

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Report of	POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER
Subject	QUARTER 3 FORCE PERFORMANCE REPORT 1ST OCTOBER 2019 – 31ST DECEMBER 2019
Date	THURSDAY 20 FEBRUARY 2020 – 2:00 p.m.
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Purpose of Report

1. To provide the Police and Crime Panel members with an update of the performance of Leicestershire Police for the period 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Recommendation

2. The Panel is recommended to discuss and note;
 - a. the methodology and structure of the new performance report;
 - b. the recommendations for further analysis based on exceptions and;
 - c. note the contents of the report

Background

3. The report is a work in progress and will be developed further by the Performance Manager within the OPCC, in consultation with Leicestershire Police. Comments and feedback from the panel would be welcomed to aid the future development and format of the report.
4. 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 software.
5. 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

6. The performance measures reported in the full report in **Annex A** are analysed based on Statistical Process Control chart principals. The SPC charts displayed show the mean value for the period displayed (November 16 – December 19) and also the upper and lower control limits, shown on the charts as grey lines. The control are calculated as +3 and -3 standard deviations, approximately 99.7% of the data should lie between these ranges.
7. The month on month variation between points can be classified as common cause variation, this is when the results are stable and vary within a range that is accepted.

8. Special cause variation is due to irregular or unnatural causes that normally can be identified through further analysis. Special cause variation is where the points breach the control limits, examples of special cause variation could be the 2018 Football World Cup or targeted police operations such as Op Lionheart.
9. A series of indicators have been applied to the measures reported to support interpretation and indicate exceptions to be analysed further. These have been 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 for a single period. 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 appropriate in this situation.
 - b. Stable, depicted by an amber circle. This indicates that the measure is stable between the 3 standard deviation control limits and around the mean.
 - c. Stable above/below the mean (step shift), depicted by an amber up/down arrow. This suggests that there has been an uplift/lower period of reporting, but in general recording remains stable. The impact of a change in recording practices would affect the chart in this way, for example. In such circumstances it would be appropriate 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.
10. The measures showing exception for further analysis will be included in the highlight section of this report to be discussed further at the meeting.
11. The quarterly comparisons will still be reported on in the report to supplement the longer term trend analysis as set out above.

Quarter 3 Performance

12. On review of the Quarter 3 performance report it highlighted one area where exceptional performance was identified which is outlined below. Further analysis has been requested and will be provided to the panel within the Quarter 4 performance report.
 - a. The statistical process chart for Violence with Injury shown in measure 3.3, indicates that the most recent data point has breached the three standard deviation control limit. The past three points have also been increasing month on month suggesting this may be the start of a prolonged increasing trend. Further analysis needs to be undertaken to understand the reasons for this.
 - b. The Violence with Injury category includes offence types such as Attempt Murder, Assault with Intent to cause serious harm, Endangering life and Assault with Injury for example.
 - c. The Violence without Injury crime category is recording a decrease over the same quarterly periods. Analysis will be completed to understand if the increase is genuine or if this is a result of improved crime recording.

- d. Further analysis will also include the proportion of violence offences that are alcohol or domestic related and also a geographical breakdown.

Implications

Financial: None.

Legal: None.

Equality Impact Assessment: None.

Risks and Impact: None.

Link to Police and Crime Plan: Holding Leicestershire Police to account.

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