REPORT TO:	STRATEGIC SCRUTINY MEETING
DATE:	12TH JUNE 2019
TITLE:	QUARTERLY REPORT

1. Issue for Consideration

The purpose of this report is to provide an update in relation to the performance of Lancashire Constabulary.

2. Recommendation

The Commissioner is requested to review the report and make comments as appropriate.

3. Background

This report advises the Commissioner of the performance of Lancashire Constabulary against the agreed performance indicators which are reported to the Police and Crime Panel. Crime data is taken from ForceSight (up to 31st March 2019) or the Constabulary's recorded crime BI Dashboard. The data source will be stated in each relevant section.

4. Protecting Local Policing

a. Proportion of budget spent on front-line policing.

There is no significant change in the distribution of finances since the last report which remain consistent.

Table 1: Expenditure on Frontline policing vs other spending

	Spend 31/03/19	
	£m	%
Visible	102.9	40.5%
Non Visible	79.5	31.3%
Operational Frontline Total	**182.4**	**71.7%**
Frontline Support	20.8	8.2%
Business Support	51.1	20.1%
Other *	13.4	
Total	**267.7**	

* Other represents costs such as OPCC, capital financing, pensions and national policing.

b. Summary of the Policing of the Quadrilla Fracking Site on Preston New Road Wesham Apr-Mar 2018-9.

Verbal Update to be given at meeting

c. Citizens in policing

Special Constabulary
Following a review the Special Constabulary is working towards an establishment of 259 officers stepping down from the current 280). There are two confirmed intakes in May 2019, one of ten and one of twelve on consecutive weekends.

The Constabulary is currently in the process of interviewing for Special Sgt posts in all Divisions.

The Special Constabulary continues to support Lancashire with its substantial commitment, in the quarter to the end of March 2019 logging 9,571 hours of operational policing and additional 4,280 hours of essential training, briefings and administration.

Over the same period two Specials have joined as Lancashire Constabulary PCSOs, two have been appointed as regular officers in the Constabulary, one as a staff member and one as a regular with another force. There are also a further six starting with the regular Constabulary 28th May 2019.

Police Service Volunteers (PSVs)
There are currently 370 PSVs with an additional 33 in the application process.

The Constabulary is recruiting to a new role of Child Exploitation Awareness volunteer. The role has proven to be very popular and the process of arranging interviews for 36 applicants is under way. If all were to be successful this would take the applicants in process to 69 in total.

The Constabulary has also developed an Emergency Response volunteer from our combined cohort of Lancashire Volunteer Partnership (LVP) volunteers. There are at present, 85 signed up volunteers that could be called on to attend local councils at rest centres to assist with displaced residents in the event of large scale incidents.

As part of volunteers' week, on 7th June there will be a 'Morning Tea' event as a thank you to our volunteers for their hard work.

Cadets
The Constabulary has 438 cadets in 10 units. Recruitment has recently taken place for the Pendle, Burnley, Hyndburn, Blackburn, Blackpool and Fylde units. Preston and Lancaster are currently open and West Lancashire along with South Ribble will be recruiting in the near future. There are currently 138 new applicants for the September term.

Funding has been secured for the development of several junior cadet schemes that will be run by the existing cadet leaders in schools that meet the national criteria to deliver a cadet programme to 11 – 12 year olds. This programme will be

delivered to around 20 pupils from each school and we are looking to implement the new schemes from September 2019.

The schools that have been identified are -
Blackburn – St Wilfred's C of E Academy
Hyndburn - Accrington Academy
Burnley – Sir John Thursby Community College
Preston – Moor Park
Skelmersdale – Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic High School
Blackpool – Highfield Leadership Academy
Lancaster – Our Lady's Catholic College

5. Tackling Crime and Reoffending

a. Recorded Crime

Recorded crime has continued to rise. There was a 32% increase in recorded offences from 127,028 to **167,590** over the year. (April '17-March '18 compared to April '18 to March '19). This increase is greater than seen in the region, the MSG (most similar group) and nationally.

As the Commissioner may recall at this meeting a year ago the Constabulary predicted a significant increase in recorded crime this year based on changed recording standards and practices. The Constabulary's Record for Victims (R4V) initiative has proved successful and the increases reflect this. This was supported by the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) re-inspection of Crime Data Integrity. As the Commissioner will be aware the report published in May 2019 awarded the Constabulary a grading of "Good".

Table 2. Recorded crime ('all crime') for Lancashire and England & Wales

AREA	%	Recorded 12M to Mar-18	Versus 12M to Mar-19
England & Wales*	+8%	4,818,524	5,197,083
Most Similar Group*	+13%	1,152,492	1,298,858
North West Region*	+9%	708,123	774,254
Lancashire**	+32%	127,028	167,590

* Data taken from ForceSight V5 (tab <force summary>).

** The Lancashire figures are taken from the recorded crime dashboard due to accuracy.

*** The latest Lancashire crime figure taken from iQuanta contains estimations and puts all crime at 175,537. This is based on proxy-data from iQuanta that is used in the ForceSight product. This has been used due to the restrictions of data access from Connect. This figure includes 5 months of proxy-data and is therefore a rough estimate.

Thirty-eight forces experienced increased recorded crime. In Lancashire violence, public order and acquisitive crime feature as significant rises. Residential burglary has experienced a 6% rise from 8,628 to 9,124. As the graph below shows Residential Burglaries have been remarkably stable over the last two years. The increase in the last year is due mainly to the post Xmas reduction in 2019 not falling as much as in the same quarter in 2018 and amounted to 63% of the increase.

Figure 1: Residential Burglary April 2017-March 2019

Furthermore, recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents have continued to fall (down 20,289 or 29%). As previously reported, many ASB incidents are now captured within public order and other offences. The total number of public order offences was 15,510.

'All robbery' recorded crime has increased in 41 police force areas. The increases in Lancashire (11%) are below those of England & Wales (12%) and the MSG (15%). This continues the trend reported upon at previous Strategic Scrutiny meetings.

Personal Robbery has shown an increase of 26% to 1027 in recorded offences this year. This is in line with increases in recording of crime and follows the same pattern through the year as the all-crime figure following the crime recording changes previously discussed.

b. Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Threats

The most direct harm continues to be through the distribution and supply of Class A drugs and whilst the threat from SOC is changing, the adverse impact of drugs and vulnerabilities associated with this crime remains one of the most significant threats within Lancashire. The secondary impact from Drug dealing is the associated violence and threats, including the use of weapons and firearms by OCGs to enforce territories and establish new drugs markets. The continued emergence and more sophisticated model of 'County Lines' is a strategic threat with criminal gangs from Manchester, Liverpool and West Yorkshire involved in drug supply in Lancashire. The Constabulary has mapped this and has a detailed response in place.

Drugs
The figures report 2280 recorded crimes for possession and trafficking of drugs in 2018. This is a +15% increase when compared to 1977 recorded crimes in 2017. As the Commissioner will be aware drugs crime recording is often a measure of activity and this case it reflect the significant operational activity around County Lines.

West BCU record the highest figures overall for both categories. This area of criminality is corroborated within Organised Crime Group Mapping (OCGM) as the force are mapping more OCGs linked to drugs trafficking during this period.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) / County Lines
CCE and County Lines criminality is a significant factor within Lancashire`s drugs supply market, with Blackpool being heavily affected by this model. The Commissioner will recall that he has previously received a detailed briefing on this issue.

County Lines in Lancashire have been linked to 2 kidnappings within East BCU. Serious violent crime highlights the impact this crime has on communities.

The number of females being utilised in the model appears to be increasing. This may be a strategy to attempt to avoid detection, with a number also linked to prostitution.

Lancashire is working alongside its partners to tackle this issue of CCE and County Lines. During this quarter there was an "intensification" week which saw seven arrests, the seizure of replica firearms, cannabis and amphetamines. Additionally, 22 vulnerable people were identified including engagement with ten vulnerable juveniles. Outside the week of action, there have been numerous arrests over the period as a result of proactive and reactive operations across the county. (See comments on modern day slavery below).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
The force is seeing an increasing momentum building in respect of the identification of organised CSE. A problem-solving approach structured around the offenders, victims and locations operates at BCU level across the county, but greater upstream analysis is required to establish the extent of the organised criminality across individuals and geographic boundaries. Hotels, retail food/takeaway outlets have been the subject of attention, acting as an attractor and risk premises for vulnerable young persons.

Force and Regional Strategic Assessments and SOC Local profiles have identified new and emerging global threats affecting Lancashire's Communities such as modern slavery; human trafficking, cybercrime, CSE, economic crime, money laundering and organised serious acquisitive crime. All this presents a complex demand profile, which needs the support of partners at local, regional, national and international level.

ATM Offences
Attacks on Cash Machines (ATMs: Automated Teller Machines) continues to be an issue in both the county and nationwide. Significant proactive prevention and targeting work as discussed at previous meetings continues. There have been a number of arrests of offenders as a result of ongoing reactive investigations. Recently 6 offenders from an out of county group were jailed for a total of 34 years following offences around the country. (The Lancashire offence was at Darwen.)

c. Road Safety

The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) is pleased to report a reduction in KSI (killed and seriously injured) casualties in 2018. Unfortunately, the number of fatalities rose substantially in 2018, compared to the previous year; 45 fatalities were recorded during the year as well as an extraordinarily high number of deaths at the wheel / natural causes, amounting to a further ten persons. It should be noted however that the KSI recording deliberately puts those Killed together with the Seriously Injured as causation and prevention are the same for both.

Aside from the tragic human costs, the investigative elements of such a large number of road deaths has had a considerable impact on the workloads of the

Collision Investigation Unit (CIU) and the Road Death Investigation (RDI) teams as the Commissioner will recall was discussed at the last Scrutiny meeting.

The interim evaluations of the overall Average Speed Camera scheme have highlighted significant reductions in collisions of all severity of injury, thus fulfilling their primary purpose and creating safer roads in Lancashire.

The work to fully implement the Department for Transport (DfT) accident recording system CRASH [Collision Recording and Sharing] is entering the final phase. Once this is complete and signed off Lancashire will become the first force using CRASH to develop and launch a Data Warehouse containing CRASH extracts as well as a significant amount of legacy data. This will undoubtedly assist the partnership to better detect patterns and trends in order to improve road safety across the county.

The KSI figures in the appendix are for the calendar years 2017 and 2018. The latest figures are not available due to the launch of the new Crash system and the testing of the data warehouse that contains the data. This is expected to be completed in the next few weeks and will provide an enhanced view of KSI / collision data.

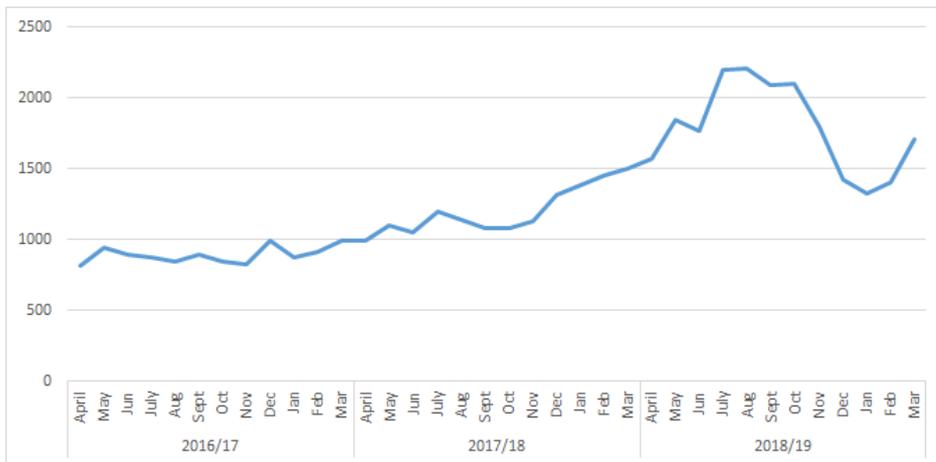6.   **Supporting Vulnerable People and Victims**

d. Domestic abuse

Domestic Abuse (DA) crime had been rising through the first half of 2018 and then levelling out between August and October and then falling until the beginning of 2019. The increased recording of additional offences within the same DA incident following changes in recording methodologies has led to increases in recorded DA crime figures. As previously discussed this is an increase in recording and *not* in occurrences. The introduction of Connect had some impact on the end of calendar year reporting, particularly around the time of Connect 'go live' in November 2018 in terms of the accuracy of crime recording. Significant support was given to officers to aid the introduction of the new system and the chart below shows a recovery in recording since then.

Table 3. Volume of DV recorded crime (extracted via the Power BI Recorded Crime Dashboard)

	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2014/15	740	744	757	788	713	692	728	689	669	639	588	679
2015/16	712	702	686	722	784	704	709	776	802	812	781	764
2016/17	814	941	896	875	843	892	848	823	996	873	912	989
2017/18	992	1096	1053	1202	1138	1078	1080	1129	1312	1387	1453	1506
2018/19	1573	1848	1764	2200	2206	2095	2098	1793	1424	1323	1408	1707

Figure 2. Domestic abuse crimes / investigations (data source: recorded crime dashboard)

The Constabulary has launched Operation Encompass in partnership with schools across the county. Operation Encompass is an initiative that enhances communication between the police and schools where a child is at risk from domestic abuse.

The purpose of the information sharing is to ensure that the needs of children exposed to Domestic Abuse are better understood and met by schools, with more information being made available to support the timely safeguarding of children. By knowing that the child has had this experience, the school is in a better position to understand and be supportive of the child's needs and possible behaviours. Operation Encompass will complement existing safeguarding procedures.

Officers are now able to record investigations on their Samsung PDA, so that they can complete the investigation at the scene rather than having to come back to the station.

When inputting an incident which involves domestic abuse and/ or a vulnerable child, officers are required to fill in the details of all children in the household including their schools and provide a brief overview of the incident for the school. Police automated systems then share information with the school Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) prior to 8.30am. The school will be informed simply that there was an incident, the name of the child and will get the limited information officers provide in the brief overview of schools.

The initial approach is that the sharing of information should not, in itself, provoke a proactive response to individual children by the school, but inform the school's response to any presenting behaviour.

e. Hate crime

Data on recorded hate crime is taken from the recorded crime BI dashboard. A year-on-year comparison shows an increase in all hate crime categories.

Table 4. Increases in Hate Crime (data source: recorded crime dashboard)

Hate Crime		Apr'17-Mar'18		Apr'18-Mar'19	+/-	%
Race		1,563		1,998	435	28%
Religion		150		171	21	14%
Sexual Orientation		302		462	160	53%
Transphobic		66		81	15	31%
Disability		173		244	71	41%

Sexual orientation hate crimes have seen the largest increase. This has seen notable step-changes (i.e. increases in recording) in April 2017 and then again in April 2018. 26% (118) of recorded crimes are stalking and harassment, 37% (173) are public fear alarm or distress, and 23% (107) are violence against the person.

Under a sub-group of the Strategic Hate Crime and Cohesion Board, over a dozen colleges and three universities across the county have agreed to work with the Constabulary on four main areas:
- Increasing hate crime awareness,
- Providing a safe place for victims to report,
- Signposting to appropriate support services and
- Promoting appropriate bystander activity.

It is intended that this piece of work will come to fruition during October's Hate Crime Awareness week. The work compliments, and is consistent, with Victims' Services hate inputs in lower schools and work with Lancashire County Council's Schools Improvements service.

Following on from the success of the Guild Lodge initiative to addressing hate crime within the healthcare sector (previously reported), work is under way with piloting a similar approach in a hospital environment to make it hate free for staff and visitors. The Constabulary is currently working with the Lancashire Football Association to adopt a joint approach to raising awareness and understanding of hate crime and with the Care Quality Commission in incorporating hate crime into their assessment framework.

f. Rape and sexual offences

'All sexual offences' are showing an increase. The rate in Lancashire (32%) is greater than the England & Wales (7%) and MSG (10%) rate.

Table 5. All sexual Offences (data source: ForceSight v5, <Force Summary>)

AREA	%	Apr '17 - Mar'18	Apr'18 - Mar'19
England & Wales	+7%	148,976	159,942
Most Similar Group	+10%	36,614	40,171
North West Region	+8%	20,974	22,668
Lancashire*	+32%	4,102	5,425

*Lancashire data taken from the Recorded Crime Dashboard.

'Rape' (35%, from 1,268 to 1,715) and 'other sexual offences' (31%, from 2,834 to 3,710) have also increased, both of which have been significant increases across the county. These increases are in line with the general rise in reported crime associated with changes in crime recording methodology.

g. Modern Slavery Offences

Considering the period April '18 to March '19 the overall number of intelligence reports/incidents regarding concerns of activity consistent with modern slavery highlight an increasing trend. This increase is apparent across all three BCU areas but most notably in West & East. Increases in West may be attributable to a number of factors including the recently appointed exploitation team within the BCU, closer working with the council as well as a number of high profile cases across the Constabulary. East BCU continue to receive the highest number of referrals across the Constabulary during this 12-month period (198) representing 45% of the total referrals received.

In Blackpool four cannabis factories were found and four Vietnamese nationals (inc. three children) who reported being kidnapped were recovered. In the East, investigations in to similar offences have led to 22 people being charged.

Sexual exploitation is consistently the most prominent form of slavery concern reported representing 39% of all reports received into the Constabulary (n.170) over this 12-month period. During the last quarter (Jan'19 – Mar'19) reports of concern of sexual exploitation in East and South BCUs were almost double for those of forced labour; in West the split is less defined with sexual exploitation, forced labour and criminal activity all featuring equally.

Child Victims
A total of 54 potential child victims of slavery were encountered during the 12-month period (East 22, South 19 and West 13). The reports included concerns of exploitation relating to criminal activity, forced labour and sexual exploitation. Criminal activity was the prominent category in West and East BCUs involving scenarios consistent with county lines, organised theft, and fraud. In South reports describing exploitation consistent with Forced Labour were the most frequently reported concern of slavery.

The delivery of actions raised within the Modern Day Slavery: Intelligence Gaps – Delivery Action Plan will be addressed with Exploitation Team Detective Inspectors over the coming month. It is anticipated that the action plan will improve awareness around other types of exploitation that are encountered by frontline staff and increase referrals from partners, explore opportunities to share data and increase partnership working to identify potential victims and reduce the opportunities for organised groups to recruit from vulnerable communities. It is anticipated that the number of reported modern slavery offences will increase over the next 12 months.

The teams are now identifying groups active in exploitation and a number of investigations are in progress.

The Commissioner will be aware of the Modern Day Slavery events that took place across the county to raise public and business awareness of the issue. As a result of such vigilance an East Lancashire hotel contacted the Constabulary concerning suspicious activity and two known CSE victims who had been trafficked into the area were recovered and returned home.

6. **Developing Confident Communities**

   a. Satisfaction
   As the Commissioner may be aware, working alongside the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan), the Constabulary undertook analysis of 690 domestic abuse victims; 958 burglary victims; and 921 violent crime victims who were surveyed and screened for analysis. Of these samples 86.5% of domestic abuse victims, 72.5% of burglary victims, and 73.7% of violent crime victims were reportedly satisfied or very satisfied with the response provided by Lancashire Constabulary. There was no statistically significant disparity found across any protected characteristic.

   The rates of satisfaction in all three groups appeared to be influenced by the victims' knowledge of case progression and updates from officers. The issue of updates further influenced the victims' view of how they were treated by the constabulary, with some victims feeling disappointed when promised updates or contact that was not then followed through. In addition, violent crime victims and burglary victims also reported dissatisfaction with the action of the Constabulary in some instances.

   Of the victims who were satisfied, all groups explained how being listened to was a main reason for their satisfaction, especially when officers had followed up with options and advice. A particular theme within burglary satisfaction was when officers took the time to secure the victims' premises, offer security advice and provide reassurance/contact details. This was considered to be part of 'solving their problem', as opposed to solely focusing on a criminal justice response.

   Recommendations from the findings include ensuring call takers and officers provide non-judgemental and unbiased contact, with a compassionate response. This initial response should then be followed by reassurance, advice, and a clear explanation of potential options in order to guide the victim through handling the case. In addition, contact after the initial incident appeared crucial to victim

satisfaction (i.e., phone call to check on the victims' welfare). However, implementation of any recommendations should also take into account the context of high satisfaction levels ranging between 72-86%. This highlighted that victims from all three groups were largely satisfied with the police response provided by Lancashire Constabulary.

This research is only recently received but will form part of the Constabulary's approach to 'Organisational Learning' and joint survey strategy with the OPCC governed through Corporate Development.

b. Confidence: Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW)
In the 12-month period to December (please note that CSEW data is released 3 months later than other information) overall public confidence in Lancashire Constabulary decreased by 6% from 79% to 73%. This is below the England and Wales rate of 76%. The CSEW also gives a rating of local police and the percentage of people who think that the police are doing an excellent job in their local area. The Lancashire rate is 56% and the rate for England and Wales is 58.2%.

The Constabulary is undertaking a review of confidence surveys in conjunction with the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan): the report will be shared with the Commissioner when complete.

The CSEW also notes that the risk of personal crime in Lancashire is 3.1%, which is lower than the England and Wales rate of 4.1%. The rates for risk of household crime are 10.5% for Lancashire and 11% for England and Wales. The perceptions of high levels of ASB is similar for Lancashire (8.3%) and England and Wales (8.1%).

7. Force Management Statement Update

The Force Management Statement (FMS) has now been completed and submitted. As the commissioner will be aware the Director of his Office has been closely involved in the final stages of the production of the FMS.

8. Implications

Financial:	Nil
Legal:	Nil
Equality Impact Assessment:	Nil
Risks and Impact:	Nil
Link to Police and Crime Plan:	Provides a performance update in relation to the measures reported to the Police and Crime Panel.

Appendix A:
Performance data

APPENDIX A - STRATEGIC SCRUTINY MEETING			
PROTECTING LOCAL POLICING			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr 17 - Mar 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Apr 18 - Mar 19
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: visible	£105.9m (43%)	Decrease £3m (2.5%)	£102.9m (40.5%)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: non visible	£74.9 (30.4%)	Increase £4.6m (0.9%)	£79.5m (31.3%)
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr 17 - Mar 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Apr 18 - Mar 19
Grade 1 - Emergency Response Average Time to Arrive	9.5 mins	up 0.6 mins	10.1 mins
Grade 2 - Priority Response Average Time to Arrive	29.3 mins	up 3.9 mins	33.2 mins
Grade 3 - Routine Response Average Time to Arrive	363.6 mins	up 478 mins	841.2 mins
999 Calls - Service Level	68%	8.40%	76.4%
999 Calls - Average Time To Answer	11 mins	down 3 mins	8.0 mins
101 Calls - Service Level	39.4%	-0.50%	38.9%
101 Calls - Average Time To Answer	103.2 mins	up 15.4 mins	118.4 mins
TACKLING CRIME & RE-OFFENDING			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr 17 - Mar 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Apr 18 - Mar 19
All Crime	127,028	+32% (40,562)	167,590
Violence with injury	17,123	+18% (3,139)	20,262
Violence without injury	15,370	57% (8760)	24,130
Burglary- Residential	8,628	+6% (496)	9,124
Robbery (Personal)	814	+26% (213)	1,027
Public Order*	6,083	+155% (9427)	15,510
Business Crime	11,779	+1% (151)	11,930
Road Safety - KSI Jan-Dec17 vs Jan-Dec18)	736	-1% (10)	726
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	70,556	-29% (-20,289)	50,267

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & VICTIMS			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr 17 - Mar 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Apr 18 - Mar 19
Rape	1,268	+35% (447)	1,715
Sexual Offences (excl Rape)	2,834	+31% (876)	3,710
CSE Crime	910	-9% (-78)	832
Modern Slavery Crimes (Only introduced 1st April 2015)	103	-18% (-19)	84
Domestic Abuse Crime	14,391	+52% (7,407)	21,798
Hate Crime	2,152	+36% (773)	2,925
Missing Person Incidents	9,318	+17% (1,576)	10,894

DEVELOPING CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr 17 - Mar 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Apr 18 - Mar 19
User Satisfaction - Burglary	75%	-12%	67%
User Satisfaction - Violent	72%	-	72%
User Satisfaction - Hate	74%	-1%	73%
User Satisfaction - Anti-Social Behaviour	75%	-10%	65%
Confidence - CSEW (Overall Confidence) *CSEW data is 3 months behind*	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jan 18 - Dec 18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jan 19 - Dec 19
	79%	-6%	73%