REPORT TO:	**STRATEGIC SCRUTINY MEETING**
DATE:	**September 2020**
TITLE:	**Quarterly Performance 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 May 2020) 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.

	Spend 30/6/20	%
	£m	
Visible	27.2	33.8%
Non Visible	25.6	31.8%
Operational Frontline	**52.8**	**65.6%**
Frontline Support	6.9	8.6%
Business Support	20.8	25.8%
Other	4.4	
Total	**84.9**	**100%**

Please note, Business Support costs are always a higher proportion in quarter 1 due to annual costs such as maintenance contracts, software licences, rates etc being paid at the being of the year. This percentage will reduce as the year progresses to approx. 20%.

<u>Workforce Census – (officers only) – 1/4/2019 – 31/03/2020</u>

Function	FTE	%
Local Policing	**1490.01**	**49.07**
Incident (Response) Management	1168.21	38.47
Local Command Team and Support Overheads	37.19	1.22
Neighbourhood Policing	232.46	7.65
Specialist Community Liaison	52.15	1.72
Investigations	**447.37**	**14.73**
Cyber Crime	4.00	0.13
Economic Crime (including Regional Asset Recovery Team)	10.76	0.35
Investigations Command Team and Support Overheads	15.00	0.49
Local Investigation/Prisoner Processing	333.10	10.97
Major Investigations	84.51	2.78
Public Protection	**186.40**	**6.14**
Monitoring Dangerous and Repeat Offenders	39.36	1.30
Protecting Vulnerable People (PVP)	145.04	4.78
Public Protection Command Team and Support Overheads	2.00	0.07
Operational	**180.42**	**5.94**
Advanced Public Order	2.00	0.07
Air Operations	4.00	0.13
Civil Contingencies and Events	25.80	0.85
Dogs Section	16.92	0.56
Firearms Unit	95.00	3.13
Mounted Police	16.70	0.55
Operational Support Team and Support Overheads	18.00	0.59
Specialist Terrain	2.00	0.07
Other	**155.03**	**5.11**
Other	155.03	5.11
Road Policing	**147.41**	**4.85**
Casualty Reduction Partnership	1.00	0.03
Traffic Units	146.41	4.82
Support Functions	**133.34**	**4.39**
Administration Support	4.00	0.13
Estates / Central Building Costs	1.00	0.03
Force Command	12.00	0.40
Human Resources	1.00	0.03
Information Communication Technology	4.00	0.13
Performance Review / Corporate Development	31.60	1.04
Professional Standards	14.89	0.49
Support to Associations and Trade Unions	5.00	0.16
Training	59.85	1.97
National Policing	**92.13**	**3.03**
Secondments, CT/special branch, ACPO projects, hosting national services	92.13	3.03
CJ arrangements	**73.91**	**2.43**
Coroner Assistance	2.00	0.07
Criminal Justice	2.00	0.07
Criminal Justice Arrangements Command Team and Support Overheads	1.00	0.03
Custody	68.91	2.27
Intelligence	**71.61**	**2.36**
Intelligence Analysis / Threat Assessments	53.61	1.77
Intelligence Command Team and Support Overheads	2.00	0.07
Intelligence Gathering	16.00	0.53
Dealing with the public	**57.10**	**1.88**
Central Communications Unit	52.72	1.74
Dealing with the Public Command Team and Support Overheads	4.38	0.14
Investigative Support	**2.00**	**0.07**
Investigative Support Command Team and Support Overheads	1.00	0.03
Photographic Image Recovery	1.00	0.03

The total officer Full Time Equivalent (FTE) (as of 31/03//2020) was 3036.73 and although just over 133 are recorded as being in "support roles", these include Force Command, Professional Standards and specialist Operations Training – including public order, firearms and training of new recruits, all of which require police officer knowledge and experience**.** The "other" category includes officers currently taking career breaks (27), maternity / paternity absence and suspensions.

b. Citizens in Policing (CiP)

As reported for the last period the Constabulary has made changes in the way that its CiP Programme is governed under the Local Policing portfolio supported by The Lancashire Volunteer Partnership (LVP) and Our Lancashire.

Volunteers

Volunteers have worked over the period to support both the Constabulary and other partners during the public health crisis particularly the Lancashire Resilience Forum (LRF) in their countywide response.

Working with the Constabulary, a strategy was agreed with the force lead for CiP on how the Volunteers portfolio would work during the crisis.

Constabulary volunteers were all contacted to conduct a risk assessment as to their own welfare, with many falling into vulnerable categories themselves and unable to conduct their normal volunteering roles. A number of these volunteers have been supported by LVP throughout the crisis. Those volunteers able to continue volunteering were offered the opportunity to become telephone befrienders or to volunteer with one of the local district hubs, which were being established at the time. Many took on this opportunity and have made a considerable impact to the response.

Moving into the recovery stage, an agreed resumption strategy is in place with the Constabulary, allowing volunteer roles to slowly return when it is safe to do so whilst continuing to support those vulnerable people to whom we are offering a service. This will prove to be a challenge in terms of sequencing and is likely to take some time before all Constabulary volunteering roles are back to pre-crisis capacity, despite a large increase in the number of volunteers recruited by LVP during the crisis.
Along with over 5,200 public service volunteers, all Constabulary volunteers will receive a personal thank you brochure from LVP thanking them for their volunteering during the crisis.

The activity data isn't available for each specific partner organisation, however, over the crisis LVP volunteers including those volunteering for the Constabulary have:

- Welcomed over 680 new volunteers
- Directly supported over 930 vulnerable people
- Made over 62,000 welfare calls to vulnerable people
- Contributed over 63,000 hours of volunteers

In addition:

- Each of our LVP Volunteer Officers were supporting up to 130 volunteers
- Our Social Media posts were accessed over 300,000 times
- We received up to 70 referrals a week for our community support offering
- The LVP website was visited 3,600 times a week
- We documented many case studies of how vulnerable people have been supported through the crisis

Supporting report from Our Lancashire

Having only launched in November 2019 Our Lancashire quickly reorganised itself to provide a bridge between public services and those groups that were able to help the response effort to support vulnerable people in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Many groups changed their activities overnight to focus on those that needed support in the community. The sheer scale of the support offered by local groups was overwhelming. The Our Lancashire team took on the challenge of ensuring all that support was captured and focused on the most vulnerable, whilst supporting local district hubs.

In numbers, Our Lancashire:

- Has access to over 150,000 group members
- Has offered groups over 1,000 free Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks
- Lists over 1,200 groups as part of the Our Lancashire platform
- Received over 12,000 website visits during the crisis
- Provided over 32 training events and opportunities
- Supported the allocation of £1.3M of funding for local charities and groups
- Reached over 62,000 people on social media
- Acted as link officers for 14 District Hubs

Numbers do not tell the whole story and Our Lancashire has captured a number of case studies as to how its activity has helped reduce demand on public services and supported vulnerable people such as:

- Supporting groups making and supplying PPE
- Supporting groups providing meals and food parcels for vulnerable people
- Hosting virtual coffee mornings to keep people connected
- Securing funding for groups supporting the response effort

Our Lancashire support to the Constabulary in the future will include assisting in the Lancashire Talking engagement programme.

Cadets

Due to accommodation issues with the closedown of colleges across the County the Constabulary's Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC) were paused. A risk assessment of cadets was conducted with the more vulnerable identified for continued support from paid Cadet Coordinators. Police staff Cadet Coordinators continued in the role, however their duties were changed to include one on one virtual support for vulnerable young people; (Microsoft) Teams meetings with cadets from their home; joining forces with paid police staff Volunteer Officers to triage incoming referrals for community support and risk

assessing volunteers.

At the start of April, the VPC issued a bulletin regarding the national position in relation to Cadets and Covid-19. The decision to suspend Cadet sessions was supported by the VPC and necessary to protect the health of our Cadets and leaders.

Virtual Cadet Sessions

We continue to include our Cadets at every opportunity and allow them to still feel part of the policing family. The use of 'Virtual Cadet' sessions over Teams was rolled out in April. This has allowed us to invite guest speakers and create quizzes and factual inputs etc. The use of Teams will continue and there is appetite for it to be used when Cadet groups return, allowing us to include Cadets who may be unable to attend in person.

Safeguarding

During the Covid-19 pandemic, it has been essential to maintain the safeguarding of Cadets, recognising that 30% are vulnerable. In order to check in, weekly phone calls are made to all Cadets and documented on Better Impact. Cadet Coordinators research all cadets and asses their vulnerability:

- Risk of Domestic Violence (DV)
- Risk of Neglect
- Risk of Criminality / Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Risk of Self Harm

Weekly Protecting Vulnerable Person (PVP) checks are completed regarding the above and any concerns raised. For those cadets who cannot be contacted a Cadet Coordinator pays a visit to the home address.

Cadet Programme

We have taken the opportunity to review the 5-year Cadet Programme and propose this is changed to a 3-year programme, continuing into a 2-year Leadership Programme. The Leadership Programme would develop Cadets into Leaders, offering mentorship and Cadet promotion. This programme would encourage and support development towards a career in the Police, supporting those from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds and other minority groups.

A survey asked our Cadets what they liked and wanted from Cadets, allowing us to understand what Cadets wanted and for us to design the best programme.

We are keen enter into consultation about these recommendations and proposed changes to the Cadet programme post review.

Cadet Recruitment

An extended recruitment window is to be offered to allow future Cadets to register their interest in joining. We would then be able to include these Cadets in our virtual sessions and allow them to take part in e-sessions immediately.

There are currently 398 Cadets enrolled. We have capacity for 700 Cadets in total when at

full capacity.

Cadet Safeguarding Policy

A safeguarding policy for Lancashire Cadets and Safeguarding Leads will be adopted from the VPC Policy. We will continue to deliver VPC Safeguarding Training and Train the Trainers which will allow our Coordinators to train Cadet Leaders. This will be in addition to Lancashire Volunteer Partnership (LVP) E-Learning which is compulsory for all Coordinators and Leaders, covering topics such as Safeguarding, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Prevent.

Special Constabulary

The number of Special Constables is at 196. This is due to new regular officer and PCSO recruitment. We started recruiting in February 2020 to cover this reduction, however this has been put on hold due to Covid-19 and intakes deferred until 2021. We currently have 80 applicants awaiting assessment centres and 60 awaiting interviews.

During the period April-June 2020 the Special Constabulary contributed 17636 operational hours and 934 hours of training. Six officers worked full time during this period and a number of officers volunteered significant additional hours.

We are currently scoping out different ways we can provide effective support to front line policing. These include a public order level 3 team and divisional safer roads teams.

4. Tackling Crime and Reoffending

a. Recorded Crime

The decreasing trend in overall recorded crime has continued. Year on year reductions are more substantial, with a 16% decrease in recorded offences (from 159,838 Jul '18-Jun '19 to 134,069 Jul '19-Jun '20). This level of reduction was maintained when comparing the latest quarter's figures, with the same quarter last year (2019/20) across all crime types, although the impact of the pandemic and restrictions must be considered as an influencing factor. Violence without injury has previously been an exception but is now also showing a reduction when comparing the last quarter with the same period 12 months ago.

National and regional figures are 1 month behind, so are only available to the end of May 2020 for comparison. The latest data shows annual change to all recorded crime for England and Wales at -4%, for the North West region -9% and for our Most Similar Group -8%.

Offence Type	Annual Change to 30th June 2019	Annual Change to 30th June 2020	Change Q1 19/20 v 20/21
All Crime	+ 15% (20,634)	- 16% (-25,769)	-23% (-8,739)
Violence with Injury	+5% (903)	- 21% (- 3,944)	-26% (-1,137)
Violence w/o Injury	+33% (5,898)	- 9% (-2,216)	-19% (-1,173)
Burglary Residential	+ 3% (245)	- 23% (-2090)	-27% (-546)
Robbery Personal	+ 42 % (336)	- 16% (-184)	-40% (-126)
Public Order Offences	+ 59% (5,264)	- 31% (-4,351)	-23% (-677)

Personal robbery was increasing as of the last update (+5% to the end of the financial 19/20 versus 18/19). However, the latest figures show a decrease (-16% annual change overall for personal robbery, -17% robbery for business property), in line with reductions to all crime.

Anti-social behaviour incidents have increased markedly (+45%, +22,833 July-June 19/20 v 18/19) alongside the reductions in recorded crime. Trends in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) have been strongly associated with trends in Covid-19-related incidents, with many relating to allegations of regulation breaches and being recorded as ASB. In the 4 weeks to the end of June 2020, ASB incidents increased nationally by 52% compared with the same period in 2019 and by 61% across Lancashire.

b. Covid-19 Impact

Throughout the national crisis, the Constabulary has been tracking the impact on demand and resourcing closely, through a dashboard developed by analysts in Corporate Development. It has also been possible to compare trends to the national picture via a product delivered weekly by Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabulary's Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS).

In the main, the impact in Lancashire has been reflective of that nationally, with increases seen in incidents of ASB (as detailed above) and assaults on emergency workers (+19% in 4 weeks to end of June 2020 nationally and +13% in Lancashire). National intelligence suggests the latter was linked to a spike in cases of individuals claiming they had tested positive for Covid-19 and spitting at officers as they responded to incidents of ASB or public order. The decreases seen across other crime areas were also in line with nationally reported trends. Serious violence and sexual offences decreased considerably, as did vehicle crime, burglary and commercial thefts and robbery. These reductions are thought to have been directly linked to the closure of retail and the night-time economy, and increased guardianship of residential locations.

Transport-related incidents also reduced as a result of dramatic reductions in the volume of traffic on the County's roads. However, there is evidence to suggest that the large reductions seen at the start of movement restrictions and social isolation are plateauing and levels are slowly returning to those seen in the same period last year. A recent collaboration with the University of Leeds resulted in the publication of one of the first academic papers exploring the links between population mobility and crime levels. The analysis tracked levels of recorded crime throughout lockdown alongside Google mobility data, which uses phone users' location histories to monitor changes in visits to locations and their length of stay. Reductions in shoplifting and other theft across Lancashire were statistically linked to reduced retail sector mobility and reduced levels of assault to reductions in workplace mobility.

The Constabulary has carefully monitored the impact of social isolation on the County's most vulnerable residents. Mental health incidents, child sexual abuse or exploitation crime and the numbers of missing persons all reduced following the implementation of emergency measures to control the pandemic. The Constabulary worked with partner agencies to proactively reach out to potential victims, increasing awareness and providing opportunities for safe reporting locations (e.g. supermarkets) during the lockdown. Lancashire trends have mirrored those reported nationally and steady increases are being seen since social movement restrictions have been relaxed, with a gradual return to 2019 levels anticipated. As restrictions are lifted further, there are a number of areas where we may expect to see surges in demand as

incidents come to light that had previously not been reported, (e.g. burglaries, as commercial properties are reopened and domestic violence or child abuse, as victims have freer access to reporting channels). The Constabulary continues to monitor fluctuations closely as part of ongoing recovery planning.

Initially, increases were seen in the levels of domestic abuse (DA) incident reports, but these were not reflected in DA recorded crime, which remained quite stable throughout the pandemic and aligned to 2019 trends. Academics at the University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) are currently analysing Constabulary incident and crime data to understand more about what influenced these trends. For example, they will explore the nature of incidents and categories of crime recorded, as well as the source of reports, relationships between the victim and perpetrator and demographics of those involved, to identify any potential drivers of the changing nature of DA during enforced lockdown periods. This will be important learning for the Constabulary in terms of planning for any further waves of the virus.

Evaluation of the Constabulary's proactive initiatives around DA in the West of the County (Operation Provide) is also planned in the coming months. This initiative provided increased levels of Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) support to victims. The Commissioner will receive a further update at the next meeting.
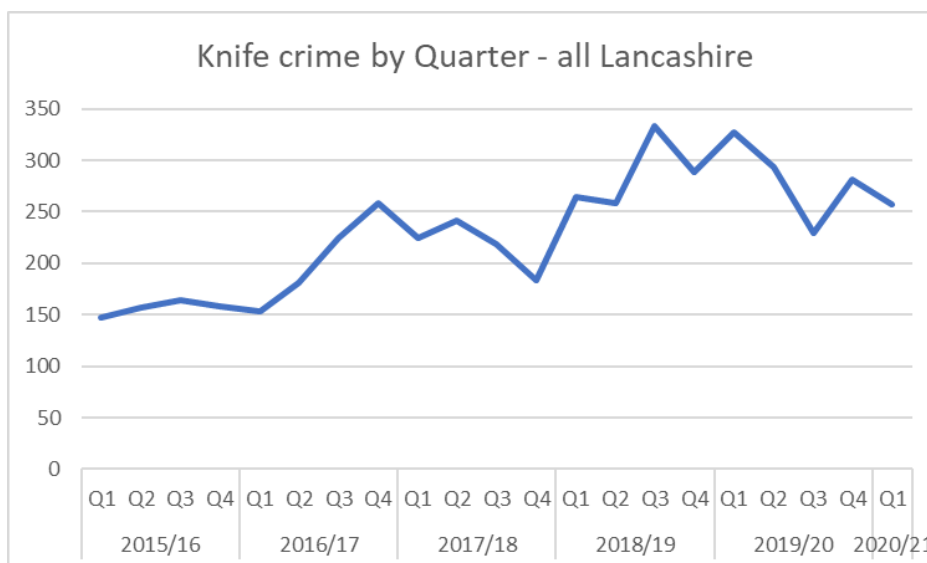
c. Crime Threats

ATM Offences

During the global pandemic, the number of attacks has substantially decreased nationwide, regionally and locally. From April to the end of June 2020, there has been only one ATM attack reported in Lancashire (a cutting offence), although this method was also used to target the safe at a supermarket in Bamber Bridge, following entry via the roof. Incidents involving tactics with gas or explosives, a particularly high-risk method, have subsided over recent months. One "pull/drag out" offence occurred in July in Preston, for which the two identified offenders were remanded in custody pending a court appearance.

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)

The Commissioner will recall that at the last scrutiny meeting, a comprehensive overview of the Constabulary's knife crime data and National Health Service (NHS) plus Accident and Emergency (A and E) assault data was provided.

The Constabulary's latest knife crime figures (to the end of June 2020) show a slight decrease since the last recorded quarter, with 257 crimes in Q1 2020/21, compared with 281 in Q4 2019/20. This is despite an update to recording rules from 1st April 2020, which involves the inclusion of a further offence type (assaults on emergency workers) in the knife crime figures. This year's Q1 figure also compares favourably (- 70) to Q1 19/20, during which 327 offences were recorded.

Knife crime by Quarter - all Lancashire

Homicide

In 2020 to date (30/06/2020), the number of reported homicides has remained in line with last year's figures (11 reported but one later confirmed as death by natural causes). Arrests have been made in relation to all investigations. One offence took place in 2017, but the victim survived for almost a year and a post-mortem recently confirmed their subsequent death resulted from the injuries sustained. Two individuals were sentenced for the assault, but this has now been re-opened as a homicide investigation. The Constabulary's intelligence analysts continue to closely monitor trends in homicide and the subsequent impact on force resources.

d. Road Safety

As a direct result of the Covid-19 pandemic the Lancashire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP) dedicated analyst was repurposed in mid-March into the Lancashire Resilience Forum (LRF; Covid-19 Response Team). This means that statistics for 2019 haven't yet been analysed in depth, although they have been submitted to the Department for Transport (DfT). Since the 23rd of March lockdown, the roads of Lancashire have been considerably quieter (up to 60% less traffic). It is anticipated that by August, normal traffic volumes will have resumed, as since April, there has been a steady and continuous increase in monthly vehicle movement across Lancashire.
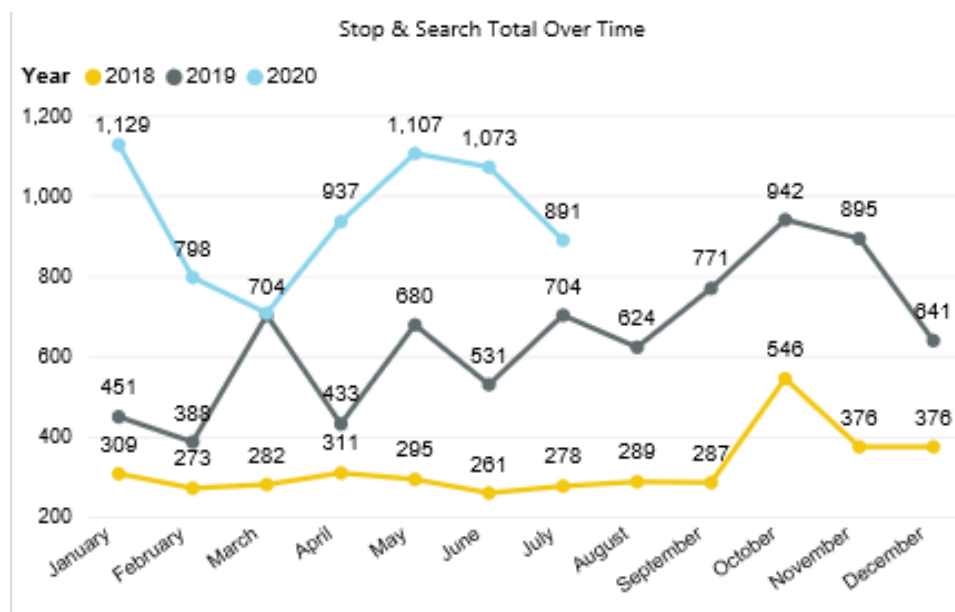
As a result of social movement restrictions, there has been a decrease in road safety activity. Although there has been a considerable online presence, all pro-active education and engagement activity has been suspended for the foreseeable future. Reactive education work (such as Speed Awareness Courses) were initially suspended but quickly re-launched as an online course, which will continue for at least the next few months.

The design solutions proposed by DfT and Civica for CRASH (the Collision Recording and Sharing System) at the start of the year are underway and we expect to see some tweaks to the system in future version releases.

The online speed concerns reporting area on the Partnership website was suspended for a few months as many multi-agency partners took on extra roles related to the pandemic response. This has been live again since the beginning of July and the teams are now working through the backlog.

e. Stop and Search update

The Commissioner will recall that the last report included a detailed update with regard to Stop and Search (S&S). Looking at volumes during 2020 to date, the number of searches conducted has been consistently higher than during the last two years, although numbers dropped slightly during the initial phase of the pandemic, (February to April).

Broken down the overall sample size for the calendar year 2019 was 6,543 individuals of all ethnicities, upon whom 7,510 searches were carried out. In terms of key ethnic groups the report focuses on;

- White individual search 4,651
- Black or Black British searched 87
- Asian or Asian British search 712

Constabulary analysts have recently completed a stop and search profile, which has been shared with the Leads for Stop and Search and for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.

There are plans to merge the strategic governance meetings for S&S and Use of Force, and to implement a steering group later this year. Analysts will be invited to participate and present the latest data. They will also be tasked by the steering group with regard to further insight required. Involvement of the Constabulary's Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Leads will ensure that links are made between S&S legitimacy, wider public confidence and engagement and recruitment and retention priorities. The key findings from the profile will form an evidence base to focus the scrutiny panel's activity.

A summary of the main findings is provided below.The proportion of individuals searched repeatedly is similar across all ethnic groups.

- In terms of powers used, a far greater proportion of Asian and Asian British individuals

were searched under S.23 Misuse of drugs act 1971, compared to other ethnic groups. A slightly higher percentage of the Black and Black British cohort were stopped under S.1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) and S.60 criminal Justice and Public Order Act (CJPOA), compared with other ethnic groups.

- The item searched for was found in a higher proportion of searches of Asian individuals (30%); and was least often found in the Black cohort (21%) – (White/all ethnic groups combined 26%).

- Of the Black and Asian individuals that were stopped and searched multiple times in 2019, police systems contained *prior* intelligence on 60-69% and 80-88% are linked to a Connect investigation – (this includes investigations before and after the search). Approximately one-third of all Black individuals searched were linked to intelligence before the search took place.[1]

- A greater proportion of Black individuals were arrested after being searched (22%) but the proportion of Asian individuals arrested (9%) was lower than for all ethnicities combined (11%).

- The item searched for was not found in a much greater proportion of the Black individuals who were arrested after being searched, compared with the Asian cohort, (although the low number of searches (95) and arrests (21) of Black individuals overall means that percentages can be misleading).

- Black individuals arrested where the item searched for was not found, were mostly arrested for public order offences (8) and just over half of the arrests resulted in a sanction – charged/reported/cautioned.

- Only 1% of Black individuals and 2% of White individuals that were stopped and searched in 2019 were known to be associated with Organised Crime Groups compared to 6.5% of Asian individuals. The proportions in the White and Asian cohorts increased when looking specifically at those searched more than once.

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[1] It wasn't possible to compare the figures/proportions linked to connect investigations and/or intelligence in the overall cohort or in other ethnic groups, because the numbers searched overall are too large. The only available process for retrieving these figures currently, requires manually reading through individual records, which would be too resource intensive for the larger cohorts.

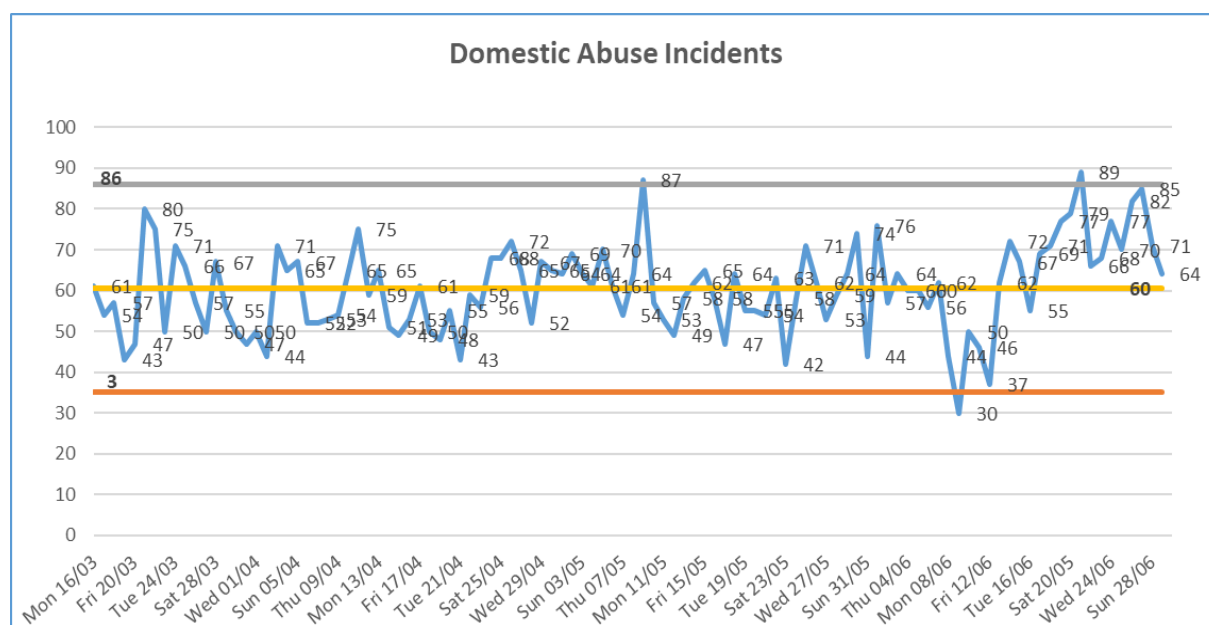### 5. Supporting Vulnerable People and Victims

a. Domestic abuse

Domestic Abuse (DA) crime decreased by 3% (-750) for the 12 months to the end of June 2020.

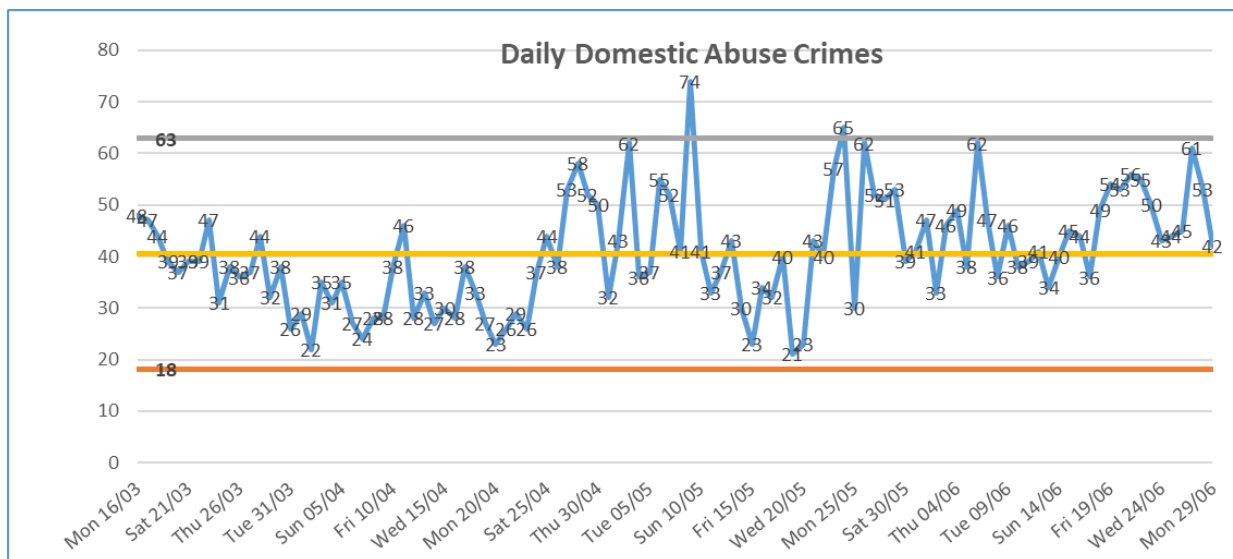Number of Domestic Abuse crimes/investigations monthly (data source: recorded crime dashboard).

	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	1775	1822	1757	1695
2020/21	1632	1807		1835									

The below graph illustrates the DA incident trend since the commencement of Covid-19 restrictions. There are clear spikes around public holidays but in general terms, volumes have remained within the limits of expected variation around the average (yellow line below). There has been, when compared with the same period in 2019, an approximately 20% increase in DA incidents but caution must be exercised around conducting such binary comparisons, due to the impact of many factors such as recording practices, media campaigns and policy changes. Additionally, the increase experienced during the said period dates back to December 2019 and thus the actual impact Covid-19 has had on DA reporting cannot as yet be determined.

During the Covid-19 period, there has been a significant amount of localised media campaigning in partnership with domestic abuse support providers along with proactive partnership working under 'Operation Provide'. This work has been complemented initially through a partnership DA media campaign via the Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) and recently the launch of the #noexcuseforabuse media campaign controlled by the Lancashire Resilience Forum Media hub – and led by the Constabulary.

Domestic Abuse Incidents

In terms of domestic abuse crime data, this has also remained reasonably consistent throughout the quarter, although an initial drop has been followed by an increasing trend in recent weeks. Arguably, this reflects the cascading of key messages through our social media channels to report a business-as-usual status for the Constabulary and a maintained capacity by service providers to help and support DA victims.

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass compliance has shown significant improvement in this period. This has followed compliance messaging with the support of Basic Command Unit (BCU) Senior Management Teams (SMT) and training during the Covid-19 period. For the month of June 2020, overall compliance was 55%, with referrals sent for over half of all Op Encompass qualifying investigations. This is a 15% improvement on the last report.

Compliance is higher in West and South BCUs and audits have highlighted improvements in respect of referrals being directed to the correct destination (the school attended by the child). Operation Encompass compliance is now being monitored with the assistance of a new business intelligence product. This allows BCU SMTs to monitor compliance across teams and officers under their supervision.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

MARAC has continued during the Covid-19 period via telephony/online meetings with agencies. A 3-step plan is now being implemented to progress the MARAC implementation proposals to stage 3, which would represent the full findings and 'new' model as designed by the MARAC Review Team. This has rolled-out as a 'test' in South BCU and is being evaluated before further expansion, to explore the impact on partnership resources (identified MARAC 'SPOCS' in Health, Independent Domestic Abuse Advisors (IDVA) and Children's Social Care (CSC)) and servicing the demand of High-Risk DA. The approach is akin to a 'daily MARAC' but requiring only the necessary resources applicable to each case.

The second phase (pending evaluation findings) will involve realignment of the staff in each agency to the MARAC process.

b. Rape and Sexual Offences

Recorded "sexual offences" now show a reduction year-on-year of -15% (-747) to the end of June 2020. (The table below shows the reduction to the end of May 2020, as comparative regional and national data runs 1-2 months behind).

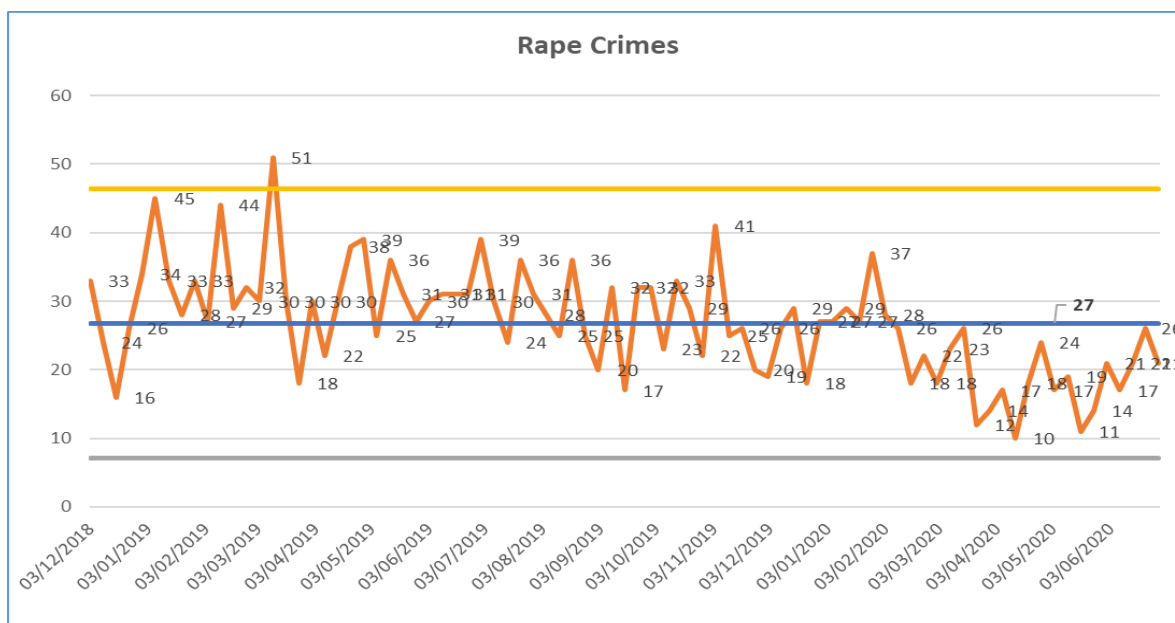All sexual Offences (data source: Forcesight v5, <Force Summary>; to end of May 2020)

AREA	%	12M to May '19	12M to May '20
England & Wales	-6%	162,400	153,477
Most Similar Group	-10%	39,614	35,793
North West Region	- 5%	22,325	21,263
Lancashire*	-15%	4,972	4,248

*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 19% (-295) and other sexual offences by 14% (-454) when compared with the same period 2018/19.

An executive summary of the analysts' problem profile (summarised at the extraordinary scrutiny meeting in May) is being prepared for presentation to key audiences across the Constabulary, (e.g the Public Protection Unit). The headlines from this profile were provided to the Commissioner at the last Scrutiny in response to a previous action). This will consolidate their evidence base for driving policy and practice around sexual offending and is likely to lead to the commissioning of further, in-depth analytical reviews in relation to some of the key findings. For example, the data suggests that the use of telephony analysis, whilst increasing the length of investigations overall, also increased the likelihood of achieving a positive outcome and reduced victim withdrawal.

In line with other crime types, the trend during the Covid-19 period for Rape, shows a general decrease, although the past few weeks in June/July have seen a steady return to 'normal' levels.

The Constabulary has commenced recruitment of specialist roles from the uplift cohort – these being a Rape and Serious Sexual Offence (RASSO) Detective Inspector and 3 x RASSO Evidence Review Officers. These will focus on improving the quality of investigations in early stages along with ensuring evidential readiness for consideration by the Crown Prosecution Service at both the Early Investigative Advice and Charge Authority decision stages.

The 'RASSO Improvement Group' continues with representatives from BCU, Criminal Justice (CJ), Public Protection Unit (PPU) and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) lead to support the 'Improving the Quality of Investigations Board'.

Lancashire continues to have a high conviction rate for those cases charged but a reduction in referral rates to the CPS has been noted. This is not necessarily a negative, as the quality of referrals is being closely monitored to drive improvement, and the focus is on reducing unnecessary 'churn' of incomplete cases through the system, which ultimately leads to a poor service for victims.

Agreements are now in place to obtain direct victim feedback on police performance from the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and Lancashire Victims Services (LVS) which will be analysed for learning and any issues addressed at the Strategic RASSO meeting with partners.

Modern Day Slavery and Exploitation

There have been 118 recorded Modern Slavery Act offences for the12 month period from 01/07/19 to 30/06/20 compared to 79 in the same period 2019. This represents an increase of 39 recorded offences.

Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery (MDS) remain force priorities. There are multiple live operations active across the county in relation to sexual, forced labour and criminal exploitation, including child criminal exploitation. Operation Florence (East division) is notable in its disruption of an Organised Crime Group (OCG) that is criminally and sexually exploiting children. Over 18 persons have been charged to date for drug

trafficking. Criminal exploitation continues to include cannabis farm settings and county-lines tactics, albeit cannabis farms have tended more recently to be associated with victims of Albanian origin rather than Vietnamese as previously observed. This is potentially an emerging trend.

Taking into consideration the same period in 2019-2020, there has been an increase in National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals received by the Constabulary equating to 28%. These are referrals received by the Force but may be as a result of the victim subsequently being housed in the force area rather than the offence having taken place within Lancashire. Referrals where the offence has taken place in Lancashire have also risen by 20%. There has been a noticeable increase in NRMs reporting "Criminal Exploitation" now accounting for the majority of referrals (62%). Again, cannabis cultivation and county lines scenarios dominate.

Trials are scheduled for four MDS operations in the East of the county over the next 6 months as these have been impacted by the pandemic.

The Pan Lancashire Anti-Slavery Partnership (PLASP) held an event in March in Blackburn involving the homeless community, to raise awareness. A further event scheduled around trafficking and CSE in the hotel industry was scheduled to take place in East Lancashire however unfortunately had to be cancelled due to Covid-19. Members of the PLASP (Soroptomists – a volunteer organisation for women who work to improve the lives of women and girls) have funded and continue to supply '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 PLASP is developing a homelessness audit tool for agencies involved in the sector.

There is a training schedule planned throughout 2020 for new recruits, including police officers, PCSO's and PCRO's, development courses, CID courses, HYDRA courses (county lines) and the Force Control room.
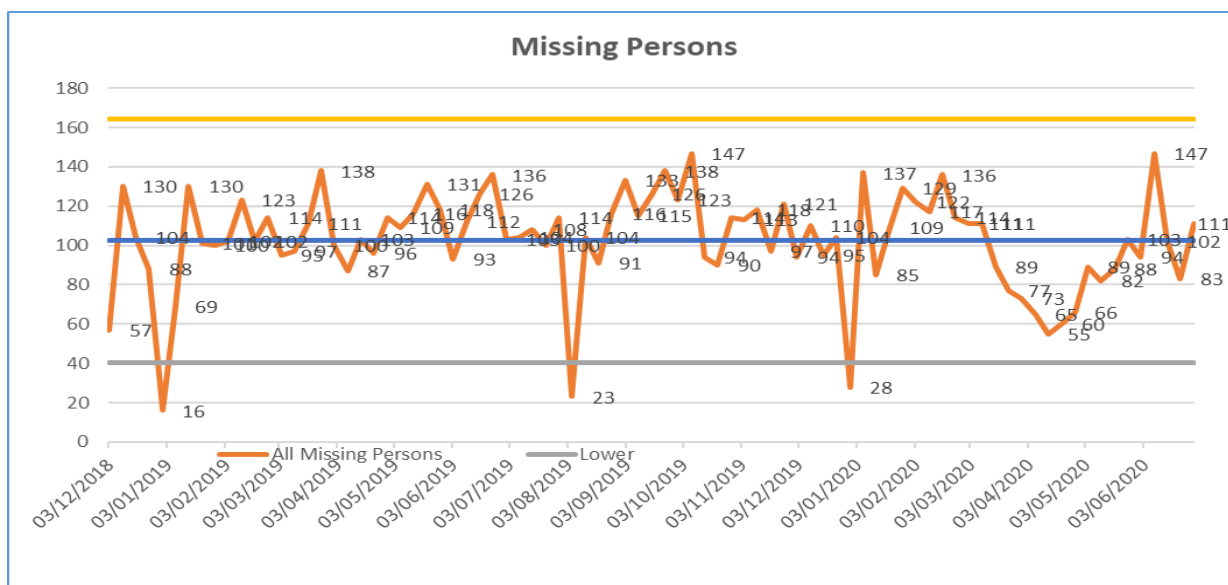
The table below provides details of all MDS recorded activity, broken down as crimes and non-crime (NC codes). Non-crime activity still has an impact on Constabulary resources as it requires a response and intelligence assessment/gathering.

Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	Previous 12 Month Period Jul '18 - Jun '19	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	In Year Performance Jul '19 - Jun '20
Modern Slavery (Only introduced 1st April 2015) *CONNECT MI	106	Increase (70%, +74)	180
Crimes (036 MDS)	79	Increase (49%, +39)	118
NC/88	12	Increase (183%, +22)	34
N200s	15	Increase (87%, +13)	28

c. **Missing From Home (MFH)**

Recorded Missing Persons incidents decreased during the Covid-19 period, as would be expected given the associated movement restrictions. However, as per other demand

types, there have been recent indications of a return to usual levels.

The removal of the Absent Category as recommended by HMICFRS and in line with College of Policing (CoP) Approved Professional Practice (APP) has now been ratified and is progressing to a go-live date. Training has been developed for front-line staff and Force Control Room and is now being cascaded with the use of the 'Kallidus' learning portal.

Work is underway to complement this through partnership working to implement the Philomena (Missing Children Looked After in Care Homes) and Herbert (Missing Vulnerable Adults from care homes) protocols through the Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) and Adult Safeguarding Boards. This will place clear expectations on carers of their duties whilst ensuring a comprehensive record of information is held to support a missing persons investigation in the event of a disappearance.

The implementation of the Business Planning officer uplift and investment into Missing From Home within Local Policing will commence during the third quarter of 2020.

A Power BI dashboard has been developed to help identify trends in missing from home episodes across BCUs and places. The product visualises data pertaining to missing incident and investigation volumes by location over time and key demographics of missing persons, as well as facilitating a focus on those missing most often in the last 2 weeks. It is also possible to quickly establish the locations where frequently missing individuals have previously gone missing from and been located.

The MFH action plan continues to be reviewed monthly by a working group.

d. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

A Contextual Safeguarding Strategic Board (CSSB) has now been formed and is chaired by Lancashire County Council (LCC) Director of Children's Services Sharon Hubber. The Board reports directly to CSAP and the Constabulary is actively involved in this as well as the 'Working Group' formed beneath it to develop a Pan-Lancs partnership strategy to

tackle Contextual Safeguarding (i.e. encompassing all themes of exploitation).

A business case is in preparation to formulate the role of 20 new Constables into the BCU exploitation teams from uplift funding. These Constables will primarily undertake a role which engages them with the victims or potential victims of exploitation – and this is to encompass a contextual safeguarding approach including all forms – CSE, CCE, and Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery. They will be responsible for building relationships with victims to ensure trust and confidence leading to the disclosure of intelligence and evidence for development and either reactive or proactive response. The exploitation teams will effectively protect these roles from carrying an investigative caseload where possible to prevent conflict.

A Media & Engagement Strategy is being led by the Constabulary for the CSAP and is currently in draft format. This builds on the 'one voice' principles of the DA strategy and planning, content and targeting will be governed by the CSSB and CSAP.

e. Hate Crime

Comparing the 12-month period July 2018 to June 2019 with the same period 2019 to 2020 shows a decrease of 13% (387) in recorded hate crimes. These reductions started to occur in the same period of 2019 when several areas of crime recording were finding a new normal level.

When comparing Quarter 1 (April – June) 2020/21 compared to Q1 2019/20 hate crime recording has decreased by 18.71% (142 crimes) however this period does include a large proportion of Covid-19 lockdown. This is expected as from our evidence-based research, we would expect our main reporting to come in areas where there is friction i.e. town centres, night-time economies and public transport, which were ultimately closed.

When comparing Quarter 1 (April to June) 2020/21 compared to Q4 (Jan – March) 2019/20 (Q4 including 8 days of lockdown) total hate crime reporting increased by 5.29% (31 crimes). Despite the impact of 3 months of lockdown hate crime numbers for the first 6 months of 2020 are currently only slightly below that of the same period in 2019.

June 2020 saw 293 hate crime recorded in comparison to 239 in the same period 2019. In the main decreases have come in the reporting within Race, religion (the area that consistently accounts for 70% of overall hate crime reporting) and disability motivated hate crimes with sexual orientation and transgender crimes seeing little change. 50% of hate crimes are Public Order, with harassment and malicious communications making 24% between them.

Hate crime reporting continues to feature as a weekly update alongside tension monitoring through the Local Policing portfolio for awareness and relevant action in place.

The Lancashire Strategic Hate Crime and Cohesion Board continues to work across Lancashire Local Authorities, Health and Education. In subsequent reports the Commissioner will be updated on the Hate Crime and Business guide, the hate crime self-assessment toolkit, the hate crime public transport code of conduct and a young person designed and developed hate crime e-guide to prevent online hateful postings.
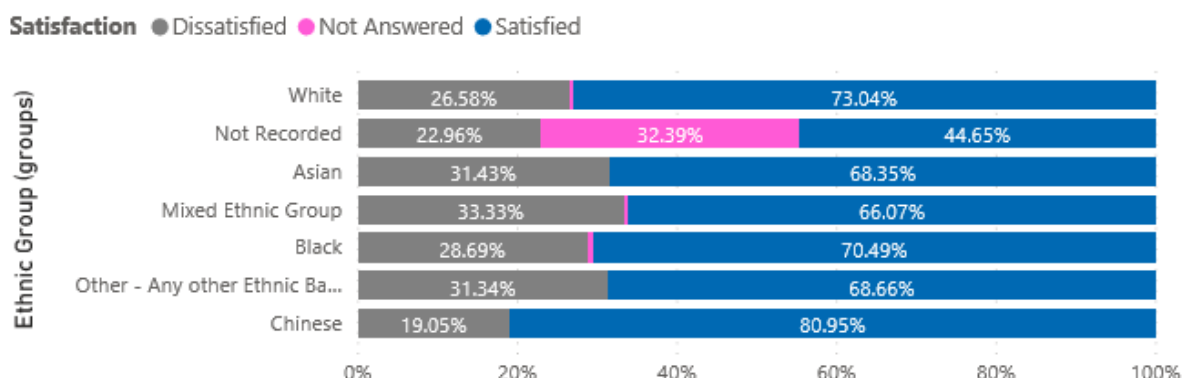
6. Developing Confident Communities

a. Satisfaction

User satisfaction levels show slight increases in hate, domestic abuse and ASB in comparison with the last quarterly report, while burglary and violence figures have remained stable since the last update.

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

Following the development of the Constabulary's new Public Contact dashboard (under the Diversity, Equality and Inclusion agenda), victim satisfaction outcomes have been visualised according to various characteristics - including sexual orientation, religion, gender, age and/or disability (as well as crime type). The product is currently undergoing testing and it is hoped that it will facilitate the provision of further insight into victim satisfaction at future meetings.

Survey & Crime Type by Satisfaction

Satisfaction ● Dissatisfied ● Not Answered ● Satisfied

Ethnic Group (groups)	Dissatisfied	Not Answered	Satisfied
White	26.58%		73.04%
Not Recorded	22.96%	32.39%	44.65%
Asian	31.43%		68.35%
Mixed Ethnic Group	33.33%		66.07%
Black	28.69%		70.49%
Other - Any other Ethnic Ba...	31.34%		68.66%
Chinese	19.05%		80.95%

The Commissioner will recall that in 2019 the Constabulary undertook a piece of evidence based research on over 2500 victim surveys in the Burglary, Violent and Domestic Abuse crime categories. It was clear in the research that when examining victim demographics, individual characteristics against the total satisfaction score there were no significant differences. This meant that for Burglary, Violent Crime and Domestic Abuse victim satisfaction was varied across each participant regardless of; sex; sexuality; age; disability; ethnicity; and religion.

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 March 2020. Confidence stands at 74% (73% last meeting) and is 1% higher than for the same period in 2018/19.

7. Force Management Statement (FMS)

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, HMICFRS suspended the requirement to submit the FMS. However, due to the integral role the work plays in the Constabulary's business planning cycle now, work continued, albeit with a slight delay. The FMS is now complete, pending final sign off by the Chief Officer team.

HMICFRS have now requested FMS submission from those forces who have completed, which places the Constabulary in an exceptional position.

It is anticipated that we will revert to the normal schedule for the 2021 FMS.

8. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's Fire and Rescue (HMICFRS)

HMICFRS have notified Constabulary's that their inspection programmes will resume in October 2020 with an intention to inspect high priorities in Autumn 2020. These include Covid-19 response, Rape, Regional Organisational Crime Units (ROCU) and force recommendations.

In the new year 2021 it is expected that the core inspection programmes will resume. HMICFRS have informed forces of certain intended changes to their approach. These include; changes to the PEEL pillars from Efficiency, Effectiveness and Leadership to Operational assessment, Organisational assessment and Service User assessment.

HMICFRS intend, in their upcoming inspection, to also trail a 4 and 5 tier approach to its judgement criteria. The 4 tier approach is defined as Inadequate, Requires Improvement, Good and Outstanding with the 5 including the grading of Fair after Requires Improvement which reduces the scope of the 'Good' grading.

The Constabulary has responded to the HMICFRS consultation on future inspection programmes and methodologies for 2020 / 2021.

In preparation alongside the forces HMICFRS liaison officer the outstanding force recommendations are under review with an aim for a joint sign off with HMICFRS by the end of August.

HMICFRS has commenced its PEEL data returns from forces with the Constabulary currently completing the return for Spring and Summer 2020 / 2021.

There have been a number of reports published by HMICFRS in the last quarter including the below;

- PEEL Spotlight on Collaboration – 'The Hard Yards'

- Tom Windsor's Annual Assessment if Policing for England and Wales

- Roads Policing Thematic

- Contact Management Thematic – 'A call for help'

- Counter Terrorism Thematic 'The Polices Contribution to Prevent'

- PEEL Spotlight – 2018/19 common themes found in inspections – 'Diverging under Pressure'

Appendix A: Performance data for Strategic Scrutiny Meeting September 2020

PROTECTING LOCAL POLICING			
Measure	**Previous Equivalent period** Apr 19 – Jun 19		**In Year Performance** Apr 20 – Jun 20
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: visible	£27.8M (36.2%)		27.2M (33.8%)
Proportion of Force Budget Spent on Front Line Policing: non visible	£24.1M (31.4%)		£25.6M (31.8%)
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jul '18 - Jun '19	**In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period**	**In Year Performance** Jul '19 - Jun'20
Grade 1 - Emergency Response Median Time to Arrive (Target <15 Mins)	10.2 min	-0.1 min	10.1 min
Grade 2 - Priority Response Median Time to Arrive (target <1 hour)	33.4 min	-0.2 min	33.2 min
Grade 3 - Routine Response Median Time to Arrive (<48 hours)	995.7 min	-441.13 min	554.57 min
999 Calls - Service Level < 10 secs	76.2%	+4.1%	80.3%
999 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	8.2 sec	-0.1 sec	8.1 sec
101 Calls - Service Level	38.3%	+ 5.3%	43.6%
101 Calls - Time To Answer (Average)	192.3 secs	-22.4 secs	169.9 Secs

TACKLING CRIME & RE-OFFENDING			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with *	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jul '18 - Jun '19	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jul '19 - Jun '20
All Crime	159,838	Decrease (-16%, -25,769)	134,069
Violence with injury	18,980	Decrease (-21%, -3,944)	15,036
Violence without injury	24,015	Decrease (-9%, -2,216)	21,799
Burglary Residential	8,903	Decrease (-23%, -2,090)	6,813
Robbery (Personal)	1,141	Decrease (-16%, -184)	957
Public Order	14,236	Decrease (-31%, -4,351)	9,885
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	50,431	Increase (+45%, +22,833)	73,264

SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE & VICTIMS			
Measure Taken from Recorded Crime dashboard unless stated with * Jul '18 - Jun '19	**Previous 12 Month Period**	In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period	**In Year Performance** Jul '19 - Jun '20
Rape	1,561	Decrease (-19%, -295)	1,266
Other Sexual Offences	3,361	Decrease (-14%, -454)	2,907
CSE Crime	552	Decrease (-5%, -26)	526
Modern Slavery Crimes (Only introduced 1st April 2015)	79	Increase (+31%, +38)	118
Domestic Abuse Crime	21,538	Decrease (-3%, -750)	20,788
Hate Crime	2,877	Decrease (-13%, -387)	2,490
Missing Person Incidents *Responding Dashboard	10,668	Decrease (-16%, -1681)	8,987

DEVELOPING CONFIDENT COMMUNITIES			
Measure	**Previous 12 Month Period** Jul '18 - Jun '19	**In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period**	**In Year Performance** Jul '19 - Jun '20
User Satisfaction - Burglary	70%	Decrease (-3%)	67%
User Satisfaction - Violent	74%	Decrease (-4%)	70%
User Satisfaction - Hate	72%	Decrease (-3%)	69%
User Satisfaction – Domestic Abuse	77%	No Change (0%)	77%
User Satisfaction - Anti-Social Behaviour	65%	Increase (+1%)	66%
Confidence - CSEW (Overall Confidence) *CSEW data is 3 months behind*	**Previous 12 Month Period** Apr '18 - Mar '19	**In Year Performance Versus Previous 12 Month Period**	**In Year Performance** Apr '19 - Mar '20
	73.4%	Increase (+0.9%)	74.3%