**Item 18**



**POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER (PCC)**

**QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY (to March 2015)**

**1.0 PURPOSE**

1.1 This performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised and the issues raised by me in relation to the performance indicators contained in the Police and Crime Plan and wider environmental scanning.

1.2 The performance report is in four parts:

* Appendix A sets out an overview of performance indicators contained in the Police and Crime Plan, showing the 12 months to March 2015 compared to the 12 months to March 2014 (as appropriate – any deviations from this will be highlighted within the report).
* Appendix B sets out more detailed information on these performance indicators, including trend over time analysis (where available) and any comments or action that may have been taken.
* Appendix C is exception based, pulling out those additional issues that I raised with the police service at a recent performance meeting.

There is also a glossary of terms used within the report.

1.3 The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, and data from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), HMIC Inspection reports, Crime Survey for England and Wales, user satisfaction survey, Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board. The HMIC PEEL Inspections were released in November 2014 and have provided invaluable insights which have been included in this report.

1.4 Data contained within the report covers the 12 month period of April 2014 to March 2015 unless otherwise stated. Please note that data sources were correct and up to date at the time the report was produced. Some trends or exceptions may have been updated since.

1.5 This information will be replicated in the annual report, where some additional commentary or data may be included, such as from partner agencies or where more current information may have become available.

**2.0 WHERE CONSIDERED**

2.1 On 11 May 2015 I considered data and issues highlighted within the report that are relevant to the police service with temporary Chief Constable Dee Collins. It is worth noting however that the Police and Crime Plan cannot be delivered by the police alone, and therefore wider issues will be picked up with community safety and criminal justice partners through other relevant meetings.

2.2 There are some key considerations that I am keeping in mind when looking at performance over the past 12 months, and I will continue to consider going forward:

* Crime data integrity has had, and will continue to have, an impact on crime figures and it will be difficult to say that true crime figures have been reached until compliance rates reach 90%. The number of calls being received and logged as crime incidents are not increasing, meaning the majority of crime increases will be due to crime recording. However vigilance will be needed to ensure that genuine increases in crimes are not missed. OPCC staff are now sitting on the data integrity Gold Group to ensure I have timely updates on progress being made.
* The profile of demand on the police service is changing, with the pressures put on the police and partners being different to those faced previously. The College of Policing released a report on demand management in January 2015 that showed that with a changing crime mix over the last 10 years the costs of crime for the police have not fallen as much as overall numbers of crimes, meaning the average cost per crime has increased by 25%. There are new contexts in which crimes are committed that are increasingly coming to the attention of police and is likely that, as many are associated with vulnerability, public protection and safeguarding, they will require more policing resources as they are generally more complex to investigate.
* HMIC estimated in its 2010 Valuing the Police report that the police service should be able to achieve 12% budget savings through efficiency gains but cuts beyond this point will impact service delivery, reducing police availability unless it were prioritised over and above everything else the police did. With budget reductions standing at 20% since March 2010 West Yorkshire Police are clearly beyond this ‘tipping point’. It would be helpful if a new baseline on a similar basis could be established to help quantify the ability of the service to operate under further cuts.

2.3 Key issues discussed include:

* Good performance achievements despite the challenging financial climate, while noting that increases in crime volumes have started to be seen since October 2014:
	+ **Total crime** is down 1.0% (compared to -4.5% to December 2014, and compared to a 2.3% increase for similar police areas). However the January-March 2015 period saw a 12.3% increase compared to the same period in 2014. 27 police areas saw an increase in total crime to December 2014, including England and Wales, which stood at +1.5%.
	+ **Domestic burglary** is down 1.4% (compared to -14.2% to December 2014, and compared to a 4.8% decrease for similar police areas). However the January-March 2015 period saw a 26.0% increase compared to the same period in 2014. 13 police areas saw an increase in recorded domestic burglary to December 2014, with England and Wales showing an overall decrease of 7.7%.
	+ 11.9% of Crime Survey for England and Wales respondents stated that they have been a **victim of household crime** for the 12 months to December 2014, a stable trend with West Yorkshire having the second lowest rate compared to similar police areas.
	+ **Victim satisfaction** is one of the highest in the country at 87.8% (7th highest in December 2014), and remains second highest compared to similar police areas.
* West Yorkshire has comparatively high **victim satisfaction**, however there are currently a number of issues relating to this area, particularly ease of contact and treatment (although both remain at 95.0% or above for all victims of crime).
* While there has been a 2.5% reduction in the proportion of **emergency incidents** attended within 15 minutes (to 88.3%), the average time to respond to such incidents stands at 10 minutes and 7 seconds.
* There has been 25% increase in **distraction burglary**, a crime that arguably targets our most vulnerable residents.
* **Public order offences** have increased by 10%.
* A 3% increase in **theft of vehicle** has been seen across West Yorkshire, particularly in Bradford which has increased by 14%.

2.3 This report will be made available on the OPCC website for the public to consider.