

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

PAPER MARKED

Report Of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	QUARTER 4 FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT 1ST JANUARY 2020 – 31ST MARCH 2020
Date	TUESDAY 28 JULY 2020, 1PM
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 exceptions of Leicestershire Police for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is recommended to discuss and comment:-
 - a. the recommendations for further analysis based on exceptions
 - b. note the contents of the report

Background

3. Previously the performance report to the Panel was drafted by Leicestershire Police. The latest report format has been completed by the OPCC Performance Manager following discussion at the last Police and Crime Panel meeting.
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 the panel would be welcomed to aid the future development and format of the report.
5. The structure and design of the report is constantly evolving and it is expected that this will continue to develop with the implementation of the new Force performance framework including development of presentation style with use of Power BI.
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.

Highlights:

7. The measures reported in the full report have been analysed on the performance based on the Statistical Process chart principals set out below:
 - a. Single point exceptions (special cause variation), depicted by a red/green colour circle. This indicates that the measure has breached the upper/lower control limit. A significant operation (i.e. Op Lionheart) would affect the chart in this way, for example. Further analysis to understand the cause of this is recommended.
 - b. Stable, depicted by an amber circle. This indicates that the measure is stable between the 3 standard deviation control limits.
 - c. Stable above/below the mean (step shift), depicted by an amber up/down arrow. This suggests that there has been an uplift/lower trend of reporting low and in general recording remains stable. This impact of a change in recording practices would affect the chart in this way, for example recommendation is to reset the control limits when the reason for the uplift/lower levels is understood.
 - d. Significant increasing/decreasing trend (out of control), depicted by a red/green up or down arrow. This suggests there has been a prolonged period of significantly higher report and this needs to be investigated. The month on month recorded values will generally be larger than the last. Further analysis is recommended to understand the drivers of the increase. A trend such as this was witness during the launch of online crime reporting.
8. The measures showing indicators for further analysis will be raised with the Force at the Strategic Assurance Board meeting and any results or feedback from these discussions will be included in the highlight section of this report.
9. The quarterly comparisons will still be reported on in the report to supplement the longer term trend analysis as set out above.

Quarter 4 Performance Exceptions:

10. The statistical process chart for Violence with Injury presented in the Quarter 3 performance report indicated that the most recent data point (December 2019) was close to breaching the three standard deviation control limit. Whilst there has been a reduction of Violence with Injury offences throughout Quarter 4 there has been another increase in the most recent data point (March 2020). Further to this the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +25% increase (+464 offences) when comparing the two periods.

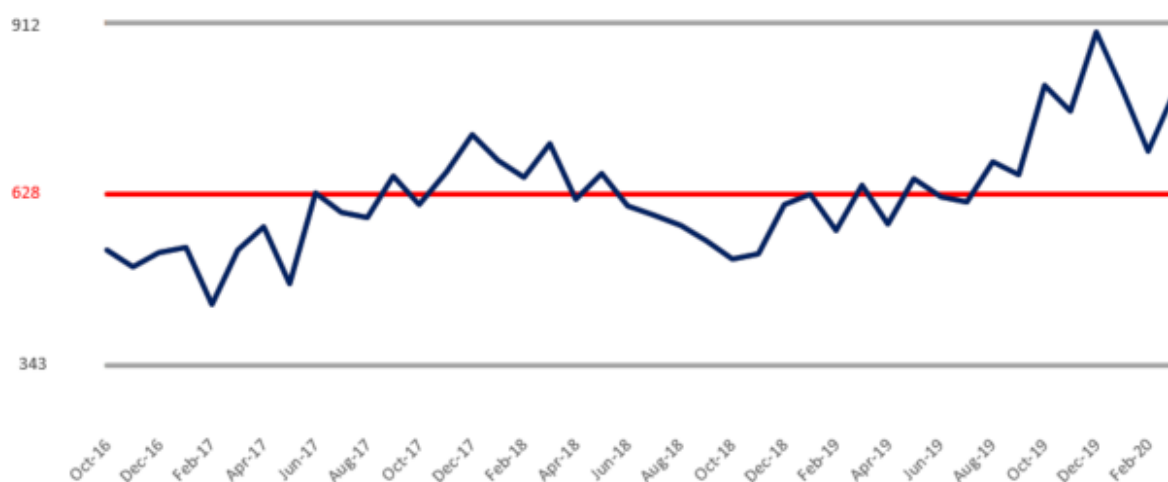


Figure 1 Violence with Injury chart



Figure 1 Violence with injury comparators

11. In line with the new process, the increase in violence with injury exception detailed above was raised at the Strategic Assurance Board held on 10th June 2020. The increase in these offences can be attributed to an adjustment due to audit work to correctly classify crimes recorded as Common Assault (Violence without Injury) to Actual Bodily Harm offences (ABH, Violence with Injury).
12. The statistical process chart for Burglary Residential offences has been showing a month on month reduction and the most recent data point is now close to breaching the lower control limit. Further to this the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a -21% decrease (+296 offences) when comparing the two periods.

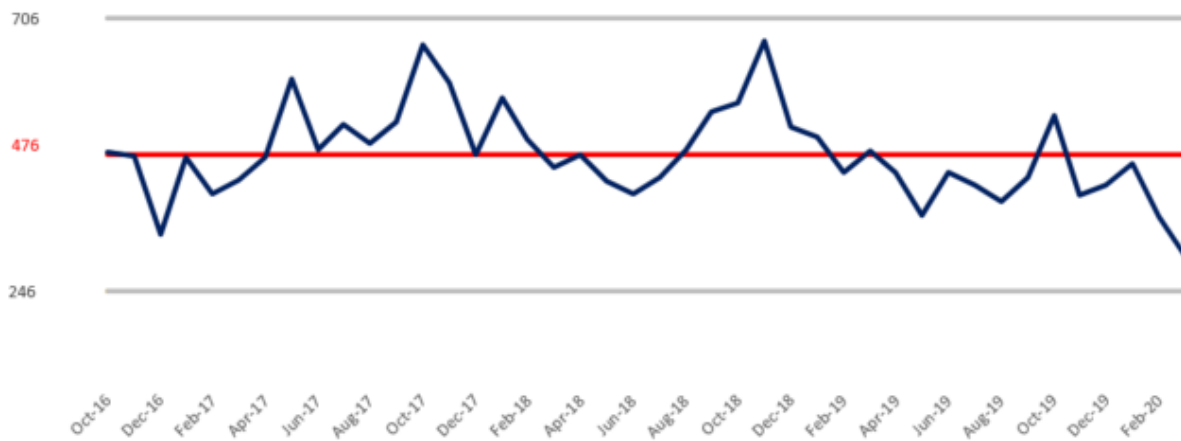


Figure 2 Burglary Residential chart

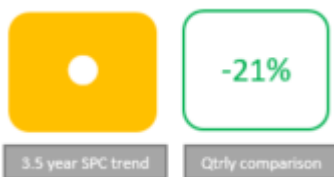


Figure 3 Burglary Residential comparators

13. Residential Burglary offences exhibits a seasonal reduction post Quarter 3 as shown in the chart above. The reductions exhibited over the fourth quarter appear to be a combination of the typical seasonal trend and the effect of the COVID-19 restrictions. Further to this there has been a general reducing trend in Residential Burglary offences which has also been seen nationally.

14. The statistical process chart for Stalking and Harassment offences appears to be showing a prolonged increasing trend. Although remaining within the control limits, the volume of offences recorded for January and March are approximately 100 higher than the average monthly volume for the 19/20 financial year. (803 and 807 respectively). The average monthly volume has increased by approximately 100 offences each month when compared to the monthly volumes observed in 2018/19. Further to this the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +18% increase (+354 offences) when comparing the two periods.

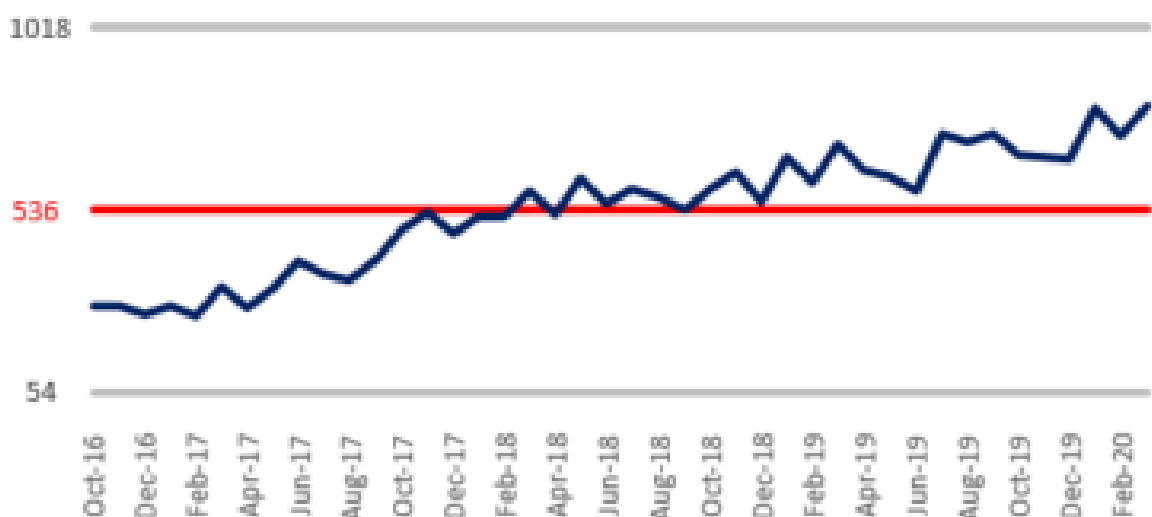


Figure 4 Stalking and Harassment Chart

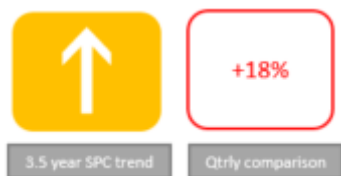


Figure 5 Stalking and Harassment comparators

15. Stalking and Harassment offences have seen a prolonged increase due to the changes to recording in which the principal crime rules now no longer applies. The effect of this is that there has been an increase in the recording of offences during the reporting of other crimes. The three largest offence types that make up this crime category are; Section 2 Public Order Harassment without Violence, Malicious Communications and Section 4 Public Order Harassment Fear of Violence. The Malicious Communications offences have been steadily increasing since the category was created and the extensive use of social media has created a medium for these offences, together with traditional mail and email.

Person to Contact

Elizabeth Starr, Performance Manager

Email: Elizabeth.starr8921@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk

OPCC Performance Mailbox

Tel: 0116 2298980

Email: Performance@leics.pcc.pnn.gov.uk