

NATIONAL POLICING AND CRIME MEASURES

2024/25 Q3

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary

And

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and Isle of Wight

This document is a statement on Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary's contribution to the national policing and measures.

The key national policing priorities are:

- Reduce murder and other homicide
- Reduce serious violence
- Disrupt drugs supply and county lines
- Reduce neighbourhood crime
- Improve victim satisfaction with a focus on victims of domestic abuse
- Tackling cyber crime

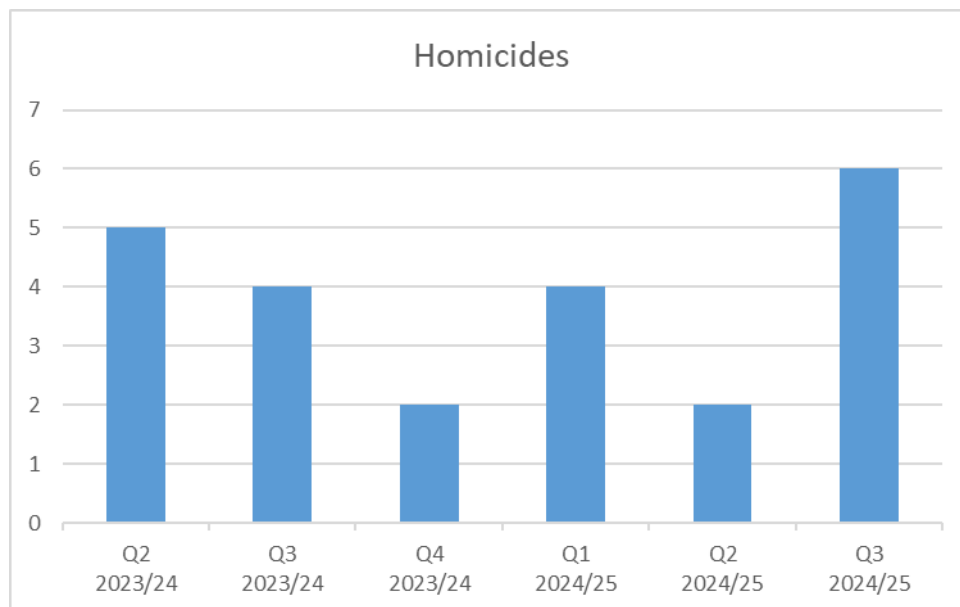
The document will be updated quarterly and will include:

- A summary of relevant statistics – where relevant a comparison will be made against the baseline year 2018/19 and measures tracked for the latest 6 and 12 months
- Review of performance and the Constabulary's contribution towards the priorities
- The planned action for the force to improve performance against the measures

Priority area: Reduce Murder and other homicide

Measures:

- Police recorded homicides



Volumes			Change in Volume	
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019 Baseline	Last 12 months (Ending Dec 24)	Last 6 months (Ending Dec 24)	Current Year vs Baseline	Current 6 Months vs Same Period Previous Year
9	14	8	+5	-1

Force response to homicides:

Major Crime (MC) Department currently own all confirmed murder cases within the Constabulary, as well as other homicide investigations where specified conditions are met. Other homicides such as manslaughter may be investigated by our Criminal Investigation Department (CID) with the oversight of an accredited Senior Investigating Officer (SIO.) MC maintains oversight for the accuracy of reported data, including: CRISMSEC7, crime data integrity and data system management (HOLMES/Niche).

The force operate according to a surge model. This means there is a small core-group of trained staff responsible for fulfilling mandatory MIRSAP roles; the wider force then supplements MC with additional staff to meet peaks in demand.

MC and the Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT) are co-located in the Constabulary's 3 bases (N, E and W). CAIT cover attendance at all child deaths 24/7. This rota is staffed by Detective Inspectors who have undertaken child death investigation training. If homicide (beyond reckless accidental death of a baby) is suspected, MC will assume ownership. CAIT take an active part in every Joint Action Response (JAR) meeting following child death and will chair these in the event of criminality being suspected. The JAR has an ongoing mission to realise the holistic situations around each child's passing to avoid further harm to others who may still be in the environment in which the initial harm occurred. It also has a responsibility to initiate positive change to practice and procedure and share information in the interests of child safety.

Ongoing focus:

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary is committed to ensuring that the response to homicide delivers justice for victims and their families by:

- Growing resilience and maintaining a skilled homicide investigation workforce
- Placing victims and their bereaved families at the heart of every case
- Maintaining platforms for learning to improve service provision and maintain public safety
- Understanding Hampshire and IOW offending profile and using this information to inform our response to onward homicide prevention.
- Ensuring that the Major Crime resourcing model is as effective and efficient as possible.

MC is currently reviewing its terms of reference to ensure greater consistency of allocation and improve decision making around cases coming into MC to ensure that there are tangible benefits to MC ownership where murder is not being investigated.

Our newly introduced SIO peer network enhances our culture of debriefing to ensure that all SIOs benefits from individual experiences of homicide investigation.

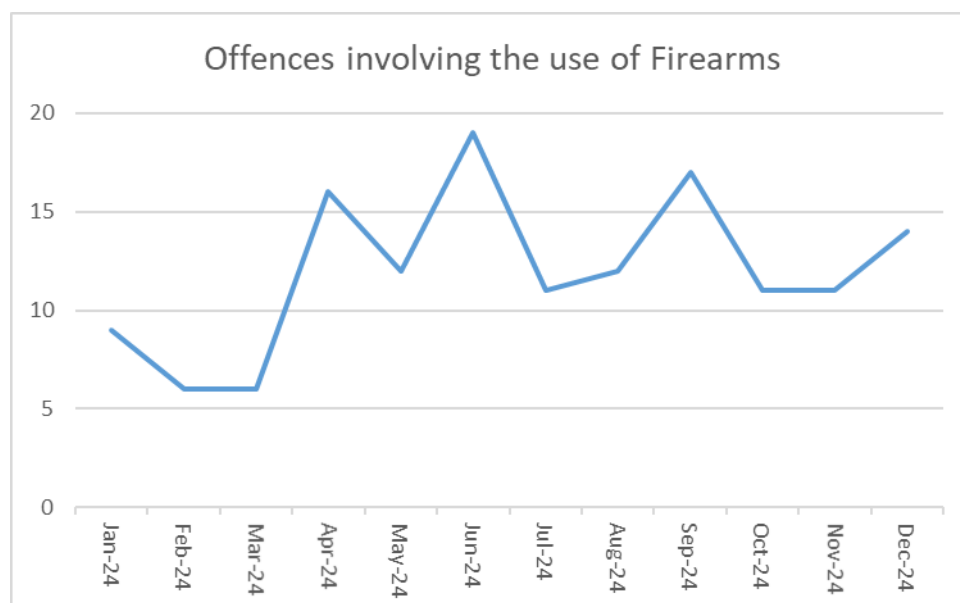
Priority Area: Reduce Serious Violence

Measures:

- Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object (NHS data)
- Offences involving discharge of a firearm (police data)

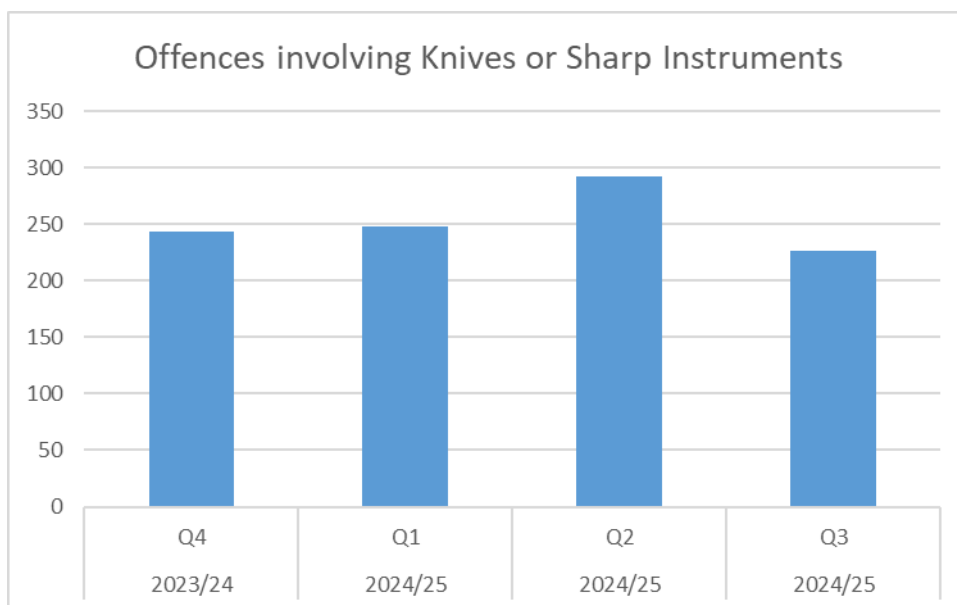
A number of crime categories are considered to as contributors to serious violence:

Firearms:



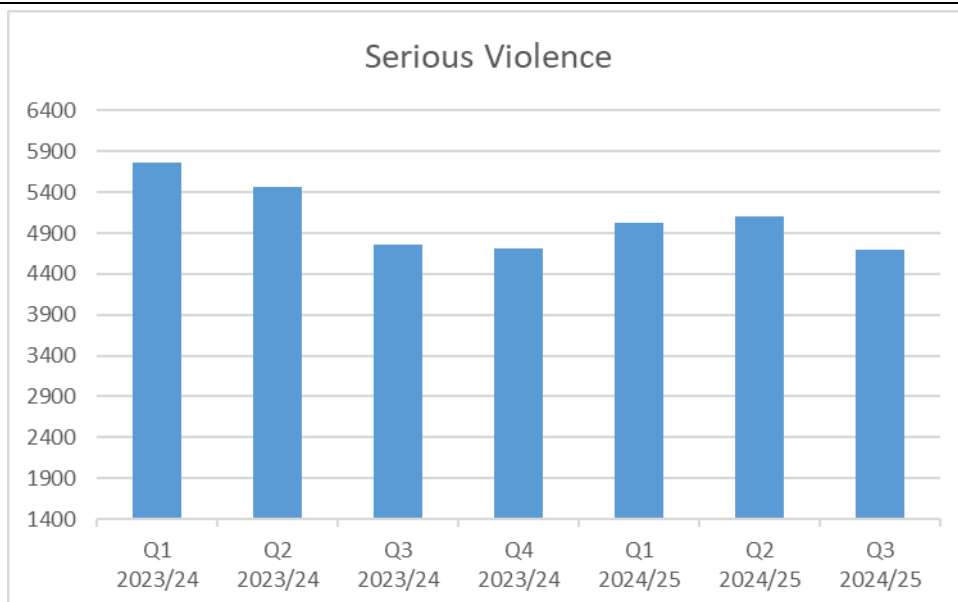
Volumes			Change in Volume	
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019 Baseline	Last 12 months (Ending Dec 24)	Last 6 months (Ending Dec 24)	Current Year vs Baseline	Current 6 Months vs Same Period Previous Year
136	144	76	+8	-13

Knife Crime:



Volumes			Change in Volume	
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019 Baseline	Last 12 months (Ending Dec 24)	Last 6 months (Ending Dec 24)	Current Year vs Baseline	Current 6 Months vs Same Period Previous Year
1410	1010	518	-400	-5

Serious Violence (Robbery and Violence with Injury as per the National Definition):



Volumes			Change in Volume	
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019 Baseline	Last 12 months (Ending Dec 24)	Last 6 months (Ending Dec 24)	Current Year vs Baseline	Current 6 Months vs Same Period Previous Year
22522	19540	9805	-2982	-416

Force response to reducing serious violence:

The force is committed to reducing serious violence through strong multi agency partnerships. This includes working closely with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) to deliver the Serious Violence Duty.

In 2025 we will launch an updated Most Serious Violence strategy which will use timely/ accurate data to drive activity and further improvement over the next 2 years.

Ongoing work in this area includes:

- Continued funding for a dedicated Violent Crime Team (1 Sgt, 10 Police officers) who support the delivery of the force strategy.
- Data dashboard in place for Most Serious Violence which allows for identification of hotspots and crime trends.
- Hotspot patrolling by officers and staff using technology to measure compliance.
- Identification and close partnership management of habitual knife carriers in each district.
- Close working with partners via the Violence Reduction Partnership which meets quarterly.
- Strong neighbourhood policing including working with schools/ colleges.

Ongoing focus:

New Force Strategy

New focussed deterrence pilots being run in Southampton and Portsmouth with partners

Priority area: Disrupt drugs supply and county lines

Measures

homicides (police recorded data)
als into drug treatment (Public Health England)

Force response to disrupt drugs supply and county lines:

The continued development of the Home Office 'Combating drugs framework' is working to aid DRH reductions, especially partner-owned elements intended to decrease demand. Hampshire County Council's Drug and Alcohol Partnership reported an 18% increase in persons in drug/alcohol treatment in 2023, against a national target of +20%.

The expansion of Drug testing on arrest (DToA) into other custody centres and refresh of commissioned services to improve immediate engagement whilst in custody have been ongoing - future DToA opportunities are being reviewed regarding ancillary orders and new treatment interventions connecting stimulant misuse and domestic abuse targeting homicide prevention. We await the Crime and Policing Bill 2025 which will provide new opportunities to test for different drugs and for new offence types.

A refresh of the County Lines delivery model, with focused delivery alongside Metropolitan Police colleagues closing lines and safeguarding vulnerable persons, took place in April 2023 and continues to deliver improved outcomes in the numbers of arrests and charges achieved throughout 2024.

Progression of cases involving possession of drugs with intent to supply in order to control offending and access criminal justice treatment pathways remain a challenge with backlogs in case progression in part stemming from a national shortage of forensic examination capacity. In force Drug Expert Corroborative testing is being trialled to expedite examinations in simple PWITS cases, having been successfully used in another South East regional force. This project is currently being developed with our partners in the CPS and is due to be launched in 2025.

The role of the Serious Organised Crime Community Co-ordinator (SOC CC) position continues to evolve and develop traction across the force. They have continued to support Lead Responsible Officer's in developing their organised crime plans, with a focus on prevent, protect and prepare plans. They have also supported the roll out of the latest Clear Hold Build programme in Gosport which has been recently launched. This district which has been heavily impacted by drug related harms and SOC. The regional organised crime unit also recruited a regional SOC CC who works collaboratively with the force SOC CC supporting a problem solving network across SOC threats.

Changing tactics and business models in the supply of controlled drugs are a key area of focus with sharp increases seen across wholesale heroin prices, which may be contributing towards increasing contaminants and use of synthetic opioids seen nationally. There is an increasing risk of adulterants entering the supply chain of other controlled drugs beyond heroin.

Ongoing focus:

Organisational changes in the force have now seen the alignment of the Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Department with the Intelligence and Tasking Directorate under one Detective Chief Superintendent and the start of a SOC Board to oversee the further development of the force wide SOC system – this follows investment in the creation of a Force Intelligence Bureau with a strong focus towards Drugs amongst other key threats.

The roll out of the FIB alongside the development of the Force Area model and improved proactive policing capabilities will aid sustained targeting of drug related harms in local communities.

Tracking and understanding of "what works" in the Gosport Clear Hold Build project over the last year and as it moves into the Build phases will also help inform the effective roll out of that type of approach in other areas in the force.

The increasing use of encryption within communications technology and data also presents a challenge to law enforcement alongside evolving tactics of line holders distancing themselves from holding deal phones and using bland non-incriminating language to communicate with buyers which may require changes in the operating methodology against County Lines

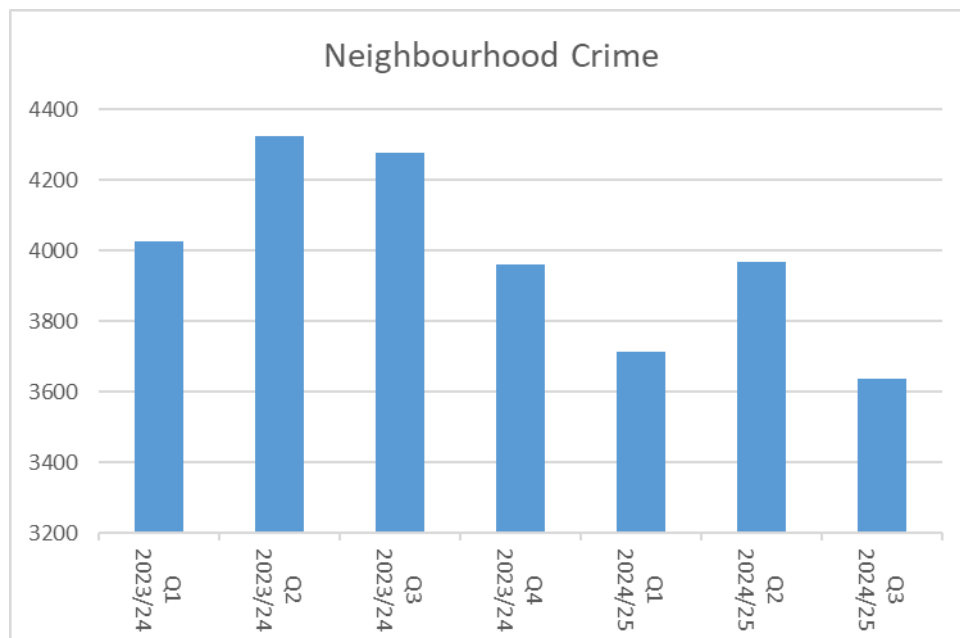
Legislative changes, including Spiking, Nitrous Oxide becoming a Class C controlled drug, and the Online Safety Bill, may also assist in our ability to disrupt and tackle drug use and associated harm.

The force has experienced an increase in small quantities of drugs being imported to the UK through postal services. Work is underway to develop the intelligence picture regarding this threat and investigative opportunities that can bring offenders to justice. This will focus on where organised crime are using vulnerable people and the overseas postal system as a means of importation of controlled drugs.

Priority area: Reduce neighbourhood crime

Measures

- Residential burglary, robbery (personal), theft of and from a vehicle, theft from a person (source: Crime Survey of England and Wales)
- Currently there is no reportable measure within Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW).
- Combined measure of data on residential burglary, robbery (personal), vehicle crime and theft from the person offences:



Volumes			Change in Volume	
Jul 2018 - Jun 2019 Baseline	Last 12 months (Ending Dec 24)	Last 6 months (Ending Dec 24)	Current Year vs Baseline	Current 6 Months vs Same Period Previous Year
21679	15280	7606	-6399	-999

The crime categories (residential burglary, vehicle offences, theft from person and personal robbery) have seen a reduction in the latest 12 months compared to the baseline year.

Force response to reducing neighbourhood crime:

The force continues to tackle Neighbourhood crime through Local Policing capabilities which include response, neighbourhoods, proactive teams and locally based CID. Problem solving and engagement is a priority of our Local Bobbies of which there are 99 across the force area with a view to increase over the coming months.

Through daily management meetings at district level, crime affecting neighbourhoods is identified and given local ownership. Dedicated teams are available every district to tackle and enforce action against priority offenders causing harm.

Longer term partnership approaches to neighbourhood crime are identified and shared so a multi-agency response can be considered and action as required.

When we identify suspects we seek to detain them and investigate offences promptly. Local Bobbies work in partnership with internal and external partners to problem solve repeat locations and to manage repeat suspects.

Our Country Watch - Rural Crime Task Force has been created to focus on rural crime and respond better to crimes in Rural Locations affecting Rural Communities.

Ongoing focus:

- Maintaining our Neighbourhood Policing offer to ensure our communities are Safe.
- To embed the commitments of the Governments Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee and delivery of Keeping town centres safe this summer plan
- Introduction of 15 new Local Bobbies to be visible within the community and problem solve in these areas to compliment the 99 Local Bobbies already in existence in force
- Continuing engagement with the community through social media posts to highlight policing work to the community and also through Lets Talk engagements to understand the concerns of the community digitally
- Continue our focus on retail crime
- Creation of new Rural Crime Strategy in Hampshire and IOW to respond to concerns from the rural community

- Neighbourhood Excellence Course – Ensuring that our Neighbourhood Officers have the tools and knowledge to be able to perform their roles effectively. This will ensure that all Neighbourhood Officers receive bespoke COP approved training which will support them in problem solving and relentlessly pursuing criminals to make them specialists within their role.

- Ensuring that our MSV hotspot locations continue to be patrolled with local policing focusing on regular patrols of these areas with a view to engaging with the community and also in relation to preventing harm incidents from occurring with key persons at key times.

Priority area: Improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse

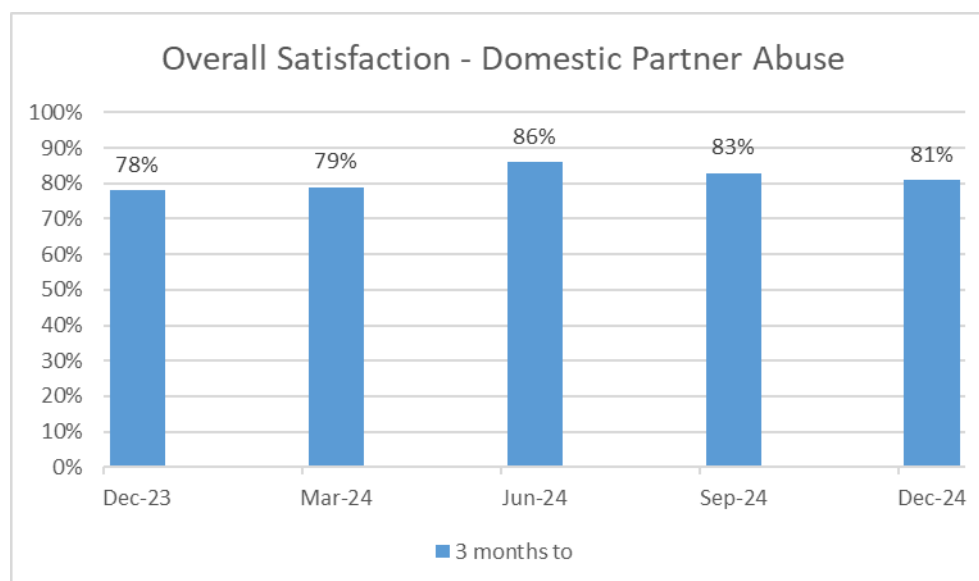
Measures

- Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse (CSEW)

- Victim satisfaction with the police (CSEW)

Currently there is no reportable measure within CSEW.

A survey of domestic abuse victims commissioned through Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary shows:



An online survey of victims of crime carried out by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary shows:

In Q4 (Jan-Mar) 2024, the overall satisfaction level was 52%

In Q1 (Apr-Jun) 2024, the overall satisfaction rate was 52%.

In Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2024, the overall satisfaction levels was 53%.

In Q3 (Oct-Dec) 2024, the overall satisfaction level was 57%

In the same period the previous year (Oct-Dec 2023), the overall satisfaction was 53%.

Force response to improving victim satisfaction:

HIOWC continue to commit to improving a victims journey through the criminal justice system.

Investment has been made in the training of trauma informed educators to support improved role out of improved vulnerability training and trauma informed practice across the force. Plans to develop the Victim portal to incorporate DA crimes allowing victim choice and empowerment over how they are contacted.

Trial of Rapid video response in DA (risk assessed and only with consent) to again empower victims with choice over their police contact.

Officers receiving increased tools / methods to ensure they are aware of the support available for Victims and are able to provide quality advice and referrals for victims of crime via the Victim Care Hub.

Ongoing focus:

Keeping Victims informed, maintaining Victim Code compliance, Supporting victims through partners.

Priority area: Tackle Cyber Crime

Measures

- Public confidence in the law enforcement response to cybercrime (Cyber Aware Tracker)
- Proportion of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack (Cyber Security Breaches Survey)

Force response to tackling cyber-crime:

The ONS Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates that during 2023 there were 3.1 million fraud incidents experienced by people resident in households. This was a 16% decrease compared with 2022 and includes reductions in bank and credit account fraud (13%), advance fee fraud (34%), and other fraud (50%).

The latest CSEW estimates are that fewer than one in seven fraud offences were reported to the police or Action Fraud (the public-facing national fraud and cybercrime reporting centre).

The NFIB reported a 27% increase in computer misuse offences referred by Action Fraud (from 27,447 to 34,941 offences) during 2023 compared to 2022.

For Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary there were 10,054 fraud and computer misuse reports by Action Fraud during 2023 compared to 9,545 in 2022 – a rise of 5.3%.

Around 87% of these reports are for fraud and 13% for cyber related fraud at total cost of around £46 million, with an average loss / victim of around £5120.

Around 14% of NFIB reports to the Force are assessed as suitable to enforcement (Pursue).

Ongoing focus:

The HIOWC Cyber Crime Unit moved to regional management under SE ROCU in April 2024 as part of Nationally Led – Regionally Managed – Locally Delivered Home Office pilot.

The dedicated Protect officer recruited in 2022 continues to identify opportunities for Protect / Prevent advice by scanning across NFIB referrals and delivering safeguarding, protect and prevent interventions. They operate in conjunction with the dedicated Cyber Crime Unit DS and 4 x DC who respond to threats and investigate offences. An intelligence researcher has also been embedded with the team since mid-2023 which has contributed to a rise in Pursue activity for the CCU leading identification of more cyber related suspects developed from stranger research of National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) disseminations and wider CMA offending within other Force crime recording.

Complementing the dedicated resources are a nationally recognised team of Cyber Specials and Volunteers who have a range of cyber specialisms brought in from academia and business backgrounds supporting Protect, Prevent and Pursue capabilities.