

PROPOSED PPAF MEASURES AND PBVIs / BVPIs FOR 2004/05

Introduction

This document sets out measures *proposed* for use in PPAF and therefore as PBVIs / BVPIs for 2004/05. The document also sets out implications for the current suite of statutory performance indicators for the police. BVPI numbers are used in preference to PBVI numbers since three statutory indicators do not have PBVI numbers. Consultees are specified in the covering letter and the deadline for responses is **31 January 2004**.

Questions and issues

In addition to any other feedback consultees may wish to consider the following.

1. *BVPI 141 (racially aggravated crime detected)*

Should this be retained? It is proposed to replace this measure with one based on the detection rate for 'violence against the person' offences broken down by ethnicity (since this is a much larger set of data).

2. *BVPI 138/139 (PACE stop and search)*

Should these be retained? It is proposed to replace these measures with one based on the percentage of PACE stop/search leading to arrest by ethnicity.

3. *Proposed measure 4f*

This measure is focused on less frequent violent crime and gun crime: what would be an appropriate name for this group of crimes? Would the introduction of this measure mean that measure 4c (violent crime) and/or measure 4d (robberies) is no longer needed?

4. *Proposed measures 12a / 12b (recruitment and retention of female officers)*

Should these be used or would a measure based on the number of female officers compared to overall force strength be preferable?

Contact

Derrick Norton
Police Standards Unit
Home Office (6th Floor)
50 Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 5AT

Tel: 020 7273 4457

Fax: 020 7273 4310

Derrick.Norton@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Table I: DOMAIN A - CITIZEN FOCUS

Ref	User satisfaction measures	Notes
1.	User satisfaction of victims with respect to accessibility, treatment and action.	Replaces BVPI 23 (a) to (f). For victims of domestic burglary, violent crime, vehicle crime, racists incidents and road traffic collisions. Annex 1 shows the proposed allocation of satisfaction data to domains.
Ref	Confidence measures	Notes
2.	a) Percentage of people who think their <i>local</i> police do a good job.	Proposed as a new BVPI: based on existing BCS data.
	b) Percentage of people who think the police <i>in general</i> do a good job.	Proposed as a new BVPI: based on the existing PSA / monitor using BCS data.
Ref	Fairness and equality measures	Notes
3.	a) Satisfaction of victims of racist incidents with respect to accessibility, treatment and action.	Continues BVPI 23g and subset of 1 (see also the data allocation at Annex 1).
	b) Difference between satisfaction of white and non-white users.	Subset of 1 (see also the data allocation at Annex 1).
	c) Percentage of PACE stop/search which lead to arrest by ethnicity.	Replaces BVPI 138/139.
	d) Percentage of violence against the person offences detected* by ethnicity of the victim. * <i>sanction detections.</i>	Replaces BVPI 141. In this case sanction detections are being used as a proxy for offences brought to justice.

Notes

Work continues to develop improved public perception measures with respect to effectiveness and integrity plus measures for community cohesion and reassurance. Work also continues to develop a measure to assess investigative performance by ethnicity for burglary dwelling. Finally, consideration is being given to measures related to external complaints (reflecting the role of the new IPCC) plus internal grievances / disciplinary offences.

Table II: DOMAIN 1 - REDUCING CRIME

Ref	Measures of crime level	Notes
4.	a) Level of crime per 1,000 population.	Continues BVPI 120 (BCS data).
	b) Domestic burglary per 1,000 households.	Continues BVPI 126a and PSA measure. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	c) Violent crime per 1,000 population.	Continues BVPI 127a. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	d) Robberies per 1,000 population.	Continues BVPI 127e and PSA measure (applies to all forces). <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	e) Vehicle crime per 1,000 population.	Continues BVPI 128a. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	f) Level of crime per 1,000 population with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homicide, attempted murder, wounding or other act endangering life; plus • 'gun-enabled crime' (where guns* are used in homicide, most serious VAP, less serious VAP, robbery, burglary, rape or other sexual offences). 	Proposed new BVPI to supplement the measure of violent crime at 4c.
	<i>*includes air weapons</i>	

Notes

Measure 4f excludes domestic violence and (non-firearm) serious sexual offences to promote reporting of these crimes. Work continues to assess the desirability and feasibility of using health data to measure the level of serious domestic violence.

Table III: DOMAIN 2 - INVESTIGATING CRIME

Ref	Offences brought to justice measures	Notes
5.	a) Number and percentage of notifiable / recorded offences resulting in conviction, caution or TIC by court.	<i>Offences brought to justice</i> : continues BVPI 136a and PSA measure (also as a percentage to allow comparison).
	b) Number of Class A drug supply offences brought to justice per 10,000 population; of these the percentage each for cocaine and heroin supply.	Proposed as a new BVPI but one based on the existing PSA and monitor. To replace BVPI 129.
Ref	Detection measures	Notes
6.	a) Percentage of notifiable / recorded offences resulting in charge, report for summons, caution, or TIC by court.	<i>Sanction detections</i> : continues BVPI 136b and PSA measure.
	b) Percentage detected of domestic burglary.	All detections: continues BVPI 126b. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	c) Percentage detected of violent crime.	All detections: continues BVPI 127b. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	d) Percentage detected of robberies.	All detections: continues BVPI 127e and applies to all forces. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
	e) Percentage detected of vehicle crime.	All detections: continues BVPI 128b. <i>Cross-cutting with local authorities.</i>
Ref	Enforcement measures	Notes
7.	Percentage of domestic violence incidents with a power of arrest where an arrest was made related to incident; of these the percentage which involved partner-on-partner violence.	Continues BVPI 153 and PSA.

Notes

Work is ongoing to assess the value of retaining 'sanction detections' as a measure given the increased focus on offences brought to justice. Work continues to develop other comparative performance measures for drug crime, organised crime and counter-terrorism. For 2003/04 an assessment of the first two categories will be made using diagnostic data and HMIC judgement. Work also continues to develop a measure of investigative performance with respect to the crimes listed at 4f plus domestic violence and (non-firearm) serious sexual offences.

Table IV: DOMAIN 3 - PROMOTING PUBLIC SAFETY

Ref	Traffic measures	Notes
8.	Road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious personal injury per 100 million vehicle km travelled	Revises BVPI 132 by using new denominator.
Ref	Perception measures	Notes
9.	a) Fear of crime.	Continues BVPI 121 (BCS data) and PSA measure
	b) Feelings of public safety.	Continues BVPI 122 (BCS data) and PSA measure

Notes

Work continues to develop measures of major events and a standard approach to incident recording. The standard could be used to help develop measures relating to level of non-notifiable crime, anti-social behaviour and other incidents resulting in police action.

DOMAIN 4: PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

No statutory measures are proposed for this domain for 2004/05. Measures related to the effectiveness of dealing with incidents and policing major events may be developed which complement measures selected for Domain 3.

Table V: DOMAIN B - RESOURCE USE

Ref	Measure	Notes
10.	The proportion of police officer* time available for frontline policing. <i>*excludes police staff and wider police family</i>	PSA measure which replaces BVPI 28. To be supplemented by data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage of time spent on frontline duties (including crime prevention activity) by all police staff; and percentage of police officer time spent on visible patrol.
11.	a) Proportion of police recruits from minority ethnic groups compared to the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups in the economically active population. b) Ratio of officers from minority ethnic groups resigning to all officer resignations.	Replaces BVPI 25.
12.	a) Proportion of female police recruits compared to the proportion of females in the economically active population. b) Ratio of female officers resigning to all officer resignations.	Proposed new BVPI.
13.	Number of working hours lost due to sickness by police officers and by police staff.	Clarification / revision to BVPI 26 from days to hours (PSA measure).
14.	Percentage of police officers and police staff with a PDR completed in the last 12 months.	Proposed new BVPI (to be complemented by HMIC quality check).
15.	Percentage of crimes for which DNA and/or fingerprints are added to a national database that are subsequently detected.	Proposed new BVPI.

Notes

Work continues to develop measures related to the financial performance of police forces (eg proportion of expenditure on 'management overheads').

Table VI: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CURRENT SUITE OF BVPIs

Reference numbers refer to the measures proposed in Tables I to V.

PBVI	BVPI	Measure	Proposal
1a-f	23a-f	Satisfaction measures	Replaced by 1
1g	23g	Percentage of victims of racist incidents satisfied with the service	Continued as 3a
2	189	Reassurance and quality of life from residents feeling safe (a) after dark and (b) before dark	Proposed deletion (based on non-standard surveys by local authorities).
3	120	BCS level of crime per 1000 population	Continued as 4a
4	153	Percentage of domestic violence incidents with a power of arrest where an arrest was made related to incident; of these the percentage which involved partner-on-partner violence	Continued as 7
5a	138	PACE stop/search: comparison of number of white and VEM.	Replaced by 3c
5b	139	PACE stop/seach: comparison of arrests of white and VEM.	Replaced by 3c
6	141	Percentage racially aggravated crime detected	Replaced by 3d
n/a	126a	Domestic burglary per 1,000 households	Continued as 4b
n/a	127a	Violent crime per 1,000 population	Continued as 4c
n/a	127a	Violent crime: per stranger; in a public place; connected to licensed premises; or under intoxication	Proposed deletion: not regarded as a key measure of performance
n/a	127e	Robberies per 1,000 population	Continued as 4d
n/a	128a	Vehicle crime per 1,000 population	Continued as 4e
n/a	126b	Percentage detected: domestic burglary	Continued as 6b
n/a	127b	Percentage detected: violent crime	Continued as 6c

Table VI: continued

PBVI	BVPI	Measure	Proposal
n/a	127e	Percentage detected: robberies	Continued as 6d
n/a	128b	Percentage detected: vehicle crime	Continued as 6e
7	129	Number of offences reported for summons or cautioned for Class A drug supply per 10,000 population; of these the percentage each for cocaine and heroin supply	Replaced by 5b
8a	136a	Number of notifiable/recorded offences resulting in conviction, caution, or TIC by court	Continued as 5a
8b	136b	Percentage of notifiable/recorded offences resulting in charge, report for summons, caution, or TIC by court	Continued as 6a
9	121	Fear of crime	Continued as 9a
10	122	Feelings of public safety	Continued as 9b
11	132	Road traffic collisions resulting in death / serious personal injury per 1,000 population	Revised at 8 (to have vehicle km travelled as the denominator).
12	191	Percentage of occasions the police met a request from IND for assistance in removal of immigration offenders	Proposed deletion: not regarded as a key measure of performance
13	28	Percentage of police officers in operational posts	Replaced by 10
14a	25	Percentage of officers from minority ethnic groups compared of people from minority ethnic groups of working age in the force area	Replaced by 11
15	26	Number of working days lost due sickness by (a) police officers and (b) police staff	Clarified / revised at 13 (confirms denominator as hours not days)
16	29	Number of medical retirements by (a) police officers and (b) police staff each per 1,000	Proposed deletion: not regarded as a key measure of performance

Annex 1: Allocation of Satisfaction Data to Domains

The proposed measure of user satisfaction is divided by type of crime / incident and by stage in the process. The proposed allocation of data arising from these components to PPAF domains is shown below.

<p>Citizen Focus: User Satisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with whole experience, aggregated across the five user groups. 		<p>Citizen Focus: Fairness and Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of racist incident victims very and completely satisfied Difference between percentage of white users very and completely satisfied and percentage non-white users very and completely satisfied 	
<p>Reducing Crime</p>	<p>Investigating Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with the treatment at initial response, aggregated across burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime. Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with the actions in initial response, aggregated across burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime. Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with being kept informed aggregated across burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime users. 	<p>Helping the Public</p>	<p>Providing Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of RTC users very and completely satisfied with the treatment at initial response Percentage of RTC users very and completely satisfied with the actions in initial response Percentage of RTC users very and completely satisfied with being kept informed
<p style="text-align: center;">Organisational Capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with the time it took to speak to someone, aggregated across the five user groups Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with treatment at first contact, aggregated across the five user groups Percentage of users very and completely satisfied with being able to make subsequent contact, aggregated across the five user groups 			

Annex 2: TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This annex shows for each proposed measure the data source; the level of aggregation; the frequency of *collation* plus (where relevant) any proportionality breakdown based on minority ethnic criteria (eg 16+1 classification). NB: proportionality data collected at 16+1 may be reported at (eg) 5+1 if it is statistically not robust to report data at a greater level of detail.

Ref	User satisfaction measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
1.	User satisfaction of victims with respect to accessibility, treatment and action.	Survey	BCU	Quarterly	5+1
Ref	Confidence measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
2.	a) Percentage of people who think their <i>local</i> police do a good job.	BCS	Force	Quarterly	None (statistically not robust)
	b) Percentage of people who think the police <i>in general</i> do a good job.	BCS	Force*	Quarterly	5+1*
Ref	Fairness and equality measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
3.	a) Satisfaction of victims of racist incidents with respect to accessibility, treatment and action.	Survey	Force	Quarterly	16+1
	b) Difference between satisfaction of white and non-white users.	Survey	BCU	Quarterly	2+1
	c) Percentage of PACE stop/search which lead to arrest by ethnicity.	Force	BCU	Quarterly	16+1
	d) Percentage of violence against the person offences detected* by ethnicity of the victim. * <i>sanction detections.</i>	Force	BCU	Quarterly	16+1

**Data at force level will also be reported at a national level since this should support statistically robust proportionality data.*

Ref	Measures of crime level	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
4.	a) Level of crime per 1,000 population.	BCS	Force	Annual	n/a
	b) Domestic burglary per 1,000 households.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	c) Violent crime per 1,000 population.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	d) Robberies per 1,000 population.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	e) Vehicle crime per 1,000 population.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	f) Level of crime per 1,000 population with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homicide, attempted murder, wounding or other act endangering life; plus • 'gun-enabled crime' (where guns* are used in homicide, most serious VAP, less serious VAP, robbery, burglary, rape or other sexual offences). <i>*includes air weapons</i>	Force	Force	Quarterly	n/a
Ref	Offences brought to justice measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
5.	a) Number and percentage of notifiable / recorded offences resulting in conviction, caution or TIC by court.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	b) Number of Class A drug supply offences brought to justice per 10,000 population; of these the percentage each for cocaine and heroin supply.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a

Ref	Detection measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
6.	a) Percentage of notifiable / recorded offences resulting in charge, report for summons, caution, or TIC by court.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	b) Percentage detected of domestic burglary.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	c) Percentage detected of violent crime.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	d) Percentage detected of robberies.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
	e) Percentage detected of vehicle crime.	Force	BCU	Monthly	n/a
Ref	Enforcement measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
7.	Percentage of domestic violence incidents with a power of arrest where an arrest was made related to incident; of these the percentage which involved partner-on-partner violence.	Force	Force	Quarterly	n/a
Ref	Traffic measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
8.	Road traffic collisions resulting in death or serious personal injury per 100 million vehicle km travelled.	Force (and DfT)	Force* (local authority)	Annual	n/a
Ref	Quality of life measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
9.	a) Fear of crime.	BCS	Force	Quarterly	n/a
	b) Feelings of public safety.	BCS	Force	Quarterly	n/a

*Work will be carried out to see if local authority / force level traffic data can be proportioned to BCUs.

Ref	Resource use measures	Source	Aggregation	Frequency	Proportionality
10.	The proportion of police officer* time available for frontline policing. <i>*excludes police staff and wider police family</i>	Force	Force	Annual	n/a
11.	a) Proportion of police recruits from minority ethnic groups compared to the proportion of people from minority ethnic groups in the economically active population.	Force	Force	Quarterly	16+1
	b) Ratio of officers from minority ethnic groups resigning to all officer resignations.	Force	Force	Quarterly	16+1
12.	a) Proportion of female police recruits compared to the proportion of females in the economically active population.	Force	Force	Quarterly	16+1
	b) Ratio of female officers resigning to all officer resignations.	Force	Force	Quarterly	16+1
13.	Number of working hours lost due to sickness by police officers and by police staff.	Force	Force	Quarterly	n/a
14.	Percentage of police officers and police staff with a PDR completed in the last 12 months.	Force	Force	Annual	n/a
15.	Percentage of crimes for which DNA and/or fingerprints are added to a national database that are subsequently detected.	Force	Force	Monthly	n/a