

---

## **TECHNICAL ANNEX**

### **Recorded Crimes**

Crime data is extracted from NicheRMS using SAP Business Objects BI v.4.2 based on the date the crime was recorded. The data is then grouped into categories that are defined by the Home Office Counting Rules (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>).

As NicheRMS is a live system, all data presented reflects what was on the system at time of extraction, therefore changes to previous figures are expected. There are three reasons why crime figures can change. The crimes can be transferred to another force, cancelled or reclassified. For more information, please see Section B and Section C at the following link

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/801406/count-general-may-2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/801406/count-general-may-2019.pdf)

### **England & Wales Ranking**

Data is taken from the latest Office of National Statistics (ONS) crime publication – year ending December 2019

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingdecember2019>

Ranking is based on the number of offences per 1000 population

### **Stalking & Harassment and Controlling & Coercive Behaviour**

As of April 2018, NCRS rules changed with the requirement to crime Stalking or Harassment offences in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence (involving same victim-offender relationship) as well as changes in additional crime recording of Controlling and Coercive behaviour offences (effective from June 2018). Therefore, increases are expected for these crime types.

As of April 2020, Controlling and Coercive offences are now recorded within the Stalking and Harassment grouping, rather than within Violence without Injury.

### **Domestic Abuse, Hate Crimes, Child Sexual Abuse**

Recorded crimes extracted as above that are flagged with a specific National Incident Classification List (NICL) qualifier under National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). For more information, please see

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/116658/count-nsir11.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116658/count-nsir11.pdf)

### **Crime Harm Index**

The basic principle of the Crime Harm Index (CHI) is to classify each crime type according to how harmful it is in relation to all other crimes. It is calculated by multiplying each occurrence in each crime category by the number of days in prison that the offence would attract, based on the 'starting point' for sentencing, if one offender were to be convicted of committing it. This means that the 'harm' value of the crime is associated solely with the offence type per se, without adjustment for prior criminal history or the circumstances of the particular offence.

### **Incidents & Response Times**

Incident data is extracted from Core Command & Control (version 8.2.2) using Business Objects 6.5.1 based on the date of the incident. The data is categorised by the final closure code as defined by the National Standard for Incident Recording (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-standard-for-incident-recording-nsir-counting-rules>).

### **Call Handling**

This data and commentary is taken from the G4S monthly Performance Review.

### **Killed/Seriously Injured RTC**

This data is provided on a monthly basis by the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership.

### **Mental Health – Section 136 detentions**

Section 136 data is extracted from NicheRMS using SAP Business Objects BI based on the date of the detention. The data for Section 136 detentions has been reliably recorded on NicheRMS since April 2017 due

---

to advancements in technology and the introduction of Pronto. Data prior to April 2017 was collated by the Mental Health Liaison Officer.

#### **File Quality**

This data is provided on a monthly basis by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service.

#### **Forensics**

This data is provided on a quarterly basis by the East Midlands Special Operation Unit – Forensic Services.

#### **Custody – Released under investigation and police bail**

Released under investigation and police bail data is provided on a weekly basis from the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service.

#### **Outcomes**

Outcome data is extracted from NicheRMS using SAP Business Objects BI v4.2 based on the date the outcome was assigned to the crime. Full guidance on outcomes can be found at Section H ([https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/801406/count-general-may-2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/801406/count-general-may-2019.pdf)). The data is grouped into two groupings, positive outcomes 1-8, and out of court disposals 6-8. The data displayed shows the % of these groups against the total number of outcomes. This does not include cancelled/transferred or crimes that are currently unresolved.

#### **Driving Enforcement**

Data for the volumes of arrests in relation to the driving enforcement section is extracted from NicheRMS using SAP Business Objects BI based on the date of the arrest. The ticket data is provided by the Central Ticket Office. These two data sources are collated to give a total driving enforcement figure.

#### **Firearms Licensing**

This data and commentary is taken from the G4S monthly Performance Review.

#### **User Satisfaction**

This data is provided on a monthly basis by Leicestershire Police.

#### **Complaints**

This data is provided on a monthly basis by the Force's Professional Standards Department (PSD).

#### **Restorative Justice**

Data is provided by the Restorative Justice Unit.

#### **Resources**

Data is provided by the Human Resources department.

#### **Overview of Statistical Process Control (SPC) Charts**

SPC charts are graphs used to study how a process changes over time. The main aims of using SPC charts are to understand what is 'different' and what is 'normal'. By using these charts, we can then understand where the focus of work needs to be concentrated in order to make a difference, determine if an improvement is actually improving a process or predict statistically whether a process is capable of meeting a target.

SPC charts require a minimum of 10 data points in order to create a valid chart, although there is increased reliability when using 20 or more data points. Data should also be plotted chronologically in date or process order, usually shown as distinct data points. The following are then calculated:

- Average (mean)  
The means are based on the previous 36 months to end of the last financial year. Any data sets that do not have a full 36 months, use either the previous 12 or 24 months until a full 3 years are available.
- Standard Deviations  
Standard deviations are used to determine how far a value is from the mean. The SPC charts are set to two standard deviations. If measured values fall above or below two standard deviations for 8 consecutive months, the mean and standard deviations are recalculated to 36 months to the previous month.

- 
- **Trend**  
Linear trends have been calculated on a rolling 36 months previous from the current measured value. Like the mean, if a full 36 months is unavailable, then a 12 or 24 months is used until a full 3 years are available.
  - **Seasonal average**  
Seasonal averages are based on the same month for the last 3 years. For example, the seasonal average for April 2018 is calculated from the average of April 2015, April 2016 and April 2017.