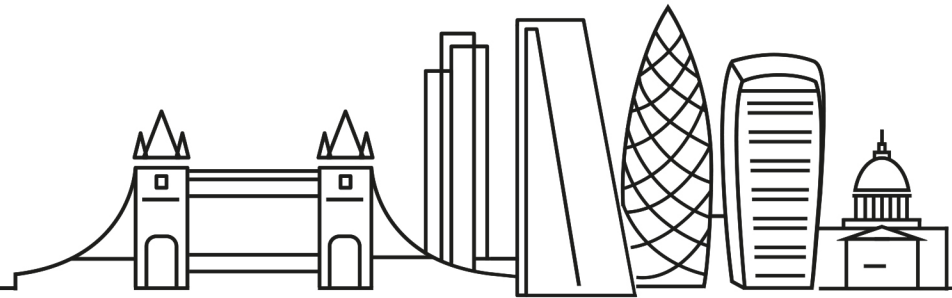# Performance Overview

To 31st March 2024
Performance Information Unit

A local service with a national role, trusted by our communities to deliver policing with professionalism, integrity and compassion
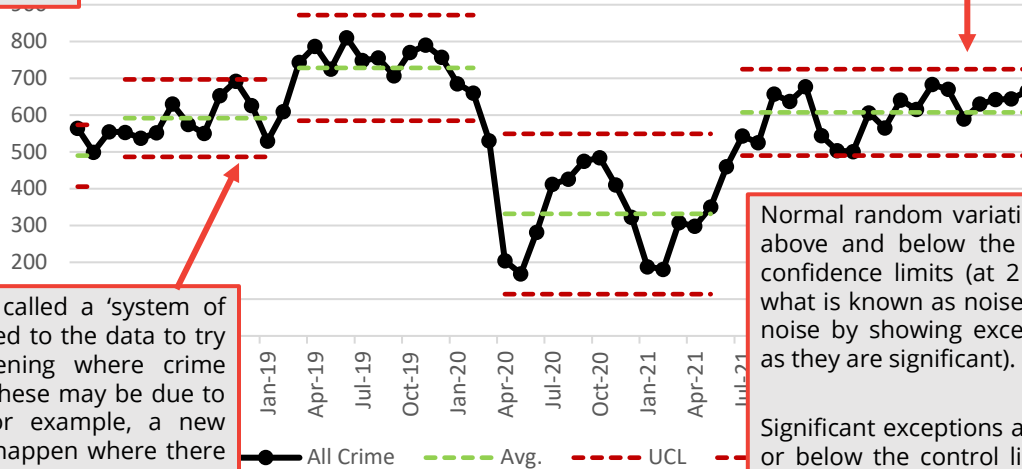
Home Office Recorded Crime & Outcomes

All Crime, Outcomes and National Trends

SPC METHODOLOGY

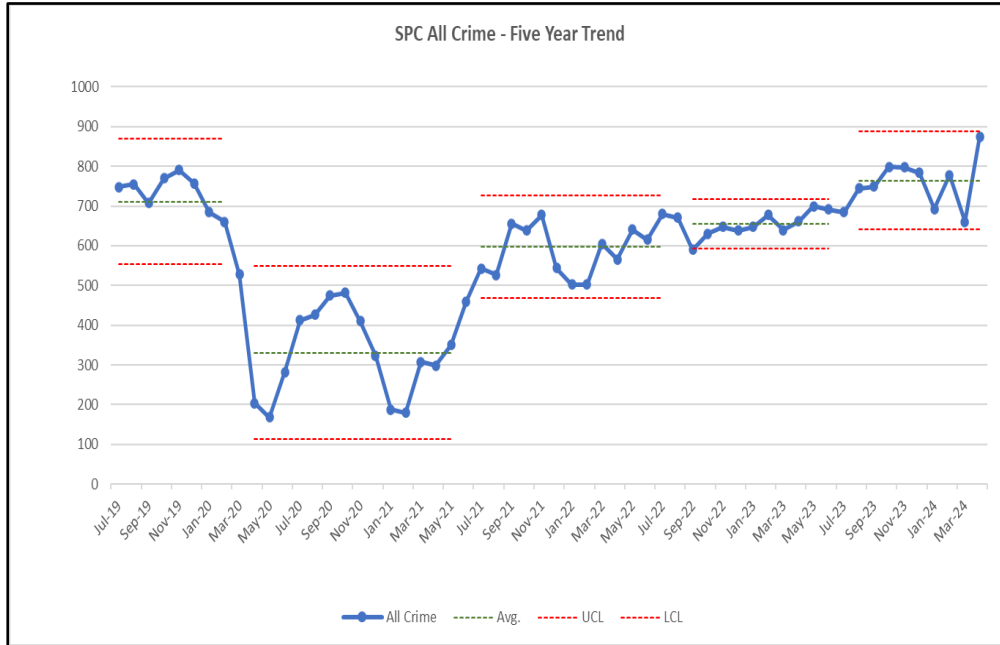**Why do we use SPC and what does it mean for forecasting?**

Ideally, it's a good idea to record your corporate memory to interpret and explain system changes. For example, we know that Covid-19 had a significant impact on volumes in 2020/21

This is the current system of performance; you can see the control limits are closer together showing more control over volumes expected (compared to the previous). One you have 18 data points in a system, you can start to make predictions on what volumes can be expected moving forwards.

All Crime - Five Year Trend

Legend: All Crime ● — Avg. ----- UCL -----

X-axis labels: Jan-19, Apr-19, Jul-19, Oct-19, Jan-20, Apr-20, Jul-20, Oct-20, Jan-21, Apr-21, Jul-21

Y-axis values: 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900

Each one of the partitions is called a 'system of performance'. These are applied to the data to try and interpret what is happening where crime volumes change significantly. These may be due to certain 'known' influences. For example, a new system of performance might happen where there are changes to the home office counting rules, so levels may be expected to be higher and therefore not comparable. Or, as seen with coronavirus, levels significantly dropped. Once a system is understood, this then helps to highlight exceptions within the 'current' system and also with enough data points – can help to project expected levels of demand.

Normal random variation is expected, where volumes fall above and below the average and within the expected confidence limits (at 2 standard deviations, 95%). This is what is known as noise. SPC charts help to 'drown' out the noise by showing exceptions (which require investigation as they are significant).
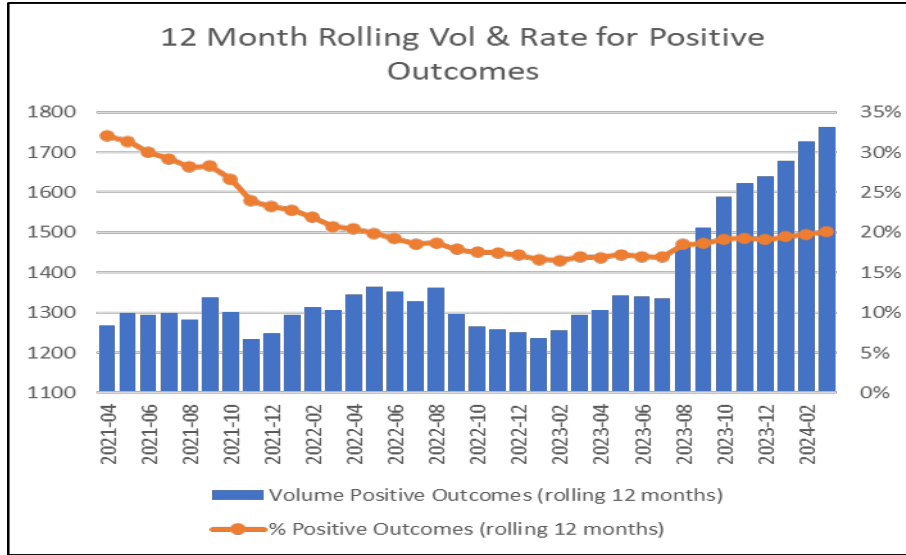
Significant exceptions are where the data points fall above or below the control limits, or where there is a run of 7 data points above the average or below the average. Another exception is where there is a month on month increase for 7 months. These are the big exceptions, but with more work you can also build in additional early warning indications to help highlight emerging issues.

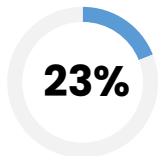# Home Office Recordable Crime – All Crime

SPC All Crime - Five Year Trend

- **13% increase in all crime for the rolling 12 months n=1195**

- There has been an **25% increase** in crime this month +215 crimes (n=875) compared to March (n=660).

- April has reported a significant increase in crime. Inflation and the spike in cost of living could have caused the increased crime rates with people turning to illegal activities out of desperation or necessity.

- There is the possibility of increased reporting also impacting the crime levels. Reporting in person (Front Desk or Police Officer) has increased by 44% when compared to the previous year. This would suggest that having Bishopsgate Police Station open for longer is making it easier for the public to report. Calls to 999/101 have decreased by 27% for the same period.

- The chart below shows April has reported above the current average and has the highest crime count for the last five years.

- Forecasts indicate an 11% (+1057) INCREASE over the next 12 months.

Positive Outcomes

12 Month Rolling Vol & Rate for Positive Outcomes

Rolling 12 Months Positive Outcome Rate

23%

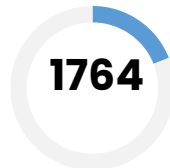**Rolling 12 Months Number of Positive Outcomes**

1764

- City of London Police consistently exceeds the national average, which is positive. The national positive outcome rate for published data to April 2024 demonstrates an 11.3% outcome rate. City of London Police are consistently performing higher than this.

- The current positive outcome rate for Q4 is 23% (503). This area is driven by positive performance in drugs possession (35%), and rates for shoplifting (27%) are also positive when compared nationally.

- Despite the increasing crime rate, we are seeing an increase in the positive outcome rate. There have been 471 more positive outcomes compared to 12 months ago. As work continues, we would expect that performance for this measure is maintained despite increasing crime volumes.

- The positive outcome rate is calculated based on the amount of crime recorded per month, divided by the number of positive outcomes recorded in that month. Therefore, the rate can be impacted by the rise and fall in crime volumes.

- Positive outcomes include outcomes 1-4 and 6-8 (Charged, Summonsed, TIC, Out of Court). This compares the number of outcomes recorded in the period to the number of recorded crimes, to provide an indicative measure of police activity.
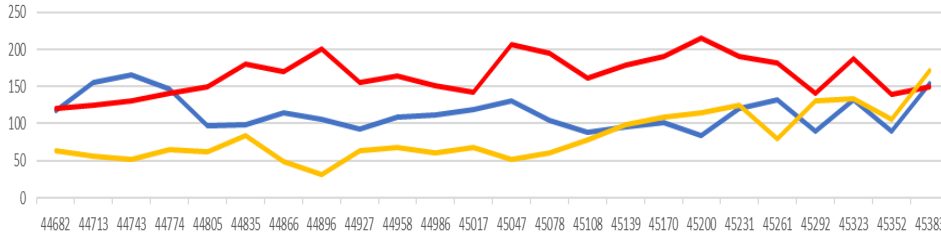
All Other Theft / Shoplifting / Theft from the Person

Main Drivers of Theft Offences

	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	
Theft from the person	118	155	165	147	97	98	114	106	93	109	112	119	130	104	88	96	102	84	121	132	90	132	90	154	0
All Other Theft	121	125	130	141	150	180	170	200	155	164	151	143	206	195	161	179	190	215	191	181	141	188	140	149	0
Shoplifting	64	56	52	65	62	84	49	32	64	68	60	68	52	60	78	99	109	114	125	79	130	133	106	171	0

All Other Theft Offences (15% increase, n=2136 crimes compared to the previous 12 months n=1830) All other theft continues to be the highest crime type, and has remained consistent,. Bag theft, dipping and distraction theft remain the highest crime types with small increases of gym theft and parcel theft.

Shoplifting (42% increase, n=1256 crimes for the previous 12 months, an additional n=532 crimes in comparison to the previous 12 months n=724)

Shoplifting has had an increase in crimes discovered by police which is a good reflection of pro-active policing.

Theft From The Person (8% decrease in comparison to the previous 12 months n=1323) Theft from person has reported a small decrease of -110 offences when compared to the previous year.

Seasonality Forecast 2024

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
All Other Theft	-6%	-12%	-13%	-10%	-9%	-1%	14%	9%	10%	-10%	8%	8%
Bicycle Theft	5%	-6%	11%	22%	41%	31%	31%	0%	-39%	-29%	-38%	-28%
Burglary - Business	14%	20%	-8%	-18%	10%	-6%	-8%	2%	12%	-5%	-4%	-9%
Burglary - Residential	19%	4%	-11%	-4%	26%	4%	4%	-4%	-19%	4%	-19%	-4%
Criminal Damage	-8%	-20%	-10%	2%	6%	5%	25%	-8%	9%	-3%	2%	1%
Drug Possession	-2%	-16%	-7%	4%	7%	16%	-1%	3%	2%	8%	-13%	1%
Public Disorder	-11%	-18%	-5%	19%	2%	1%	-1%	15%	-10%	-6%	5%	8%
Robbery - Personal	-32%	-24%	-17%	18%	-2%	32%	-12%	32%	17%	-9%	3%	-5%
Shoplifting	-9%	-13%	-8%	-3%	10%	1%	14%	7%	-14%	3%	4%	6%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	-26%	8%	-11%	-1%	-22%	1%	0%	3%	-11%	6%	-5%	15%
Theft from the Person	-23%	-11%	-4%	3%	4%	-4%	0%	20%	17%	-13%	4%	6%
Violence With Injury	-8%	-9%	-14%	-6%	-6%	-10%	20%	13%	50%	-10%	-16%	-4%
Violence Without Injury	-20%	-22%	-8%	1%	-5%	5%	13%	21%	13%	-3%	-7%	12%
All Crime	-9%	-10%	-6%	0%	2%	3%	10%	11%	6%	-7%	-2%	3%
All Acquisitive	-6%	-6%	-5%	6%	7%	7%	16%	14%	5%	-4%	7%	9%
All Violence	-15%	-16%	-7%	-1%	-2%	-1%	17%	15%	23%	-6%	-9%	3%
ASB	-2%	0%	3%	3%	8%	-6%	15%	8%	0%	-16%	-5%	-7%

- This graphic is produced using crime data from April 2014-March 2024 and averaging monthly levels across those ten years, then looking at how each month varies from the overall average for different crime types. The current threshold for variance of the RAG rating is set at 10% as using statistical control limits did not provide any indicators to work from. ASB data is only available from November 2017 so may not be as reliable an indicator as the crime measures.

- Seasonality trends help to provide insight on where to focus and plan proactive activities over the coming months. The three key crime types indicated to rise significantly in October are All Other Theft, Bicycle Theft, Criminal Damage, Shoplifting, Violence With Injury, Violence Without Injury & ASB.

- October and November have historically seen large increases in All Crime, including Acquisitive and Violent crime types. Areas of note include Robbery (+32% in November), Violence with Injury (+50% in December).