

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report Of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	QUARTER 2 FORCE PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION REPORT 1ST JULY 2020 – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020
Date	09/12/2020
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Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel with the assurance work conducted by the Police and Crime Commissioner to maximise the performance of Leicestershire Police. The performance detail is contained in the report at Annex A.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is invited to raise questions concerning the content of the report, focussing on the role of the PCC, which is to monitor and scrutinise police performance to ensure that the most effective outcomes are achieved. The direct scrutiny of police performance takes place at the Strategic Assurance Panel, which precedes this Panel.
3. Subject to the satisfactory resolution of questions raised, the Panel is asked to approve the report.

Background

4. The Panel will be familiar with the structure and design of the report which has been developed using Power BI and has been presented to the Panel on a number of occasions now.
5. The analysis sets parameters for variations in performance for each crime type, described as upper and lower control limits. The level of scrutiny is heightened when the performance breaches these control limits, with the aim of understanding what has caused the breach and, if appropriate, establishing a new baseline to reflect the changing pattern.
6. At the Panel's last meeting the OPCC agreed to update the report following discussion between the police and PCC at the Strategic Assurance Board (SAB), which usually precedes the Police and Crime Panel. That has not been possible on this occasion because SAB takes place the day before this

meeting of the Panel. However it will be possible to verbally update the Panel on the findings from SAB.

Highlights:

7. The measures reported in the full report have been analysed on the performance based on the Statistical Process chart principles 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. Operation 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 2 performance report shows a breach of the upper control limits. Quarter 1 (2020/21) performance report indicated that the previous quarter's data point (June 2020) had also breached the upper three standard deviation control limit. However, changes to the way violence with injury offences are recorded have had an effect on this significant increase. The reason for this is a change in the recording of Violence against the Person offences whereby all common assaults are now reviewed and often re classified as violence with injury. The recording is becoming more stable now, but it has resulted in a significant increase of recordings since March. This however is not reflective of an increase in occurrences. The comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +72% increase (+1412 offences) when comparing the two periods and this is a reflection of the above explanation.

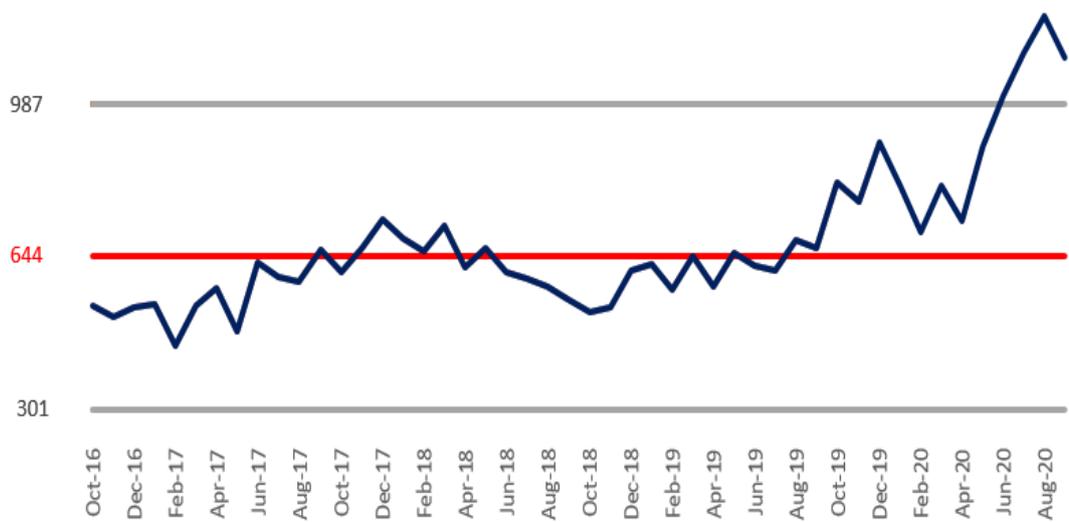


Figure 1. Violence with Injury Chart

11. The statistical process chart for Rape Offences shows that whilst the number remains within the control limits, it reached the maximum point considered within the control limits (115 offences in August). However, the control limits were not breached and the figure appears to have decreased slightly in September with 106 offences. Further analysis is recommended to understand the increase in August 2020.

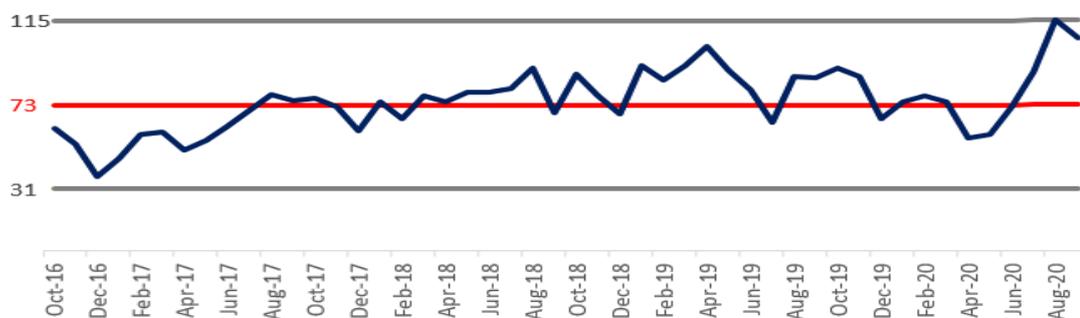


Figure 2. Rape offences chart.

12. Historical Rape offences have been showing sporadic changes throughout the entire period contained on the chart. Quarter 2 of 20/21 has seen a continued breach of the upper control limits, following a breach in June last quarter. Further to this, the comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a 113% increase when comparing the two periods. Further analysis is recommended to understand this increase.

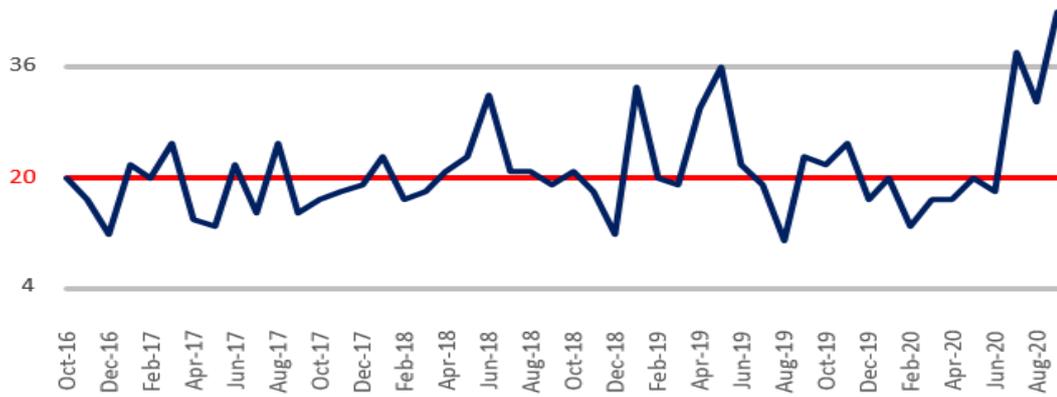


Figure 3. Historical Rape Offences chart.

13. The statistical process chart for Stalking and Harassment offences shows a prolonged increasing trend, with the most recent data point in September 2020 breaching the upper control limit. The comparison to the same quarter of the previous year is indicating a +60% increase. However, changes in the recording of stalking and harassment offences are most likely the reason for this increase. Stalking and harassment are now recorded as two separate offences often for the same incident (stalking is harassment in a domestic context, therefore if a stalking or harassment offence occurred in this setting, both stalking and harassment would be recorded separately for the same incident). This has resulted in a significant increase in stalking and harassment reports, whereas the actual number of occurrences has not significantly increased. As the monthly figures appear to have stabilised at similar figures each month, it is recommended that the control limits are reset to be representative of the change in recording practices.

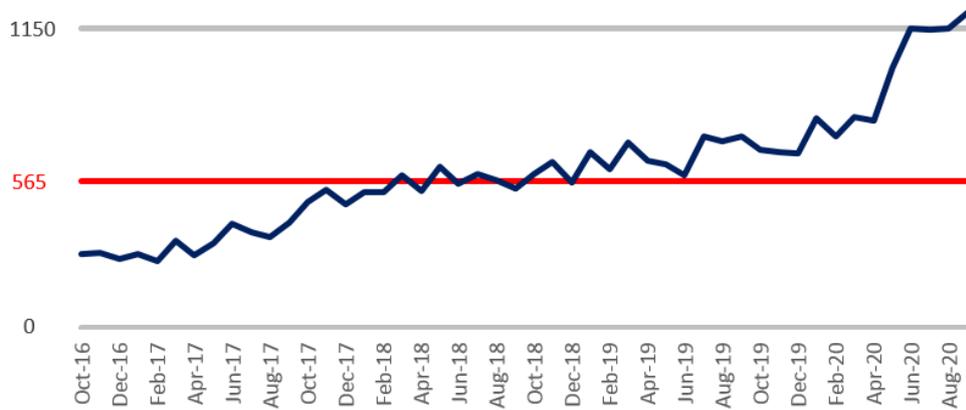


Figure 4. Stalking and Harassment Chart



Figure 5. Stalking and Harassment comparators

14. The statistical process control chart for hate offences has continued to breach the upper control limit in quarter 2 of 20/21 following an initial breach in June 2020. These recent increases are following a period wherein these offences were relatively stable (October 2016-June 2020). The comparison to the same quarter of the previous year shows a +47.4% increase (+238 offences). Further analysis is recommended to understand the cause of this breach. Recent social media postings from Leicestershire Police encourage the reporting of hate crimes, which may have contributed to this figure.

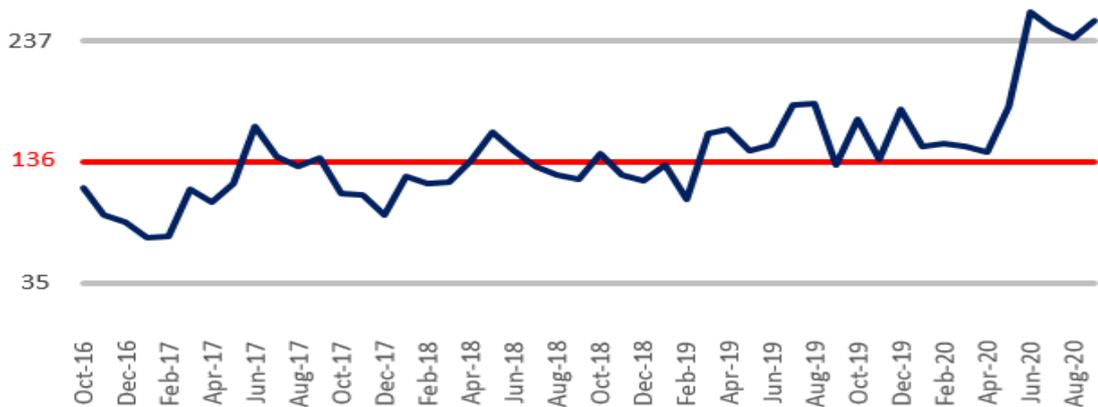


Figure 6. Hate Offences Chart



Figure 7. Hate Offences comparators

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