



Meeting: **Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel**

Date/Time: **Monday, 22 July 2019 at 2.00 pm**

Location: **Meeting Room G.01, Ground Floor, City Hall, 115 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1FZ**

Contact: **Euan Walters (Tel: 0116 3052583)**

Email: **euan.walters@leics.gov.uk**

Membership

Cllr. Joe Orson (Chairman)

Cllr Robert Ashman	Cllr. Elaine Pantling
Cllr. Hemant Rae Bhatia	Cllr. Les Phillimore
Mr Keith Culverwell	Cllr. Sharmen Rahmen
Ms Mehrunnisa Lalani	Cllr. Michael Rickman
Cllr. Kevin Loydall	Cllr. Manjit Kaur Saini
Cllr. Michael Mullaney	Cllr. Deborah Taylor
Mr. I. D. Ould OBE CC	Cllr. Alan Walters

**Please note: this meeting will be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's web site at www.leicestershire.gov.uk
– Notices will be on display at the meeting explaining the arrangements.**

AGENDA

<u>Item</u>	<u>Report by</u>
1. Minutes of the meeting held on 3 June 2019.	(Pages 3 - 8)
2. Public Question Time.	
3. To advise of any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent elsewhere on the agenda.	
4. Declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.	



5. Police and Crime Commissioner's Annual Report.

The Constitution of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel states that 'By July, the PCC shall provide the Panel with a copy of his annual report', however the Police and Crime Commissioner has requested that this year consideration of the Annual Report be deferred until the September meeting. Members are required to consider whether to agree to this request.

6. Annual Performance Report. (Pages 9 - 26)
7. Regional Collaboration. (Pages 27 - 32)
8. Date of next meeting.

The next meeting of the Panel is scheduled to take place on 24 September 2019 at 2:00pm.

9. Any other items which the Chairman has decided to take as urgent.

Minutes of a meeting of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Police and Crime Panel held at County Hall, Glenfield on Monday, 3 June 2019.

PRESENT

Cllr. Hemant Rae Bhatia
 Cllr. David Bill MBE
 Mr Keith Culverwell
 Ms Mehrunnisa Lalani
 Cllr. Kevin Loydall
 Cllr. Joe Orson
 Mr. I. D. Ould OBE CC
 Cllr. Elaine Pantling

Cllr. Les Phillimore
 Cllr. Sharmen Rahman
 Cllr. Michael Rickman
 Cllr. Manjit Kaur Saini
 Cllr. Deborah Taylor
 Cllr. Alan Walters
 Cllr. Andrew Woodman

In attendance

Lord Willy Bach – Police and Crime Commissioner
 Kirk Master – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner
 Paul Hindson – Chief Executive, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
 Angela Perry – Executive Director, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
 Chief Constable Simon Cole – Leicestershire Police

1. Election of Chairman.

It was resolved that Cllr. J. T. Orson JP be appointed Chairman of the Police and Crime Panel for the period up to June 2020.

Cllr. J. T. Orson JP in the Chair.

2. Election of Deputy Chairman.

It was resolved that Cllr. M. Rickman be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Police and Crime Panel for the period up to June 2020.

3. Minutes of the previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 March 2019 were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

4. Public Question Time.

There were no questions submitted.

5. Urgent items.

There were no urgent items for consideration.

6. Declarations of interest in respect of items on the agenda.

The Chairman invited members who wished to do so to declare any interest in respect of items on the agenda for the meeting.

Mr. K. Culverwell declared a personal interest in respect of all substantive items as he had two close relatives that worked for Leicestershire Police.

Ms. M. Lalani declared a personal interest in respect of all substantive items as she had a close relative that was a member of the Police Cadets.

7. HMICFRS Report: Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy 2019.

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) relating to an inspection of Leicestershire Police entitled Police effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 7', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- i. HMICFRS operated a risk based approach to conducting inspections and would prioritise areas which were less strong in previous inspections. This was the first inspection where Leicestershire Police had been rated 'good' in all areas inspected, however, the Force recognised there were still areas for improvement. The next inspection of Leicestershire Police by HMICFRS was expected to take place in spring 2020.
- ii. The Force had challenged HMICFRS with regard to some of the findings in the inspection report particularly in relation to how Leicestershire Police identified and developed talent in the workforce. The Force acknowledged that they may not have demonstrated well enough to HMICFRS the work that Leicestershire Police carried out in this area but the Panel was given reassurance that skills and leadership audits had taken place. It was agreed that after the meeting information would be circulated to Panel members regarding the current workforce in Leicestershire Police, the skills which staff had and where the skills gaps were.
- iii. The PCC shared the concerns of Panel members regarding the proportion of crimes where the victim did not support police action, and he provided reassurance that he was monitoring the issue and it was a priority in the Police and Crime Plan. The figures for the Leicestershire Police force area were very similar to the national figures with the exception of robbery where locally less victims came forward than nationally. It was explained that it was possible to obtain a conviction when the victim was not willing to participate in the prosecution process, and Leicestershire Police did attempt this when appropriate, however securing a conviction without the support of the victim was much more difficult. The PCC informed the Panel that he was satisfied that Leicestershire Police dealt with Domestic Abuse in the most appropriate way and that every effort was made to support victims and persuade them to support the prosecution process. The PCC acknowledged that the number of repeat victims was an issue and they needed to be managed more assertively.
- iv. The Government had altered the process for bail in order to reduce the time suspects were on bail. A new process had been introduced where the suspects were 'Released under Investigation' however this led to people under investigation being released with no time limit or deadline for conclusion which was unsatisfactory.

- v. In response to concerns raised by a member, the PCC acknowledged that it was worrying that the number of crimes which resulted in a prosecution had not increased in line with the increase in overall crime and he suggested that a lack of resource may have contributed to this. There were also occasions when Leicestershire Police and the Crown Prosecution Service had differing views on whether a prosecution should be brought. The Code for Crown Prosecutors had been amended which required the Police to undertake more work in the initial stages before the Crown Prosecution Service would agree to a charge. Whilst there were good relations between Leicestershire Police and East Midlands Crown Prosecution Service, using the CPS Direct telephone service was more challenging. By way of reassurance it was explained that work was being undertaken nationally, led by senior Home Office officials and the Deputy Chief Constable at West Midlands Police, to consider how crime outcomes could be improved.
- vi. With regard to concerns raised by HMICFRS around officers' understanding of rules of disclosure, reassurance was given that a training programme was underway in Leicestershire Police for both new and experienced officers. It was further explained that disclosure issues were more complicated in the digital age particularly with regard to mobile phone messages and Leicestershire Police were aware that further work needed to be carried out to ensure that this kind of disclosure was carried out correctly.
- vii. Panel members raised concerns that as Leicestershire Police had managed to receive a good inspection report despite the funding reductions, the government might take this into account when considering future funding for the Force. Whilst acknowledging that this was a possibility, the PCC stated that he was making the case for additional funding and making the argument that Leicestershire Police could perform even better were it to be better funded.
- viii. In response to a question about local policing the PCC clarified that whilst there would not be more police officers on the streets there would be more investment in neighbourhood policing in the wider sense and the ability of the Force to respond to incidents and investigate crimes would be enhanced as a result of the Precept increase.
- ix. The PCC stated that he was content that the way Stop and Search was conducted by Leicestershire Police was reasonable and appropriate. In support of this the PCC informed the Panel that the Ethics Integrity and Complaints Committee reviewed real life Stop and Search cases, including observing the body worn video, and satisfied themselves that the approach taken by the officers involved was the correct one and submitted comments to the Force when necessary.
- x. Concerns were raised that the proportion of black and minority ethnic staff in Leicestershire Police was lower than the overall proportion of black and minority ethnic people in the population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The PCC provided reassurance that efforts were being made to tackle the issue. New Panel members were informed that this issue had been covered in depth at the previous Panel meeting and it was agreed that the report and minutes from that meeting would be circulated to new members for their information.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

8. Night-time Economy.

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Police and Crime Commissioner regarding the Night-time economy. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 8', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- i. Currently a large proportion of resources were allocated towards policing the Night-time Economy which took resources away from Neighbourhood Policing. Occasionally Neighbourhood Officers had to be redeployed to deal with issues in town centres. To deal with this problem Leicestershire Police were moving towards a more targeted and risk based approach to tackling problems created by the Night-time Economy. There was more of a focus on using intelligence to ascertain where resources needed to be allocated. It was the view of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable that there also needed to be greater emphasis on multi-agency working and using licencing powers carefully. Licencing committees did refuse some applications and imposed conditions on licences but licencing authorities could do more. A member suggested that the issuing of personal licences was an effective way to tackle irresponsible licence holders.
- ii. Harborough Community Safety Partnership had introduced a scheme which involved checking licences in public houses and the scheme had a positive effect including preventing one premises from selling alcohol.
- iii. The Force did ask local businesses to help pay for policing the Night-time Economy but they were not always forthcoming. There was a good relationship between Leicestershire Police and Leicester City football club however the football club was only required to help pay for policing around the ground area and not for football related issues which arose away from the ground such as at the train station.

RESOLVED:

- (a) That the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) That elected Panel members be requested to consider the role their local authority can play in addressing the issues raised by the Night-time Economy.

9. Independent Custody Visitors.

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Police and Crime Commissioner regarding the Independent Custody Visiting scheme. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 9', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- i. The Police and Crime Commissioner had personally undertaken Custody Visits and intended to undertake further visits himself when electronic reporting was introduced (by way of using a tablet) to see how effectively that system was working.
- ii. There were significantly more complaints received relating to Euston Street Custody Suite than either Beaumont Leys or Keyham Lane. The precise reasons for this could not be confirmed but it was likely that it was due to Euston Street being larger and dealing with a greater number of detainees.
- iii. Some complaints were dealt with quickly by the Force such as cleaning issues whereas others took longer to be resolved.
- iv. Independent Custody Visitors received training on dealing with people with aspergers/autism and also dementia.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

10. Complaints against Leicestershire Police.

The Police and Crime Panel considered a report of the Police and Crime Commissioner which provided an update on complaints against Leicestershire Police including Super-complaints. A copy of the report, marked 'Agenda Item 10', is filed with these minutes.

Arising from discussions the following points were noted:

- i. Representatives from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner attended quarterly meetings with the Independent Office for Police Conduct and the Head of the Professional Standards Department at Leicestershire Police to discuss issues which arose.
- ii. In an update to the data provided in the report 98% of complaint cases were now recorded within 10 working days which put Leicestershire Police in joint first place compared to other forces nationally for that performance indicator.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report be noted.

11. Dates of future meetings.

RESOLVED:

That future meetings would take place on the following dates:

Monday 22 July 2019 at 2:00pm at City Hall, Leicester;
 Tuesday 24 September 2019 at 2:00pm at County Hall, Glenfield;
 Wednesday 11 December 2019 at 1:00pm at County Hall, Glenfield.

2.00 - 4.25 pm
03 June 2019

CHAIRMAN

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report Of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE REPORT 1ST APRIL 2018 – 31ST MARCH 2019
Date	MONDAY 22ND JULY 2019, 14:00PM
Author	ELIZABETH STARR, PERFORMANCE MANAGER, OFFICE OF POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with an update of the performance of Leicestershire Police for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is recommended to discuss and note the contents of the report.

Background

3. Previously the performance report to the Panel was drafted by Leicestershire Police, in consultation with the Police and Crime Commissioner. With a Performance Manager now in post in the Commissioner's office this report will in future, be produced by his office.
4. The report is a work in progress and will be developed further by the Performance Manager, in consultation with Leicestershire Police. Comments and feedback from members would be welcomed to aid the future development and format of the report.
5. The Performance Manager has recently been involved in creating a new force performance framework with Leicestershire Police. It is expected that the structure and content of this report will significantly change over the course of the next financial year in line with changes to the Forces performance framework, including development of presentation style with use of new analytical software.
6. The measures of performance in this report should be considered in the context of the significant changes to the policing landscape over the last five years.
7. The performance report itself is attached at Appendix A. The glossary that accompanies the report is attached at Appendix B.

Person to Contact

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POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER
for Leicestershire

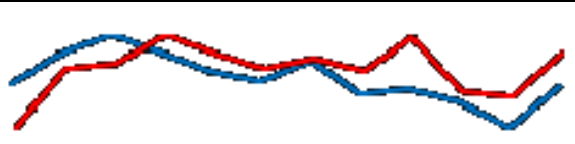
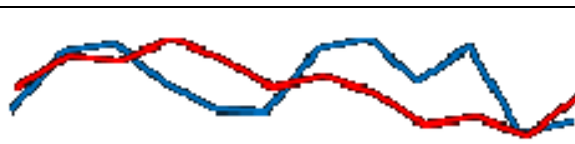
Prevention | Partnership | Protection

FORCE PERFORMANCE REPORT

End of Year - 2018/19

(April 2018 – March 2019)

Appendix 1:

Leicestershire Police Performance Report					
1. Calls					
KPI	Performance				
	Performance 18/19	Performance 17/18	Volume Change	% Change	Trend (Blue=17/18 and Red=18/19)
1.1 Number of 999 Calls	150,536	138,893	+11,643	+8%	
1.2 Number of 101 Calls	383,000	501,342	-118,342	-24%	

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1. Calls

1.1 The Contact Management Department (CMD) has dealt with an increase in 999 calls in excess of over of 11,000 calls throughout the 18/19 financial year compared to the 17/18 year. The average time to answer a 999 call for the 18/19 financial year is 5 seconds with an average call length lasting 8 minutes 54 seconds.


1.2 Over the past financial year CMD has retained a monthly abandonment rate of less than 0.6% of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds. This equates to less than only 368 calls not answered within this time limit (0.2%). This is despite a large increase in the total volume of 999 calls.

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- 1.3 Non-Emergency telephone demand (101) has reduced by over 100,000 calls when compared to the previous year. The average time to answer a 101 call for the 18/19 financial year was 1 minute 14 seconds with the average call duration lasting 8 minutes 50 seconds.
- 1.4 The abandonment rate for 101 calls has varied on a monthly basis from approximately 6% to 15% of 101 calls not being answered in 30 seconds. The total number of 101 calls not answered within 30 seconds for the 18/19 financial year was just over 42,000 calls. This represents approximately 11% of all 101 calls received.
- 1.5 Throughout the 18/19 financial year the CMD received in excess of half a million calls (999 and 101) into the control room. Over the same period there was approximately a quarter of a million incidents created. An incident can range from issues including public safety and welfare, crime, anti-social behaviour and transport for example. A proxy conversion rate for this is around 45% of the calls received into the control room resulted in incidents being created.

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

2. Incidents

KPI	Performance				
	Performance 18/19	Performance 17/18	Volume Change	% Change	Trend (Blue=17/18 and Red=18/19)
2.1 Number of Incidents	239,920	251,454	-11,534	-5%	

2. Incidents

2.1 CMD created 11,534 fewer incidents in comparison to the previous year. The number of Grade 2 Emergency incidents (those requiring attendance within two hours) have reduced by 2% (-1,043 incidents). The number of Grade 1 Priority incidents (those requiring a police attendance within 15 minutes) have increased by 0.3% (98 incidents) when compared with the previous financial year.

2.2 Grade 3 (negotiated response) and Grade 4 (telephone) incidents have decreased by 4,041 (-9%) and 6,546 (-7%) respectively when compared to the previous financial year.

2.3 The force dealt with a total of 6,565 domestic incidents throughout the last financial year and an additional 14,364 domestic incidents involving an associated reported crime. The volume of domestic incidents represents a decrease when compared to the 17/18 financial year (-7%, a reduction of 462 incidents), however the volume of domestic incidents involving an associated reported crime has increased by 3,205 incidents (+29%). The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) has dealt with 138 Domestic Violence Prevention Orders (DVPO), an increase of 20% (+23 prevention orders) and 162 Clare's

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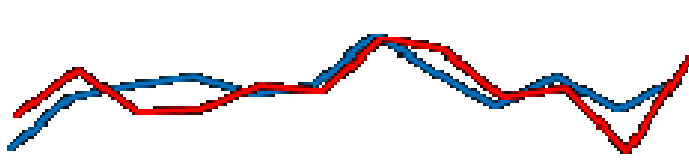
law applications. Further to this at any one time there are around 100-120 high risk Domestic Abuse cases being dealt with by the police.

2.4 The Missing Person Team (MPT) managed 5,198 missing person records involving 3,107 individual persons throughout the 18/19 financial year. In the same period of 17/18 there were 4,242 missing person records, this represents a +23% growth in missing person records. Although the year on year volume of missing person records is increasing, the volume of missing person records recorded in Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 18/19 is a reduction on the volumes recorded in the previous two quarters of the year.

2.5 The total number of ASB incidents in 18/19 was 14,321 this represents an 18% reduction (-3,080 incidents). The monthly average volume of ASB incidents is 1,193, which is over 250 incidents less per month on average than the last financial year. The last 5 months of the year, the monthly volumes were under 1,000 incidents and have been some of the lowest volumes of ASB incidents recorded in the last six years. The reason for this vast reduction of ASB when compared to the previous year is not fully understood, however this trend is also being observed nationally.

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

3. Crime

KPI	Performance				
	Performance 18/19	Performance 17/18	Volume Change	% Change	Trend (Blue=17/18 and Red=18/19)
3.1 All Crime	92,924	84,760	+8,164	+10%	

3. Crime

3.1 The force recorded an additional 8,164 crimes compared to the same quarter of the previous year, this represents a +9.6% increase driven in part by an improvement in crime data integrity, this appears to be in line with all forces in England and Wales. The latest released national data release suggests that 36 out of all 43 forces are recording increases in recorded crime, out of those Leicestershire is ranked 21st (where 1st is recording the largest percentage increase in recorded crime). Further to this Leicestershire, police are recording the smallest percentage increase in the region. When comparing recorded crime volumes it is important to note that not all forces have received a crime data integrity inspection by HMICFRS.

3.2 Violence with Injury offences have reduced by 501 offences (-7%) this financial year when compared with the previous year. The monthly volume of violence with injury offences has been falling since May 18, however in the last five months have stabilised. The volume of violence with injury offences for quarter 4 of 18/19 is 11% lower than the equivalent

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quarter of the previous year. Leicestershire Police is currently ranked 1st in the most similar forces comparison for the Violence with Injury category. This indicates that when compared with similar forces, Leicestershire Police is currently recording the least amount of offences in this category.

3.3 Violence without Injury offences have however seen an increase of 5,590 offences (+37%) when comparing the 18/19 financial year with the previous year. Common assault offences make up a significant proportion of this crime category, Stalking and Harassment and Malicious Communications are also included in this category. Some of this increase could be attributed to a change in crime recording practices in April 2018 in which if there is a stalking and harassment element associated to a crime this now needs to be recorded as a separate stalking and harassment crime as well as a crime for the most notifiable offence. Previously only one crime would have been recorded for the most serious notifiable offence. This is evidenced in an increase of 1,741 (+34%) in stalking and harassment offences, this represents about a third of the overall increase.

3.4 During the 18/19 financial year there were 2,521 knife crime offences recorded, this is an increase of 192 offences (+8%) when compared to the previous year. This includes those incidents where a knife or sharp object is seen, threatened or used. This represents an increase of around 15 offences per month. This could in part be explained by an increase in offensive weapon stop and searches which is showing a 114% increase from last year.

3.5 The Home Office have indicated that a number of forces would receive funding from the £100 million allocated to tackle Knife crime by the government. In May 2019 it was confirmed that £1.4 million would be available to Leicestershire Police force due to a recent surge in knife crime.

3.6 The PCC has made available £100k from reserves to run a small grants process, which is open to all organisations and agencies to tackle knife crime. We have received over 20 bids for the £100,000 knife crime fund covering Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. 10 projects were funded with the total expenditure of a little over £100,000 (£107,020.62).

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3.7 Rape offences have increased by 169 offences (+21%) when compared to the last financial year. Approximately 33% of the total rape offences recorded in 18/19 were historical offences (over 6 months ago). The proportion of historical rapes being reported to Leicestershire police force has remained stable over the two financial years. The overall volume of historical rape offences reported has increased by 50 offences (+18%) when comparing the two periods.

3.8 Hate crime offences have increased by 152 offences (+10%) when compared to the previous financial year. Racial related hate crime remains the largest category of hate crimes recorded, racially related hate crime accounted for 75% of all hate crime recorded in 2018/19. There is a strong link between the number of hate crime offences, terrorist events and national and international media reporting i.e. Brexit and the Trump election in America. There was a peak of hate crime offences in March 2019 with 163 offences recorded, this is the highest volume of offences recorded since May 2018. This follows the pattern of peaks following terrorist events, as an indication the New Zealand mass shooting was on the 15th March. Currently the force is anticipating an increase in hate crime offences due to the ongoing Brexit programme, however a Gold Group has been established to assess and prepare for the potential impact of Brexit. This group is attended by the Commissioner.

3.9 Total Burglary offences have reduced by 953 offences (-10%) from the previous year. Burglary Residential has also reduced this year, there has been 421 less recorded Burglary Residential offences than the previous year (-7%). Burglary residential figures now also include shed and garage offences. There is a seasonal pattern to burglary offences with recorded volumes increasing over the winter months and returning to normal levels in Q4 this trend has been clearly identifiable in the 18/19 financial year. The peak seen in Burglary Residential offences in November 2018 was not a continued trend and the volumes have now returned to normal levels.

3.10 Drug offences have increased by 313 offences (+19%) when compared to the previous year. Throughout the last quarter, there have been a number of operations including Operation Lionheart. This operation has seen over 100


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individuals arrested and 3 organised crime groups significantly disrupted from being able to operate across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Much of the drug related crime is self-generated because of proactive enforcement by the police as opposed to crimes being reported.

3.11 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) offences have reduced by 91 offences (-30%) when compared to the previous year. The volume of offences reported for Q4 2018/19 represents a reduction of 61 offences when compared to Q4 of 17/18 (-62%).

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

4 Outcomes

KPI	Performance				
	Performance 18/19	Performance 17/18	Volume Change	% Change	Trend (Blue=17/18 and Red=18/19)
4.1 Volume of Positive Outcomes	10,585	10,806	-221	-2%	

4. Outcomes

4.1 The number of positive outcomes recorded over the 18/19 financial year represents a 2% decrease when compared to the previous year. Outcomes are important because they indicate that an effective response has been made to a criminal offence ranging from a warning to a full conviction.

4.2 Public confidence is measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales. For the period January 18 - December 18, the force is currently recording a confidence level of 72%. This places us 6th out of the 8 most similar forces comparison (the highest being 84% and the lowest being 68%). The public confidence level has reduced by -4.6 percentage points when compared to the Jan 17 – Dec 17 period this is regarded as a significant downward trend.

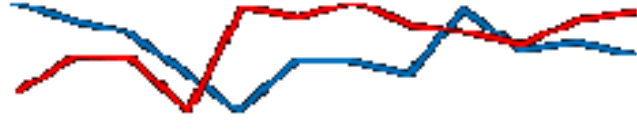
4.3 All user satisfaction levels appear to be stable at 75%. It should also be noted that more than 70% of victims remain satisfied with the Police handling of their crime. Follow up category remains consistently low across all crime categories and affects overall satisfaction. Contact and Treatment consistently achieve satisfaction rates in excess of 80%. User satisfaction is currently based on a 12 month rolling picture.

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4.4 ASB satisfaction has decreased to 70.2% as at the end of March 2018, this remains above the mean and within the expected control limits. There has been no statistically significant change in the satisfaction levels of ASB victims since 2015.

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

5 Prevention

KPI	Performance				
	Performance 18/19	Performance 17/18	Volume Change	% Change	Trend (Blue=17/18 and Red=18/19)
5.1 Number of Stop and Searches	3,716	2,032	+1,684	+83%	

5. Prevention

5.1 The period 2018/19 saw a continued increase in the use of stop and search. The monthly average levels carried out in 18/19 have increase by approximately 140 stop and searches every month, the average monthly volumes are now around 310² stop searches per month in comparison to historic monthly levels of circa 150 seen in 2017/18. The volume of stop and searches carried out in 2018/19 represents an 83% increase when compared to the previous year. Approximately 30% of the stop searches completed in 2018/19 resulted in a positive outcome, with 675 searches resulting in an arrest. Despite the increase in stop and search volumes the positive outcome rate has remain consistent over the two periods, 31% in 17/18 and 30% in 18/19.

5.2 One of the stop and search categories showing the largest significant increase is for controlled drugs with a total of 2,159 searches completed throughout 18/19. This represents a 220% increase (+1,484 searches) when compared to the previous year. Offensive weapon stop and searches is showing a 114% increase (+351 searches) when compared to the previous year.

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5.3 Integrated Offender Management Team (IOM), as at 31st March 2019, is actively managing 347 prolific and dangerous offenders. The police IOM team now includes 105 Organised Crime Group members; this was introduced in February 2019. This is leading to a greater flow of information between Leicestershire Police and Probation on these cases.

5.4 MOSOVO (Managing Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders) has maintained control over 1,426 sexual offenders, 1,002 of them in our local communities. The growth in sex offenders has increased by approximately 12% each year as POLIT and Signal are more successful in identifying offenders. A new form of management of low risk offenders has been introduced, this enables the Force to divert resourcing into managing the high risk offenders of which there are 93.

5.5 POLIT (Paedophile Online Investigation Team) have conducted 135 enforcements, safeguarded in excess of 80 children and have prosecuted 85 offenders throughout the 18/19 financial year. There was a slight reduction in enforcements in Q4 of 18/19 due in part to Op Cloud which focussed resources with a view to reducing demand in POLIT, further to this there was a reduction in staffing and lack of availability of search teams due to significant operational demands in other areas.

5.6 The Prevent Team, part of the Counter Terrorism Policing network, handled 153 referrals in 18/19, which is an decrease on the previous year, which stood at 161 (-5%).

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Appendix 2:

Glossary:	
Contact Management Department (CMD)	The department responsible for taking initial calls from the public, recording incidents if appropriate, identifying threat, risk and harm, and subsequently prioritising police response and deploying the most appropriate resource.
Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU)	Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit is the Force Team that manages high risk domestic abuse crimes and incidents in order to provide support to victims and investigate offences. The DAIU provide specialist support to manage these high risk cases, pursue offenders and support the victims to reduce and prevent repeat offending.
Domestic Violence Prevention Orders (DVPO)	DVPOs are a civil order that fills a "gap" in providing protection to victims by enabling the police and magistrates' courts to put in place protective measures in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident where there is insufficient evidence to charge a perpetrator and provide protection to a victim via bail conditions.
Clare's Law	Clare's Law allows police to give members of the public a formal mechanism to make enquires about an individual who they are in a relationship with or who is in a relationship with someone they know, and there is a concern that the individual may be abusive towards their partner (Right to Ask route).
Missing Persons Team (MPT)	A team within the safeguarding hub responsible for supporting the force, ensuring the investigation of missing people is conducted expeditiously from initial report to home visit and closure.
ASB	A wide range of unacceptable activity and includes things like vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting, nuisance neighbours and intimidating groups taking over public spaces. Antisocial behaviour can ruin lives and create an environment where crime that is more serious can take hold.
Incident	Incidents reported to the police relate to issues including public safety and welfare, crime, anti-social behaviour and transport. When recording an incident, staff allocate an "opening code" to the incident log. Opening codes indicate the nature of the incident, for example whether it relates to a road traffic accident or a burglary.

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Crime	A crime is a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to or loss of property, and is against the law.
County Lines	County lines refers to a model used by criminal gangs, whereby urban gangs supply drugs to suburban areas and market and coastal towns. These gangs frequently exploit children and vulnerable adults to courier drugs and money. Some vulnerable adults have their homes taken over by the gangs (cuckooing) using force or coercion.
Historical Offences	In this report, a crime has been classed as historical if the difference between the reported date and the start date of the offence is over a year.
Integrated Offender Management (IOM)	A multi-agency partnership approach involving the Police service, probation, Turning Point, prison service and youth offending service to manage offenders together to reduce re-offending, reduce demand and reduce the number of victims of crime.
Managing Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders (MOSOVO)	The MOSOVO team manage registered sex offenders, registered violent offenders and part 4 terrorism offenders in the community. They also investigate Potentially Dangerous Offenders (PDP'S).
Paedophile Online Investigations Team (POLIT)	A unit within the digital hub responsible for investigating intelligence and reports of indecent images of children.
Signal	The Signal team is the Force Rape Investigation Team. After initial attendance by frontline colleagues, the Signal team will investigate rapes on a 'cradle to grave' basis dealing with both victims and suspects.
Prevent Team	As part of the Counter Terrorism Policing Network, the Prevent Team are responsible for the Force's strategy concerning the PREVENT strand of the Governments CONTEST strategy. The three main objectives of Prevent are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism - Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation - Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Positive Outcome	<p>Positive outcomes include sanctioned detections but also take account of restorative and reparative outcomes (community resolutions), which are defined as: the resolution of a less serious offence or anti-social behaviour incident, where an offender has been identified, through informal agreement between the parties involved as opposed to progression through the traditional criminal justice process. A community resolution may be used with both youth and adult offenders.</p> <p>A positive outcome can be one of the six sanctioned detection outcomes or a restorative justice outcome.</p>
Pronto	<p>A mobile app designed to allow Police officers to complete a number of duties remotely on their mobile phones. The new technology means officers will be more visible and can patrol for longer. The software went live in early October 2018.</p>
Most Similar Forces	<p>Nationally peer comparisons are made using the Most Similar Forces groups. These groups are made on the basis of a number of socio-demographic and geographic variables believed to be strongly linked to increased levels of crime, fear of crime or incidents for example single parent households, unemployment etc.</p> <p>The seven forced deemed most similar to Leicestershire are; Sussex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire and Kent.</p> <p>The greater the ranking of the msf measure, the lower the position.</p>
OCG	<p>Organised Crime Group. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities.</p>
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	<p>Child sexual exploitation refers to the sexual abuse of a person below the age of 18, as well as to the production of images of such abuse and the sharing of those images online</p>

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE & CRIME PANEL

Report of	POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER
Date	MONDAY 22 JULY 2019 AT 2.00PM
Subject	REGIONAL COLLABORATION
Author :	MARTIN HENRY, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER OF THE OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER

Purpose of the Report

1. To update the Police and Crime Panel on collaborative arrangements across the region.

Recommendation

2. The Police and Crime Panel is asked to note the report.

Executive Summary

3. Leicestershire Police are involved in a number of collaborative arrangements for policing services.
4. The budget report confirmed that for 2019-20 the total amount of budget invested in regional collaborative arrangements is £9.5m.
5. It is estimated that across the region since 2010 in excess of £70m has been saved as a direct result of collaboration. Of this amount it is estimated that approximately £20m is estimated to be attributable to the LLR area.
6. This report seeks to provide a brief description on each of these collaborative arrangements.
7. The report also highlights any current or emerging issues associated with collaboration across the region.

Information

8. The Police and Crime Act 2017 built on previous legislation and guidance to introduce a high level duty to collaborate on all three emergency services in order to improve efficiency or effectiveness. This duty has been embraced across the region where a number of collaborative arrangements are in place in areas of front line policing as well as in some back office areas.

9. The Policing areas in the East Midlands region are:

- Derbyshire
- Leicestershire
- Lincolnshire
- Northamptonshire
- Nottinghamshire

10. The budget for 2019-20 for Leicestershire can be broken down as follows to highlight the main regional collaborative arrangements that are currently in place within this force area:

East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU)	£6.352m
East Midlands Collaborative Human Resources (EMCHRS)	£1.082m
East Midlands Operational Support Service (EMOpSS)	£0.758m
Regional HR Service Centre	£0.745m
East Midlands Legal Services	£0.376m
East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS)	£0.174m
Total	£9.487m

Further information on each of these arrangements is contained below.

East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU)
2019-20 Net Budget £6.352m

11. The East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) is a regional tasking structure which has, for more than a decade now, made effective use of expertise and resources from within the East Midlands police forces to investigate many of the most serious crimes that affect our region.

12. EMSOU has an exceptional reputation locally and is held up nationally as the blueprint for collaboration in the UK. That reputation has been hard earned and is evident today in the outstanding results over the past year. The collaboration is broader than any other crime and counter terrorism collaboration in the UK spanning everything from forensic services to major crime, undercover policing through to serious and organised crime and counter terrorism.

13. EMSOU is not separate from the five forces, it is an amalgamation of certain key resources provided by the forces to be deployed throughout the region as and when there is a need. The main branches of EMSOU's work includes the following units.

Serious and Organised Crime (EMSOU-SOC)

14. The Serious Organised Crime unit is made up of a number of specialist teams working together to combat serious organised crime groups (OCGs) across all five forces using a wide range of tactics.

Major Crime (EMSOU-MC)

15. The major crime team investigate homicides, kidnaps, extortion and other serious cases, as well as managing issues of threat, risk, and harm across the five forces. It is a centrally managed function and can call on the services of detective and support staff from across the East Midlands Forces to assist in major crime enquiries wherever

they occur throughout the region. This flexibility ensures that no one area is overburdened by major investigations, allowing local units to focus on volume crimes.

Forensic Services (EMSOU-FS)

16. The forensic services team delivers all forensic capabilities to the five forces of the East Midlands region. All existing resources were brought into a single 'Centre of Excellence' in 2015.

EMSOU Counter Terrorist Intelligence Unit and Special Branch (CTIU and SB)

17. The unit is responsible for Counter Terrorism activity across the region.

East Midlands Collaborative Human Resources (EMCHRS)

2019-20 Net Budget £1.082m

18. This unit is responsible for training, learning and development and occupational health matters across the region. It provides services to four of the five force areas with Lincolnshire not participating in the arrangement.

19. The Learning & Development provision is managed via a Regional Collaboration (EMCHRS L&D) and includes learning design, planning, administration, quality assurance and compliance oversight of qualifications in partnership with external awarding bodies and Universities. Trainers and assessors are employed locally by Leicestershire Police. EMCHRS L&D are responsible for:

- All initial police officer and police staff training
- Crime training
- Driver training
- IT and technology based training
- All Operational training (with the exception of firearms and dogs)

The unit adheres to nationally set learning standards and curriculum overseen by the College of Policing and National Police Chiefs' Council.

East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS)

2019-20 Net Budget for centrally funded staff £0.758m

20. The unit was created in 2015 with four of the five force areas originally participating in the arrangement. However in 2018, Nottinghamshire signalled their intention to withdraw from the arrangement and therefore currently there is three force model in operation (Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire).
21. As a result of this withdrawal the whole service area was reviewed and is now a hybrid model with some aspects of the service taking place on a local basis and some taking place on a regional basis.
22. The elements of the service that will continue to take place on a regional basis across the three remaining forces are:
- Armed police training

- Dog training
- Audit and compliance

23. The following services have been brought back into force areas and whilst 'mutual aid' will be provided when required the resources will largely be provided on a local basis.

- Operational firearms
- Roads policing
- Tactical support team
- Serious collision investigation unit
- Operational dogs
- Operational and emergency planning

24. The change in the arrangement will have an impact on the budget detailed above as there will be a movement of resources between regional budgets and locally held budgets as a result of the changes.

Regional HR Service Centre
2019-20 Net Budget £0.745m

25. The regional HR Service Centre is a collaboration that takes place between Leicestershire and Derbyshire and provides a HR support service for all selection, recruitment and retention matters for the two areas.

East Midlands Police Legal Services (EMPLS)
2019-20 Budget £0.376m

26. East Midlands Police Legal Services is a collaborative unit providing legal services to all Chief Constables and Police & Crime Commissioners across the region. EMPLS are currently the largest legal collaboration in the police service in terms of collaborating forces and provide a one stop service for Forces and Commissioners relating to legal advice and representation in matters relating to operational policing, civil litigation, employment, commercial, inquests and public inquiries.

East Midlands Criminal Justice Service
Net Budget £0.174m

27. The East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) provides services for four Forces (Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire) and covers the functions of:

- Prosecutions; Criminal Justice Units, Traffic (Summary Process units), PNC, Witness Care (not in Northants), Warrants and Custody Clerical Officers (Notts only) and;
- Custody including Identification (in Leics and Northants).

28. The unit provides compliance and reassurance for Forces in terms of custody provision as well as specialist advice and quality assurance alongside administration support, in the prosecution world.

29. At a strategic level EMCJS offers strategic subject matter expertise and a link into national NPCC leads so that national innovation and change is known and influenced to shape the future in the best interests of regional forces.

National Collaborations

30. There are also a number of national collaborations that the PCC and Force are involved in such as:

- The National Police Air Service
- The Police ICT Company
- The National Wildlife Crime Unit
- National Ballistics Intelligence Service

Emerging Issues

31. There are a couple of current issues that are worth highlighting within this report in relation to collaboration.

- *Relationships across the region* – The impact of austerity and the allocation of funding is not equal across the forces involved in collaborations. This means that relationships across the region need continual review.
- *Police Commercial Organisation* – A business case has been prepared in relation to having a national drive on Police Procurement. The business case does not seek to replace local or regional procurement teams but to work alongside them. There would be a cost of receiving this level of additional support with the assumption in the business case being that the additional cost should be met by additional savings in procurement. The business case is likely to be considered by the National Police Chief's Council and the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners later this year.

Governance Arrangements

32. The governance arrangements for all collaborations are contained within documents called Section 22 agreements after Section 22a of the Police Act 1996 (as amended). This legislation enables chief officers of police and local policing bodies as defined in that Act and other parties to make an agreement about the discharge of functions by officers and staff where it is in the interests of the efficiency or effectiveness of their own and other police force areas.

33. Section 22 agreements should set out all of the terms of the sharing arrangement and is signed off by all parties associated with the collaboration.

Implications

Financial:	There are no direct financial implications stemming from this report
Legal:	The legal basis for collaborative arrangements is set out in the report

Equality - Impact Assessment:	There is no requirement for an equality impact assessment in relation to this report.
Risks and – Impact:	There are no direct risks associated with this report
Link to Police and Crime Plan:	The Police and Crime Plan makes several references to collaboration and is supportive of collaboration subject to a number of guiding principles that have been set out within the plan.

List of Appendices

None

Persons to Contact

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