,691                | 16,270                | -34.1%   | ↓     |
| Improve Satisfaction among Victims   | % of Victims Satisfied with Police (internal surveys)  | 84.8%                 | 70.5%                 | -14.3%   | ↓     |
|                                      | % of Domestic Abuse Victims Satisfied with Police (internal surveys)   | 87.6%                 | 84.9%                 | -2.7%    | ↓     |
| Tackle Cyber Crime                   | Police-recorded Cyber-enabled and/or Online Crime  | 3,572                 | 6,053                 | 69.5%    | ↑     |

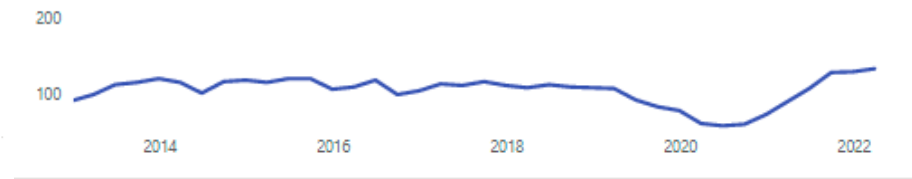
\*Data is 12 months to the end of May 2022 and May 2021 as June Data not yet available

### Key Headlines

- Increases in indicators of serious violence (vs. 2018/19).** There have been six homicides recorded in the last quarter. In three cases, individuals have been charged and arrests have been made in relation to another two. National homicide data has not been updated for comparison. However, looking at volumes over time in Lancashire, (12-month rolling trend below), it's clear that 20 in a 12-month period reflects our position in mid-2019 and 2021, although it does represent an increase in comparison to both recent months and 2018.



Homicides in Lancashire, 12 month rolling total to March 2022  
Source: Digital Crime and Performance Pack



Police Recorded Firearms Offences, 12-month rolling total to March 2022

Other indicators appear inflated when compared with the 2018/19 baseline year, but have remained fairly static in the most recent quarter. Only one further discharge of a lethal, barrelled weapon has occurred and 3 individuals have been charged with multiple offences in relation to this incident. Hospital data regarding injuries following assault with a knife or sharp object shows considerable increases compared with baseline.

- **Static picture around victim satisfaction.** Whilst year-on-year comparisons show a decrease, satisfaction levels across all crime types (including DA victims) have remained very consistent since the last update (DA was 86% to March, now 85%; Other Crimes 72%, now 70.5%). Considerable increase have been observed in the % of Hate Crime and ASB victims satisfied over the last 3 months, compared with the last 12 months, indicating positive directional change. ASB satisfaction has also been tracking above 2021 in the calendar year to date.

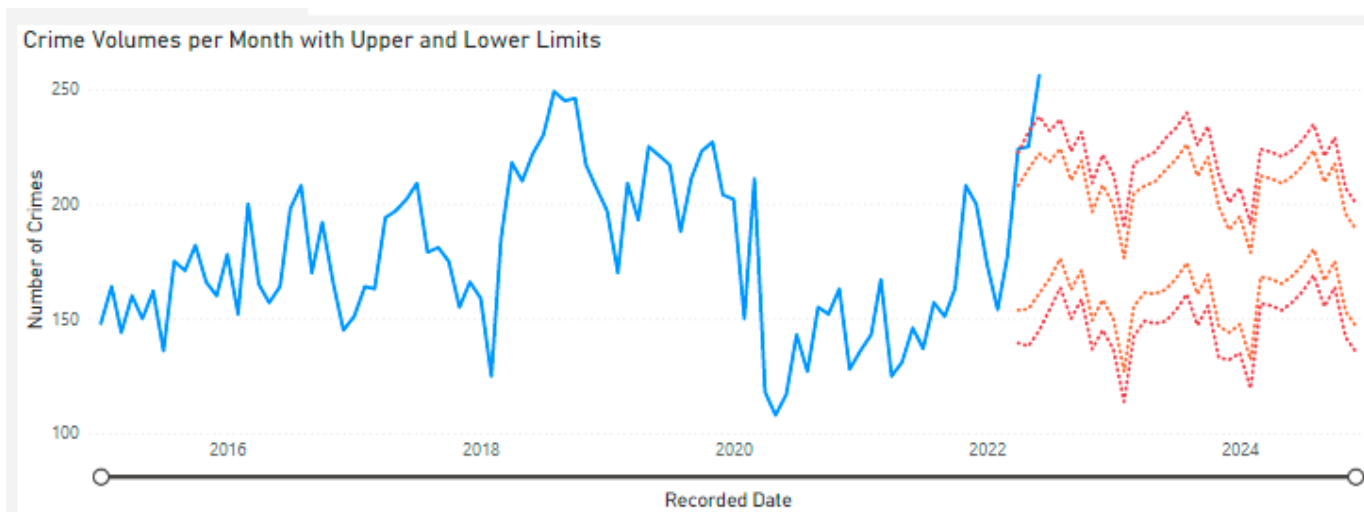
|                        | Hate  | Burglary | Violence | ASB   | DA    |
|------------------------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| 3 months to June 2022  | 70%   | 72.2%    | 57%      | 63.9% | 82.4% |
| 12 months to June 2022 | 63.2% | 72.4%    | 66.5%    | 59.5% | 84.9% |

Victim Satisfaction Survey results for the last 3 and 12 month periods.

*Source: Corporate Development Insight team*

The Constabulary is currently developing its response to new, national, mandatory requirements around the surveying of non-domestic stalking and harassment victims. This involves the design of a new, bespoke survey which will be delivered through the Tepehone Survey Bureau. In addition, Senior Leaders have contributed to the current consultation around changes to the Crime Survey England and Wales and a newly formed Engagement Board has met twice. ACC Procter has established the Board to learn from both internal and external engagement and ensure the Constabulary acts upon this to continuously improve. Initial scoping is underway, including a review of all engagement tools and analysis of key trends.

- **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 May and June in relation to Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Motor Vehicle (UTMV). This has been largely driven by activity in the West of the County, where analysis has shown motorbike and moped thefts in the early hours of the morning to be a driver. A number of repeat suspects have been identified and multi-agency tactics have commenced in response.



Forcewide Recorded Theft or UTMV Crime Volume and Trend (with expected volume range in red, based on previous data)

Source: Exceptions dashboard, Power BI

### National CJS Scorecard

The CJ Scorecard June release included data to the end of December 2021 (Q4, calendar year). The next release of Q1 2022 data is expected in mid-August. Corporate Analysts have developed a dashboard to track all measures based solely on police data, so that the Constabulary will have a more timely view on progress moving forwards, without having to await national updates.

### Key Headlines

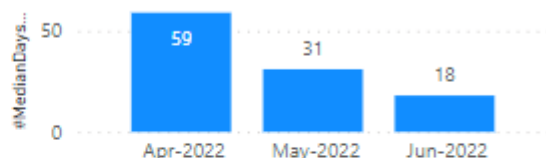
- The latest data suggests **improved timeliness in achieving successful outcomes for all crime victims**, with both a reduction in median days from offence recorded to outcome in victim-based crimes, and a Q4 figure below the national average. Lancashire data is also ahead of the national average in relation to time from police referral to CPS decision to authorise a charge.
- Despite reductions in the proportion of **rape offences resulting in a charge, Lancashire's rolling annual average figures are above the national average**. Internal audit and analysis is seeking to understand the drivers of this reduction and will inform an improvement plan. It is very likely that increases in the overall volume of recorded rape crimes and the proportion of reports by third parties are having a significant impact.

- **Slight increases were noted in the percentage of investigations closed because the victim does not support further police action.** This figure is also above the national average. Analysts and the Force Crime Registrar are working together to understand this further. Early indications suggest that differences in the use of other outcomes across Regional forces may explain some of this, e.g. the much higher use of NFA outcomes when compared with Lancashire.

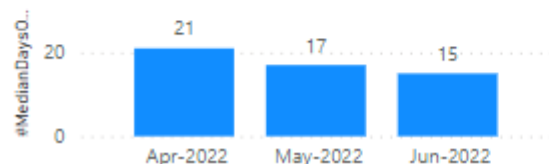
Median days from offence recorded to a successful outcome for offences where there is a specific individual victim



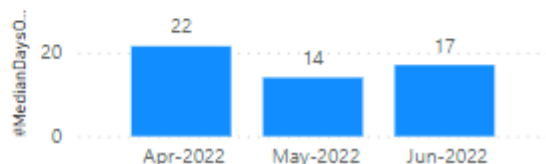
Median days from offence recorded to the police charging an offender where there is a specific individual victim



Median days from offence recorded to a successful outcome for offences where there are no specific individual victims



Median days from offence recorded to the police charging an offender where there are no specific individual victims



Timeliness Metrics from the CJ Scorecard broken down monthly

*Source: CJ Scorecard Dashboard (In Development), Power BI*

## 2. Recorded Crime and Outcome Levels

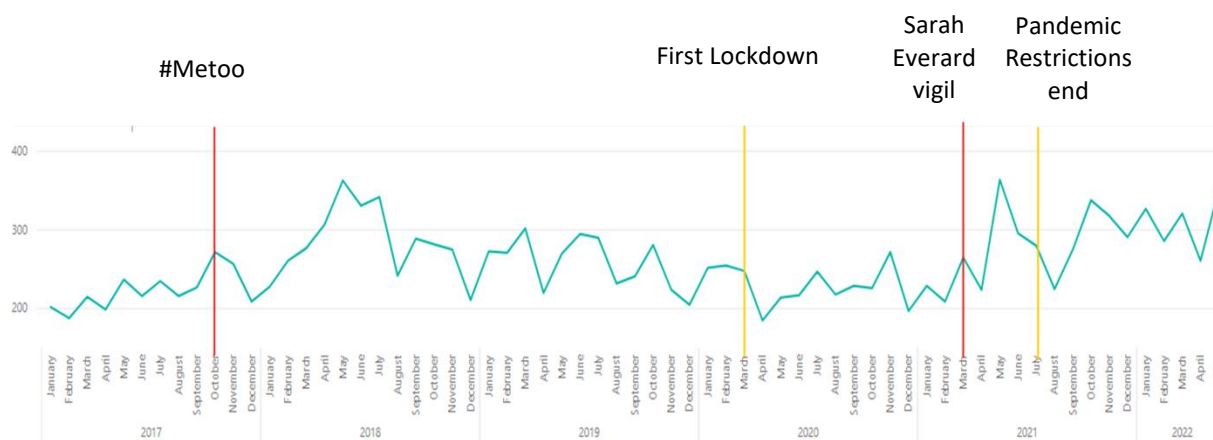
| Recorded Crime               |                 |                 |                 |                   |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Crime Type                   | 12m to 30/06/19 | 12m to 30/06/21 | 12m to 30/06/22 | % Change vs. 2019 | Trend |
| All Crime                    | 158,748         | 125,023         | 139,047         | -12.4%            | ↓     |
| Burglary - Residential       | 8,787           | 5,319           | 5,250           | -40.3%            | ↓     |
| Robbery of Personal Property | 1,139           | 903             | 988             | -13.3%            | ↓     |
| Rape                         | 1,520           | 1,296           | 1,710           | 12.5%             | ↑     |
| Other Sexual Offences        | 3,260           | 2,964           | 3,559           | 9.2%              | ↑     |

### Key Headlines

- **Overall crime volumes continued to increase in April and May but have dropped off slightly in June.** Year-to-date comparisons remain below baseline (pre-pandemic). However, increases which started in March, peaked in May at circa 12.5k offences. This is well above 2020 or 2021 volumes for the time of year, but comparable to 2018 and 2019, with around 800 fewer crimes recorded in June. Notable increases include Theft or UTMV and shoplifting, as well as some expected seasonal growth in hate crime and assault, likely linked to the better weather and night-time economy. Increases in possession of both drugs and weapons are attributable in part to recent, proactive targeting.
- **Sustained increases in rape and other sexual offences.** When compared with the baseline year of 2019, Lancashire's increases for rape and other sexual offences appear to have levelled out slightly since the last update.
- A detailed review of sexual offending trends forcewide identified the clear impact of increases in third party reporting and the impact of key national events and media campaigns. It concluded that increased reporting should be viewed as a positive indicator of public confidence in policing, especially given previous estimates from CSEW that only 1 in 6 victims of Rape or Serious Sexual Offences made a report to police. Planned follow-up actions include further analysis of third party reports and close scrutiny by the Force Crime Registrar, after recent audits have identified over-recording of rapes crimes by 15-20%, particularly in relation to third party reports

and high intensity service users. A plan has been drawn up in consultation with Rape Investigation Team supervisors to address this. The Constabulary will also continue linking into Regional and National support, through the VAWG Framework and Operation Soteria expansion as well as maximising understanding through engagement platforms – e.g. Street Safe and Your Voice Matters.

|       | 2019                   | 2020                   | 2021                   | 2022                   |
|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Month | % Third Party Reported | % Third Party Reported | % Third Party Reported | % Third Party Reported |
| Jan   | 16.9                   | 22.3                   | 20.2                   | 27.9                   |
| Feb   | 18.9                   | 22.4                   | 20.2                   | 29.1                   |
| Mar   | 15.3                   | 22.7                   | 18.6                   | 28.8                   |
| Apr   | 18.3                   | 20.7                   | 21.5                   | 25.0                   |
| May   | 22.3                   | 24.4                   | 21.2                   | 32.9                   |
| Jun   | 16.0                   | 19.0                   | 16.9                   | 27.8                   |
| Jul   | 17.3                   | 18.7                   | 18.3                   |                        |
| Aug   | 19.9                   | 18.9                   | 17.4                   |                        |
| Sep   | 20.4                   | 16.2                   | 21.9                   |                        |
| Oct   | 19.3                   | 20.9                   | 22.6                   |                        |
| Nov   | 21.1                   | 13.4                   | 25.9                   |                        |
| Dec   | 21.1                   | 19.4                   | 25.2                   |                        |



Proportion of Third Party Reports in Recorded Other Sexual Offences 2019 – 2022 Lancashire

Source: PPU Other Sexual Offences Problem Profile Presentation

Time Series of Recorded Other Sexual Offences by Month and Key, National Events/Media

- **Increase in positive outcomes.** In comparison with the year to June 2019, positive outcomes show a mixed picture across crime types. However, improvements in the last year are evident when compared with 2020/21. The exceptions are Rape and Sexual Offences, where increases in recorded offences are impacting, (increasing the denominator in the calculation: positive outcomes recorded in the period/crimes recorded in the period. Third party reports also have a negative impact on outcomes as previously noted.

| Positive Investigation Outcomes |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Crime Type                      | 12m to 30/06/19 | 12m to 30/06/21 | 12m to 30/06/22 | Trend from 2019 |
| All Crime                       | 10.6%           | 10.8%           | 11.3%           | ↑               |
| Burglary - Residential          | 6.8%            | 5.2%            | 5.9%            | ↓               |
| Robbery of Personal Property    | 12.7%           | 9.1%            | 12.7%           | →               |
| Rape                            | 6.6%            | 10.3%           | 5.0%            | ↓               |
| Other Sexual Offences           | 9.5%            | 10.7%           | 10.4%           | ↑               |

### 3. Police and Crime Plan Priorities

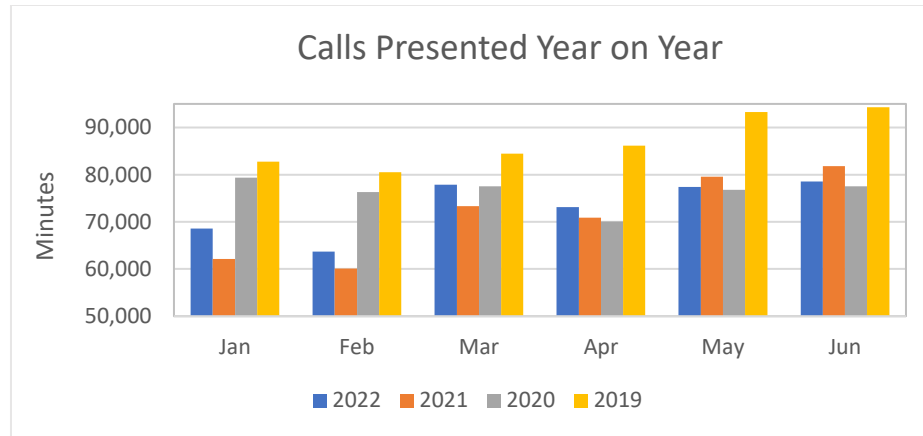
#### **3.1. Efficient and Effective policing**

| Efficient and Effective Policing  |  |                       |                       |          |       |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective                         | Measure                                    | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Contact Management service levels | 999 calls answered within SLA (10 seconds) | 76.2%                 | 74.8%                 | -1.4%    | ↓     |
|                                   | % 101 calls abandoned                      | 35.6%                 | 18.8%                 | -16.8%   | ↓     |
|                                   | % 999 calls abandoned                      | 0.8%                  | 0.8%                  | 0.0%     | →     |

#### 3.1.1 Contact Management update

##### Key Headlines

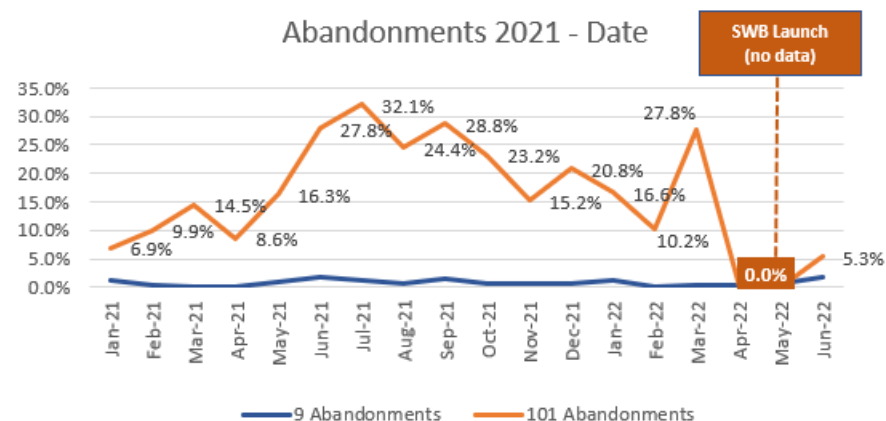
- **The overall number of calls presented is steadily increasing.** After a sudden increase in March, call volumes are now following a trend of expected seasonal growth.



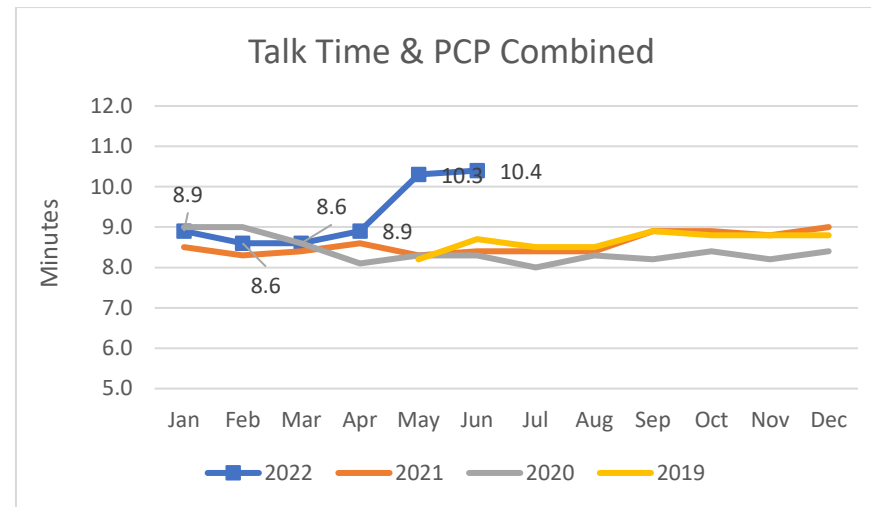
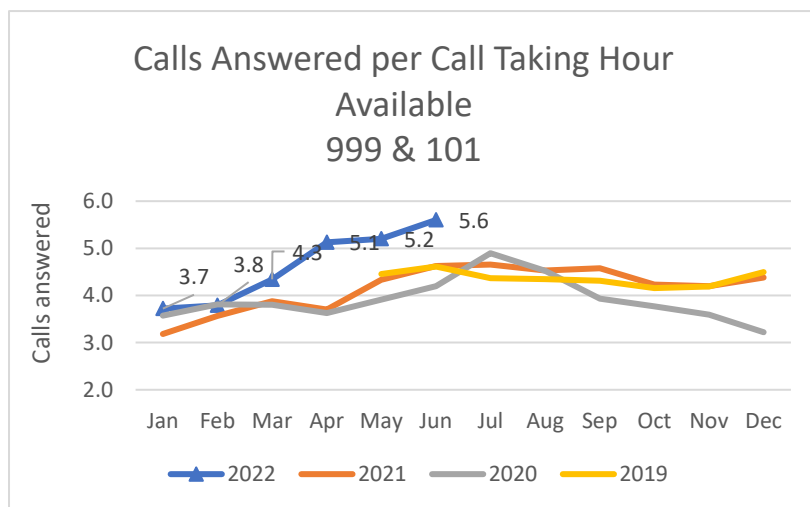
- **101 abandonment rates:** Due to the introduction of a switchboard, changes in the routing of 101 calls and some technical challenges, the figures are not available for April and May. The switchboard abandonment rate was 5.3% for June and is currently tracking at 5.4% mid-way through July. The year-on-year figures include the combined abandonment rate (since May '22), which represents abandonment throughout hours where the switchboard is live and overnight (00:00 to 07:00) when Call Operators take 101 calls instead. Post switchboard months are the main driver behind the 19% decrease in abandonment when compared with baseline.
- **999 Service Levels** started well in the first quarter averaging above 80% however with peak leave, absences and sickness in the FCR over the last few months, service levels have reduced, averaging 77% for May and 68% for June.
- **Digital Desk Performance has been maintained.** In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2022, the digital team have received and processed 8,257 Online Contact Forms and 20,026 emails in Contact Management. Performance levels have been consistent, with triaging completed within an hour, and processing and recording crimes within 48 hours.
- Some enhancements to the PE application are pending, anticipated in September. This will assist in identification of crime reports and consequent prioritisation, enhancing quality of service to victims of crime

## National 999 data

Local performance data continues to be at odds with the national 999 data provided by BT and published on the Police.uk website. Internal data, obtained using automated system time stamps, indicates that the 999s service level has dropped in the last quarter, to 74.4%, from 82.2% Jan-Mar. However, BT's published data suggests Lancashire ranged from answering only 53% of calls within 10 seconds in June, to a maximum of 66.8% in April this quarter. The national figures place Lancashire in the bottom 10 forces during the last two months and mid-table over the last six months, but for the reasons outlined at the last update, the BT data comes with several caveats as to its accuracy.



- Productivity** – Calls answered per call-taking hour was tracking ahead of 2020 & 2021 data last quarter. This quarter is tracking even further ahead with a high of 5.6. Call handling time (talk time and post-call processing (PCP) combined) was falling in the first quarter. However, with the introduction of new elements to the call handling role (THRIVE and RCRP,) there has been an increase in PCP bringing the combined average to 10.4 minutes.



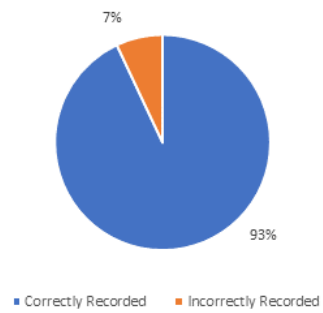
### 3.1.2 Crime Recording

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 as per the charts below. 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.

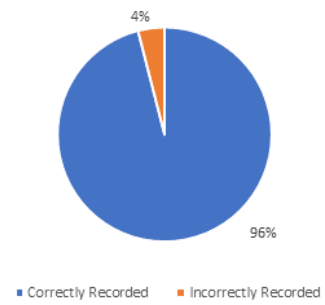
#### Key Headlines

- From the latest audits (in Q1 2022/23), crime recording for each category was 96-92% accurate.
- When combined, these reviews resulted in an **overall crime recording rate of 94% compliance** for all reported offences. This is a slight reduction from last quarter's figure of 95%, with recording accuracy for Violence Against the Person decreasing by 2% and Rape and Sexual Offences increasing by 3%.

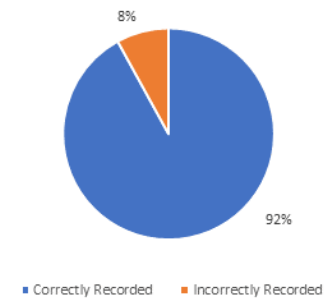
Violence Against the Person



Rape & Sexual Offences



Other Recordable Offences



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

##### Key Headlines

- **Reductions have continued**, with figures currently 30% below the previous year, across all types of ASB. This is in line with nationally reported trends. Monthly totals are slowly increasing heading towards the summer months, as would be expected. The districts with the highest rate of anti-social behaviour per 1000 population remain unchanged – Blackpool, Burnley, Preston, Hyndburn, and Blackburn with Darwen. In recent months the number one repeat location has been an area in and around a former golf club in Preston, with numerous complaints of moto nuisance.

The police response to moto nuisance is **Operation Propulsion**, which launched in July. This brings multiple, localised operations from across the force under the umbrella of one force wide operation. Its purpose is to target the anti-social use of motorcycles.

Its aims are:

- Reduce incidents of motorcycle anti-social behaviour, motorcycle theft and motorcycle enabled crime.
- Reduce the likelihood of injury road traffic collisions as a result of the misuse of motorcycles.
- Reassurance for communities – as this is a major concern of the public (through Lancashire Talking surveys).
- Reduce demand on policing and partners by taking a problem-solving approach to repeat locations and offenders.

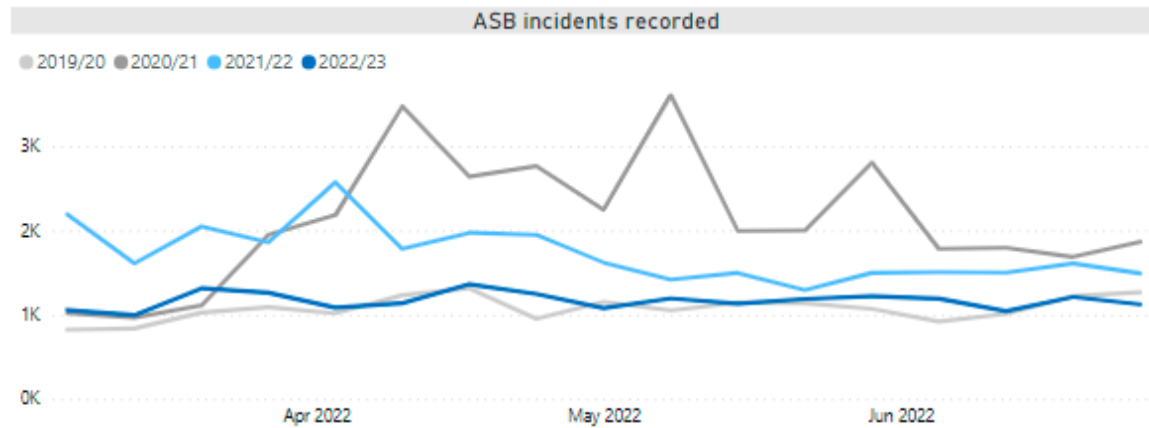
The Operation will ensure a consistent response to such incidents.

| Getting Tough on Anti-Social Behaviour          |                                     |                       |                       |          |       |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective                                       | Measure                             | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Monitoring the number and type of ASB incidents | Personal ASB incident volumes       | 15,295                | 18,863                | 23.3%    | ↑     |
|   | Environmental ASB incident volumes  | 1,537                 | 984                   | -36.0%   | ↓     |
|   | Nuisance ASB incident volumes       | 33,407                | 40,855                | 22.3%    | ↑     |
| Improved confidence in police                   | Confidence -Lancashire Talking      | 64%*                  | 58.6%                 | -8.4%    | ↓     |
|   | Confidence - CSEW                   | 72%                   |                       |          |       |
| Increased use of civil orders                   | Number of ASB Civil orders issued** | 31                    | 333                   | 974.2%   | ↑     |

\*12 months to June 2021 as 2019 data unavailable

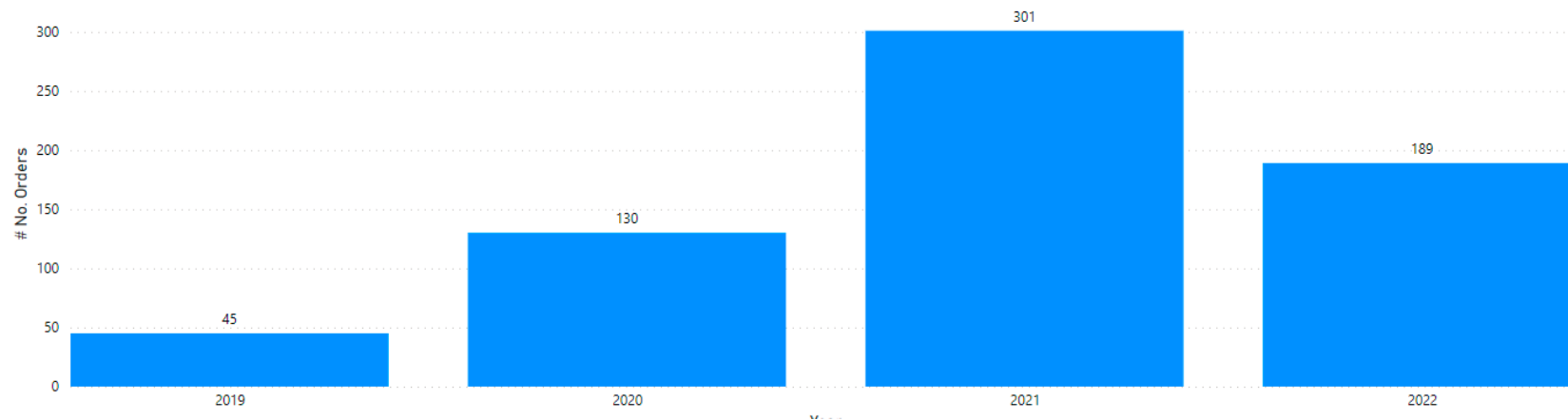
\*\*Previously recorded locally and additional order type (CPW) created from 2021

CSEW data only available to force area level until March 2020



ASB Incidents Recorded – Lancashire, 2019/20 to present  
 National Police Coordination Centre data collection

- **The use of civil orders continues to increase** with 346 granted in the 12 months to end of June 2022. The number issued (189) at the halfway point in 2022 is already 63% of the 2021 calendar year total.



- **ASB Awareness Week** will run from 18<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> July 2022. Neighbourhood Policing Teams will be heavily involved, and an Operational Order has detailed plans for force wide delivery. This will provide an opportunity to showcase local activity linked to ASB and will include local policing teams across social media platforms, highlighting the strong collaborative work ongoing with partners, as well as educating our communities on what constitutes ASB, and what to expect from different services when reporting incidents. Additionally, local teams will be highly visible in identified hotspot areas and will promote the use of Lancashire Talking.

## 5. Disrupting and Dismantling Organised Crime

| Disrupting and Dismantling Organised Crime      |   |                       |                       |          |       |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective                                       | Measure                                       | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Increased targeting and disruption of offenders | Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Disruptions | 382                   | 593                   | 55.2%    | ↑     |
|   | SOC-related firearms recovered                | 16                    | 8                     | -50.0%   | ↓     |
|   | SOC-related prevention orders generated       | not available         | 96                    |          |       |
|   | SOC-related arrests                           | 407                   | 769                   | 88.9%    | ↑     |
|   | SOC-related charges                           | 105                   | 211                   | 101.0%   | ↑     |
|   | Years sentenced to SOC offenders              | 513                   | 625                   | 21.8%    | ↑     |
| Reduce Serious and Organised Crime              | Weight of Drugs Seizures (kg; Class A)        | 216.4                 | 57.2                  | -73.6%   | ↓     |
|   | NRM referrals received (Modern Slavery)       | 92                    | 151                   | 64.1%    | ↑     |
|   | CCE offences recorded                         | 317                   | 200                   | -36.9%   | ↓     |

### Key Headlines

- **Considerable increase in SOC-related disruptions, arrests and charges** in comparison to 2018/219 as a baseline year.
- **Operation Bergen** is linked to Operation Teasel. A conspiracy investigation resulted in 5 x arrests and 2 x charged and remanded. The organised crime gang were linked to high profile violence and drug supply across Fleetwood. A number of resources across the force

from frontline staff to specialist departments were involved alongside multi-agency partners. The group were sentenced on 25<sup>th</sup> May to a total of 10+ years.

- **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.
- From June 21-22, **96 SOC-related prevention orders have been generated**, predominantly in South and West division, with the majority (13) being Criminal Behaviour Orders (issued upon conviction and used to target the most serious and persistent offenders) and civil injunctions.
- **SOC community inputs** are being provided across Independent Advisory Groups to address the risk of organised crime within the community and assist them to become more resilient to SOC.

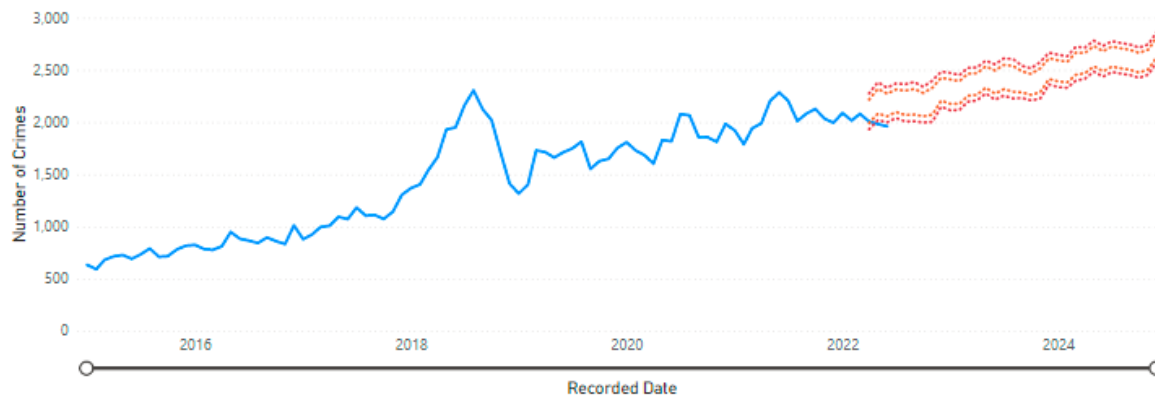
## 6. Tackling Domestic Abuse (DA) and Sexual Violence

| Tackling Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence          |  |                       |                       |          |       |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective  | Measure  | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Increase victim confidence in reporting to police    | Recorded DA incidents  | 24,059                | 21,514                | -10.6%   | ↓     |
|  | Recorded DA Crimes   | 21,261                | 24,556                | 15.5%    | ↑     |
| Increased proportion of offenders brought to justice | Proportion of positive outcomes - Domestic Abuse   | 14.5%                 | 11.3%                 | -3.2%    | ↓     |
|  | Proportion of positive outcomes - Sexual Offences  | 8.6%                  | 8.7%                  | 0.1%     | →     |
| Improved satisfaction among DA victims               | Proportion of DA victims satisfied   | 87.6%                 | 84.9%                 | -2.7%    | ↓     |
| 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 | 166                   | 213                   | 28.3%    | ↑     |
|  | Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO)/Sexual Offender Protection Orders (SOPO old version of SHPO) breached                         | 71                    | 55                    | -22.5%   | ↓     |
|  | Applications to Domestic Violence Disclosure Service (DVDS)  | 905                   | 1486                  | 64.2%    | ↑     |
|  | Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) issued   | 58                    | 67                    | 15.5%    | ↑     |
|  | Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) issued  | 54                    | 59                    | 9.3%     | ↑     |
| Targeting and reducing repeat offenders and victims  | Repeat offending rate - DA   | 24.1%*                | 26.2%                 | 2.1%     | ↑     |
|  | Repeat victimisation rate - DA   | 35.0%*                | 34.0%                 | -1.0%    | ↓     |

\*12 months to June 2021 as 12 months to 2019 includes sleuth records (iteration group not accurate)

### Key Headlines

- DA incidents have decreased compared with the baseline year, and the rate of increase of DA crimes is levelling off.** In June, recorded DA crime dropped below predicted levels (see red lines below). Most districts have shown a small reduction in the first two months of the year, but Hyndburn has seen a 24% increase compared to last year. Only Blackpool and Burnley currently have a higher rate per 1000 population than Hyndburn. Controlling and coercive behaviour offences have seen a 40% increase from 2020/21 to 2021/22 which highlights the positive use of this legislation. Blackpool, Blackburn with Darwen and Preston had the highest volume of this offence type – as they do for all domestic abuse offences.



DA Recorded Crime in Lancashire 2015-2022  
*Exceptions Dashboard*

- The proportion of **DA victims satisfied with the police service they received is stable** – now at 85%.
- There have been **increases in the use of all protective and preventative orders** (SHPO/SOPO/DVPN/DVPO) and a considerable (64%) **increase in applications to the DVDS** (Clare’s Law) – 2021/22 vs 2019/20. This is increasing pressure on the Constabulary’s resources. The Chief Officer team and HQ PPU are driving further awareness of DVPOs via daily Pace Setter meetings and regular scanning will ensure that DVPNs are considered for all appropriate DA incidents, maximising safeguarding, and support opportunities for victims.
- As reported above in section 2, recorded Rape and Sexual Offences have continued on an upward trend and this appears to be driven mostly through increases in third party reports.

## 7. Cracking Down on Burglary and Robbery

| Cracking Down on Burglary and Robbery                |  |                       |                       |          |       |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective  | Measure  | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Reduce Burglary and Robbery                          | Burglary-Residential recorded crimes             | 8,787                 | 5,250                 | -40.3%   | ↓     |
|  | Burglary -Business and Community recorded crimes | 4,477                 | 2,896                 | -35.3%   | ↓     |
|  | Robbery of Personal Property recorded crimes     | 1,139                 | 988                   | -13.3%   | ↓     |
|  | Robbery of Business Property recorded crimes     | 99                    | 66                    | -33.3%   | ↓     |
| Increased proportion of offenders brought to justice | Proportion of positive outcomes - Burglary (all) | 7.6%                  | 7.2%                  | -0.4%    | →     |
|  | Proportion of positive outcomes - Robbery (all)  | 14.4%                 | 14.4%                 | 0.0%     | →     |
| Improved satisfaction among burglary victims         | Proportion of Burglary victims satisfied         | 70.2%                 | 72.4%                 | 2.2%     | ↑     |
| Targeting and reducing repeat offenders and victims  | Repeat offending rate - burglary and robbery     | 25.5%*                | 25.5%                 | 0.0%     | →     |
|  | Repeat victimisation rate - burglary and robbery | 6.5%*                 | 5.4%                  | -1.1%    | ↓     |

\*12 months to June 2021 as 12 months to 2019 includes sleuth records (iteration group not accurate)

### Key Headlines

- The latest data indicates **increases in the last 2-3 months in Personal Robbery, Theft from Person and Burglary Business and Community offences**. Levels of Residential Burglary force wide decreased between May and June. West BCU observed a large spike in Burglary Business and Community offences between May and June. Blackpool saw an 146% increase in offences between May (28) and June (69). Wyre had a 150% increase (8 to 20) and Lancaster a 95% increase (21 to 41). Ten repeat locations have been identified and targeted, as well as one suspect responsible for multiple offences across Fleetwood and Cleveleys. Cash was the most common property reported as stolen.
- The **proportion of offences receiving a positive outcome has increased** for both Burglary and Robbery since the last update.
- The **proportion of Burglary victims satisfied with the police service received continues to increase**.
- There has been little change in the repeat offending rate and a **decrease in repeat victimisation**.
- **Op Defender** Lancashire Constabulary have recently launched 'Op Defender' which is the force response to residential burglary. This includes being victim focussed and offering crime prevention advice, not only for the victim but for those living in the vicinity of a recent offence, and using an intelligence led approach to apprehend the offenders and reduce burglaries across the county. A CPD event was held in June for operational officers, supervisors and analysts, which included inputs on maximising forensic and digital opportunities, effective targeting, problem-solving approaches and offender management.

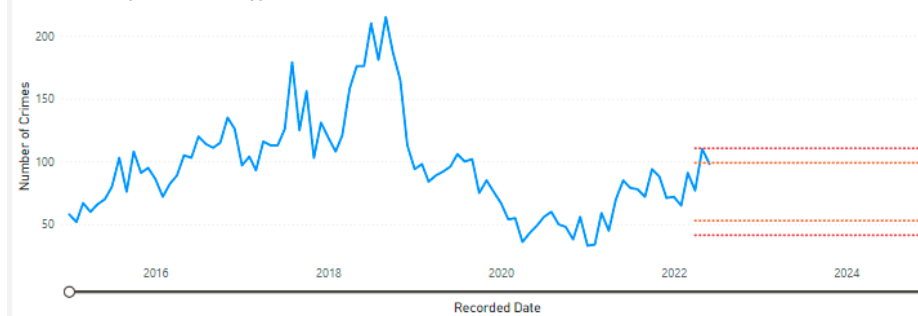
Crime Volumes per Month with Upper and Lower Limits



Burglary B&C in Lancashire 2015-2022 with projected volumes (red lines)

Source: *Exceptions Dashboard*

Crime Volumes per Month with Upper and Lower Limits



Theft from Person in Lancashire 2015-2022 with projected volumes (red lines)

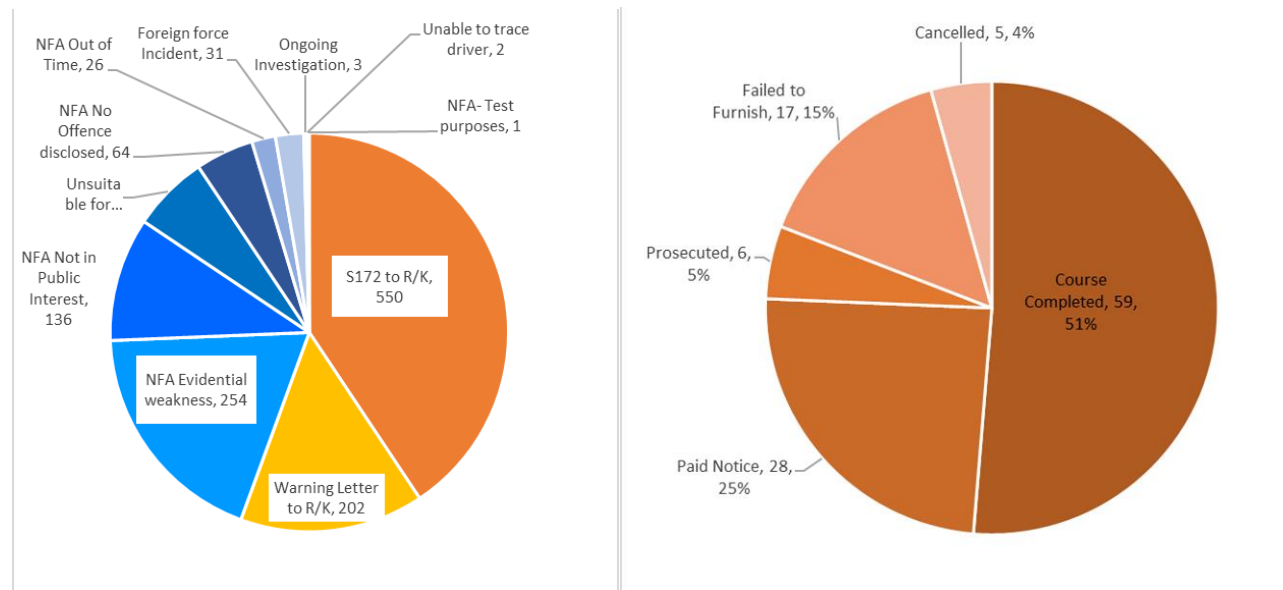
## 8. Targeting Dangerous Drivers

| Targeting Dangerous Drivers                 |  |                       |                       |          |       |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Objective                                   | Measure  | 12 months to Jun 2019 | 12 months to Jun 2022 | % change | Trend |
| Reduce numbers seriously injured and killed | Volume of KSI casualties   | 882                   | 1,093                 | 23.9%    | ↑     |
|   | Number of KSI collisions with fatal 5 contributory factor                    | 306                   | 531                   | 73.5%    | ↑     |
| Protect vulnerable road users               | Volume of vulnerable road user collisions                                    | 1,370                 | 1,250                 | -8.8%    | ↓     |
| Increase in enforcement activity            | Number of vehicle seizures   | 10,721                | 10,138                | -5.4%    | ↓     |
|   | Arrests with primary reason as driving under the influence of drink or drugs | 2,106                 | 2,430                 | 15.4%    | ↑     |
|   | Excess speed detections for Average, Fixed and Mobile camera sites           | 70,790                | 67,685                | -4.4%    | ↓     |
|   | Total Secondary Offences detected by mobile camera technicians               | 2,578                 | 1,211                 | -53.0%   | ↓     |
|   | Camera van deployments   | *                     | 4232                  |          |       |
|   | Number of Officer Issued tickets - TORs, FPN and RFS                         | 11,891                | 11,257                | -5.3%    | ↓     |
|   | Seat belt Offences detected by Officers                                      | 2,367                 | 1,105                 | -53.3%   | ↓     |
|   | Drivers detected by Officers using a mobile phone whilst driving             | 132                   | 32                    | -75.8%   | ↓     |
|   | Diversionary courses delivered   | 39357                 | 38640                 | -1.8%    | ↓     |

### Key Headlines

- **Apparent increase in KSIs.** However, there is a **significant caveat and key message to accompany these statistics**. The 12-month period to Jun 2019 included a six-month period during which all injury collisions were recorded using the legacy system 'RTC File'. Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019, the force has used CRASH as a platform for recording injury road traffic collisions. In line with other force areas and road safety partnerships, Lancashire witnessed a 40% increase in KSI casualties. This is due to the changes in recording methods – not recording standards – when reporting and recording injury severity / trauma. Overall, injury RTCs and the resultant casualties continue to steadily reduce in Lancashire. By applying ONS-approved statistical modelling – simulating the recording of pre-2019 casualties using the new recording system – Lancashire continues to report reductions in RTC KSI casualties and the counts of casualties receiving the highest level of trauma are also reducing.

- **Speeding Offences reduced and Camera deployment strategy appears successful** – Although there is only a 4.4% decrease, it is very hard to draw direct comparisons between both periods. Pre-2019 Mobile vans detected 55% of offences, Average Speed Cameras 20% and Fixed Cameras 25%, whereas now the split is Mobile van detections 36%, Average Speed 27% and Fixed Cameras 37%. A new strategy with mobile enforcement has been introduced, (currently vans deploy for shorter periods of time at each site, which allows them to visit more locations each day, this creates more visibility and generates the perception that there is an increase in the number of vans deployed. Introduced at the end of 2021, this has increased mobile van detections by an average of 400 per month. There will be an additional 99km of average speed routes introduced around Sept 2022, so a further increase in detections is expected initially.
- **Mobile Phone detections have dropped considerably since 2019** however an increase is anticipated following revisions to legislation, making it an offence to hold a mobile phone while driving or touch it in any way. Previously proof of two-way communication or internet streaming was required, but this is no longer the case.
- **Course completions continue to rise in line with an increase in overall detection rates.** NDORS (National Driver Offending Retraining Scheme) courses continue to be delivered virtually within Lancashire with a return to some classroom-based courses.
- **Supply chain disruption** continues to affect the roads policing fleet replacement. Additional vehicles have been ordered nonetheless. Current estimates place full return to previous vehicle availability levels mid-2023. A review of the police motorcycle fleet is also underway with a view to commencing a replacement programme.
- **Training for Roads Policing Officers** continues at pace, with a breadth of courses planned for the autumn, including Dangerous & Hazardous Goods, vehicle prohibitions, Serious Collisions Investigation and Traffic Officers occupational training once again being delivered in-house.
- **Operation Snap** – Since October 2021, there have been 1500 dashcam submissions from the public and 58% have been actionable. Submissions have been steadily increasing each month with 300 submitted in June alone. A video featuring submitted incidents and the final outcomes (course, penalty notice or prosecution) is about to be released to the media which is expected raise awareness of Op Snap and increase submissions in the future. The next steps from all submissions are being closely tracked and so far, 202 warning letters have been sent to registered keepers, alongside 550 s172 requests to identify who was driving at the time. Of those issued a s172, 51% have completed a course, 25% have paid a fixed penalty notice and 5% have been prosecuted.



Initial Outcomes from Op Snap Submissions (*left*) and outcomes following a s172 being issued (*right*)

Source: Safer Roads Unit

## 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 current database of 209 targets has been built utilising existing data held on Intelligence and ANPR systems. In total, to date, **187 vehicles & drivers have now been resolved through a mixture of impairment arrests and intercepts.**
- Operation Vanquish** is a directed operation to target criminal and dangerous use of the roads. This combined **Operation Vertebrae**, a regional operation led by Highways England focussed on the M6 specifically and targeted HGV and commercial vehicles, utilising the Cuerden DVSA weigh-station site at the end of the M65, with **NPCC Fatal 4 week**. This utilised officers that are Strategic Network

trained or new to HQ Ops under mentoring to build skills and experience in vehicle prohibitions, together with the Safer Roads Unit camera vans deployed in strategic locations. TacOps along with partner agencies identified **a significant number of commercial vehicles that were not fit to use the road network** due to defects, being overweight or carrying insecure loads. A great deal of OCG-related activity was identified in partnership with the Environment Agency Joint Waste Crime Unit on the motorways and also with Border Force at Heysham Port.

During the two weeks of Op Vanquish **a total 1232 offences were detected or prosecuted across the force.**

- **National Seatbelt week** - An operation as part of a national campaign targeted people not wearing seatbelts whilst driving for 3 weeks during June. During the operation **55 seatbelt related offences were identified.**
- **Operation Sawfish** provides engagement and enforcement with motorcyclists, targeting locations where riders travel at excessive speeds and collision data indicates are high risk. Support was also provided to the Isle of Man Police with the TT fortnight, and officers engaged with over 30,000 riders, promoting the BikeSafe rider improvement courses available in the UK. This was complimented by an enforcement period in the Bay Gateway to prevent and detect excess speed offences by motorcyclists attending the Port to travel to and from Douglas for the racing.