 **Communities are safe and protected**

The public are protected from unsafe and dangerous goods

**High risk premises inspected by Trading Standards**

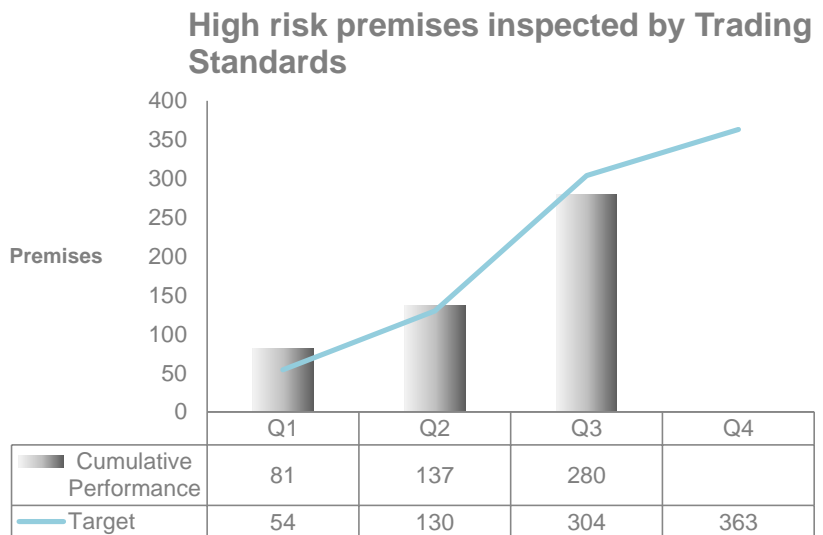
This is a count of the number of premises that are categorised as 'High risk' that have been inspected by Trading Standards. A 'High risk' premises is one that has been categorised as such by the Food Standards Agency, DEFRA, and the Better Regulation Delivery Office as requiring an annual compliance visit based upon an assessment of the risk posed to the public. Trading Standards then use a combination of this information combined with officer knowledge, the history of the premises over the last 12 months, and intelligence to create an inspection list for the year. Trading Standards will sometimes select premises that are not deemed 'high risk'. This could be due to local or national issues, e.g. we looked at a number of restaurants last year in light of the changes to allergen legislation. Trading Standards follow the principals set out in the DEFRA Framework Agreement, which was a working arrangement set up between APHA/DEFRA and Trading Standards several years ago. As well as identifying traditional 'high risk' premises it also identifies premises which are critical control points for disease and we try to focus resources on these.

**✗ Not achieved**

**280**  
Premises  
Quarter 3 December 2016

↓

**304**  
Premises  
Target for December 2016

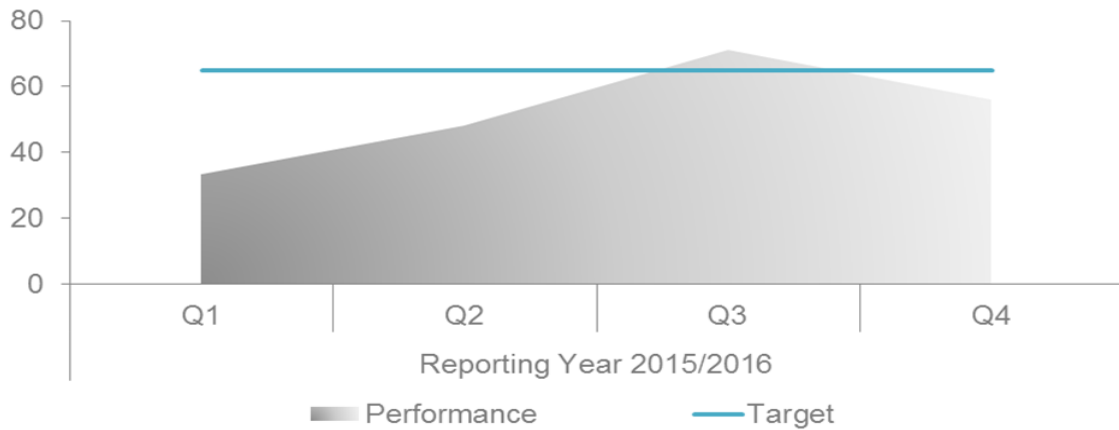


About the latest performance

Although visits are slightly behind schedule we are confident these will be completed by the end of Quarter 4. The current Avian Influenza incidents in the county have impacted on resources and our inspection programme. To date 280 high risk premises have been inspected. This includes 183 feed premises, 15 weights and measures premises, 11 markets and carboots, 10 animal health/farm premises, 20 food premises, 7 Top Trader (most complained about premises), 34 fireworks/explosives premise.

Further details

High risk premises inspected by Trading Standards



Reporting Year 2015/2016						Target 2016/17
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
<b>Performance</b>	33	48	71	56	208	
<b>Target</b>	65	65	65	65	260	260

About the target


The target is the number of premises that are categorised as 'High risk' by the respective bodies. This can change annually depending on the number of businesses that are operating, some could cease trading and new businesses could emerge. The assessment by the respective bodies could also change.

About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for no fluctuation against the target

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 **Communities are safe and protected**

Increase public confidence in how we tackle domestic abuse

**Reported incidents of domestic abuse**

This measure is a count of all incidents reported to the Police where a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment (DASH) risk assessment was completed. These risk assessments are performed in all incidents that meet the government's definition of domestic abuse:

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

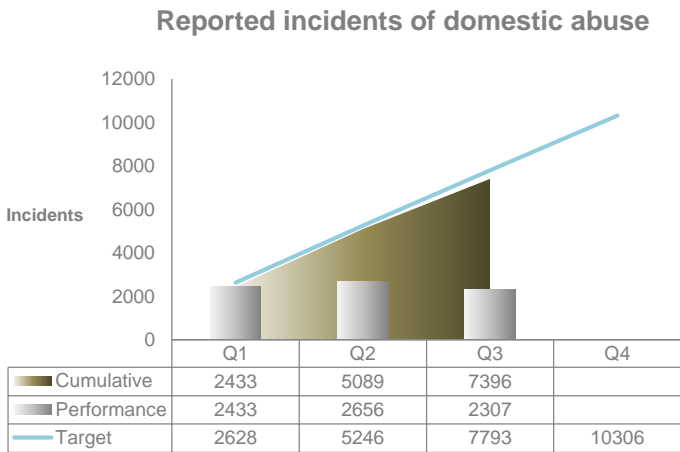
- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional"

**✗ Not achieved**

**7,396**  
Incidents  
Quarter 3 December 2016

↓

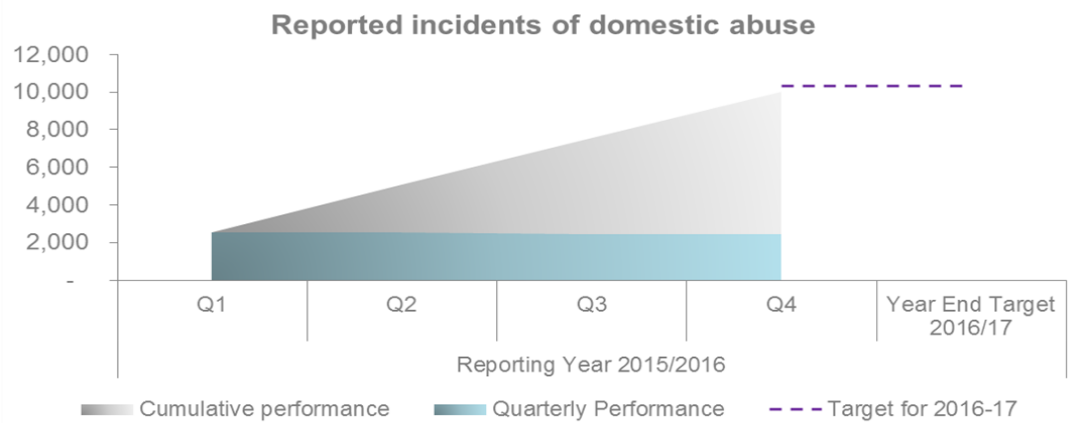
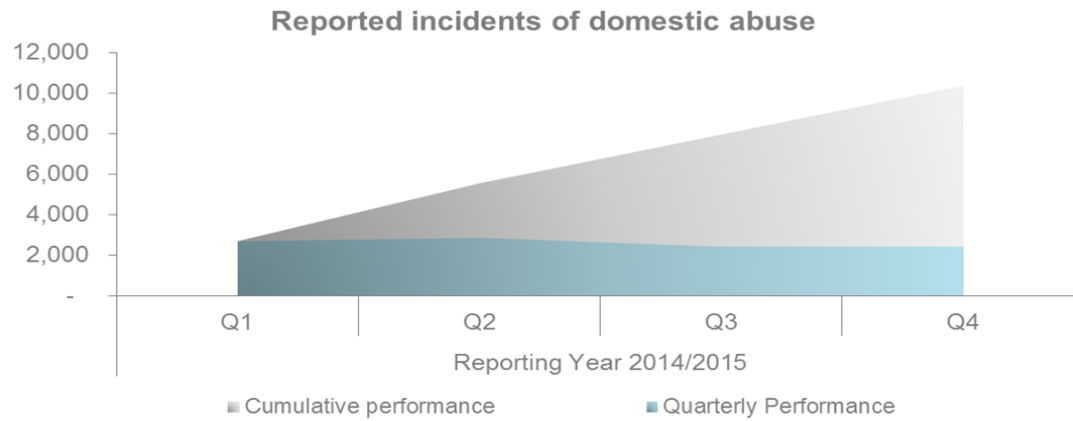
**7,793**  
Incidents  
Target for December 2016



**About the latest performance**

Domestic abuse incidents reported to the police are 9% lower in Quarter 3 2016/17 than in Quarter 3 of 2015/16. Year to date, the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police are 2% lower in 2016/17 than they were in 2015/16. Last year was the first year that we saw a plateauing of incidents reported to the police and it was therefore not possible to determine whether this was going to be replicated this year. We can see from the data that there hasn't been as many incidents reported to the police as expected. It is not clear why reporting of incidents is not increasing and is something that will require a considerable amount of analysis and longer term trend data.

Further details



	Reporting Year 2014/2015				Reporting Year 2015/2016				Year End Target 2016/17
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>Cumulative performance</b>	2,663	5,512	7,936	10,327	2,551	5,093	7,566	10,006	
<b>Quarterly Performance</b>	2,666	2,849	2,424	2,391	2,551	2,542	2,473	2,440	10,306

About the target


Increase reports of domestic abuse to the Police by 3%. Domestic Abuse is under reported for many reasons. We take reports of Domestic Abuse seriously and encourage reporting to the Police. Therefore, we want to see an increase in reporting so that we can reach more people who need support.

About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for minimal fluctuation against the target increase of 3%.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.

 **Communities are safe and protected**

Increase public confidence in how we tackle domestic abuse

**Domestic Homicides**

A Domestic Homicide is identified by the Police and refers to when someone has been killed as a result of domestic violence. The Police will identify and then notify the Chair of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) of a domestic homicide and the decision is then made whether or not a Domestic Homicide Review should be undertaken.

A Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

(a) a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or

(b) a member of the same household as himself, held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death.

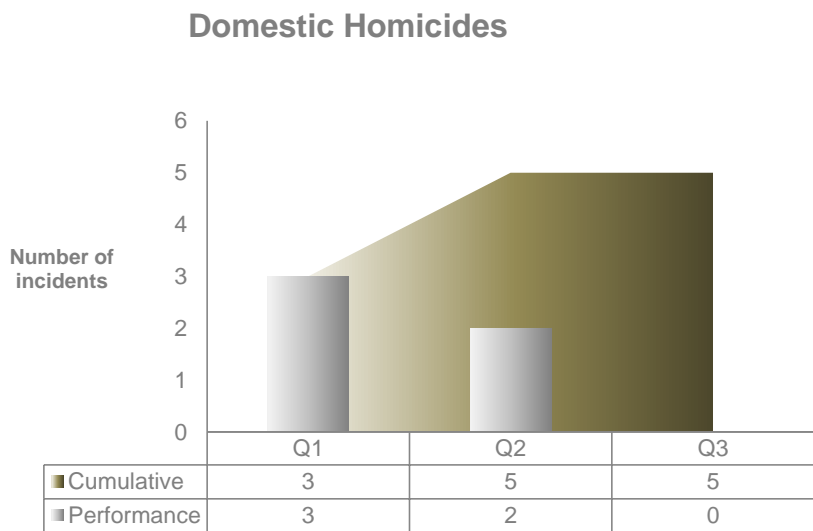
This measure is a count of the Police notified Domestic Homicides, regardless of whether the decision is made to conduct a DHR or not.

**Measured**

**5**  
Number of incidents  
**Quarter 3 December 2016**

↓

**5**  
Number of incidents  
**Quarter 2 2016**



**About the latest performance**

So far there are no specific trends or connections between any of the deaths that could account for the sudden increase in domestic homicides in 2016. Each death will be fully reviewed and lessons shared.

#### Further details

In 2013/14 there was 1 domestic homicide which occurred in Q2.  
In 2014/15 there was 1 domestic homicide which occurred in Q1.  
In 2015/16 there was 1 domestic homicide which occurred in Q1.

#### About the target


It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure however early intervention and a multi-agency approach to Domestic Abuse across Lincolnshire means our objective is to have no Domestic Homicides.

#### About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

#### About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.



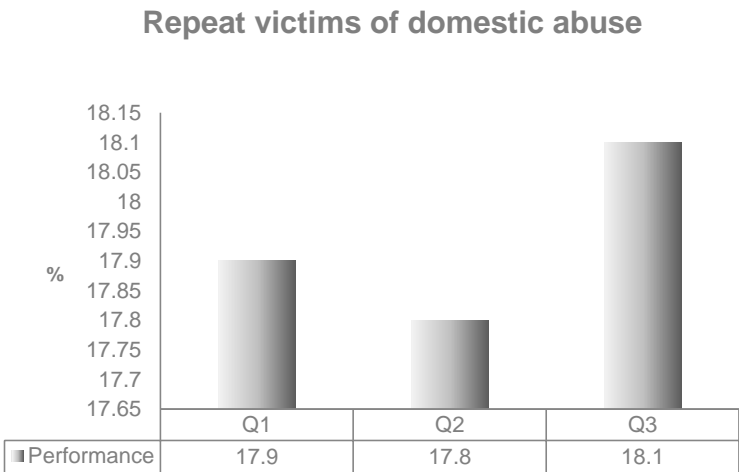
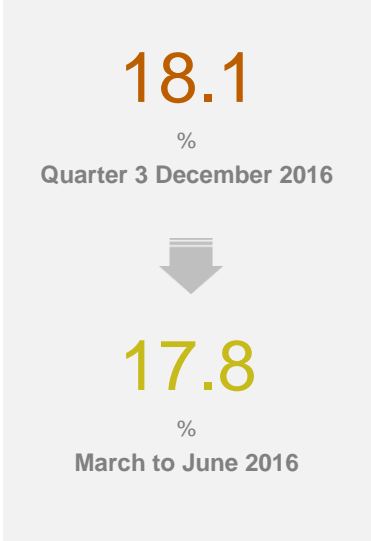
## Communities are safe and protected

Increase public confidence in how we tackle domestic abuse

### Repeat victims of domestic abuse

The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where key agencies formulate action plans to help protect victims of domestic abuse who are at a high risk of murder or serious harm. Local agencies refer high risk victims to MARAC following completion of a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harrassment (DASH) risk assessment. Following being heard at MARAC, if within 12 months there is a further serious incident reported to the police or a disclosure received by any of the agencies the victim is to be referred back to the MARAC as a 'repeat'. This measure is a count of repeat referrals to MARAC expressed as a percentage of the total MARAC referrals on a rolling 12 month basis. Although this measure is used as a proxy for repeat victims of domestic abuse, it does not provide a full or accurate picture of repeat victimisation. MARAC covers high risk domestic abuse victims who account for less than 8% of all reported incidents of domestic abuse. This disproportion means that there are likely to be higher numbers of repeat victims than can be detected in the MARAC data.

Measured



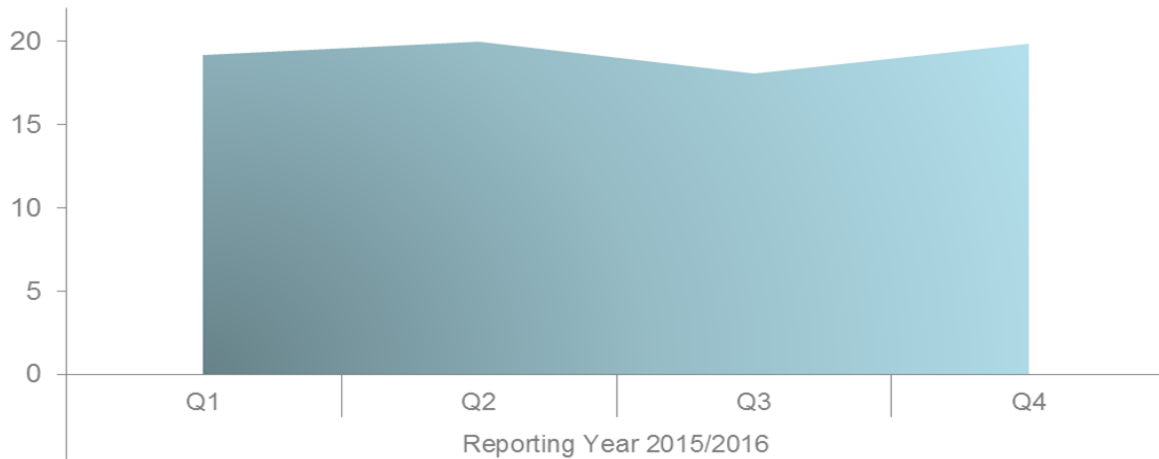
About the latest performance

Repeat referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) remain in range of what is expected. Quality assurance work on the MARAC continues and there is a good degree of reassurance that repeat incidents that meet the MARAC repeat referral criteria are being submitted. There are very few inappropriate referrals.



## Further details

### Repeat victims of domestic abuse



Reporting Year 2015/2016				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Performance</b>	19.2	20.0	18.1	19.9

#### About the target


There is currently no active target set and therefore this indicator is reported as measured.

#### About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

#### About benchmarking

It is not appropriate to benchmark this measure.

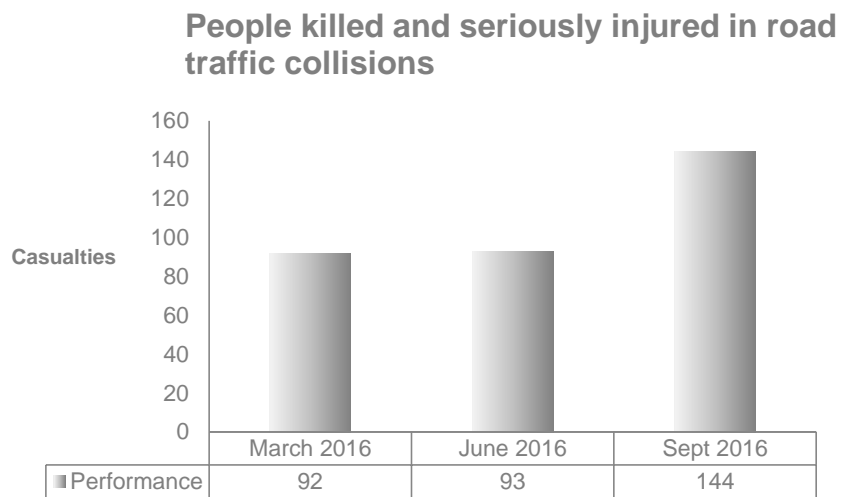
 **Communities are safe and protected**

Reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads

**People killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions**

Data is reported by calendar year, with 3 month (1 quarter) lag. Revisions in previously reported data can sometimes occur when the reported severity of an injury can increase or decrease (For example an injury may worsen over time or an unreported injury is later found). Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures from previous quarters.

Measured

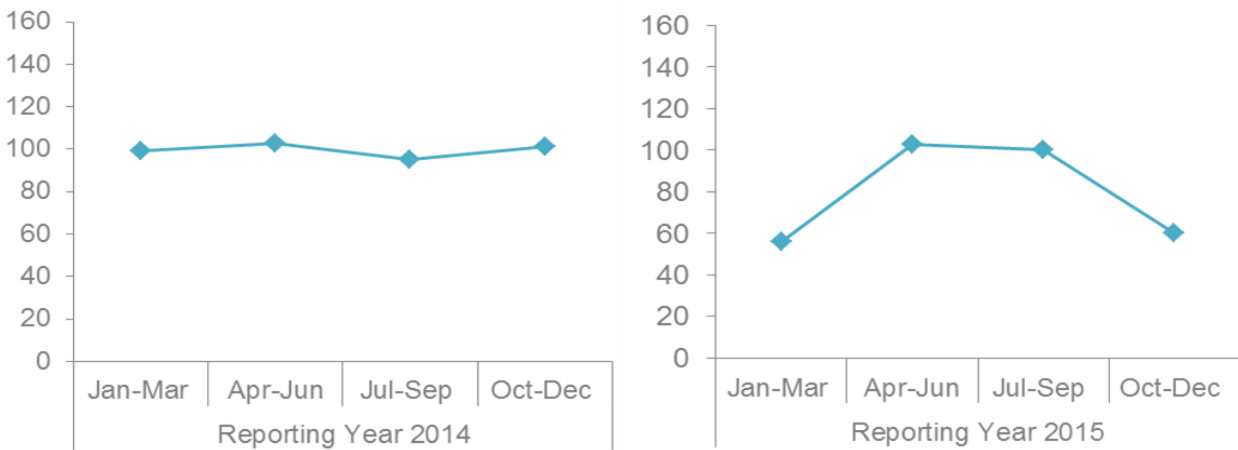


About the latest performance

There is no single area responsible for this increase which has been made up of road users of all types. However, Pedestrian and Child casualties have shown more of an increase. Please note due to revised figures being submitted, Q1's performance figure has been changed accordingly.

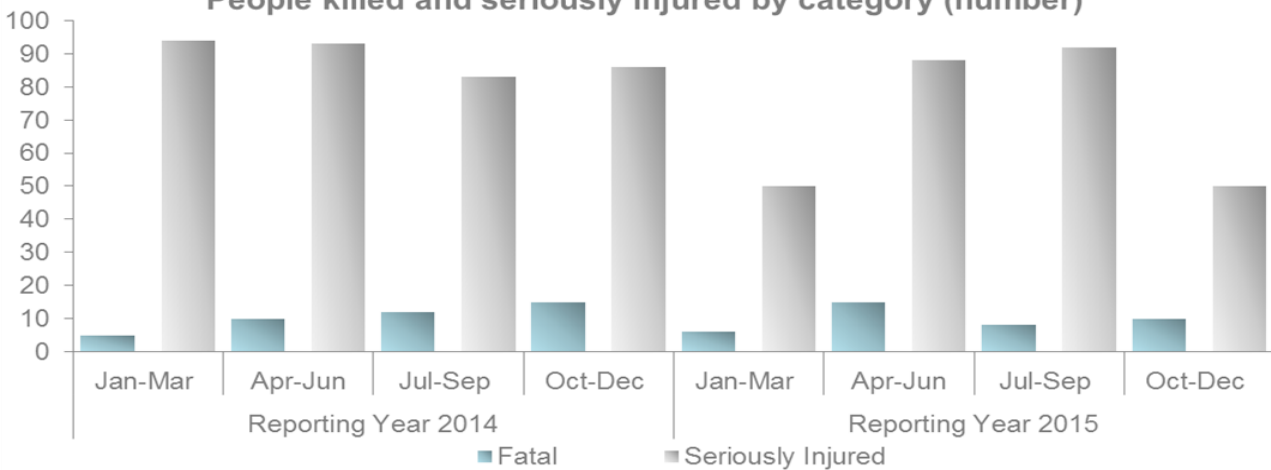
Further details

People killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions (number)



	Reporting Year 2014				Reporting Year 2015			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
<b>People Killed and Seriously Injured</b>	99	103	95	101	56	103	100	60

People killed and seriously injured by category (number)



	Reporting Year 2014				Reporting Year 2015			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
<b>Fatal</b>	5	10	12	15	6	15	8	10
<b>Seriously Injured</b>	94	93	83	86	50	88	92	50

About the target

It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure however the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership want to see a 20% reduction over 10 years from the 2010/2012 annual average.

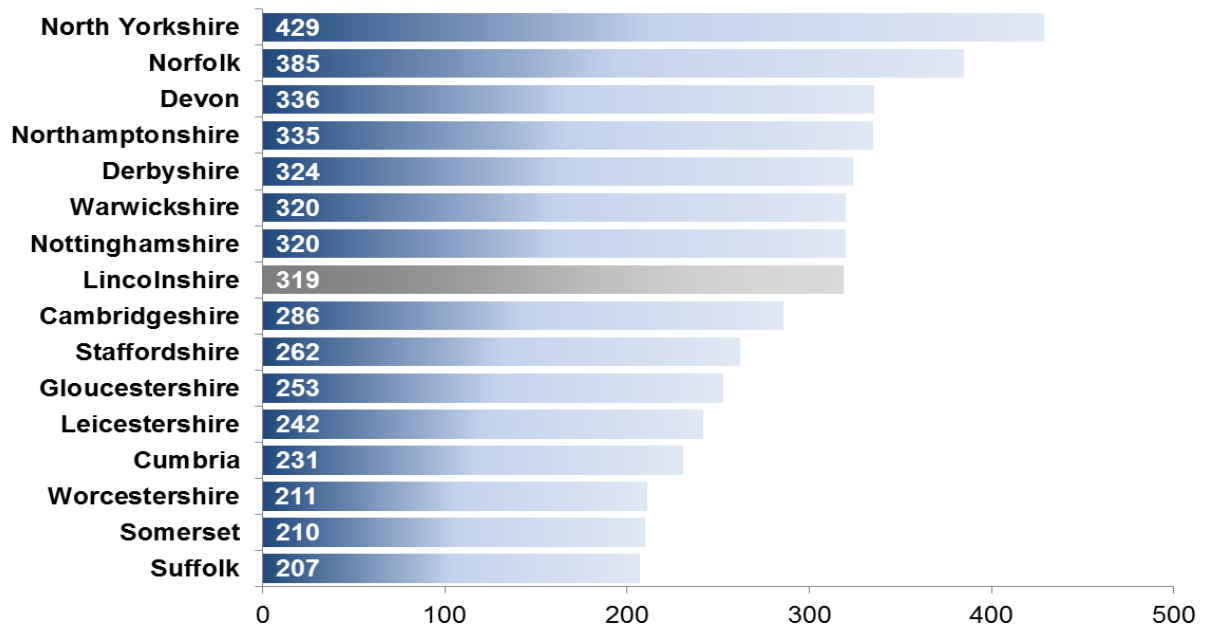
About the target range


A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

The Department for Transport publish data which allow comparisons to be made with other Councils. Comparison has been made against the CIPFA group of local authorities. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) facilitates a benchmarking services to enable Local Authority performance to be monitored against other similar local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.

### Killed or seriously injured Casualties 2015 CIPFA comparison



 **Communities are safe and protected**

Reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on Lincolnshire's roads

**Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions**

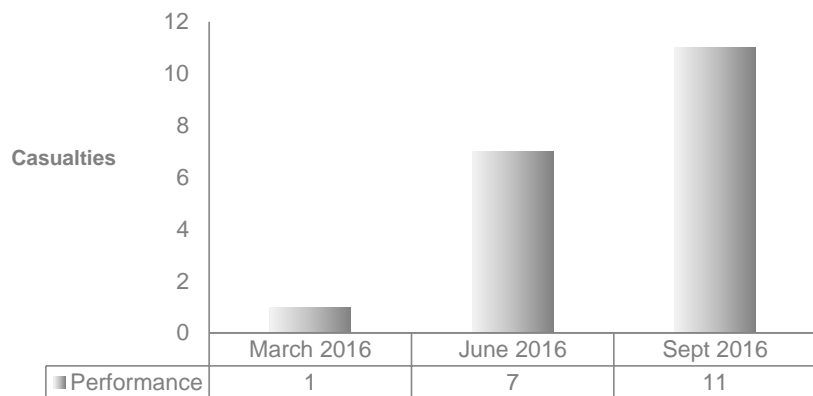
Data is reported by calendar year, with 3 month (1 quarter) lag. Revisions in previously reported data can sometimes occur when the reported severity of an injury can increase or decrease (For example an injury may worsen over time or an unreported injury is later found). Subsequent quarter cumulative totals may include revised figures from previous quarters.

**Measured**

**11**  
Casualties  
**June to September 2016**

**7**  
Casualties  
**March to June 2016**

**Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions**

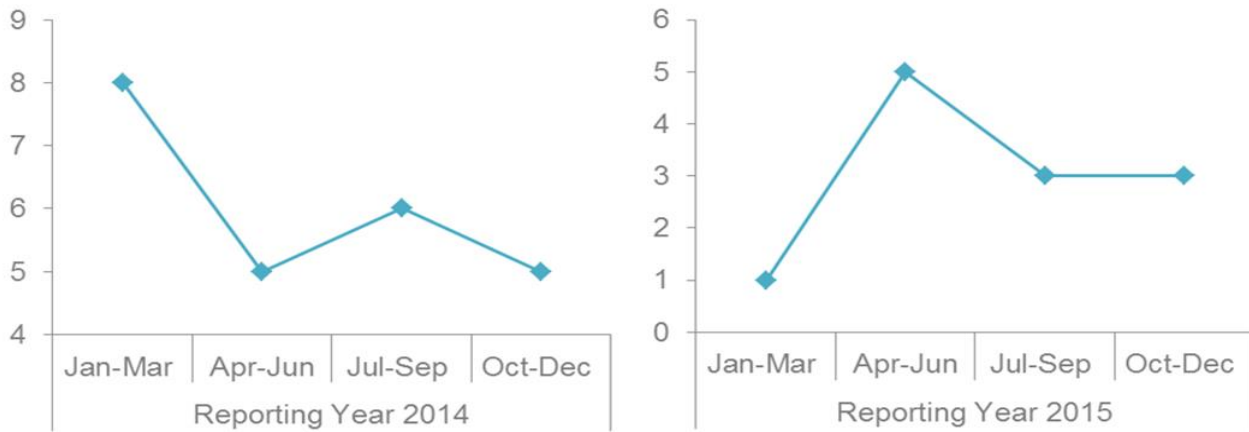


**About the latest performance**

Highest recorded quarter this decade. This follows 9 (amended from the previous figure of 7) in Quarter 2. Year-end projection will be higher than the most recent 3 years, but still lower than those in 2012 & 2013.

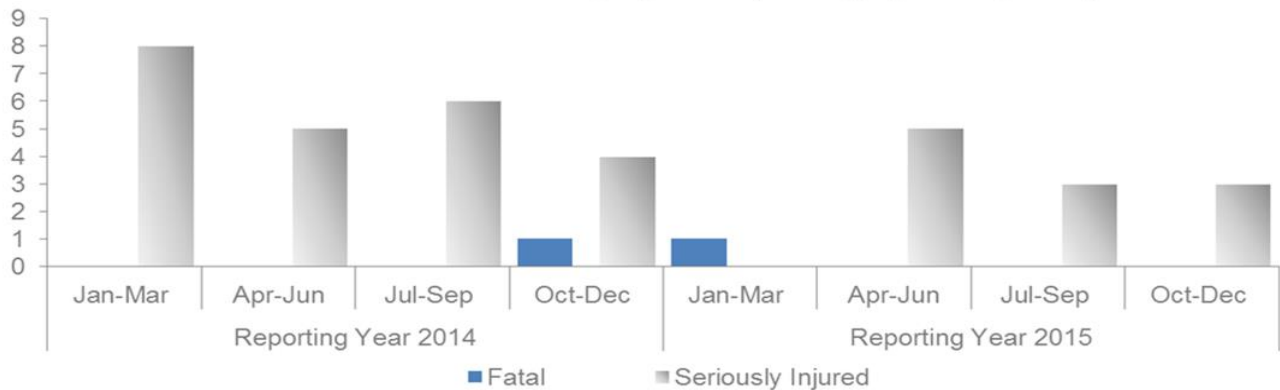
Further details

Children killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions (number)



	Reporting Year 2014				Reporting Year 2015			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
<b>Children Killed and seriously Injured</b>	8	5	6	5	1	5	3	3

Children killed and seriously injured by category 2013 (number)



	Reporting Year 2014				Reporting Year 2015			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
<b>Fatal</b>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Seriously Injured</b>	8	5	6	4	0	5	3	3

About the target

It is not appropriate to set a target for this measure however the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership want to see a 20% reduction over 10 years from the 2010/2012 annual average.

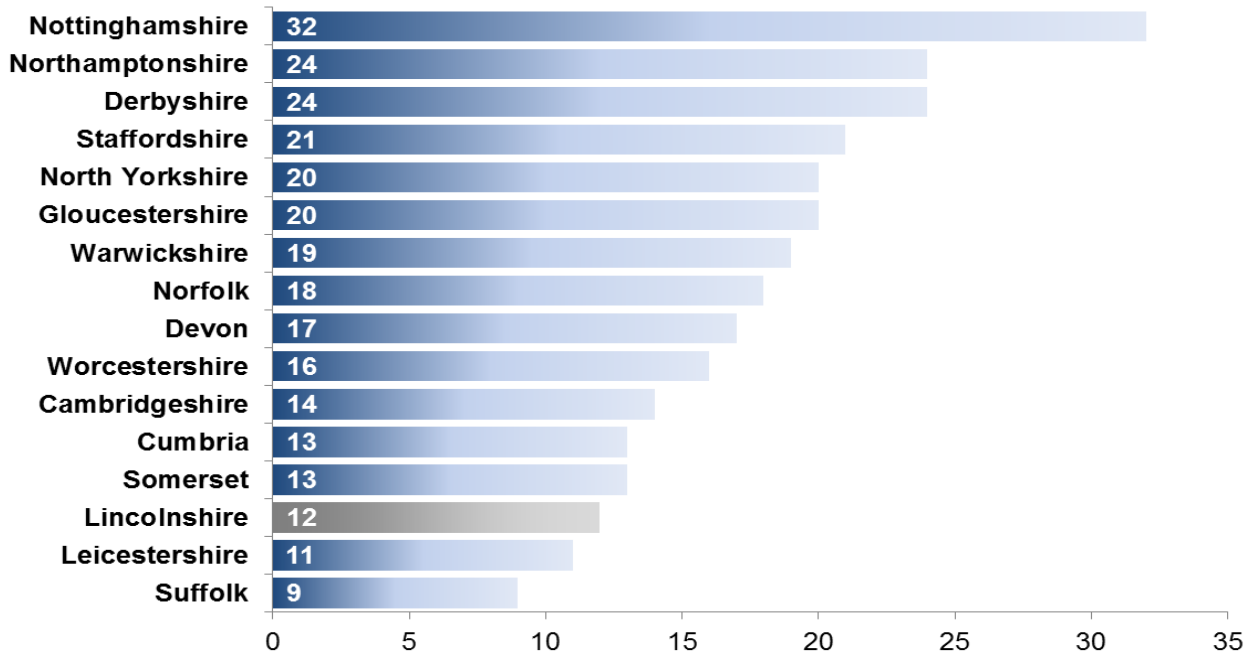
About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

The Department for Transport publish data which allow comparisons to be made with other Councils. Comparison has been made against the CIPFA group of local authorities. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) facilitates a benchmarking services to enable Local Authority performance to be monitored against other similar local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.

### Children killed or seriously injured 2015 CIPFA comparison





## Communities are safe and protected

### Reduce adult reoffending

### Satisfaction with response to crime and anti-social behaviour

This measure helps demonstrate our achievement against Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 "Duty to consider crime and disorder implications" which sets out the requirement for Local Authorities to work in partnership with relevant agencies " ...to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area". Satisfaction that the Police and Local Council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues is a measure of successful multi-agency response in Lincolnshire.

The measure is a national statistic by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority and is sourced directly from Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) reports.

Data is reported with a 3 month (1 quarter) lag so 2015/16 data will be reported in Q1 2016/17.

Numerator: The number of respondents strongly agreeing or tending to agree that Police and Local Council are dealing with issues.

Denominator: The number of respondents who answered the question.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales does not provide data for the numerator or denominator.



Not achieved

**55.6**

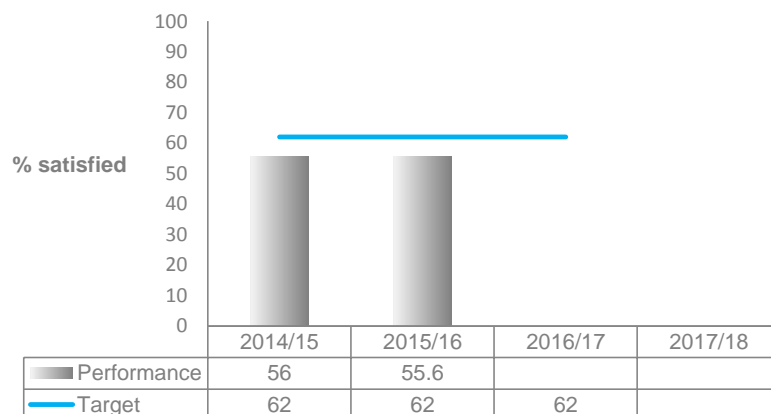
% satisfied  
March 2016



**62**

% satisfied  
Target for 2015/16

#### Satisfaction with response to crime and anti-social behaviour



#### About the latest performance

Previously under performance has been linked to the failure of officers to keep victims updated in respect of local actions. Further work is required to better understand the drop in performance this year.



**Further details**

Performance in 2014/15 was 56.2%. A target of 62% is set for 2015/16, and is benchmarked against the national average for England and Wales

**About the target**

We want to ensure that we fulfil our duty to the public and that our customers are satisfied. Therefore the target for this measure is to exceed the national average for England and Wales (62% in 2014-15).

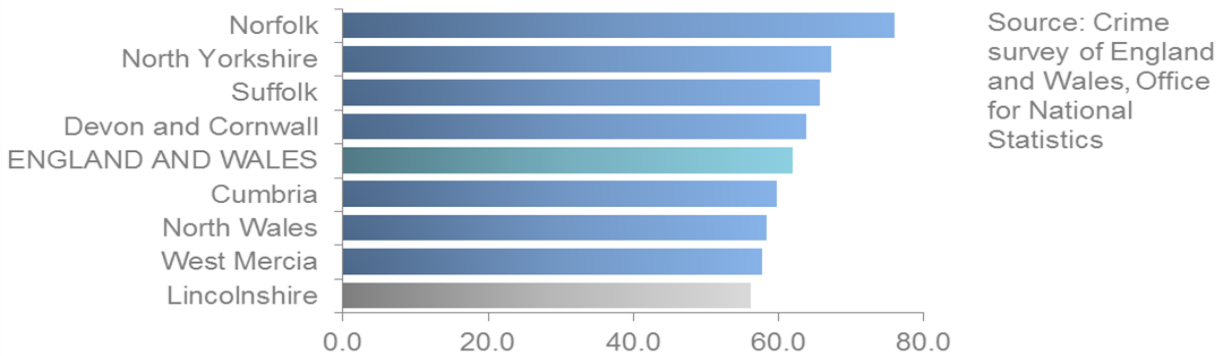
**About the target range**

The target range for this measure allows for no fluctuation against the target.

**About benchmarking**

This measure has been benchmarked against the national average for England and Wales (62% in 2014-15). We aim to exceed the national figure.

**Attitudes to local police working in partnership, comparison of police force area; Year ending March 2015**  
**Police and local council are dealing with issues.**



% saying strongly agree/tend to agree	
Year ending March 2015	
Lincolnshire	56.2
West Mercia	57.8
North Wales	58.5
Cumbria	59.8
ENGLAND AND WALES	62.0
Devon and Cornwall	63.8
Suffolk	65.8
North Yorkshire	67.3
Norfolk	76.1



## Communities are safe and protected

Reduce the number of young people committing a crime

### Juvenile first time offenders

The First Time Entrant (FTE) measure is a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population in Lincolnshire. However, for this purpose we are reporting the actual number of young people, rather than the rate. A lower number is a sign of good performance.



Not achieved

293

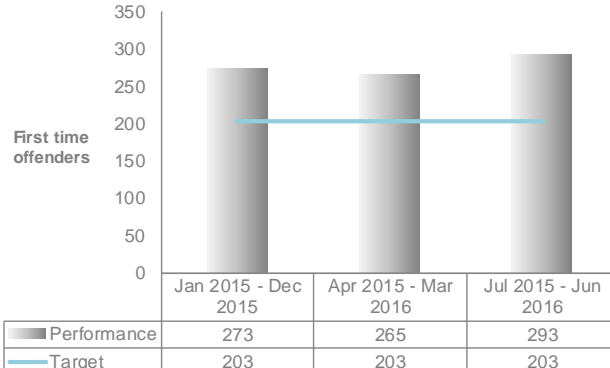
First time offenders  
July 2015 to June 2016



203

First time offenders  
Target for June 2016

### Juvenile first time offenders

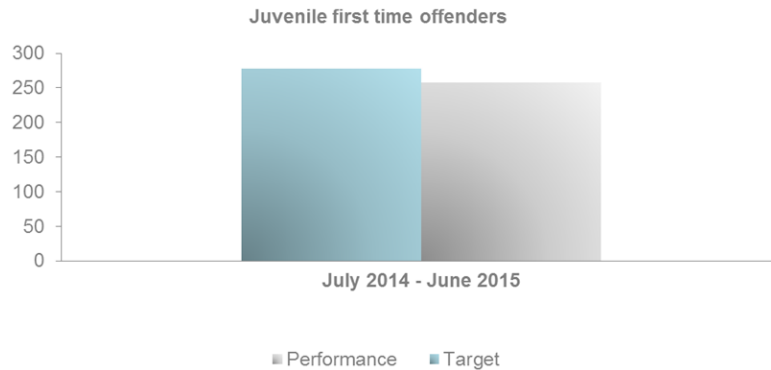


#### About the latest performance

The most recent published FTE (first time entrants) figure for Lincolnshire is 293 actual young people. This is higher than the target figure of 203, and a slight increase on previous numbers. The number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time is mostly controlled by external influences, e.g. Police policies, and therefore it is difficult to predict future performance. However, there are no expectations that this figure is likely to rise sharply in the near future. The figure of 293, when expressed as a rate per 100,000, 10 to 17 year old population is 471, is little higher than the local Midlands region of 377, however the National average is 348.

We are actively examining alternative models of diverting young people away from entering the criminal justice system in the first place. Local Youth Offending Teams in Derbyshire and Leicestershire have run successful schemes over the last 12 months, and we will see how their policies can be applied locally.

## Further details



	July 2014 - June 2015
Performance	258.0
Target	278.0

## About the target

Our target is based on the average performance of Youth Offending Services within the Midlands Youth Justice Board region. The target is set by Lincolnshire County Council, the Youth Justice Board monitor and challenge progress.

## About the target range

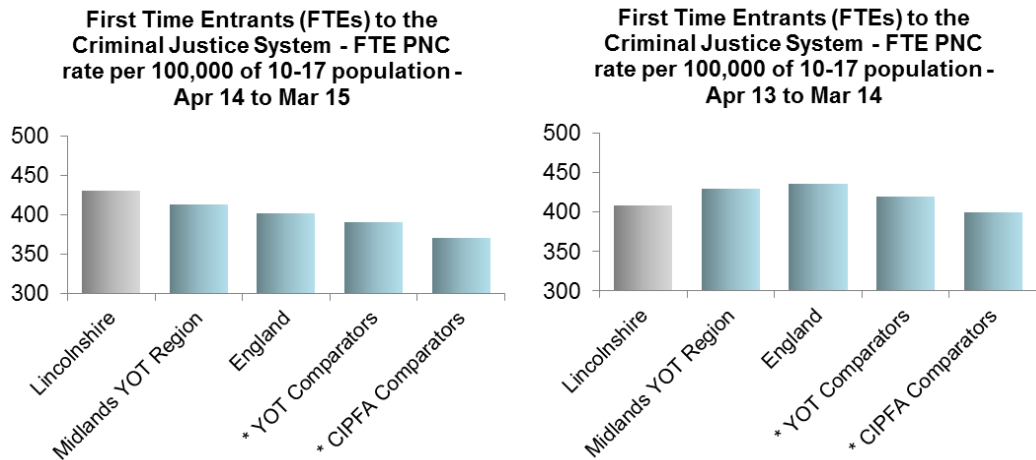
Target ranges are difficult to define as external factors can have a major influence on the numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time, for example arrests made by the Police and decisions whether to prosecute or not.

## About benchmarking


Data from the Ministry of Justice is used to benchmark First Time Entrant per 100,000 population. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) comparators in this instance are Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Somerset, and West Mercia. NOTE: The original analysis used in calculating the YOT families (based on socio-economic factors) is now around 10 years old. In that time, the demographics and socio-economic factors of the local areas will have changed. Therefore, it is advised caution be used when using these YOTs families.

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates benchmarking services to enable performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities. The CIPFA comparators in this instance are Cumbria, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, and Warwickshire.

NOTE: The comparators are taken from the CIPFA website and use the default options for selecting Councils similar to Lincolnshire.



Juvenile first time offenders	Apr 13 - Mar 14		Apr 14 - Mar 15	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Lincolnshire	262	408	271	430
Midlands YOT Region	4122	429	3946	413
England	21372	436	19660	402
* YOT Comparators	2013	420	1801	390
* CIPFA Comparators	2204	400	2004	370

 **Communities are safe and protected**

Reduce fires and their consequences

**Fire fatalities in primary fires**

Number of fatalities from primary fires where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

Numerator is the number of fire fatalities in primary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

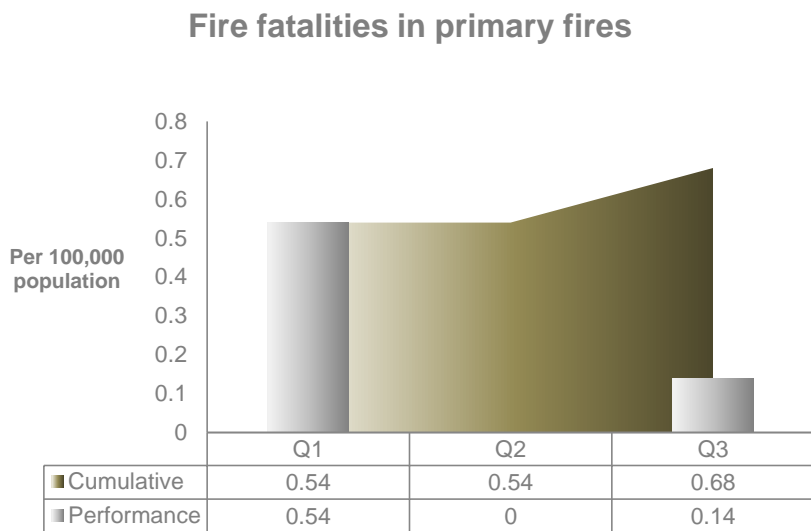
Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

**Measured**

**0.14**  
Per 100,000 population  
**Quarter 3 December 2016**

↓

**0.00**  
Per 100,000 population  
**March to June 2016**

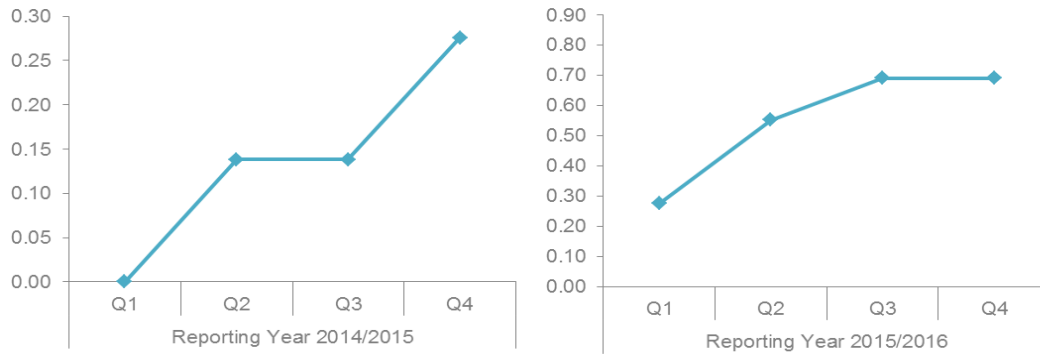


**About the latest performance**

Sadly we have had 5 fire fatalities in quarter 3, 3 of which occurred at the same incident, with all 5 fatalities occurring in accidental dwelling fires. The multiple fatality incident was caused by smoking materials, with one of the further fatality incidents being attributed to an unknown cause. The latest fire fatality was unconnected and caused by inappropriate use of heating equipment. We have undertaken targeted campaigns within the community to highlight the dangers associated with these incidents.

Further details

Fire fatalities in primary fires (per 100,000 population)



	Reporting Year 2014/2015				Reporting Year 2015/2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Value</b>	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.28	0.55	0.69	0.69
<b>Numerator</b>	0	1	1	2	2	4	5	5
<b>Denominator</b>	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500

The graphs have been updated to reflect final coroner verdicts on fire fatalities.

About the target

No target set as this is measured

About the target range

A target range is not applicable as this is a contextual measure.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available



## Health and Wellbeing is improved

Peoples' health and wellbeing is improved

### Chlamydia diagnoses

Crude rate of chlamydia diagnoses per 100,000 young adults aged 15-24 based on their area of residence.

Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed sexually transmitted infection. It causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill-health, including symptomatic acute infections and complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy and tubal-factor infertility. The chlamydia diagnosis rate amongst under 25 year olds is a measure of chlamydia control activities. It represents infections identified (reducing risk of sequelae in those patients and interrupting transmission onto others). Increasing diagnostic rates indicates increased control activity: it is not a measure of morbidity. Inclusion of this indicator in the Public Health Outcomes Framework allows monitoring of progress to control chlamydia.

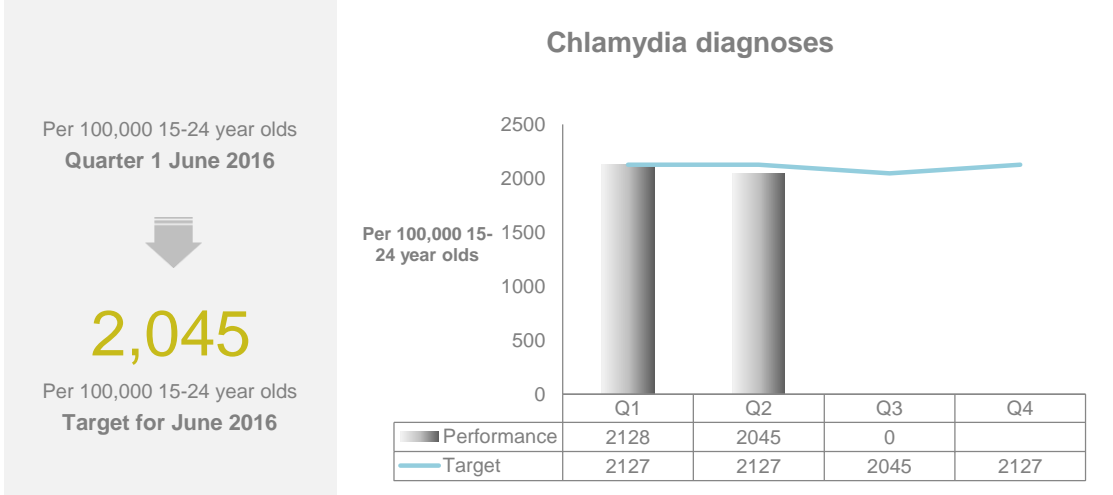
Numerator:

The number of people aged 15-24 diagnosed with chlamydia  
(<http://www.chlamydia-screening.nhs.uk/ps/data.asp>)

Denominator:

Resident population aged 15-24  
(Office of National Statistics)

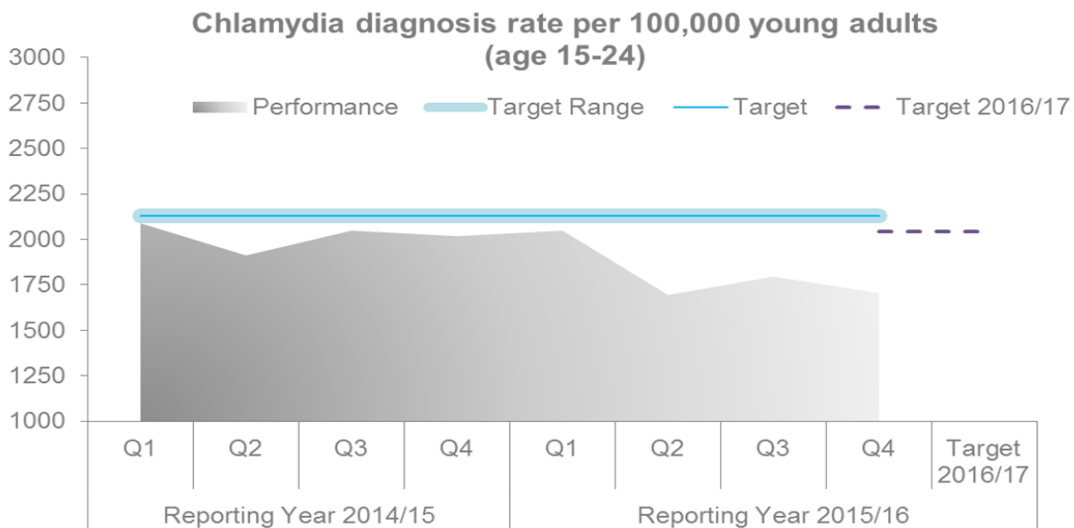
 Data not available



#### About the latest performance

We are unable to report chlamydia performance for this quarter due to data quality issues between nationally published information and performance data submitted by our provider. This is being investigated through contract management discussions with the provider to clarify. Data is expected to be reported again in Q4.

## Further details



	Reporting Year 2014/15				Reporting Year 2015/16				Target 2016/17
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Performance	2087	1910	2045	2015	2045	1692	1795	1702	
Numerator	1786	1635	1635	1725	2127	2127	2127	2127	
Denominator	85587	85587	85587	85587	85587	85587	85587	85587	
Target	2127	2127	2127	2127	2127	2127	2127	2127	2045
Upper Range +2%	2170	2170	2170	2170	2170	2170	2170	2170	
Lower Range -2%	2084	2084	2084	2084	2084	2084	2084	2084	

### About the target

After taking advice from National Chlamydia Screening Programme and the Director of Public Health for Lincolnshire, we have agreed a target lower than the national figure of 2,300 in order for it to be realistic for Lincolnshire. Historical data shows it is unlikely that the national target will be reached locally. The lower target of 2,127 per 100,000 young adults age 15- 24 equates to a 10% increase on the previous year's performance.

### About the target range

The target range for this measure is between 2021 and 2233, this is based on an expectation of fluctuation in performance across the year

### About benchmarking

There is no benchmarking currently available for this measure but will be included from 2016/17