



REPORT TO:	STRATEGIC SCRUTINY MEETING
DATE:	22ND AUGUST 2018
TITLE:	QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT.
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1. Issue for Consideration

The purpose of this report is to provide an update in relation to the performance of Lancashire Constabulary to 30th June 2018.

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.

4. Protecting Local Policing

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

Table 1: Expenditure on Frontline policing vs other spending

	Spend 30/6/18 £m	%
Visible	26.3	35%
Non Visible	24.8	33%
Operational Frontline	51.1	69%
<i>Frontline Support</i>	6	8%
Business Support	17.1	23%
Other *	6.2	
Total	80.4	

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

It should be noted that the proportion of expenditure on Business Support costs is higher in quarter 1 as some annual costs are paid at the beginning of the financial year, for example, £5m on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) licences, Home Office charges and maintenance costs (80% of the annual budget) and £2m on rates. As a result the percentage of the budget spent on Operational Frontline Policing appears low compared to the percentage (73.4%) at year end on 31 March. The true position will be illustrated through the year as those costs are averaged out as happens annually.

b. Update re Fracking Operation.

Cuadrilla has applied for and obtained an injunction to prevent protesters interfering with their operations. Since the 1st June the injunction has been in place and this has had a profound effect upon protest.

Whilst the injunction has not reduced the numbers at the site (these are steadily rising as it has become clear that drilling has been completed) it has impacted upon the nature of protest and the acts of direct action. There have been two significant “lock-ons” since the 1st June and a weekend of action by Reclaim the Power during which they protested peacefully. There was minimal disruption to Cuadrilla and the local community.

Where possible a *Protester Liaison Team* leads the operation on most days, effectively deploying Public Safety/Order resources only when it is absolutely necessary to keep everybody safe. As risk dictates, the operation uses between two serials and three serials every day (Monday – Friday). Community tensions are low at the moment and this is probably as a result of the lower levels of disruption caused by both Cuadrilla and the protestors.

c. Citizens in policing

Special Constabulary

There was an intake of 38 Special Constables in April 2018 who were then attested on 29th July and 12th August. There are future intakes planned for September 2018 and January 2019.

Thirty-nine Special Constables were interviewed to join the regular constabulary, of whom 32 were successful. These consisted of 22 who were Special Officers and a further 10 who were Special Officers and Police Staff.

The final intake of 17 University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) Special Constables were attested on 25th April and started in their divisions on April 30th 2018. This was the last intake of UCLan Special Constables

The Special Constabulary Review is currently being led by Chief Inspector Sewart and will look at the structure of the Special Constabulary, the establishment and the use of Specials to support frontline policing. The review will report in early autumn.

The Special Constabulary are continuing to assist with frontline policing activities and have recently played a part in assisting with the Winter Hill Fire road closures and engaging with the public of Lancashire at numerous local fetes and parades.

Volunteers

Lancashire Constabulary has 386 volunteers (with an additional 40 in the vetting process). The Constabulary recently recruited approximately 70 cyber/digital community support volunteers. Following training, they give inputs to schools and community groups on how to stay safe on the web. As part of this initiative over 2,000 school children have had cyber safety presentations delivered to them between 1st Jan-31st March 2018. Additionally recruitment was undertaken for Restorative Justice Volunteers across the County.

Cadets

The Constabulary has an establishment of 650 cadets and is currently recruiting for the majority of units across Lancashire ready for the new term to start in September.

The Constabulary now has 4 junior cadet schemes in West, 1 in South and 1 about to be established in East. Currently a review of the cadets is being undertaken looking at the feasibility of collaboration with the Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) and how, if feasible, this could work.

The cadets have recently been assisting local policing teams with summer events and fetes and are already taking bookings for September. The majority of the units are currently completing their Duke of Edinburgh expeditions and will be breaking for summer. There will be no evening meetings until September and units will just take part in social action within their communities over the break.

d. Contact management.

A report on this appears elsewhere on the Agenda.

5. Tackling Crime and Reoffending

a. Recorded Crime

Recorded crime has continued to rise in line with expectations. There was a 24.8% increase in the year to the end of June 2018, greater than seen both regionally and nationally.

As the Commissioner will recall the issues concerning the Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services' (HMICFRS) inspection of Crime Data Integrity (CDI) and the subsequent increases in recorded crime have been examined and discussed in some detail at the past two scrutiny meetings. The HMICFRS CDI inspection is also discussed in the separate agenda item.

Table1. Recorded crime ('all crime') for Lancashire and England & Wales

AREA	%	Recorded 12M to June-18	Versus 12M to June-17
England & Wales	+ 10.2%	4,912,197	4,455,994

Most Similar Group	+ 15.9%	1,198,072	1,033,727
North West Region	+ 18.6%	733,926	619,025
Lancashire	+ 24.8%	139,701	111,899

* Data taken from ForceSight V5 updated 3rd August 2018

Forty-one forces experienced increased recorded crime.

As per the last reporting period, public order and violent crime feature as key issues within recorded crime increases. Lancashire has the greatest percentage increase (50.8%, 32,338 to 48,776) within its MSG (most similar group). Lancashire has experienced a significant increase in public order offences: a 166.6% increase (from 3,386 to 9,027).

Violence against the person has been increasing in recent months (particularly influenced by the sub category 'violence without injury'). The same pattern has been seen within **public order** offences.

The significant increases lie within the lower levels of violence offence. In addition to increases in *violence without injury* there has been an increase in *violence with injury* offences. We would expect this. Just as improved recording has led to an increase in non-injury offences we would expect some migration from non-injury into the lower end of the injury offences. An examination of the distribution across the county indicates an even spread, suggesting a single causation: i.e. recording practices not an increase in violence.

These increases in public order and violent crime offences are in line with expectations due to changes in recording practice following the CDI inspection. Each division now has a quality manager with a small team focussed on ensuring the accurate recording of crime, currently concentrating upon violence and sexual offences. As the teams have been in place since April we would expect the recording of crime to accelerate initially.

Furthermore, recorded **anti-social behaviour** (ASB) incidents have continued to fall (down 11280 or 14.9%) in line with the increases above. This also supports the view that the increase in reported public order crime is a reflection of changed recording practices, in this case from high end ASB incidents to lower severity public order offences

As the Commissioner will be aware from previous reports, there were changes to the how **Burglaries** were classified in April 2017 meaning full year comparisons will not be available until 2019. However, examining 'all burglary' offences as a proxy measure, shows +1.8% increase from 13,000 to 13,228), which is close to the England & Wales rate of +1.9%.

As above, the new **Residential Burglary** definition has been in place for 15 months. There has been a slight downward trend in Residential Burglary offences from April 2017 to date. A snapshot comparison between Q1 2017 and Q1 2018 shows no change in the numbers of offences. There was a reduction in the first 2 months of the quarter but this was overturned by a significantly higher spike in June which coincided with the unusually hot weather, particularly in the East of the county. The

Optimal Forager and near-repeat victimisation approach to targeting high risk areas has been re-introduced to BCU tasking through the partnership analysis team. (This is to be evaluated by UCLan).

Going forward, July's Residential Burglary figures have returned to normal and continue the slight downward trend. This will be monitored and reported upon at subsequent meetings.

'**All robbery**' recorded crime has increased in 36 police force areas. The increases in Lancashire (+10.9%) are significantly below those of England & Wales (+22.2%) and the MSG (+16.4%). This continues the trend reported upon at previous Strategic Scrutiny meetings.

Within Lancashire, personal robberies are up 9.5% from 739 to 809 for the year ending June 2018. These are fairly evenly spread across the county. There is a noticeable increase in the proportion committed in West during the "season" possibly coinciding with an increase in tourism and a consequent reduction in the off season.

b. Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Threats

The Serious Harm Reduction Strategy is a separate item on the agenda and discusses the work of the Constabulary to address Serious and Organised Crime.

Key issues within SOC remain unchanged. "County lines" continues to be an area of concern in relation to vulnerable people being targeted by Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) to distribute drugs. The most direct harm to local communities is through the distribution and supply of a variety of drugs. The harmful effects drugs have on the user's health, the impact on support services to combat drug abuse / misuse and the chaotic lifestyles that drug users adopt all contribute to increased harm and strain on the service.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking remain as areas of importance within Force Intelligence in developing a strategic picture of harm that impacts on local communities. The Force Management Statement (FMS) noted that there has been a rise in the number of modern day slavery / human trafficking OCGs. This remains a national high priority and multi-agency working is crucial to developing this area further within the county.

Issues around the exploitation of vulnerable people have become an enduring issue. A number of operations have evidenced the sexual exploitation of women (notably Romanian females) and labour exploitation of people (e.g. in car washes and nail bars). The majority of human trafficking referrals are in relation to sexual exploitation.

c. Road Safety

The number of KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) casualties continues to fall within Lancashire with a year-on-year reduction of 12.7% being recorded; 38 fewer KSI casualties during this five month period. An almost identical percentage reduction can be reported for Child KSI casualties (casualties aged 0-15 years).

Overall, casualty numbers of all ages and severity of injury continue to fall across Lancashire with 1,764 casualties of road traffic collisions (RTCs) recorded in 2018 thus far – the smallest number since STATS19 data came into general use in 2005. All Basic Command Units (BCUs) are reporting KSI reductions during this period. It is worthy of note that reductions in RTC casualties in Lancashire are against a continuing back-drop of increasing traffic volumes.

Sixteen fatalities, included within the KSI statistics, have been recorded during 2018; a reduction of 2. Whilst no patterns, trends or exceptions are evident amongst these fatalities it remains the key ambition of the Lancashire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) to reduce fatalities to zero.

Work and planning is ongoing in relation to ‘Road Safety Week’ which is due to be held nationally 19-25th November. The topic of Road Safety Week this year is ‘Young Riders’; riders of motorcycles aged 16-24 years. Recent pan-Lancashire analysis has highlighted this as a substantial issue with numbers of young rider casualties being almost as high as those of the Car Occupants casualty group. Casualties amongst the Young Rider group often sustain disproportionately severe injuries due to inadequate protective clothing – something the Lancashire initiative will concentrate on through engagement and education.

6. Supporting Vulnerable People and Victims

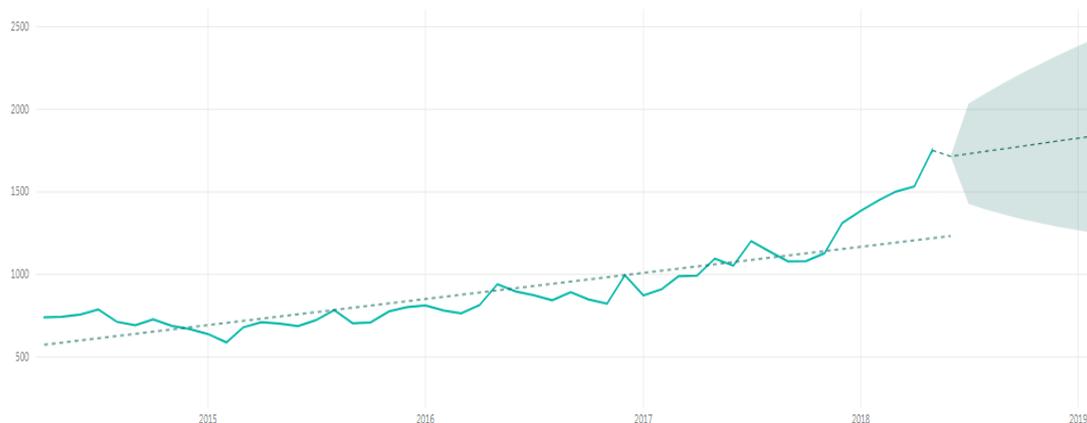
a. Domestic abuse

Domestic Abuse (DA) crime has been continuing to rise. As the commissioner will remember from the previous Strategic Scrutiny meeting the HMICFRS CDI inspection identified under-recording of DA offences in the form of additional offences within the same incident. Interventions to reporting procedures previously described have continued, leading to sustained rises in recorded DA crimes. The acceleration in recording is particularly noticeable in the graph from late 2017 from when the CDI inspection interventions started being introduced. The increases are centred within Harassment and Non-injury offences rather than serious violence.

Table 2. Volume of DV recorded crime (extracted via the BCU BI 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									

Figure 2. All DV recorded crime (taken from BCU BI Dashboard)



Hate crime

In the rolling year to 30 June 2018 Lancashire Constabulary recorded 2412 hate crimes. This is an increase of 1090 offences (82.5%) compared to the same period last year. This continues the trend described at the last Strategic Scrutiny meeting of the Constabulary having overtaken both Most Similar Group of forces (MSG) and forces nationally. The commissioner will recall from the last meeting he received a detailed breakdown of hate crime. The greatest increase is in race-hate crime with an additional 804 (+ 82%) offences but all hate related offences have increased by significant margins (see below)

Table 3. Increases in Hate Crime (from Hate Crime dashboard)

Hate Crime	Jul16 - Jun17	Jun17 - Jul18	+/-	%
Race	984	1788	+804	+82%
Religion	96	157	+61	+63.5%
Sexual Orientation	176	341	+165	+94%
Transphobic	33	81	+48	+145%
Disability	116	178	+62	+53%

The causes for the increases continue to be the work of the Constabulary to increase reporting combined with the effects of the HMICFRS CDI inspection where incidents are now being more frequently recorded as crimes. Again the increases have accelerated in Q1 due to the work of the quality managers.

In response to the recent HMICFRS thematic inspection of Hate Crime in a number of other forces, the Constabulary has produced a Hate Crime action plan that will be managed through the HMICFRS Board.

b. Rape and sexual offences

'All sexual offences' are showing an increase. The rate in Lancashire (36.6%, from 3,469 to 4,738) is greater than the England & Wales (18.2%) and MSG (+24.7%) rate. Only Warwickshire (-10.1%) and Dyfed Powys (-10%) are showing decreases: all other 41 forces are displaying increases.

Table 4. All sexual Offences

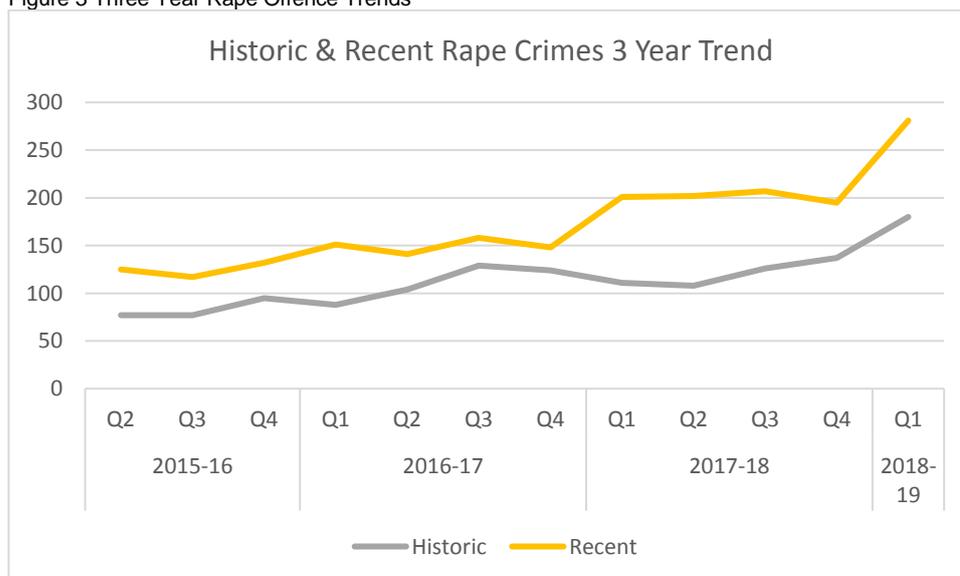
AREA	%	Recorded 12M to Mar-18	Versus 12M to Mar-17
England & Wales	18.2%	152,082	128,652
Most Similar Group	24.7%	38,024	30,494
North West Region	30.5%	22,069	16,911
Lancashire	36.6%	4,738	3,469

'Rape' (35.3%, from 1,129 to 1,527) and 'other sexual offences' (37.2%, from 2,340 to 3,211) have also increased, both of which have been significant increases in Lancashire.

Currently 39% of rape offences recorded are *historical* (reported more than one year after being committed) against 61% *recent* offences. This has varied around the 40:60 mark for the last 3 years and beyond.

There has been an increase in both historical and recent offences over the last three years. The Commissioner will recall that this has been previously discussed. However after 2017-18 in which recent rape offences levelled off, Apr-Jun 2018 showed an upturn in both historical and recent reports with the latter reaching 281 offences, 35.7% higher than the next highest quarter (Q3 17-18) and 39.8% compared to Q1 the previous year.

Figure 3 Three Year Rape Offence Trends



Over the last year the Constabulary has delivered significant joint training to officers with the CPS, improved processes and reporting of rape offences and is embarking upon a campaign to increase confidence to report, all of which have led to an increase in reporting, the trend of which has been closely monitored. The last quarter however is a step change.

There was a smaller step change in April 2017 following a change in the Home Office counting rules that including amongst other things rapes with multiple offenders being crimed as multiple offences rather than a single offence. There was a further step change in the reporting of recent rape offences recorded from April 2018. This is likely to be due to additional recording following the introduction of quality managers in the divisions with the purpose of ensuring the accurate recording of crime. They have been focussed on violence and sexual offences and have been quality assuring the reporting of offences over the past year.

c. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The Commissioner will recall from the last Scrutiny Meeting that CSE offences had shown a year on year decrease of 19.1%. This was attributed to inconsistent identification and recording of such offences. He will further recall that the Constabulary intended to introduce additional oversight via the Crime data Integrity Team plus training for front line staff. As a result over the last three months there has been a significant improvement in the recording of CSE such that the year on year decrease has reduced to 1.4% (13 offences). As the year continues, this will translate into an increase in offences reflecting further improved reporting, a desirable outcome. This will be reported upon at future Strategic Scrutiny meetings.

d. Modern Slavery Offences

Modern Slavery was introduced as an offence category in April 2015. At the last Strategic Scrutiny meeting it was reported that the Constabulary are still developing and increasing the understanding of Modern Slavery offences through intelligence analysis. It has been identified within the Force Management Statement (FMS) that it is expected that locally, regionally and nationally the recording of such offences to continue to increase for some years as understanding improves. In line with this, the year to the end of June has shown continued increased reporting with 103 offences, an increase of 46 offences (80.7%) compared to the previous year.

7. Developing Confident Communities

a. Satisfaction

In the four areas of satisfaction measured for this report, all four are showing decreases in public satisfaction with their overall of service provided. The Commissioner will recall that at the last Scrutiny meeting he received a detailed report and analysis of the issues around satisfaction. This important area continues to be subject to close scrutiny by senior officers and features in monthly BCU checkpoint meetings.

Going forward the emphasis of the response to the HMICFRS CDI inspection will be victim focused. The new Record 4 Victims (R4V) team will transform the way the Constabulary look at and deliver the recording of crime, putting the victim first. The team will scan incident logs for vulnerability crime, ensuring that victims of crime are identified, and that the right types of responses are put in place in terms of safeguarding, investigation and victim support. The team will also play a critical

role in driving cultural change through staff awareness and training. The purpose is to improve quality of service but an additional benefit will be an improvement in public satisfaction.

b. Confidence: Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW)

In the 12 month period to the end of March (nb CSEW data is released 3 months later than other information) overall public confidence in Lancashire Constabulary increased slightly from 78.3% to 78.7%.

8. Force Management Statement Update

The Constabulary submitted its Force Management Statement (FMS) within the required time frame and this alongside preparatory fieldwork by HMICFRS will inform the 2019 PEEL (Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy) inspections. Post submission the Constabulary has attended two events in order to update and provide local context and feedback of FMS to both the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) and HMICFRS.

The Constabulary has developed an FMS delivery plan that captures the issues, actions and opportunities from our document and through July and August all business area leads are meeting met to discuss this and its future development.

Looking forward HMICFRS have stated that the next FMS template for 2019 will be circulated to forces by December 2018. In order that forces can continue to develop their approach they have given some assurances the four step approach will remain unchanged as will broadly the seven categories. Forces can however expect changes to the guidance with a more rigid framework, risk ratings, specific data conventions and a size limit expected to be included.

The Constabulary has reviewed and redacted the 2018 FMS in order that this can be used for Freedom of Information requests.

9. 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.

10. Appendices

Appendix A: Performance Data

PROTECTING LOCAL POLICING			
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period (July 16 - June 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (July 17 - June 18)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: visible	£101.9m (36%)	increase £4m (4%)	£105.9m (41%)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: non visible	£79.2m (28%)	increase £0.6m (1%)	£79.8m (31%)
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period (July 16 - June 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (July 17 - June 18)
Grade 1 - Emergency Response Average Time to Arrive	9.3 mins	up 0.3 mins	9.6 mins
Grade 2 - Priority Response Average Time to Arrive	28.05 mins	up 2.2 mins	30.2 mins
Grade 3 - Planned Response Average Time to Arrive	4 hrs	up 2.7 hrs	6.7 hrs
999 Calls - Service Level	52.2%	up 20.1%	72.3%
999 Calls - Average Time To Answer	13.9 secs	down 2.5 secs	10.4 secs
101 Calls - Service Level	24.2%	up 17.3%	41.5%
101 Calls - Average Time To Answer	214.8 secs	down 56.6 secs	158.2 secs
TACKLING CRIME & RE-OFFENDING			
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period (July 16 - June 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (July 17 - June 18)
All Crime	111,474	Up 25.2% (28,070 Crimes)	139,544
Serious Assaults	824	Up 21.4% (176 Crimes)	1,000
All Burglary	12,978	Up 1.9% (250)	13,228
Robbery (Personal)	739	Up 9.5% (70 Crimes)	809
Public Order	3,469	up 158% (5,480)	8,949
Business Crime	10,817	up 10.7% (1,158)	11,975
Road Safety - KSI* (*Recording period June-May)	804	Down 13.3% (-107)	697
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	75,932	down 14.9% (11,280)	64,652

Appendix A Continued

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & VICTIMS			
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period (July 16 - June 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (July 17 - June 18)
Victims Code of Practice	<i>New measure - data not available</i>		
Rape	1,114	up 28.2% (314)	1,428
Sexual Offences (excl Rape)	2,242	up 45.2% (1,013)	3,255
Sexual Offences Against Under 16's	1,830	up 32.9% (602)	2,432
CSE Crime	959	down 1.4% (13)	946
Modern Slavery Crimes (Only introduced 1st April 2015)	57	up 80.7% (46)	103
Domestic Abuse Crime	11,146	up 46.9% (5,233)	16,379
Hate Crime	1,361	up 73.4% (999)	2,360
Missing Person Incidents	9,196	up 2.4% (225)	9,421
DEVELOPING CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES			
Measure	Previous 12 Month Period (July 16 - June 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (July 17 - June 18)
Local Policing Visibility	<i>New measure - data not available</i>		
User Satisfaction - Burglary	79.7%	down 6.9%	72.8%
User Satisfaction - Violent	73.4%	down 0.9%	72.5%
User Satisfaction - Hate	74.3%	down 2.1%	75.2%
User Satisfaction - Anti-Social Behaviour	81.1%	down 17.1%	64.0%
Confidence - CSEW (Overall Confidence)	Previous 12 Month Period (April 16 - March 17)	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance (April 17 - March 18)
<i>CSEW data is 3 months behind</i>	78.3%	increase 0.4%	78.7%