

# POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

## POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report Of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	QUARTER 1 FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT 1 <sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2020 – 30 <sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2020
Date	THURSDAY 1 OCTOBER 2020 – 2:00 p.m.
Author	JEMIMA MASON, PERFORMANCE ANALYST, 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 April 2020 to 30 June 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 has been completed by the 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 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 are 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 included in the highlight section of this report to be discussed further at the meeting.

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 4 performance report was showing an increase in the most recent data point (March 2020). Quarter 1 (2020/21) performance report indicated that the most recent data point (June 2020) breached the upper three standard deviation control limit. The comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +41% increase (+760 offences) when comparing the two periods. A detailed analysis was prepared for the Strategic Assurance Board in September 2020 and this identified that the breach can be accounted for entirely by the changes made in recording practice, with a far higher proportion of reports being recorded as Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm. There does not appear to have been any change in the prevalence of the actual behaviour.

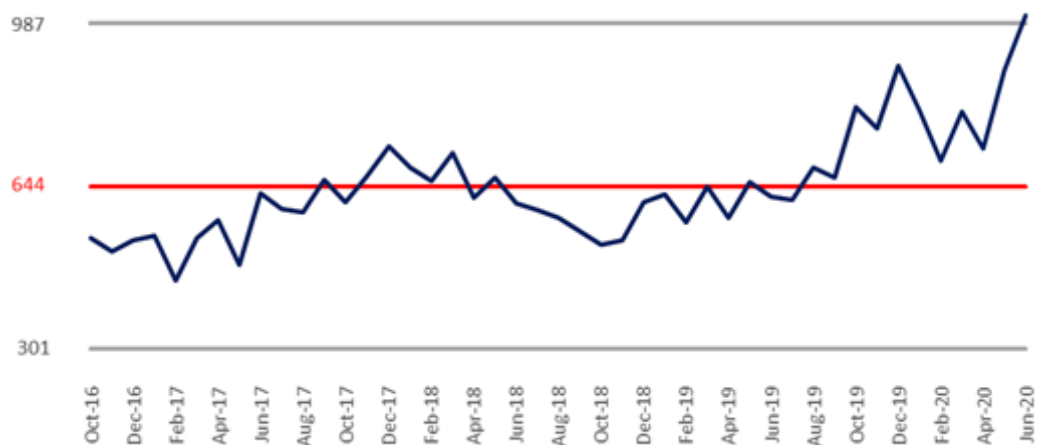


Figure 1. Violence with Injury Chart



Figure 2. Violence with Injury comparators

11. The statistical process chart for Burglary Residential offences has been showing a month on month reduction and the most recent data points have

been close to breaching the lower control limit. A significant drop was seen in April 2020 and since then has remained stable at a low level close to the lower control limit. Further to this, the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a -46% decrease (-583 offences) when comparing the two periods. However, this large reduction is likely to have been significantly impacted by Covid-19, however further analysis is required to understand how much of the reduction is due to this, and whether this kind of reduction has been seen in other forces nationally.

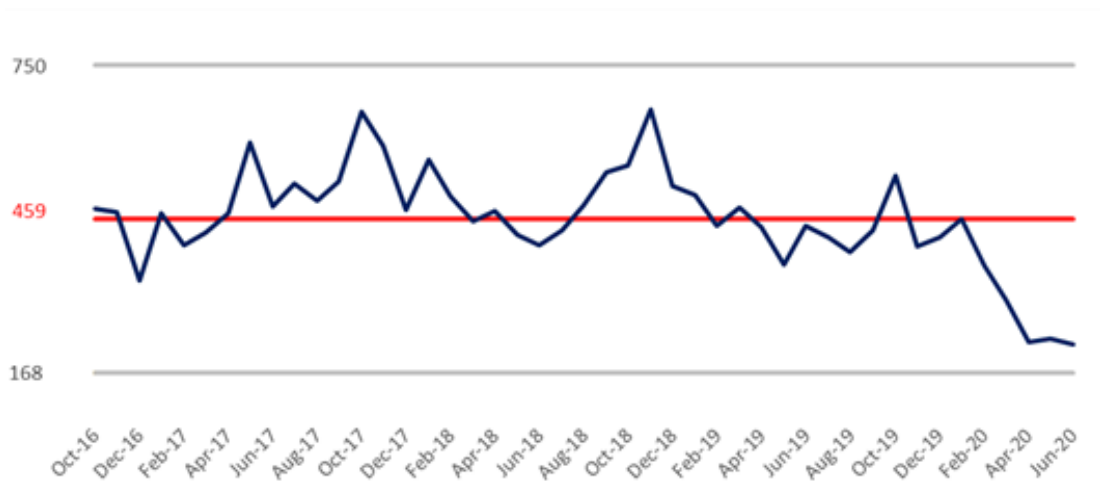


Figure 3. Burglary Residential Chart

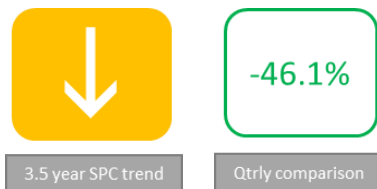


Figure 4. Burglary Residential comparators

- The statistical process chart for Stalking and Harassment offences appears to be showing a prolonged increasing trend, with the most recent data point in June 2020 breaching the upper control limit. Further to this, the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +58% increase (+1083 offences) when comparing the two periods. However, changes in the recording of stalking and harassment offences could be attributed to this increase in the number of offences here and further analysis is also needed into this significant increase here.

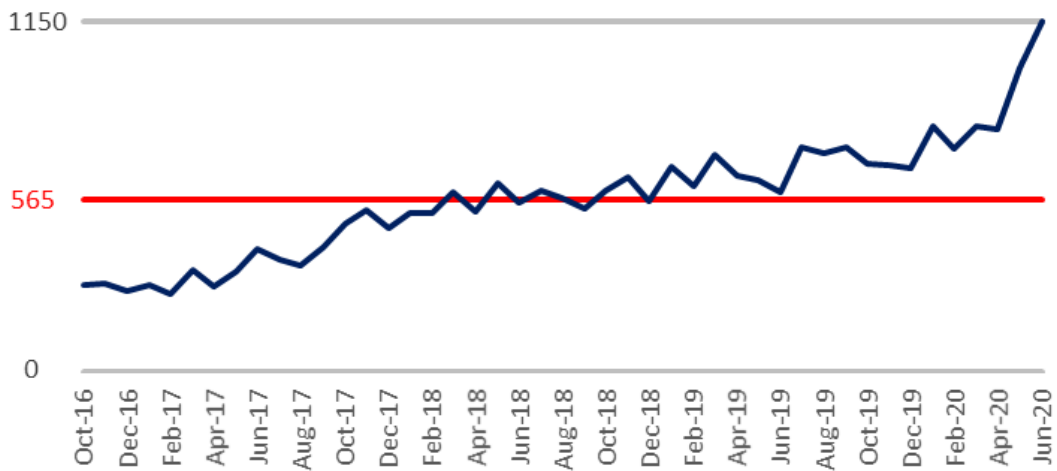
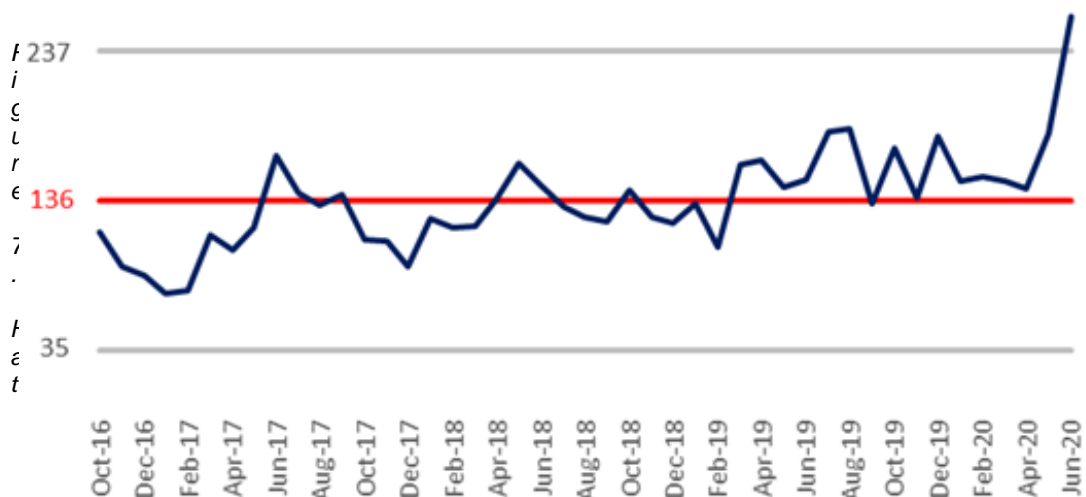


Figure 5. Stalking and Harassment Chart



Figure 6. Stalking and Harassment comparators

- The statistical process control chart for hate offences has breached the upper control limit in June 2020, with large variation in the monthly volumes in the most recent quarter. This is following a period of these offences being relatively stable. Further to this, the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +28% increase (+129 offences) when comparing the two periods. Further analysis is recommended to understand the cause of this breach.



e Offences Chart



Figure 8. Hate Offences comparators

14. The statistical process control chart for the number of stop and searches has generally seen an increasing trend, with the volume in May 2020 only just below the upper control limit. Further to this, the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a 101% increase (+972 offences) when comparing the two periods. There has been a series of points (23 months data) where the volume of stop searches has been above the mean value, suggesting that some prolonged bias exists.

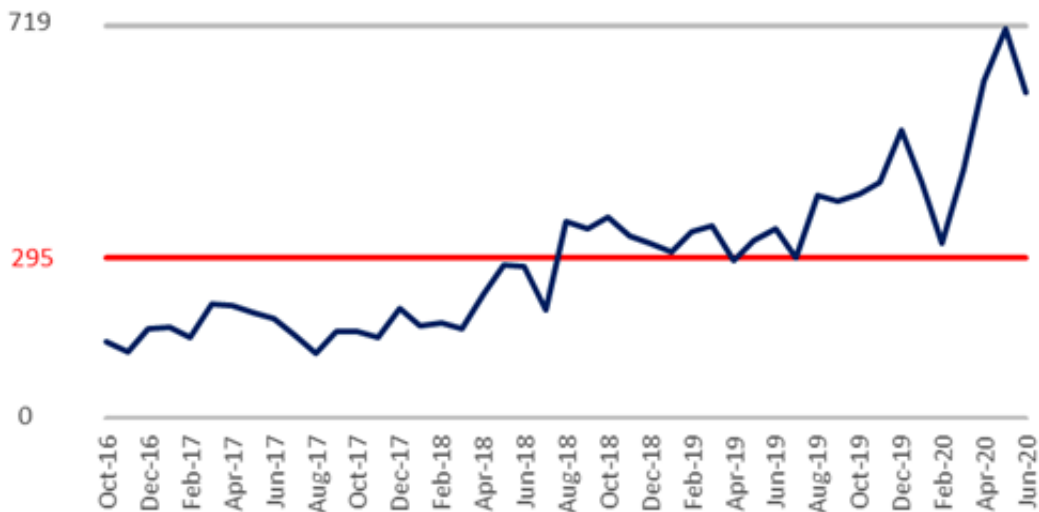


Figure 9. Stop and Search Chart

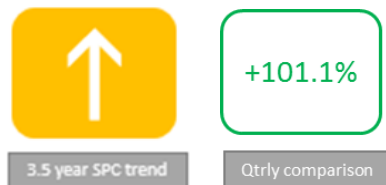


Figure 10. Stop and Search comparators

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