REPORT TO:	**STRATEGIC SCRUTINY MEETING**
DATE:	**20th February 2020**
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 December 2019) or the Constabulary's recorded crime Business Intelligence Dashboard. The data source will be stated in each relevant section.

4. **Protecting Local Policing**

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

   As the Commissioner will recall, it was noted in previous reports that the proportion of expenditure on Business Support costs is higher in quarter one as some annual costs are paid at the beginning of the financial year. As a result the percentage of the budget spent on Operational Frontline Policing appeared low. As the financial year progresses, the position has levelled out and the proportion of spend on Operational Frontline Policing for the financial year to date is 71.5% compared to 70.4% at the end of quarter 2 and 67.7% at the end of the first quarter. This is in line with 2018/19 when expenditure on Operational Frontline Policing equated to 71.7% of the total expenditure.

	Spend 31/12/19	%
	£m	
Visible	78.0	38.4%
Non Visible	67.1	33.1%
Operational Frontline	145.1	71.5%
Frontline Support	16.9	8.3%
Business Support	40.9	20.2%
Other	9.3	
Total	212.2	

b. Summary of the Policing of the Cuadrilla Fracking Site on Preston New Road (PNR) Kirkham November 2019 until January 2020

The policing operation at Preston New Road stood down on the 6th January 2020 and it is highly unlikely that Cuadrilla will carry out any activity at the site in the foreseeable future.

c. Citizens in Policing

The Constabulary has been working closely with the Lancashire Volunteer Partnership (LVP) to review, support and progress its Citizens in Policing Programme (CIP). The new "Our Lancashire" platform is also being promoted to widen the Constabulary's engagement reach and provide front line staff with further preventative opportunities both to reduce vulnerability and demand on the service.

With the support of the LVP, the Constabulary is making progress in a number of key CIP business areas with particular reference to governance and safeguarding. The effect of this progressive approach is that the Constabulary will have new governance arrangements in place, which places CIP at the heart of local policing and ensures that adequate scrutiny is given to the safeguarding of those volunteers and staff engaged in the programme.

New governance boards led by senior officers, who sit on the Constabulary's Operations Board, have been created for the Special Constabulary and the Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC). With overall leadership provided by the Head of Local Policing these new arrangements will ensure that, although these business areas will continue to receive support from the LVP, it will be the Constabulary that provides the vision and direction that takes them forward.

The Constabulary would like to thank the Commissioner for his support during this transitional period, particularly with regard to funds given to sustain a Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC) annual budget, which has recently been agreed for the future.

Making a clear distinction between the Constabulary's CIP programme and the support and shared partnership assets of the LVP and "Our Lancashire", will serve both entities well in the future.

A senior officer sits on the LVP board and will continue to ensure that the Constabulary makes use of the support and shared offer it provides. Work is ongoing with the LVP to promote increased referral to its community support / befriending programme.

Volunteers

As well as over 300 Police Support Volunteers (PSV), the Constabulary makes use of the shared resource offered by the LVP. LVP now has over 400 Community Support befriending volunteers and we are working with them to ensure the Constabulary makes best use of that resource in reducing vulnerability and demand on the service.

Although not Constabulary volunteers, we are also keen to promote the new Uniformed Community Champion Volunteer role, as we believe this will fill a gap that the Constabulary are no longer able to provide in support of local events and processions.

Cadets

As reported previously, following a recent review of the Constabulary's VPC Programme (VPC) we continue to deliver on the implementation plan.

A small restructure is about to begin of the paid staff that deliver our VPC which will ensure that the right people can be recruited to a role description and shift rota that better reflects the work that they undertake.

A new Lancashire Vision, Strategy and Safeguarding Policy is in development based on those presented to the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC).

Our relationship with the Princes Trust continues to grow with the new 5yr programme now being delivered and the introduction of the new Cadet Board will oversee all 700 cadet places across the county and have oversight of pilot mini police schemes.

Special Constabulary

The number of Special Constables is at 259 and has now reached the agreed establishment figure. During the quarter the Special Constabulary contributed 16,311 hours of operational and training duties.

With the new regular officer's and Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) recruitment across the region this is likely to put pressure on this number and has been raised as a risk, managed through recruitment of new Special Constables to fill any gaps that occur.

The Special's Board is now well established and we are looking at new ways in which we can maximise the opportunities they have contributed towards operational policing.

4. Tackling Crime and Reoffending

a. Recorded Crime

As previously reported, recorded crime trends are following a new (post-CDI) norm. Year on year, there was an 8% decrease in recorded offences (from 161,398 Jan-Dec '18 to 148,813 Jan-Dec '19). This pattern also holds true when comparing the latest quarter's figures, with the same quarter last year (2018/2019) for the majority of crime types – (violence without injury being the only exception). The most recent internal audits indicate that integrity around crime recording remains around the 90% mark. At the last scrutiny meeting, the commissioner will recall that a trend of previous increases slowing down was reported. The current quarter is now the second which allows for meaningful year-on-year comparison and the decreases seen may indicate that crime levels are actually reducing.

Available regional figures are 2 months behind, so are only available until October 2019 for comparison. The latest figures report annual change to all recorded crime for England and Wales at +6%, for the North West region -3% and for our Most Similar Group +0.5%.

Offence Type	Annual Change to 30th Sept 2019	Annual Change to 31st Dec 2019	Change Q3 18/19 v 19/20
All Crime	+ 2% (3192)	- 8% (-2585)	-12% (-4947)
Violence with Injury	- 7% (-1295)	- 15% (- 3032)	-19% (-907)
Violence w/o Injury	+13% (2793)	+ 2% (+566)	+2% (128)
Burglary Residential	+ 1% (87)	- 8% (-714)	-24% (-598)
Robbery Personal	+ 29 % (258)	+ 15% (+149)	- 16% (-41)
Public Order Offences	+ 4% (506)	- 21% (-3092)	-33% (-1234)

Violence without injury continues to buck the general trend, the all crime rate of increase has reduced considerably since the last report (+13% to +2%). The same can be said of Personal Robbery, which shows both a reduction in the year-on-year increase and a decrease when this quarter's figures are compared with the same period 2018-19. Annual change for Robbery of Business Property was - 7%, (-8 offences). When considering percentage change in terms of Robbery, it should be noted that the smaller number of overall offences recorded exaggerates the percentage figures when compared with much larger categories, such as violence and burglary. (15% change in robbery represents 149 offences, while 15% in the violence with injury category equates to over 3000).

The considerable decrease (-24%) seen in residential burglary, when comparing this quarter with the same period in 2018/19, is in part due to Q3

2018 being at outlier. There were almost 250 more burglaries recorded in that quarter than in the three preceding months.

Anti-social behaviour incidents have increased in the 12 months to the end of December 2019 (+6%, +3091). Alongside a decrease in Public Order offences, it is likely that this "swing" in comparison to recent months, represents the figures settling after the impact of crime recording changes. Figures will continue to be monitored over the coming months to establish if this is indeed the case.

b. Crime Threats

ATM Offences

Attacks on Cash Machines (ATMs: Automated Teller Machines) continue to be monitored across the county. These attacks include gas attacks and ram raids. Members of an Organised Crime Groups (OCG) targeting ATMs across the North of England pleaded guilty at the start of a trial at Preston Crown Court in January 2020 and are due for sentencing in February 2020. This is as a result of proactive targeting by Lancashire Constabulary.

In the last quarter (October to December 2019), there were 3 ATM attacks across Lancashire and all three were unsuccessful. A variety of methods were employed, including "drag-outs" and cutting with an angle grinder and chainsaw.

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)

The multi-agency VRU team has been working together to develop a Strategic Needs Assessment and problem profile, to provide a baseline understanding of violence in Lancashire and the prevalence of any risk factors. This will inform the VRU Strategy and implementation plan for 2020/21, which is in draft form, prior to partnership consultation events planned within February and March. An additional work stream will see family support workers assigned to families at risk of exploitation. This will complement the other six work streams offering parenting support, the Divert programme, Accident and Emergency navigators, interventions with prisoners and their families, a multi-agency violence reduction team and awareness raising/prevention.

The Constabulary is working closely with VRU colleagues to link measures from the strategy to the work of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), and to the tracking of operational activity through monthly checkpoints.
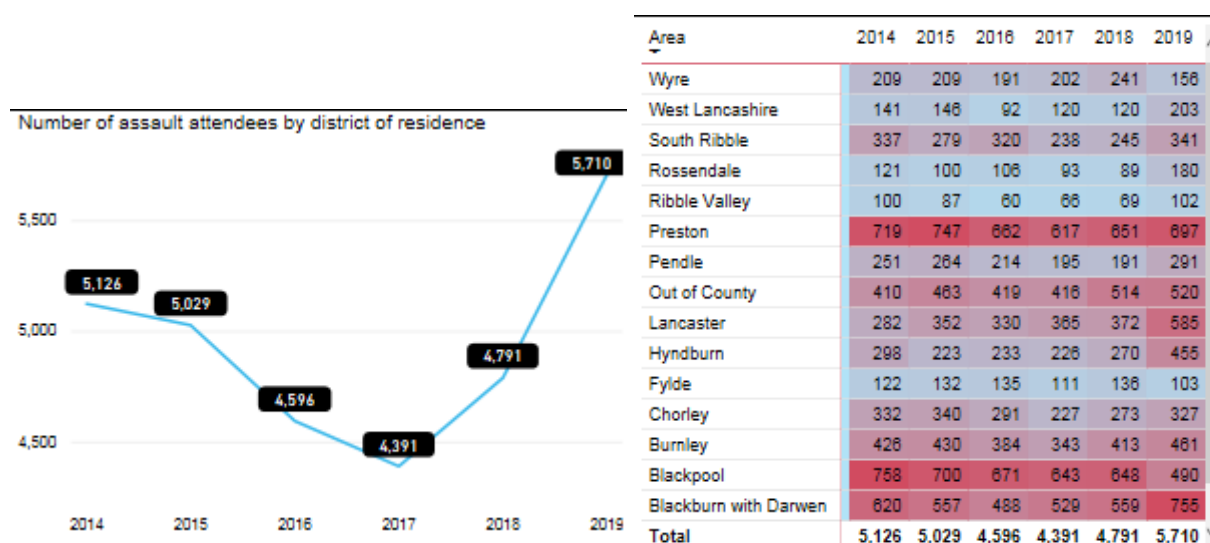
Assaults and Knife Crime

The Commissioner will recall that at the last scrutiny meeting, the Constabulary was asked about partnership data, which aids understanding of violent crime, including knife crime across the County.

Trauma Intelligence and Injury Group (TIIG) data pertaining to attendances at Accident and Emergency (A and E) following assault, can help to enrich the picture of violence, including knife crime. Data is provided by multiple

hospital trusts both within and outside of Lancashire to the TIIG at Liverpool John Moore's University (LJMU), who aggregate the figures and share them with key partners. Analysts at Lancashire County Council (LCC) have created a dashboard which sits within the Multi-Agency Data Exchange (MADE) partner area and visualises assaults by area of residence and by hospital. This product also breaks down key details around the timings and nature of the assault. It is important to remember that Lancashire hospitals may receive patients who are not county residents or were assaulted elsewhere. Equally, Lancashire residents assaulted within the force area may attend hospitals in the surrounding areas for treatment.

In terms of all assaulted A and E attendees, (not just knife crime), the long-term pattern shows increasing numbers over the last two years. However, the dip in 2016/17 has been largely attributed to local walk-in centres being open 24/7 during that period. TIIG data is not recorded at walk-in centres, so those attending following assault would not have contributed to the figures. Walk-in centre hours have since reduced to daytime hours, as per pre-2016 and we can see that the 2019 figure has returned to a similar level as 2014/15.

Number of assault attendees by district of residence

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wyre	209	209	191	202	241	156
West Lancashire	141	146	92	120	120	203
South Ribble	337	279	320	238	245	341
Rossendale	121	100	106	93	89	180
Ribble Valley	100	87	60	66	69	102
Preston	719	747	662	617	651	697
Pendle	251	264	214	195	191	291
Out of County	410	463	419	416	514	520
Lancaster	282	352	330	365	372	585
Hyndburn	298	223	233	226	270	455
Fylde	122	132	135	111	136	103
Chorley	332	340	291	227	273	327
Burnley	426	430	384	343	413	461
Blackpool	758	700	671	643	648	490
Blackburn with Darwen	620	557	488	529	559	755
Total	**5,126**	**5,029**	**4,596**	**4,391**	**4,791**	**5,710**

In terms of locality, Blackburn, Preston and Blackpool residents have accounted for the highest numbers of assault presentations over the last 5 years. However, in 2019 to date the fourth highest figure represents residents from outside of the county.

Currently, alcohol data is only collected by 3 of the hospital trusts; hence the potential role of alcohol is unknown in 70% of cases. There is a 50/50 split in the remaining 30%, with half of respondents reporting that they had consumed alcohol in the three hours prior to the assault.

Demographic data suggests that almost a quarter of assault attendees are males aged 20-29 (24%), despite this group only making up 6% of the county's population (latest Office of National Statistics(ONS) mid-year estimates). Regarding ethnicity, 92.5% of assault attendees were white, followed by 2.7% who identified as Asian. This indicates that persons of an Asian heritage are under-represented as they account for 6.1% of the local

population. Analysis of attendance times identifies that assault attendances peak at 2am and 40% present at weekends. In terms of assault locations, 42% occur in public places and just over 23% at the attendee's home address.
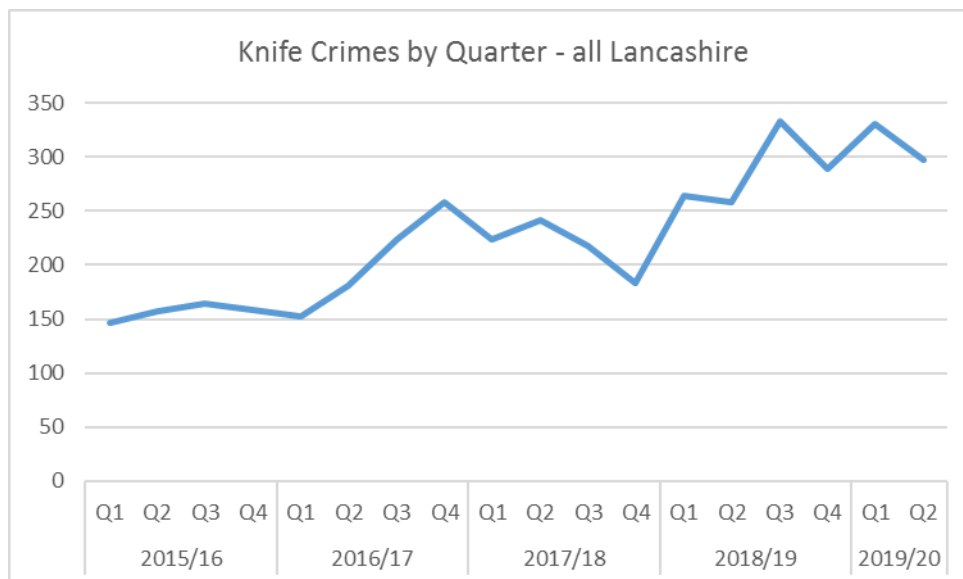
The latest data (available to the end of December 2019) shows that a knife or sharp object was the weapon used in just over 8% of assaults. This is the second highest weapon category, with over three quarters of attendees reporting assault by another individual's body part, such as a hand or foot. Of the knife and sharp object assaults reported, almost 50% involved bottles, glass or sharp objects other than knives.

Ambulance data is not yet available to the end of 2019, but the North West Ambulance Service reported an increased number of callouts in 2018 for stabbing/gunshots and penetrating trauma when compared with the previous two years. Further, data to the end of the financial year 2018/19 shows a 30.3% rise (+97 incidents) in comparison to the previous year (2017/18 320; 2018/19 417).

TIIG data is monitored by the Constabulary's and CSP analysts and is available to all partners via MADE. The VRU team are promoting and maximising the use of MADE, which is unique to Lancashire and considerably advanced in terms of multi-agency data sharing in comparison with other areas. In combination with knife crime data, TIIG and MADE data build a richer picture of violence across the County and continue to inform the development and proposed evaluation of multi-agency work around knife crime and violence.

The Constabulary's latest knife crime figures (to the end of September 2019) show a decrease since the last recorded quarter, with 297 crimes in Q2 2019/20, compared with 331 in Q1. This still represents a 15% increase when compared with 258 during the same period last year and remains the third highest figure since 2015/16 (see graph below). However, audits have identified 75 crimes for the month of October, so if November and December follow that trend, we expect to report a further decrease in Q3 and perhaps even a year-on-year decrease.

In terms of the Constabulary's response to knife crime, surge activity is continuing and the Violence Reduction Unit are making progress with planned activities to tackle the underlying problems within local communities. The Divert programme's custody intervention coaches have received training and 16 knife bins have been installed across the County. Further, 3 youth engagement vehicles will soon by deployed, providing support and diversionary activities.

Knife Crimes by Quarter - all Lancashire

Homicide

A detailed briefing was provided at the last scrutiny meeting on the levels of homicide during 2019, along with an analysis of causal factors. This analysis identified that the homicides recorded had occurred for a number of unconnected reasons and no single factor was responsible for driving them. Following this update, no further homicides were recorded in 2019.

c. Road Safety

The collision and casualty data continues to dominate the road safety arena. Department for Transport (DfT) data integrity issues have continued to impact upon plans for the Lancashire –derived Road Traffic Collisions system, although significant progress has been made since the Christmas break. Lancashire have proposed a series of solution designs, all of which have been accepted by the DfT and *Civica* (the third party system provider). We also expect to have a significant influence over future upgrades of Collision Recording and Sharing system (CRASH), which may include the option of a 'Fatal Collision Module'. On the proviso that any new investigative module will interact with *Connect*, this proposal has the potential to revolutionise fatal collision investigations.
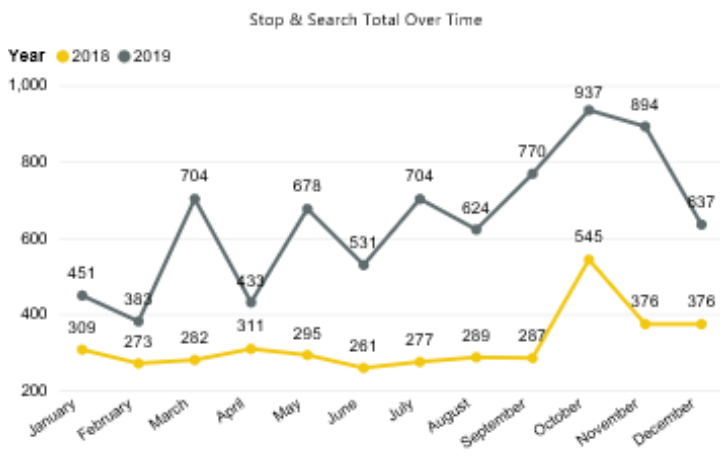
The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) website has been upgraded to include a new public facing 'speed concern' reporting tool. All partners and stakeholders agree that this method of reporting speed concerns will supersede previous incarnations, which were inefficient and generated duplicate reports. Key partners, via an auditable member log-in, can view and edit speed concerns and add updates where appropriate.

Whilst significant progress has been made over the last 10 years to further reduce collisions and casualties across Lancashire, statistics have somewhat stagnated since 2016-17 (this is in line with trends reported nationally). From Spring, a new 'Top Ten Issues' visual will be published to enable the road safety partnership and all interested parties to more accurately identify, and better address, road safety issues across Lancashire.
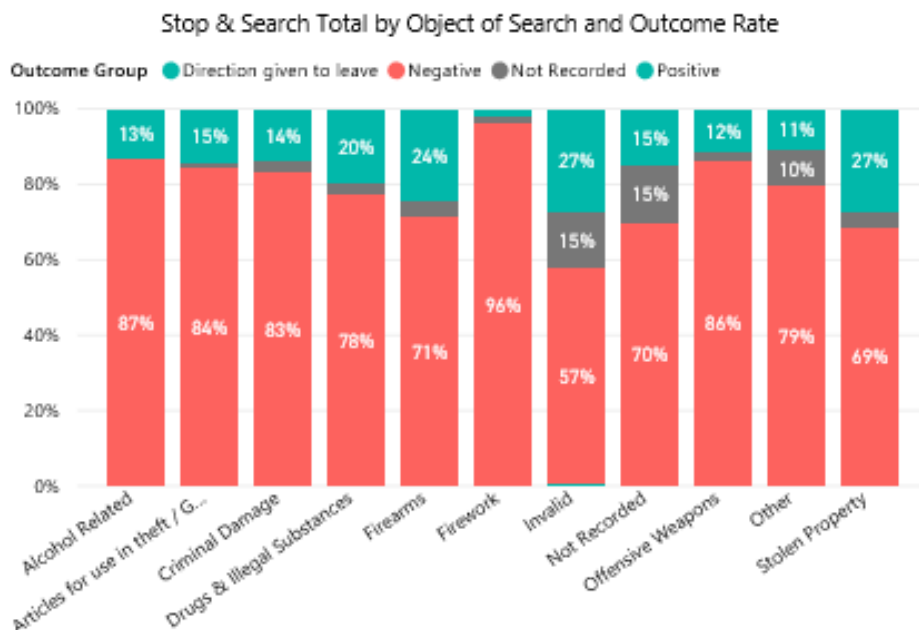
d. Stop and Search update

In response to the Commissioner's request at the last scrutiny meeting for more information around proportionality in relation to Stop and Search, a detailed analysis of the Constabulary's current position is provided below.

In total, 7,746 searches were completed in 2019 (646/month average), compared with 3,881 (323/month average) during 2018. This represents a 50% increase year on year and as can be seen from the graph below, usage increased from August last year and peaked in November at 937 searches. This is to be expected given the recent surge activity as part of the knife crime strategy during 2019 and this pattern is in line with national trends.
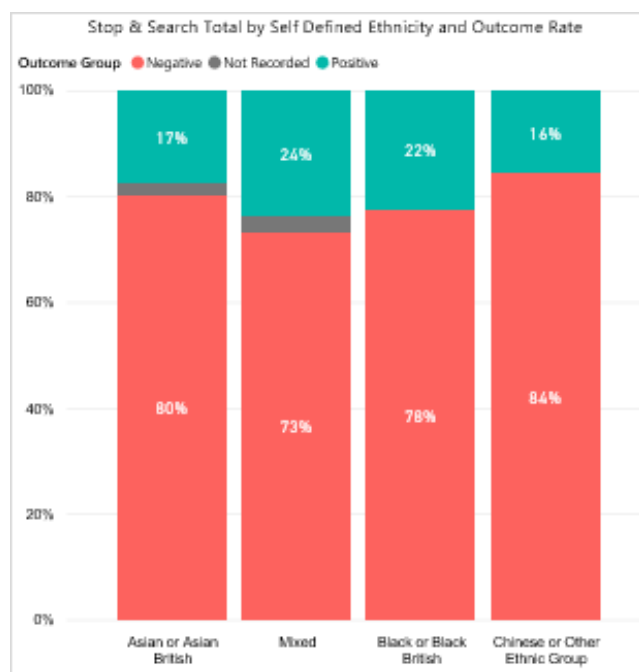

Stop & Search Total Over Time

Drugs remain the most common object of searches conducted (48%), followed by offensive weapons (21%) and articles for use in theft (15%). The overall positive outcome rate across all search types for the period was 18% and outcomes rates by object of the search range from 27% for stolen property to 4% for fireworks, as below.

Stop & Search Total by Object of Search and Outcome Rate

Looking at outcomes by self-defined ethnicity, the positive outcome rate for those who identified as White and BAME are very similar – at 17% and 18% respectively. The chart below shows a further breakdown of outcomes for individuals identifying as BAME. This shows that the positive outcome rates for Asian and Chinese individuals are also very similar to that for White individuals (17% and 16%). Further, the positive outcome rates for individuals identifying as Mixed and Black are higher at 22% and 24%. There is therefore no evident disproportionality in the use of stop and search, when comparing the outcomes achieved.

The Stop and Search scrutiny panel and process are currently subject to review, with the intentions of aligning the panel with the Independent Custody Visitor scheme and allowing for more in-depth scrutiny than previously. For example, it is hoped that the panel will gather and consider the views of young people in local communities, particularly in relation to stop and search and its impact on them. Use of force data will also be brought to the attention of the panel for scrutiny alongside stop and search data. In addition, a piece of work has been commissioned in which UCLan academics are reviewing available literature and practice in other forces (via a benchmarking request) to identify more innovative ways to analyse stop and search data. One such example they are considering, is how data can be analysed to understand the impact of section 60 in diffusing (genuinely reducing) or displacing criminal behaviour to neighbouring communities.

Twelve Lancashire officers have attended Merseyside's HYDRA Stop and Search training and have since provided very positive feedback. Videos for a Lancashire HYDRA training package are currently being filmed and roll out will commence from April as part of Continuing Professional Development for frontline officers.

Strategic and Tactical monitoring meetings are planned in the coming months and the Constabulary's Stop and Search dashboard is in its second iteration,

with updates including team and officer-level monitoring of the number and type of searches as well as outcome rates and the ethnicity of those searched.

5. <u>Supporting Vulnerable People and Victims</u>

a. **Domestic abuse**

In line with all recorded crime, Domestic Abuse (DA) is now showing a decrease of 10% (-2123) for the 12 months to the end of December 2019.

Number of Domestic Abuse crimes/investigations monthly (data source: recorded Crime dashboard).

*Data still subject to moderation – numbers will likely increase

	April	May		Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2017/18	986	1096		1050	1201	1127	1073	1077	1124	1307	1381	1449	1519
2018/19	1604	1940		1937	2203	2211	2096	2115	1821	1445	1331	1422	1747
2019/20	1732	1679		1735	1770	1839	1577	1657	1667	1428*			

Operation Encompass compliance continues to be monitored in close liaison with educational partners. Work is underway to visualise data through a Business Intelligence product, allowing for more efficient supervision at an individual officer level. The Constabulary's digital team are testing system changes, which seek to streamline the referral process for officers and are assessing the feasibility of an automated email alert when opportunities to share information have been missed. Compliance rates are currently at 40%, (an increase of 10% since the last report). The plans to improve this connected to "Pronto" are ongoing. Feedback from Education in relation to the system is extremely positive and the Operation will be increased to children up to the age of 18 over the next quarter.

MARAC

The review team are now established in Preston ready for the next phase of the review. They will commence initial cases in February with partner agency support within the model and will be working towards a flagship model up and running in the weeks ahead. Establishment of a partnership operating procedure for all agencies outlining the terms of the model and monthly governance groups to oversee the multi-agency implementation is currently being undertaken.

b. **Rape and Sexual Offences**

Recorded "sexual offences" now show a reduction year-on-year of -8% (-434) to the end of December 2019. (The table below shows the reduction to the end of October 2019, as comparative regional and national data runs 2 months behind).

All sexual Offences (data source: Forcesight v5, <Force Summary>; to end of Oct 2019)

AREA	%	12M to Oct '18	12M to Oct '19
England & Wales	+4%	158,605	165,302
Most Similar Group	- 2%	39,328	38,579
North West Region	- 2%	22,495	22,060
Lancashire*	- 5%	5,028	4,759

*Lancashire data taken from the Recorded Crime Dashboard.

When assessed separately, the trend remains as per that of most offence types, with rape decreasing by 7% (-103) and other sexual offences by 9% (-331) when compared with the calendar year of 2018.

Early findings from the Force Intelligence Unit's (FIU) rape profile, indicate that some of the reduction may be due to a decrease in the number of historical reports during 2019, in comparison with the previous two years. As per the table below, the number appears to have reduced, after a peak of 600 in 2018 and the proportion of all rape crime which is "historic" has reduced across each of the last three years. (Offences committed more than 12 months prior to reporting were considered historic).

Historic rape crimes (where the reported date is more than 12 months after the commission of the offence) in Lancashire over the last 3 years.

	2017	2018	2019
Number of crimes	474	600	384
Proportion of all rape crimes	39%	37%	26%

The profile work has also highlighted a steadily increasing number of male victims, perhaps reflective of increased confidence in reporting, which is in line with the current national consensus. Although, contradictory to this is the finding that the proportion of investigations closed due to evidential difficulties where the victim withdraws support, has increased to just over 50% from closer to 40% 2 years ago (closed investigations only). More detailed investigation is planned, including auditing a sample of decision logs to understand the narrative around why the victim withdrew support and temporal analysis of the stage/time in the investigation that this most commonly occurred. Information sharing with local support organisations (Trust House and Safe Centre) seeks to identify the level of potentially "hidden" demand and to establish an alternative perspective of victim narratives.

Initial analysis shows that 20% of rape investigations were linked to domestic abuse, 16% prompted a vulnerable child referral and 15% a vulnerable adult referral (although these figures could include the same individuals in multiple categories). Secondary analysis is planned to explore these figures and overlaps where the same individual presents as both a

victim and suspect or has been reported as missing from home.

The Public Protection Unit (PPU) continue to liaise with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Criminal Justice colleagues with the aim of improving Rape and Serious Sexual Offence (RASSO) outcomes. Case audits are completed regularly prior to CPS processing, in order that issues are identified and resolved at the earliest opportunity, increasing efficiency and providing learning for the officers involved.

c. **Modern Day Slavery and Exploitation**

There have been 141 recorded Modern Slavery Act offences for the12 month period from 01/01/19 to 31/12/19. This represents an increase of 69 recorded offences during the same period in 2018.

Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery (MDS) remain force priorities. There are multiple live operations active across the county. A number of cannabis farms and associated money laundering offences continue to be identified across the force, resulting in victims of exploitation being safeguarded and individuals being arrested in Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Gloucester and the London. Development is now ongoing in relation to several sexual exploitation operations. Victims of county lines exploitation and cuckooing offences continue to be reported. Trials are scheduled for four MDS operations in the East of the county over the next 6 months.

Throughout 2019, the Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership (PLASP) and police jointly held multiple roadshows across the county aimed at raising public awareness. A lot of work has now been undertaken with the Business Community around 'Transparency in supply chains' and how this will assist in preventing Human Trafficking and MDS in the workforce. In December 2019, supported by the OPCC and LANPAC, the Constabulary with the PLASP held a Business Conference at Ewood Park during which the Business Pack was launched. This pack is accessible via the force website and is aimed at assisting companies in auditing and also in recognising MDS indicators. Accompanying this, the 'Business Pledge' was also launched and is to be included on all purchase order emails from our current suppliers for companies to voluntarily 'sign up' to helping eradicate MDS. Planning is underway for two upcoming events involving the homeless community and the hotel industry, to raise awareness. Members of the PLASP (Soroptomists – a volunteer organisation for women who work to improve the lives of women and girls) have funded and supplied 'grab bags' containing essential items for victims. These have been distributed to the divisional exploitation teams and have already been used by the teams to give to victims.

The Constabulary is actively investigating multiple live investigations across the county involving Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) involved in human trafficking. Current intelligence identifies that sexual exploitation and forced labour remain the two highest reported types of exploitation and members of the public continue to be our biggest source of information. Work is ongoing with our local partners to disrupt OCGs and individuals involved in exploitation as well as regionally to develop best practice, and training is scheduled with Child Social Care to ensure close partnership work and good practice around

National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals. The PLASP have conducted a number of multi-agency training sessions across Lancashire and the wider region. There is a busy training schedule already planned throughout 2020 for new recruits, including police officers, PCSO's and PCRO's, development courses, CID courses, HYDRA courses (county lines) and the Control room. In January 2020, the Constabulary hosted an event that the Commissioner kindly opened, on enhancing the policing response to trafficking for sexual exploitation. Regional colleagues were invited to the session which was organised by UK Feminista and presented by a survivor of sexual exploitation.

In line with national protocol Stalking Protection Orders have been introduced across Lancashire Constabulary on 20/1/2020. The Constabulary are raising awareness of the new Stalking Protection Orders and in turn, of Stalking and Harassment behaviours. Stalking Protection Orders are pre-conviction orders. They will be vital in assisting in safeguarding a victim. At the time of writing two orders are in the process of seeking authorisation from senior management staff. The orders are processed via the Stalking SPOCs (Safeguarding Team Sgts) and their Safeguarding Team.

d. Missing From Home (MFH)

Recorded Missing Person incidents have reduced by 6% (-638; 10430 to 9792) in the year to the end of December 2019.

The Missing from Home action plan continues to be reviewed monthly by a working group. Work in the West of the county with Local Authorities around looked after children is progressing. This project seeks to embed new memorandums of understanding, processes, policies and enhanced information-sharing between police, care homes and accommodation providers, with the aim of developing a multi-agency "super-response" to missing people, (in particular, children and young people).

Following on from their published work around children who repeatedly go missing from home, University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) are now investigating risk and protective factors through analysis of Return to Home interviews (RHIs). They have extracted all RHIs submitted over a 3-month period (133 forms relating to 91 children) and aim to build a dataset to inform risk assessment of children who go missing in future. Initial analysis indicates that 43% of the RHIs related to a child in care; over 50% reported having left due to problems at home (33%) or to see friends (26%), the vast majority met with friends while missing (55%) and they mostly stayed within the local area/town (34%) or went to a friend's house (27%). Just under a quarter were found by police and over 40% returned of their own accord; 5% reported having been victimised while missing and 7% were recorded as being suspected to have been a victim of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). The proportion increased to 16% in relation to those who had or were suspected of having been criminally exploited. Unfortunately, the presence or absence of harm, victimisation and/or exploitation was not recorded in a large proportion of RHIs. In addition the format of and questions asked in RHIs varied considerably between organisations, thus impacting the type, amount and consistency of information gathered. The next step is to further analyse the interviews using qualitative methods to capture themes potentially missed by quantitative analysis.

The Constabulary is developing a consistent approach to Missing From Home cases across Basic Command Units (BCUs) to ensure information-sharing, to improve the quality of RHIs and to maximise opportunities for the disclosure of potential exploitation.

e. Child Sexual Exploitation

Annual change to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) crime figures remains consistent with the last report (-19%, -128 to December; -22%; 159 to September 2019).

A Constabulary-wide review of CSE is continuing to examine intelligence gathered and the nature of CSE crime. Plans are in place to explore partners' data (health, education and social services) and to establish if the cohorts of at-risk individuals are comparable or if there are gaps in police knowledge. Constabulary analysts are also collaborating, with the aim of maximising data opportunities to support the review. For example, exploring the potential of machine learning to review crime records and to identify CSE as well as associated individuals more efficiently.

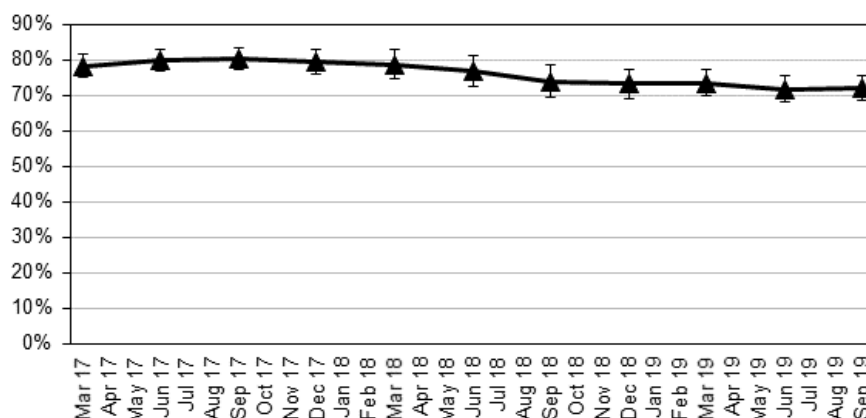**6. Developing Confident Communities**

a. Satisfaction

User satisfaction levels show slight reductions in burglary and violent crime in comparison with the last quarterly report and with the same period last year. In the other categories, figures remain broadly comparable with either the last quarterly report or the previous year to date.

Burglary 67%
Violent Crime 70%
Hate Crime 69%
Antisocial behaviour 66%
Domestic Abuse 77%

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

Data for the CSEW runs three months behind, so the latest figures are to the end of September 2019. Confidence stands at % (72% last meeting) and is in comparison with same period in 2018.

iQuanta Trend Chart Lancashire Confidence 01 Mar 2017 - 30 Sep 2019

Prev Year Ending Selected Month		Year Ending Selected Month
01 Oct 17 - 30 Sep 18		01 Oct 18 - 30 Sep 19
73.8% ± 4.7%	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE	71.9% ± 3.5%

7. Valuing Difference and Inclusion

On the 30th of January 2020, DCC Woods chaired the force's Valuing Difference and Inclusion Board (VDIB) meeting attended by senior leads and heads of profession from across the Constabulary. Attendees were updated on the Constabulary's investment in a dedicated and expanded Workforce Representation team under the Organisational Development (OD) portfolio. This team will be led by a Chief Inspector and doubles the Constabulary's commitment in this area, enhancing the capacity of the current Sergeant and 3 workforce representation leads to include two aligned uniform / detective roles, administrative support and a dedicated Positive Action team of two to support the ambition to be representative of the communities of Lancashire. In support of this ambition, the Human Resources and Legal departments updated on the Constabulary's Positive Action strategy.

Clarity was provided by DCC Woods on the purpose of the VDI board and the role senior leaders and heads of profession have in the delivery of the four National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) toolkits for forces, directed to Recruitment, Retention and Progression, Our Communities, Our Partners and Our Service. The toolkits have been separated into areas of responsibility and circulated to leads for action and updates at future meetings.

8. Force Management Statement (FMS)

Following the positive feedback on the 2019 submission, the process of compiling the 2020 FMS is now underway. The guidance from HMICFRS has been issued in its final draft, with the structure broadly similar to last year, but with added emphasis on future planning and on higher risk areas. Heads of

profession have been briefed through the HMICFRS boards and meetings conducted with chapter authors to assist them in compiling their submissions. It has been apparent both through the HMICFRS boards and through the individual briefings that the FMS is now firmly embedded in the business planning cycle. The final deadline for submission, after sign off by the Chief Officer group is 29th May, 2020.

Appendix A: Performance Data

Appendix A: Performance data for Strategic Scrutiny Meeting February 2020

PROTECTING LOCAL POLICING			
Measure	**Previous Equivalent period** Apr '18 – Dec'18		**In Year Performance** Apr '19 – Dec'19
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: visible	£77.3M (40%)		78M (38.4%)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: non visible	£62.2M (32%)		£67.1M (33.1%)
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jan '18 - Dec '18	**In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period**	**In Year Performance** Jan '19 - Dec '19
Grade 1 - Emergency Response Median Time to Arrive (Target <15 Mins)	9.9 min	+0.3 min	10.2 min
Grade 2 - Priority Response Median Time to Arrive (target <1 hour)	32.3 min	+1.0 min	33.3 min
Grade 3 - Routine Response Median Time to Arrive (<48 hours)	638 min (10.6hrs)	+380 min (6.3 hrs)	1018 min (16.9hrs)
999 Calls - Service Level < 10 secs	75.2%	+0.7%	75.9%
999 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	8.6 sec	+0.4 sec	9.0 sec
101 Calls - Service Level	40.0%	- 1.6%	38.4%
101 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	179 secs	+24 secs	203 Secs

TACKLING CRIME & RE-OFFENDING			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jan '18 - Dec '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jan '19 - Dec '19
All Crime	161,398	decrease (8%, -12585)	148,813
Violence with injury	19,788	decrease (15%, -3032)	16,756
Violence without injury	23,114	increase (2%, 566)	23,680
Burglary Residential	8,787	decrease (8%, -714)	8,073
Robbery (Personal)	965	increase (15%, 149)	1,114
Public Order	14,540	decrease (21%, -3092)	11,448
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	51,636	increase (6%, 3091)	54,727

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & VICTIMS			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jan '18 - Dec '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jan '19 - Dec '19
Rape	1,583	decrease (7%, 103)	1,480
%Other Sexual Offences	3,523	decrease (9%, -331)	3,192
CSE Crime	683	decrease (19%, -128)	555
Modern Slavery Crimes (Only introduced 1st April 2015)	72	increase (96%, 69)	141
Domestic Abuse Crime	21,732	decrease (10%, -2123)	19,609
Hate Crime	2,964	decrease (12%, -360)	2,604
Missing Person Incidents* *SQL query in Storm	10,430	decrease (6%, -638)	9,792

DEVELOPING CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jan '18 - Dec '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jan '19 - Dec '19
User Satisfaction - Burglary	70%	Decrease (3%)	67%
User Satisfaction - Violent	75%	Decrease (5%)	70%
User Satisfaction - Hate	72%	Decrease (3%)	69%
User Satisfaction – Domestic Abuse	76%	Increase (1%)	77%
User Satisfaction - Anti-Social Behaviour	65%	Increase (1%)	66%
Confidence - CSEW (Overall Confidence) *CSEW data is 3 months behind*	**Previous 12 Month Period** Oct '17 - Sep '18	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Oct '18 - Sep '19
	73.8%	decrease 1.9%	71.9%