

# Police and Criminal Justice Plan

## Level 2 Meeting Data Review



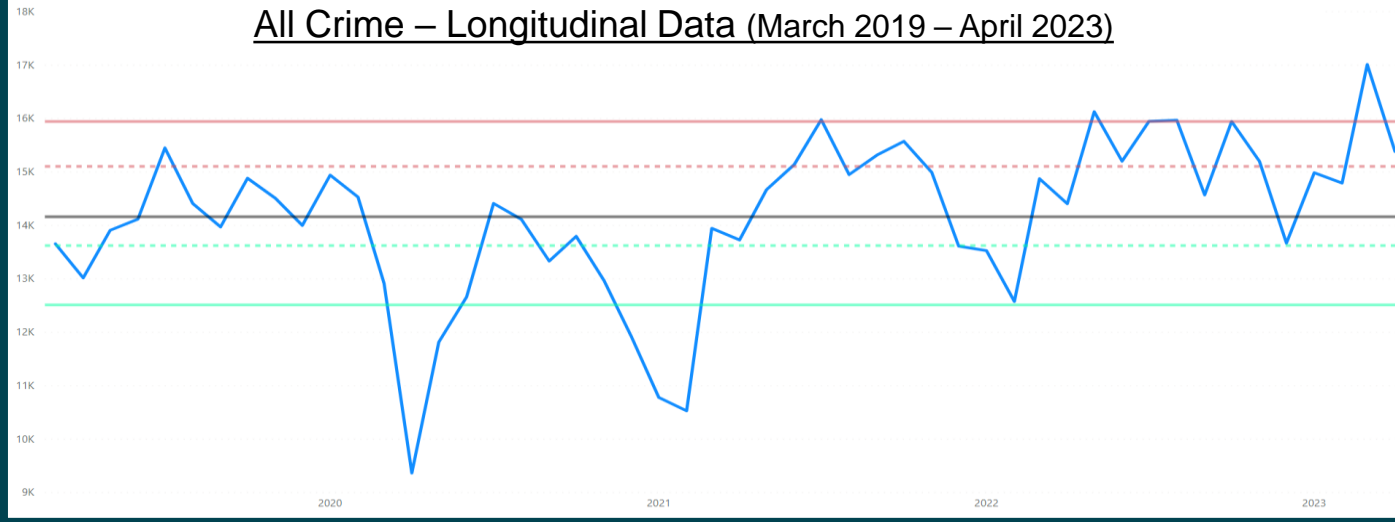


# All Crime Overview

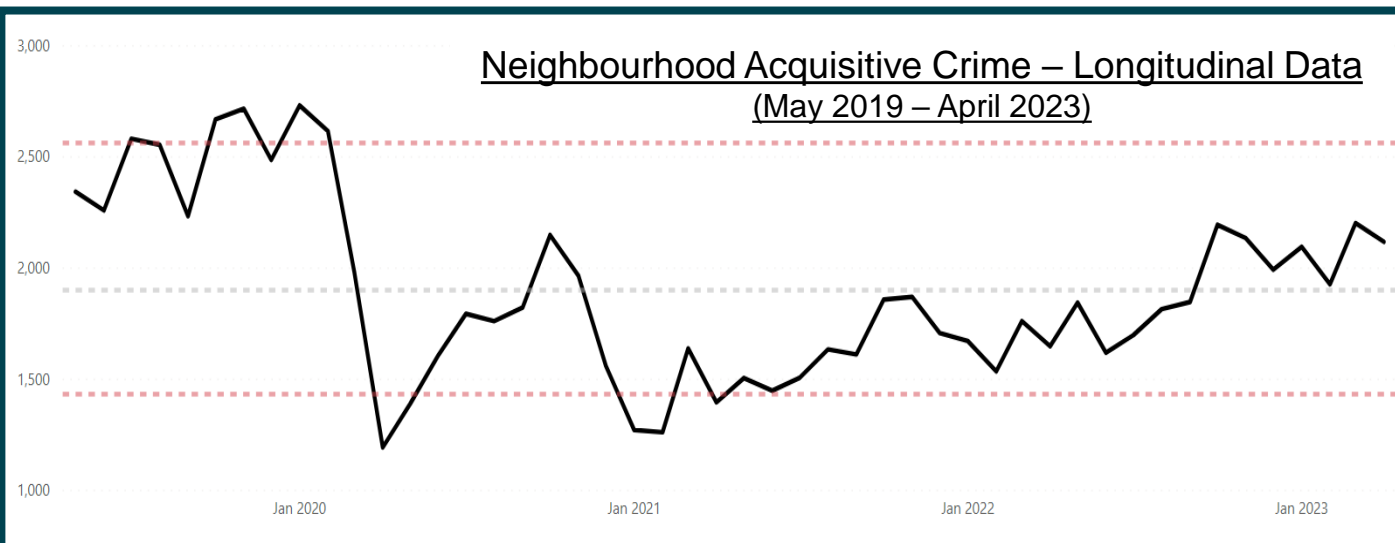


A Focus on Crime Prevention, Reducing Levels of Neighbourhood Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

All Crime – Longitudinal Data (March 2019 – April 2023)



Neighbourhood Acquisitive Crime – Longitudinal Data  
(May 2019 – April 2023)



## Victim Based Crime

National position\*

12<sup>th</sup> of 43

MSG position\*

3<sup>rd</sup> of 8

The Force recorded an increase of +6% in the volume of all crime recorded in 2022/23 compared with the previous year.

Four crime areas contributed the largest year-on-year volume increases in 2022/23:

- Violence without Injury (+3,547 crimes, +7%)
- Vehicle Offences (+3,053, +24%)
- All Other Theft Offences (+2,223, +15%)
- Shoplifting (+1,967, +20%).

Victim based crime increased by +10% in 2022/23 compared with 2021/22, driven by the four categories above. Conversely, Crimes Against Society declined by -11%, with reductions in recorded Public Order (-15%) and Drugs Offences (-14%) being the reason for this.

\*victim based crimes per 1000 population 12 months to February 2023

## All Crime Overview

A Focus on Crime Prevention, Reducing Levels of Neighbourhood Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Strategic Plan Aim	Measure of Success	Recorded crime in Thames Valley 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023			National position*	MSG position*
		2021/22	2022/23	% Change		
1	A 5% reduction in the volume of Violence with Injury (including DA but excluding knife crime)	16,692	17,206	+3%	6 <sup>th</sup> of 43**	4 <sup>th</sup> of 8**
2	A reduction in homicide levels against the 5 year average	24	14	-10	10 <sup>th</sup> of 43	4 <sup>th</sup> of 8
3	A 5% reduction in the level of knife enabled crime, as defined by the Home Office (excluding possession)	1,221	1,247	+2%		

\*crimes per 1000 population 12 months to February 2023

\*\* Violence with injury (ONS)



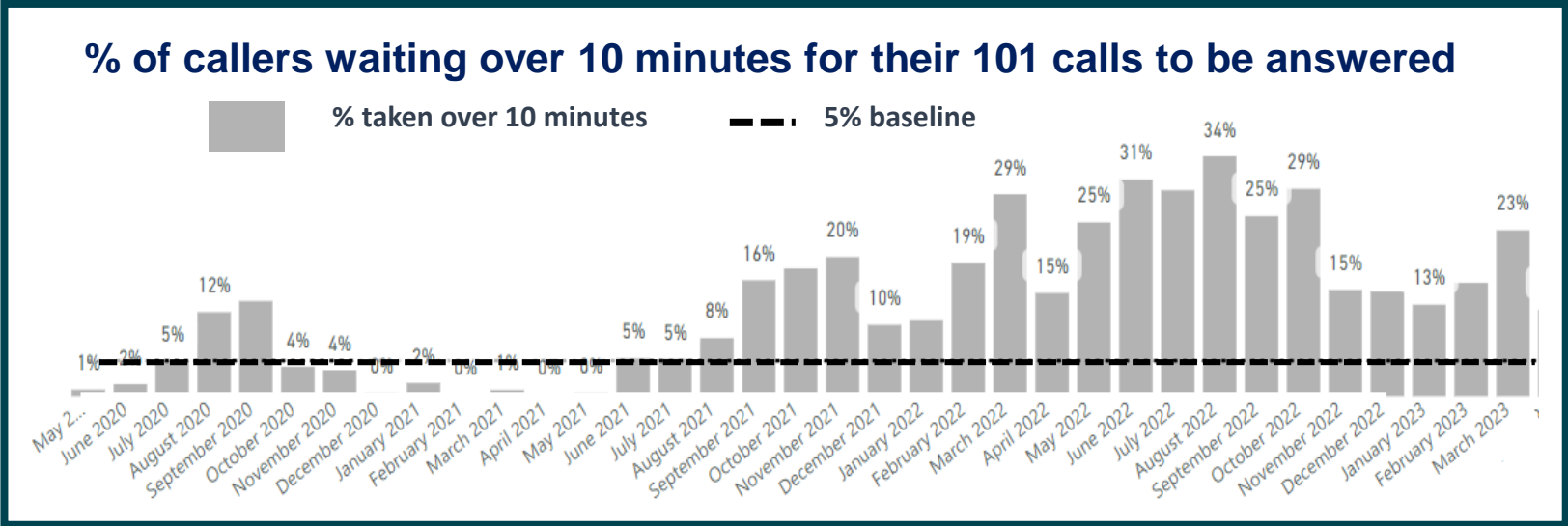
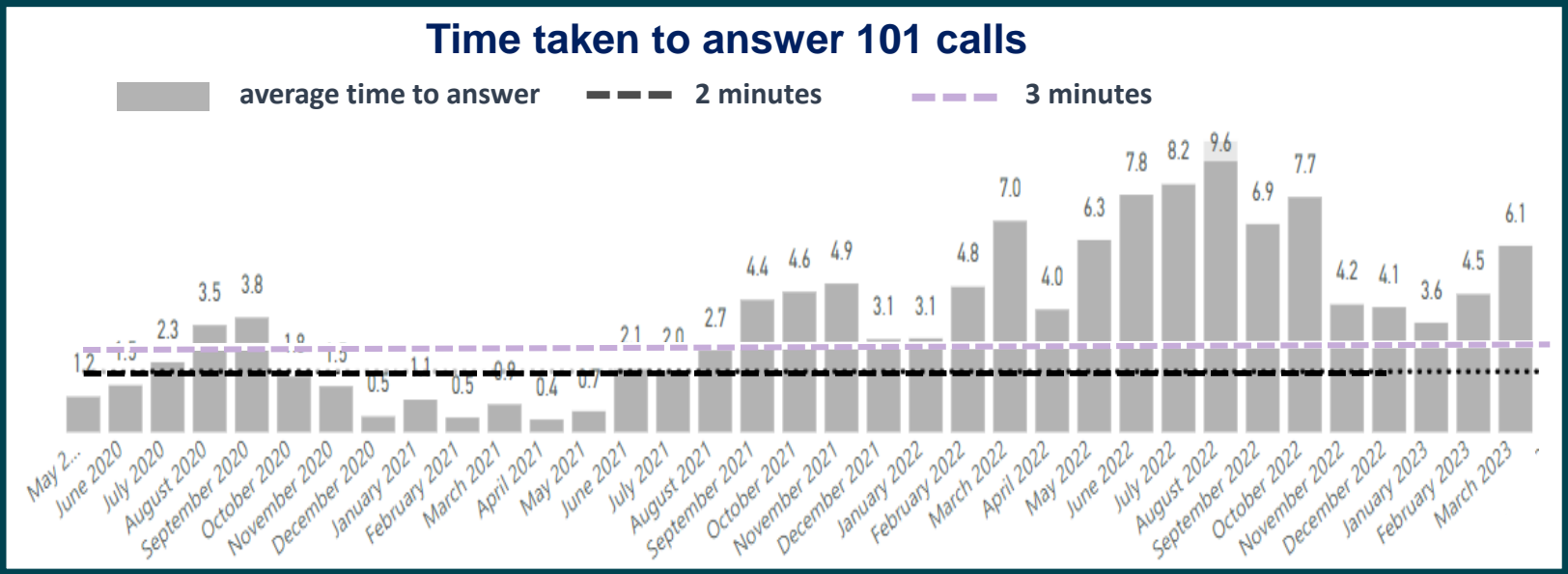
# Call Handling: 101

Average time taken to answer 101 calls / proportion of callers waiting over 10 minutes for their call to be answered.

In 2022/23, the average time to answer 101 calls was **6 minutes 4 seconds**. This compares with 3 minutes 4 seconds the previous year.

As with March 2022, increases in time taken to answer and % of callers waiting over 10 minutes were recorded in March 2023 with seasonal demand increases starting to be seen. Abstraction rates within CM remained relatively stable in March and were not a notable contributory factor.

**22.4%** of callers to 101 waited over 10 minutes for their call to be answered in 2022/23, compared with 10.8% in 2021/22.





## Serious Organised Crime - OCGs

SP 22/23

Disruptions by Threat Type

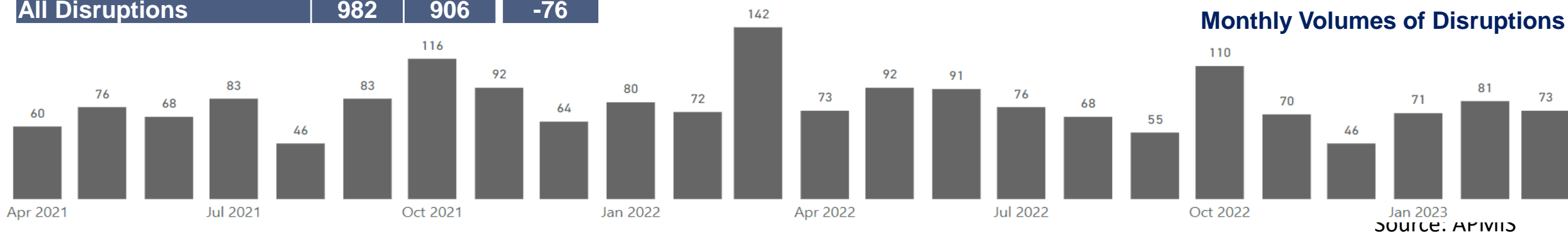
Threat	2021/22	2022/23	Change
No Threat Identified	14	43	+29
Firearms	11	27	+16
Organised Immigration Crime	84	87	+3
Prisons & Lifetime Management	2	1	-1
Border Vulnerabilities	2	0	-2
Organised Acquisitive Crime	38	35	-3
Money Laundering	38	33	-5
Child Sexual Abuse	74	68	-6
Non-National Control Strategy	23	17	-6
Cross Cutting	9	1	-8
Fraud	15	4	-11
Drugs	458	434	-24
Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking	158	130	-28
Cyber	56	26	-30
All Disruptions	982	906	-76

There was a reduction of -8% in the volume of disruptions recorded, with -76 fewer in 2022/23 compared with the previous year. In terms of category of the disruptions, an increase of +26 was recorded in the volume of Major disruptions (59 in 2022/23 compared with 33). Conversely, -86 fewer Minor disruptions were recorded. The reduction seen in recorded SOC disruptions is consistent with other forces in the South East Region.

There was a delay in accessing the 150 additional APMIS licences provided to the Force however, this has now been resolved. The allocation and setting up of these additional licences on the system has now been completed, as has a review of current licence holders. Training is planned in the coming month.

Discussions are ongoing with regional colleagues to ensure consistency in recording processes within APMIS.

Disruptions – Grading type changes (2022/23 vs 2021/22)





# Fighting Cyber Crime and Fraud

SP 22/23

## Action Fraud

### Recorded Crime

Year-to-Date (April 2023)		
2021/22	2022/23	Change
368	295	-2%

Rolling 12 months (May – Apr)		
2021/22	2022/23	Change
2,642	3,528	+34%

### Formal Action Taken - Volume

Year-to-Date		
2021/22	2022/23	Change
22	16	+33%

### Formal Action Taken - Rate

Year-to-Date	
2021/22	2022/23
6%	5%

Rolling 12 months		
2021/22	2022/23	Change
187	210	+12%

Rolling 12 months	
2021/22	2022/23
7%	6%

Between May 2022 and April 2023 there was a +34% increase in the volume of recorded Action Fraud crimes on Niche. Formal Action Taken in Action Fraud crimes continues to increase. An additional +23 outcomes have been obtained in the 12 months to April 2023.

Banking Protocol incidents continue to be predominantly graded as Grade 2 response (64%). On average these incidents are attended within 10 hours 45 minutes. This is a decline from over 11 hours reported at the last meeting. PCSOs remain the primary resource to attend Banking Protocol incidents (36%).

### Banking Protocol Incident Attendance

Grade	Inc Count	Average Response Time
Grade 1	97	00:53:13
Grade 2	441	10:45:38
Grade 3	26	16:29:47
Grade 3 Monitored	11	15:16:25
Grade 4	110	16:49:27
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>09:32:02</b>

\*Crimes recorded on Niche as “Action Fraud”



# Increase the volume of formal action taken in Rape

The Force achieved 142 formal action taken outcomes for Rape in 2022/23. This is two fewer outcomes than in 2021/22, and therefore, the Force did not meet the targeted 10% increase. The formal action taken rate for Rape cases remained static with 2021/22 at 6%.

Formal Action Volumes		
2021/22	2022/23	% Change

144
142
-1%

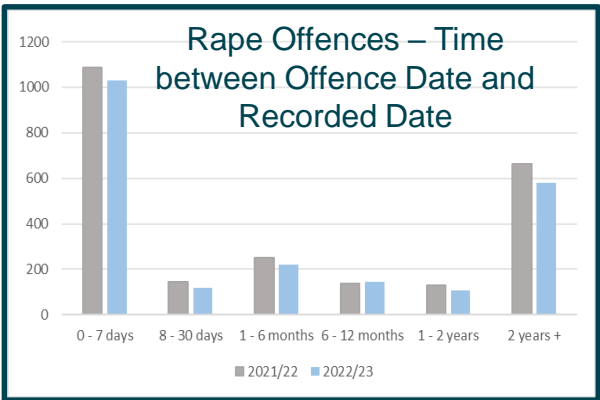
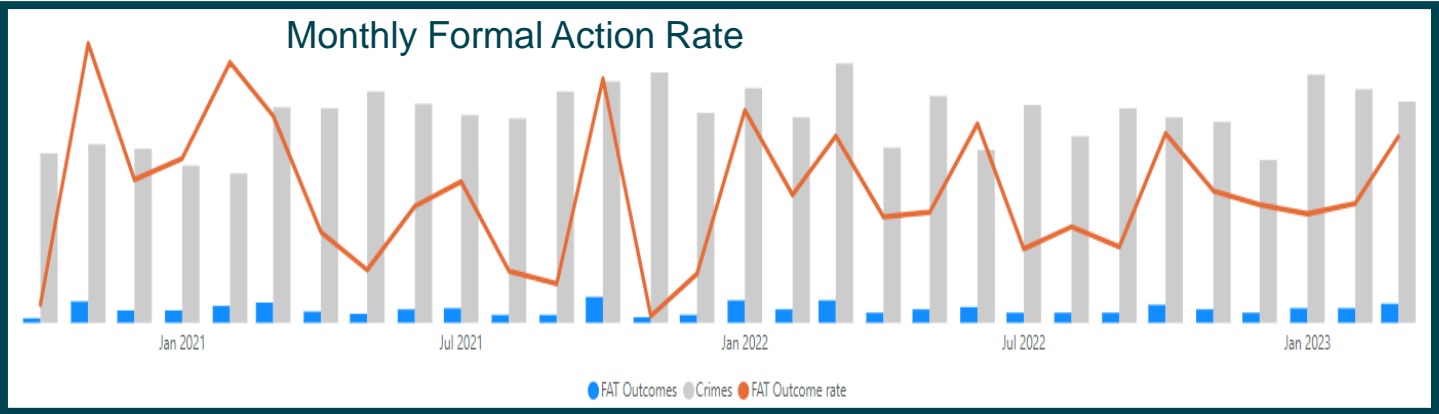
Formal Action Taken Rate	
2021/22	2022/23

6%
6%

While performance in this area was positive earlier in the year, a strong last quarter in 2021/22 saw 52 formal outcomes applied. This was not matched in 2022/23, with only 43 outcomes applied in Q4. This therefore, left the Force short of the targeted improvement. Charges remained the predominant formal action taken in Rape cases with 121 obtained. This was however, 5 fewer than in 2021/22.

The volume of recorded Rape offences declined by -9% in 2022/23, with -208 fewer crimes recorded compared with the previous year. In terms of offence classifications, Rape of a female over 16 years saw the largest reduction with -94 fewer offences recorded in 2022/23.

As at the end of February 2023, the Force ranked 25<sup>th</sup> nationally and 3<sup>rd</sup> in its MSG for its Positive Outcome Rate in Rape offences for the 12 month period.



47% of Rape offences in 2022/23 were recorded between 0 and 7 days of the offence from date. This compares with 45% in 2021/22. In 26% of reported rapes in 2022/23, the reported date was over 2 years after the offence from date.

# Increase the volume of formal action taken in Other Sexual Offences

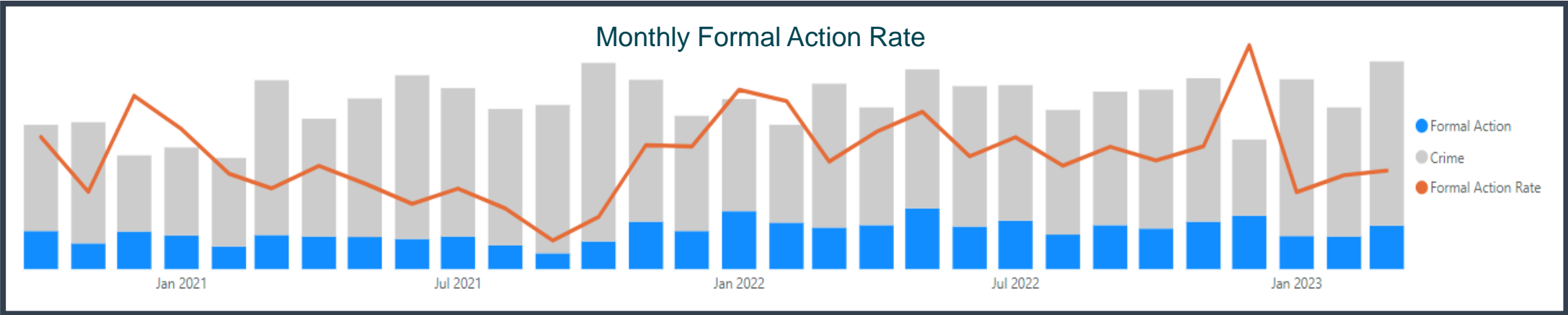
The volume of formal action taken for Other Sexual Offences increased by +23% (+200 outcomes) in 2022/23, meaning the Force finished the year significantly above the targeted 5% increase. The formal action taken rate in Other Sexual Offences increased to 25% in 2022/23 compared with 21% in 2021/22.

Formal Action Volumes		
2021/22	2022/23	% Change
862	1,062	+23%

Formal Action Taken Rate	
2021/22	2022/23
21%	25%

In terms of the formal action taken for Other Sexual Offences in 2022/23, an additional 140 court resolutions, 16 out of court resolutions and 44 Code 20 outcomes were applied compared with in 2021/22. The volume of recorded crime in this area increased by +2% (+102 crimes).

The Force was 12<sup>th</sup> nationally and 3<sup>rd</sup> in its MSG for its Positive Outcome Rate in Other Sexual Offences for the 12 months March 2022 to February 2023.





## Domestic Abuse

Working with other criminal justice agencies to improve performance in dealing with crimes such as domestic abuse, rapes and serious sexual assaults

Strategic Plan Aim	Measure of Success	Last updated	FAT outcomes 2021/22	FAT outcomes 2022/23	Volume Change	% Change
10	A 10% increase in the volume of DA cases where formal action is taken	31/03/2023	3,137	3,987	+850	+27%
12	Increase the volume of formal action taken in stalking & harassment offences		2,014	2,563	+549	+27%
13	Monitor overall volume of VAWG offences & FAT rate		5,563	6,530	+967 (+17%)	Crime Volume +3% FAT rate = 15% (compared with 13% in 2021/22)
Monitoring	Arrest rate in DA related crimes that resulted in attendance		-	58%	-	-

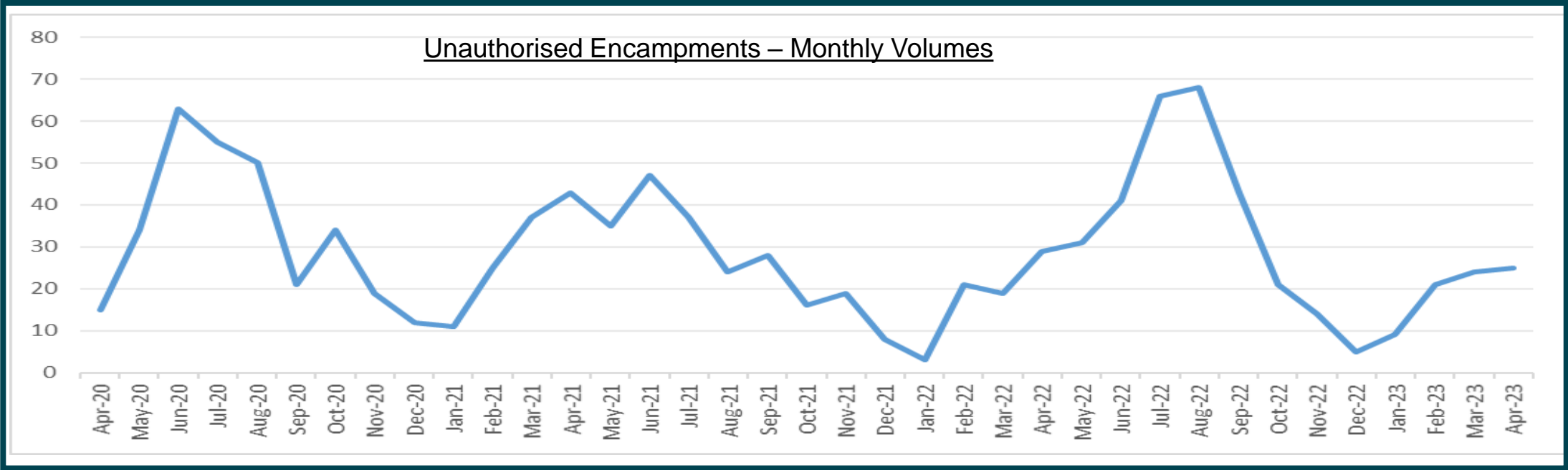
## Bringing offenders to justice

Increasing successful outcomes through the criminal justice system

Strategic Plan Aim	Measure of Success	Last updated	FAT outcomes 2021/22 (YTD)	FAT outcomes 2022/23 (YTD)	Volume Change	% Change	National position*	MSG position*
8	Achieve an increase in FAT volumes in rural crime	31/03/2023	36	43	+7	+19%	Not available at national level	
9	A 8% increase in overall volume of cases where formal action taken		28,108	31,119	+3,011	+11%	14 <sup>th</sup> of 43*	4 <sup>th</sup> of 8*

# Unauthorised Encampments

More recent monthly volumes of Unauthorised Encampments are showing a seasonal increase, consistent with the same period in 2022. The peak recorded in the summer months in 2022 follows the introduction of new legislation in June, increased awareness and publicity. This period was prior to the introduction of dashboards within Contact Management and associated measures aimed to reduce duplicate recording within Niche. Activity continues to identify and remove duplicate reports, through review by locally identified officers. Learning events have been completed across the Force to drive improvement in consistency and application of operational guidance. In the last year, although Sec 60c and 61 powers were used on 36 occasions across the Force, the use of resources was only required on one occasion to remove occupants.





# National Crime and Policing Measures



Measured at a national level using national metrics such as CSEW minimises any administrative burden on forces and respects forces' operational autonomy.

Priority Measure	National Metrics	Baseline (Jul-18 to Jun-19)	Latest 12 months (Apr-22 to Mar-23)	% Change compared to baseline
Reduce Murder and other Homicides	Homicides	13	14	+8%
Reduce Serious Violence	Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object	TVP has the 10 <sup>th</sup> lowest rate of Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object across all forces (46 admissions per million pop in 12 months to December 2022)		
	Offences involving a discharge of a firearm	39	10	-74%
Disrupt drugs supply and county lines	Drug-related homicides	1	3	+200%
	Police referrals into drug treatment	UK Health Security Agency data (formerly PHE)		
Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	Burglary (residential), robbery (personal), theft of & from a vehicle, theft from a person	27,735	23,149	-11%
Improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus of domestic abuse	Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse	CSEW		
	Victim satisfaction with the police			
Tackle cyber crime	Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime	Cyber Aware Tracker		
	Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport survey		

## Neighbourhood Crime (1 of 3)

### Residential Burglary - Dwellings Only

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
3,008	3,451	+15%

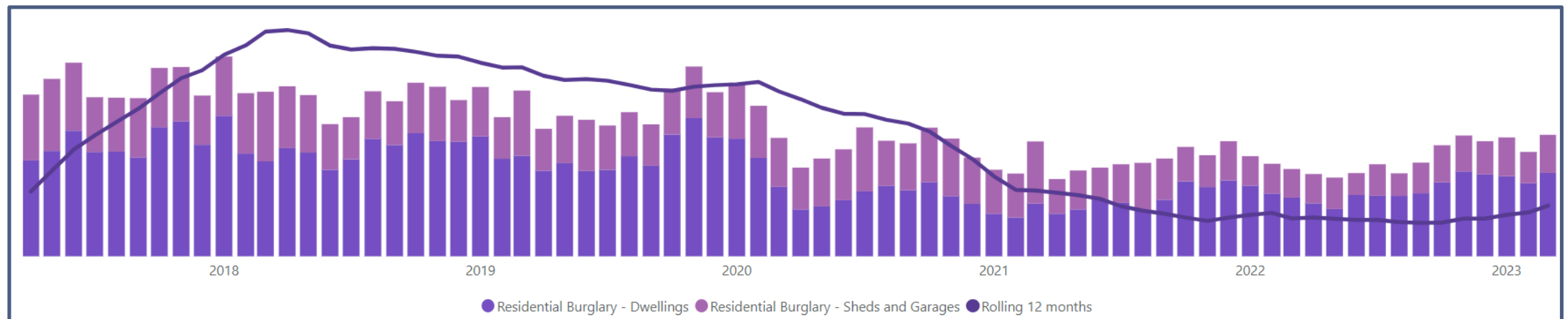
From April 2023 the Home Office Counting Rules in relation to Residential Burglary have been amended. The classifications are now separated to: 'Residential Burglary of a home' and 'Residential Burglary of unconnected building'. Within the Force separate classifications were retained on Niche when the previous amendment to Residential Burglary was made, and therefore, the impact is likely to be minimal.

At present it is unclear as to the effect this change may have on monitoring of national and MSG positions over a 12 month period purely for 'Residential Burglary of a home'. This will be dependant upon whether all forces retained separate classifications within their internal crime recording systems.

For the 12 months to February 2023, Thames Valley was 14<sup>th</sup> nationally and 3<sup>rd</sup> in it's MSG for the volume of Residential Burglary offences per 1,000 population.

### Residential Burglary - Dwellings & Sheds and Garages

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
4,796	5,056	+5%



## Neighbourhood Crime (2 of 3)

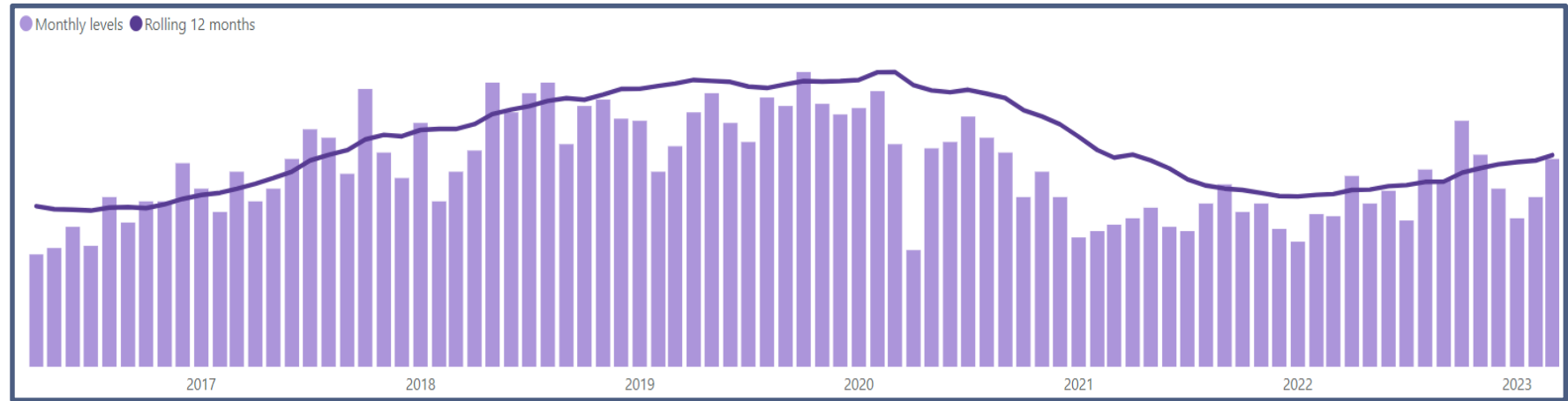
### Robbery of Personal Property

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
855	1,046	+22%

National Position: 12<sup>th</sup>

MSG Position: 1<sup>st</sup>

(Crimes per 1,000 pop.)  
12 months to February 2023



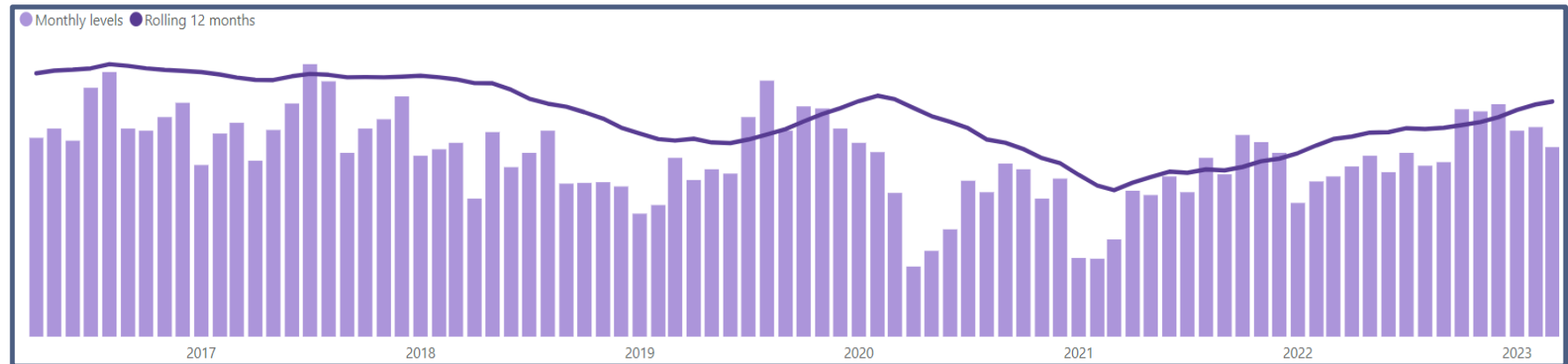
### Theft from Person

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
2,744	3,260	+19%

National Position: 12<sup>th</sup>

MSG Position: 1<sup>st</sup>

(Crimes per 1,000 pop.)  
12 months to February 2023



A Task & Finish Group focused on Theft from Person, with particular focus on identifying improvement opportunities in respect of crime recording, has been implemented. The Force Crime Registrar submitted a Change Request for updates to classifications within CMP and Niche to improve consistency in recording. These changes went live on the 11<sup>th</sup> May. Guidance in relation to these has been circulated to Contact Management and AIU.



## Neighbourhood Crime (3 of 3)

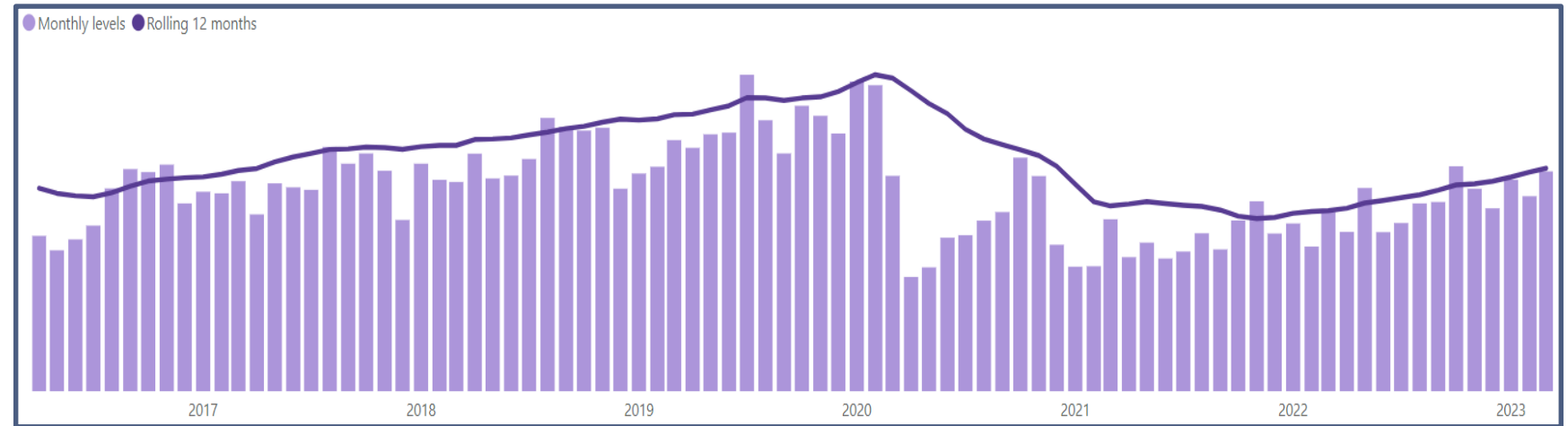
### Theft from Vehicle

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
7,982	9,859	+24%

**National Position: 36<sup>th</sup>**

**MSG Position: 8<sup>th</sup>**

(Crimes per 1,000 pop.)  
12 months to February 2023



### Theft of Vehicle

2021/22	2022/23	% Change
3,139	3,916	+25%

**National Position: 18<sup>th</sup>**

**MSG Position: 3<sup>rd</sup>**

(Crimes per 1,000 pop.)  
12 months to February 2023

