



**POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER**
for Leicestershire

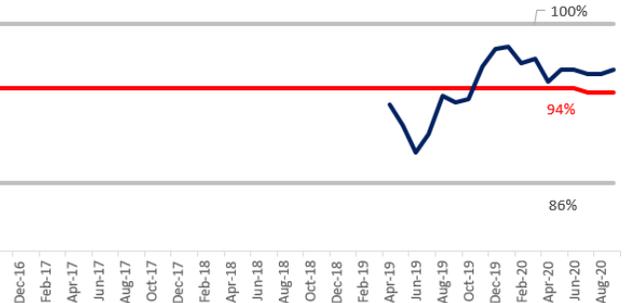
Prevention | Partnership | Protection

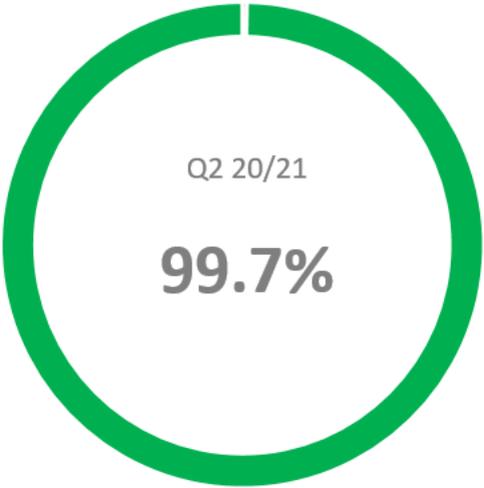
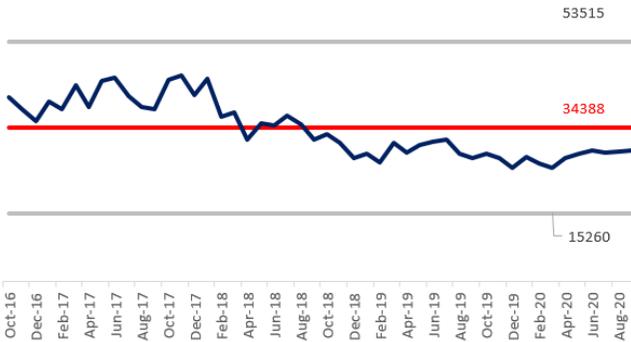
PERFORMANCE REPORT

Q2 2020/21

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

1. Calls

KPI	Performance	Commentary
<p>1.1</p> <p>Number of 999 Calls</p>	 <p>15808</p> <p>12159</p> <p>8510</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-13.5%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of 999 calls is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>A seasonal trend clearly exists in the chart, however for the last financial year this appears to be at a higher level. The volume of 999 calls recorded over the last quarter have seen an increase, resulting in the average being slightly above the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests a -13.5% decrease.</p>
<p>1.2</p> <p>999 Calls answered within 10 seconds</p>	 <p>100%</p> <p>94%</p> <p>86%</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+4pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>At the end of quarter 2, on average, 96% of all 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds.</p> <p>Performance has improved throughout last year due to the introduction of a new software that enables call handlers to more easily switch between 999 and 101 calls. This has improved the performance for both 999 and 101 calls. This can be seen on the chart.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests an increase of 4 percentage points in the number of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.</p>

<p>1.3</p>	<p>999 Abandonment Rate</p>	 <p>Q2 20/21 99.7%</p>	<p>The abandonment rate at the end of quarter 2 20/21 was 0.3%.</p> <p>The average time to answer a 999 call for quarter one was 2 seconds, which has remained stable.</p>	
<p>1.4</p>	<p>Number of 101 Calls</p>	 <p>53515 34388 15260</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of 101 calls is stable within the upper and lower control limits. There has been a series of points (25 months data) where the volume of 101 calls has been below the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists. This suggests that there has been a large, prolonged shift from the average and for better statistical monitoring it is recommended that the control limits are reset.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests a -1.1% decrease, which supports the above theory.</p>

<p>1.5</p>	<p>101 Calls answered within 30 seconds</p>		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+12pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>At the end of quarter two, on average 69% of all 101 calls were answered within 30 seconds. This represents a significant improvement in performance when compared to the proportions seen earlier in the year.</p>
<p>1.6</p>	<p>101 Abandonment Rate</p>		<p>The abandonment rate at the end of quarter two was 9.93%. The largest abandonment recorded over the second quarter was 10.4% in July.</p> <p>The average time to answer a 101 call for quarter one (2020/21) was 1 minute and 9 seconds, which has increased from Quarter 1 performance (1 minute and 2 seconds).</p>	
<p>1.7</p>	<p>Number online crime reports</p>		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-12.5%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process chart for the number of online crime reports is stable within the control limits. There was a sustained increasing trend for the period Mar 18 – June 2019 however this has now started to fall and return to around the mean values.</p> <p>The volume of online crime reports recorded over the past 12 months have remained stable with approximately 650 reports recorded each month.</p>

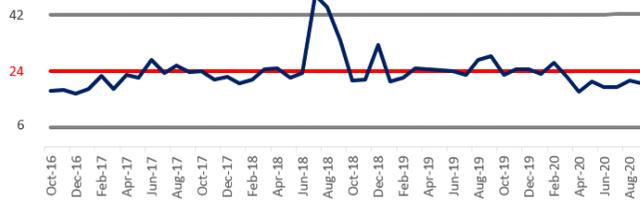
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2. Incidents

KPI	Performance	Commentary
<p>2.1</p> <p>Total number of Incidents</p>	<p>The chart displays the total number of incidents over time. The y-axis ranges from 16050 to 24434. The x-axis shows quarters from Oct-16 to Aug-20. A red horizontal line represents the 3.5 year SPC trend at 20242. A yellow square icon indicates the SPC trend. A green box shows a -3% quarterly comparison. The data points fluctuate around the trend line, with a notable dip in early 2020.</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of incidents recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>There does appear to be a seasonal pattern with a peak in summer months. However, the decrease in this year began during quarter 2, presumably related to COVID. Many crime types have generally seen a decrease since COVID.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison represents a 3% decrease in total incidents when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>

2.2

Response Time by grade



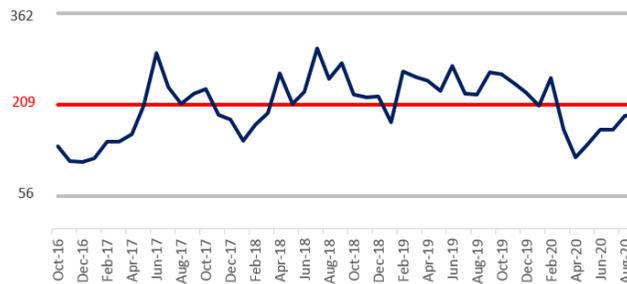
Grade 1



3.5 year SPC trend



Qtrly comparison



Grade 2



3.5 year SPC trend



Qtrly

The statistical process control chart for Grade 1 response time indicates that the average time to respond to a grade 1 incident has generally been stable around the mean value of 24 minutes, with quarter 2 continuing to be below the mean. This shows that response times have continued to improve meaning officers are attending grade 1 incidents in a shorter amount of time.

The quarterly comparison suggests that there has been an improvement in response times, with a significant decrease in the Grade 1 response times compared to last year.

The statistical process control chart for Grade 2 response time indicates that the average time to respond to a grade 2 incident is also stable and below the mean.

There has been a significant reduction in the average response time for Grade 2 incidents in March 2020 as can be seen on the chart, this coincides with the introduction of the Force's new Target Operating Model.

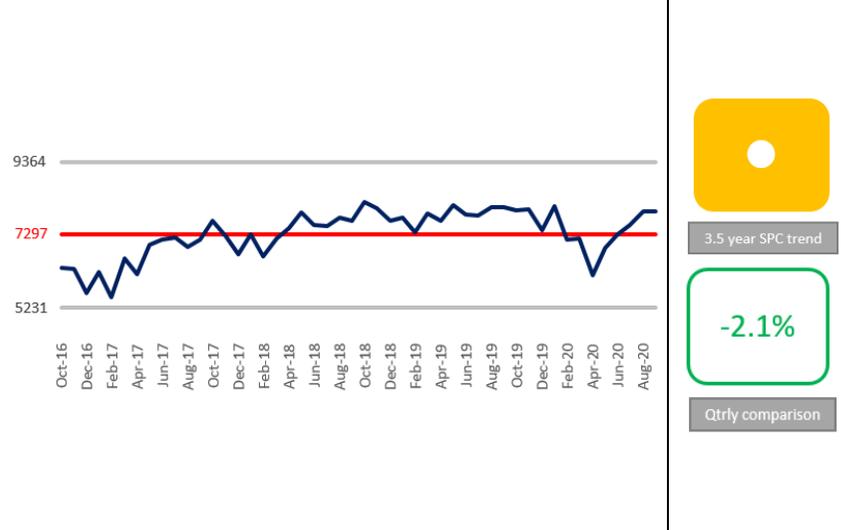
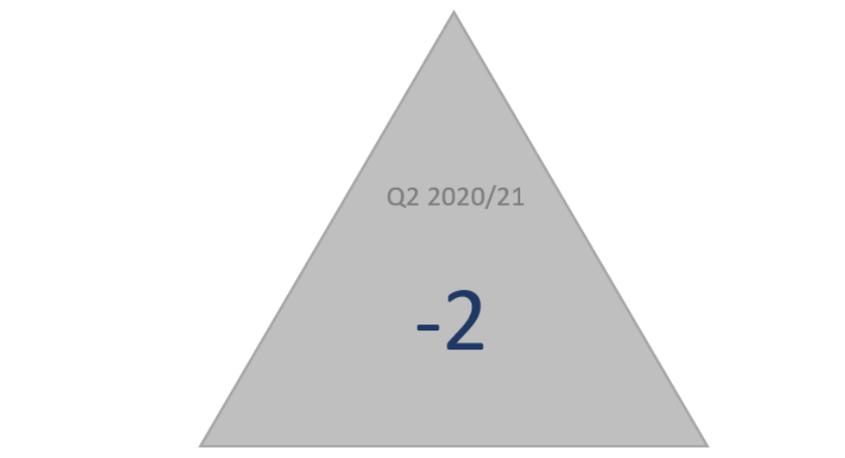
The chart suggests more monthly variation when compared to the response times for Grade 1 incidents. The chart does display a slight seasonal pattern with an increase in average response times over the summer months, this correlates with the seasonal trend in the number of incidents recorded, however these rates are still significantly lower than last year.

The quarterly comparison to the previous year suggests that response times for grade 2 incidents have continued to be significantly lower than last year.

2.3	Number of ASB Incidents		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+7.5%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart for the number of ASB incidents indicates that whilst the number recorded on a monthly basis is stable between the control limits, there also exists a shift from the mean.</p> <p>A seasonal trend clearly exists in the chart, which is supported by the peaks in ASB incidents in the most recent quarter (2020/21 Q2). This is supported by the large percentage increase in ASB incidents reported in the quarterly comparison. However, it is likely that COVID-19 could be attributed to this increase.</p>
2.4	Number of Missing Person Incidents		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+9%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart for missing person incidents is stable around the mean and within the control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison suggests that there has been a small increase in the number of missing person incidents in this quarter, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
2.5	Number Domestic Incidents		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+22.7%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart for the number of Domestic incidents indicates that the number of domestic incidents is below the mean, following a quarter of being above.</p> <p>Despite there being an overall decrease compared to the previous quarter, when compared to the same period of the previous year there has been a significant increase.</p>

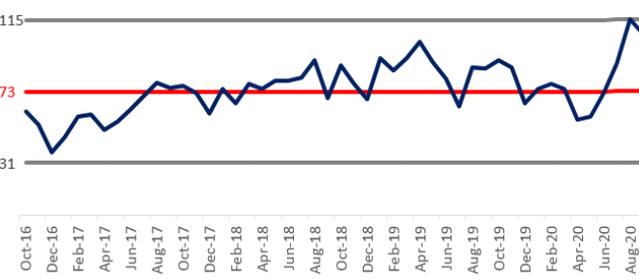
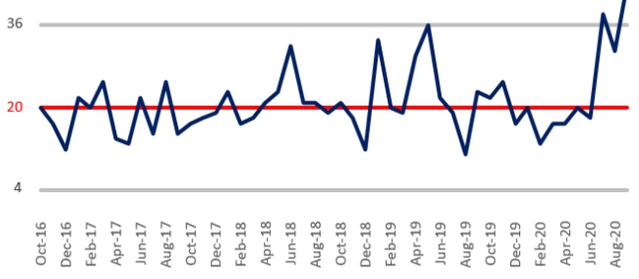
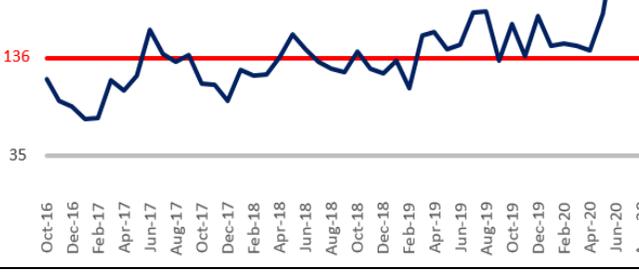
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3. Crime

KPI		Performance	Commentary
3.1	All Crime	 <p>The chart displays the total volume of recorded crime over time. The 3.5 year SPC trend is 7297. The quarterly comparison shows a -2.1% reduction.</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the total volume of recorded crime is extremely stable within the upper and lower control limits around the mean.</p> <p>There have been only slight shifts from the mean since April 2018, with the exception of a slight drop in April 2020.</p> <p>Following a reduction in April most likely due to COVID, there has been gradual increase back to expected levels of crime in the most recent quarter.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison showing only a slight reduction in the number of total crimes recorded compared to the same quarter of the previous year approves the above evaluation.</p>
3.2	Homicides	 <p>Q2 2020/21 -2</p>	<p>In quarter one 2020/21 there have been 0 homicides, which is two less homicides than in the same period of the previous year.</p>

3.3	Violence with Injury offences		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+72%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of violence with injury offences recorded throughout quarter 2 2020/21 have breached the upper control limit for a second quarter in a row. The reason for this is a change in the recording of Violence against the Person offences whereby all common assaults are now reviewed and re classified as violence with injury. The recording is becoming more stable now, but it has resulted in a significant increase of recordings since March. This however is not reflective of an increase in occurrences.</p> <p>The above is supported by the quarterly comparison which is significantly higher than the previous year. It is recommended that the control limits are reset to be reflective of the changes to the recording of Violence with Injury offences.</p>
3.4	Violence without Injury offences		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-2.4%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of violence without injury offences recorded is extremely stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>There has been a number of points (since April 2018) where the volume of recorded violence without injury offences has been above the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists and could indicate that the control limits could be reset for the two distinct periods on the chart. This can in part be explained by a rise in stalking and harassment offences which make up a large proportion of the category.</p>

<p>3.4.1</p>	<p>Stalking and Harassment Offences</p>		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of stalking and harassment offences recorded has breached the upper control limit in quarter 2 of 2020/21. This follows June in quarter 1 where the upper limit was almost breached.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (since April 2018) where the volume of stalking and harassment offences has consistently been above the mean value and the trend appears to be continually increasing. However, in recent months large increases can be seen due to the change in recording of stalking and harassment offences whereby harassment and stalking are recorded as two separate offences for one occurrence, and not necessarily representative of a large increase in occurrences.</p>
<p>3.5</p>	<p>Knife offences</p>		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of knife offences recorded has been extremely stable around the mean and within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter the number of knife offences has remained stable, and the quarterly comparison is only showing a small decrease in knife offences when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p> <p>There have been changes in the way that knife offences are recorded due to them previously being quite inaccurate. The data is currently reviewed and updated to increase accuracy which has caused changes to previously reported data. Therefore, only data from April 2019, where it was first updated has been included and the control limits reset to be able to analyse the data more accurately. Without doing this, a significant decrease in knife offences would have been seen, which would only have been attributed to inaccurate recordings of knife offences and unlikely to be a decrease in actual knife crime.</p>

3.6	Rape Offences		 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>In quarter 2, rape offences have seen a significant increase, particularly in August 2020 where the figure reached the highest point within the upper control limit without breaching it.</p> <p>The above is shown further by the quarterly comparison whereby there has been a significant increase in the number of rape offences recorded in the last quarter when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p> <p>Further analysis should be undertaken to understand the increase.</p>
3.6.1	Historical Rape offences		 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of historical rape offences (365 days between start date and recorded date) recorded has breached the upper control limits.</p> <p>It can be seen on the chart that this measure experiences large fluctuations in recorded offences, particularly in the previous financial year. However, in the last quarter, a significant increase in reports can be witnessed, and further analysis is recommended to understand this increase.</p> <p>The above is supported by the quarterly comparison whereby there has been a significant increase in the number of historic rapes recorded when compared to the same time period of the previous year.</p>
3.7	Hate Offences		 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of hate offences recorded has continued to breach the upper control limits in quarter 2 which continues from a trend in quarter 1. Further analysis is recommended to understand the cause of this breach.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant increase in the number of hate offences recorded in the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year. In the</p>

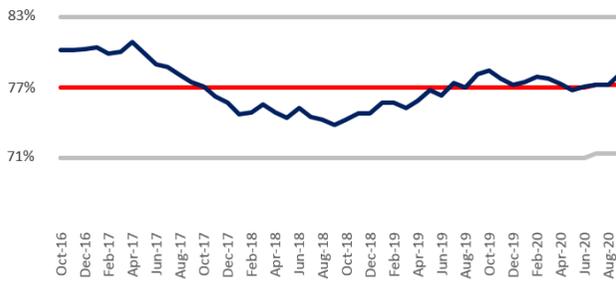
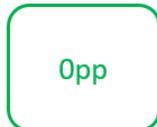
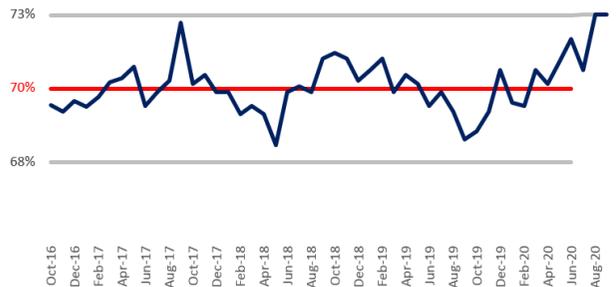
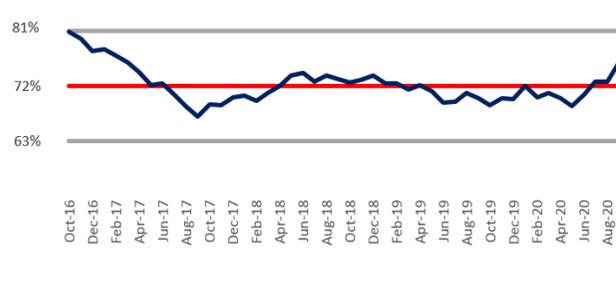
			<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">+47.4%</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>most recent quarter, there has been a large variation in the monthly volumes recorded compared to previous months where this has been more stable.</p>
3.8	Burglary Offences		<div style="background-color: #ffcc00; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; color: white; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 5px;">↓</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div style="border: 2px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: green; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">-32.9%</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of residential burglary offences recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The most recent months have seen significant reductions recorded in burglary residential offences. The most recent quarter has volumes of burglary offences beginning to rise towards the mean. It is likely that these overall lower numbers can be attributed to COVID-19.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant decrease in burglary offences in the most recent quarter when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This reduction approves the above theory.</p>
3.9	Drug Offences		<div style="background-color: #ffcc00; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; text-align: center; color: white; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">3.5 year SPC trend</div> <div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">+23.4%</div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Qtrly comparison</div>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of drugs offences recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>The trend appears to be generally increasing overall, however there is a large variation in the volume of drug offences month on month, with a peak in drug offences being seen in May 2020, and a decrease being seen since.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been an increase in the number of drug offences recorded in the most recent quarter, when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>

				<p>The chart shows a single point exception which breaches the 3 standard deviation control limit in May 2019, this can be attributed to the proactive activity undertaken throughout Op Lionheart.</p>
3.10	<h3>Domestic Abuse Crimes</h3>	<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+13.9%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>		<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of domestic abuse crimes recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits, but in the most recent quarter has been above the mean value.</p> <p>There was a significant reduction in domestic abuse offences in November 2019, and since then the monthly volumes recorded have been increasing, with the monthly values now above the mean and nearing the upper control limit. If this trend continues further analysis could be warranted.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison supports the above, with a significant increase seen in the most recent quarter.</p>
3.11	<h3>CSE Offences</h3>	<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+42.7%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>		<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of child sexual exploitation offences recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits, despite exhibiting large variation throughout the period. However, the most recent quarter, there has been less month on month variation, with the volume of CSE offences remaining at similar levels just above the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows a significant increase when compared to the same quarter of the previous year, however large percentage changes are expected to show as they represent levels which have altered so radically each month.</p> <p>There is a single point exception in October 2019 where the monthly number of recorded offences is only one less than the 3 standard deviation control limit.</p>

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4. Outcomes

KPI	Performance	Commentary
<p>4.1</p> <p>Volume of positive outcomes</p>	<p>1328</p> <p>986</p> <p>645</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>12.1%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the volume of positive outcomes recorded is stable within the upper and lower control limits. In the last quarter, the volume of positive outcomes has remained above the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that there has been a small increase in the number of positive outcomes in the most recent quarter.</p> <p>There is a single point exception breaching the 3 standard deviation control limits in May 2019, this could be attributed to the Op Lionheart activity.</p>
<p>4.2</p> <p>Outcomes 16: Victim declines support</p>	<p>2299</p> <p>1243</p> <p>188</p> <p>Oct-16 Jan-17 Apr-17 Jul-17 Oct-17 Jan-18 Apr-18 Jul-18 Oct-18 Jan-19 Apr-19 Jul-19 Oct-19 Jan-20 Apr-20 Jul-20</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>20.6%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of outcomes where the victim has declined support breached the upper control limits in August 2020 of quarter 2. Further analysis is recommended to understand the reason for this breach.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (20 months data) where the volume of these outcomes has been above the mean value, this suggests some prolonged bias exists and for better statistical monitoring it is recommended that the control limits are reset.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows that the number of Outcome 16s has seen an increase compared to the same period of the previous year.</p>

4.3	Victim Satisfaction	 <p>The chart shows a blue line representing quarterly satisfaction rates from Oct-16 to Aug-20. A red horizontal line indicates the 3.5-year SPC trend at 77%. Grey horizontal lines represent the upper and lower control limits at 83% and 71% respectively. The data points fluctuate around the mean, with a notable dip in early 2018 followed by a steady increase towards the end of the period.</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>0pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that victim satisfaction is stable within the upper and lower control limits around the mean.</p> <p>The satisfaction rate had dipped at the beginning of 2018, however has been increasing steadily since October 2018, however in the most recent quarter, the percentage of victim satisfaction has remained stable and around the mean.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison supports the above with there being no percentage point move in the most recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>
4.4	ASB Satisfaction	 <p>The chart shows a blue line representing quarterly ASB satisfaction rates from Oct-16 to Aug-20. A red horizontal line indicates the 3.5-year SPC trend at 70%. Grey horizontal lines represent the upper and lower control limits at 73% and 68% respectively. The data points fluctuate around the mean, with a significant peak in late 2020 that reaches the upper control limit.</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>+3pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that ASB satisfaction has reached the upper control limits in quarter 2 of 20/21, although has not breached it.</p> <p>For the most recent quarter, the percentage ASB satisfaction has been above the mean and there has been a significant increase in September 2020 in ASB satisfaction which is also shown by the quarterly comparison increase of ASB satisfaction.</p>
4.5	Hate Crime Satisfaction	 <p>The chart shows a blue line representing quarterly Hate Crime satisfaction rates from Oct-16 to Aug-20. A red horizontal line indicates the 3.5-year SPC trend at 72%. Grey horizontal lines represent the upper and lower control limits at 81% and 63% respectively. The data points fluctuate around the mean, showing a general downward trend from 2016 to 2017, followed by a period of relative stability.</p>	 <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p>  <p>+4pp</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that Hate crime satisfaction is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter, the percentage of hate crime satisfaction has been above the mean, averaging 74% satisfaction for quarter 2. The quarterly comparison shows that there has been an increase in satisfaction when compared to the same time period of the previous year.</p>

<p>4.6</p>	<p>Violent Crime Satisfaction</p>		<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that Violent crime satisfaction is stable within the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>Quarter 2 of 20/21 has seen the satisfaction level above the mean value for the first time in 17 months. These levels should be monitored over the next quarters to see if levels remain stable or fall below the mean again, which may suggest a prolonged bias and possibly resetting the control limits.</p>
<p>4.7</p>	<p>CSEW: Police doing good or excellent job</p>		<p>The CSEW data is updated every quarter, the values are based on 12 month rolling figures. Approximately 700 persons are surveyed in a rolling year. Data is not available at any lower levels so further analysis is not possible.</p> <p>The latest data for the end of the rolling year to March 2020, 54.6% of people surveyed believed that Leicestershire Police do a good or excellent job. This is an increase of 0.6 percentage points when compared to the previous period ending December 2019 (54%) and an increase of 2.8 percentage points when compared with the figure at March 2019</p> <p>More recent CSEW data has not been updated.</p>

Leicestershire Police Performance Report

5. Prevention

KPI	Performance	Commentary
<p>5.1</p> <p>Number Stop and Searches</p>	<p>719</p> <p>295</p> <p>0</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+36.3%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that although the number of stop searches is within the upper and lower control limits, there is a shift above the mean. In the most recent quarter there has been a decrease in the number of stop and searches which is closer to the mean than the previous quarter.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison shows an increase when comparing the most recent quarter with the same period of the previous year however it is not as significant an increase as last quarter.</p> <p>There has been a series of points (26 months data) where the volume of stop searches has been above the mean value. This suggests some prolonged bias exists and for better statistical monitoring it is recommended that the control limits are reset.</p>
<p>5.2</p> <p>Stop and Search Arrests</p>	<p>103</p> <p>47</p> <p>0</p> <p>Oct-16 Dec-16 Feb-17 Apr-17 Jun-17 Aug-17 Oct-17 Dec-17 Feb-18 Apr-18 Jun-18 Aug-18 Oct-18 Dec-18 Feb-19 Apr-19 Jun-19 Aug-19 Oct-19 Dec-19 Feb-20 Apr-20 Jun-20 Aug-20</p> <p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>0%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart indicates that the number of stop and search arrests has remained stable between the upper and lower control limits.</p> <p>In the most recent quarter, the number of stop and search arrests has returned close to the mean. The quarterly comparison shows that there has been no change in the number of stop and search arrests compared to the same quarter of the previous year.</p>

5.3	Stop and Search Positive Outcomes		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>+9.6%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>In line with the volume of stop and searches, with the volume of arrests there has been a step change since September 2018. This indicates that the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stayed proportionate to the volume of searches completed.</p>
5.4	Deaths on Roads		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-71%</p> <p>Qtrly comparison</p>	<p>The statistical process control chart for the fatal casualties on Leicestershire's road remains sporadic but within the control limits.</p> <p>The quarterly comparison represents a significant reduction when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. However, due to the small monthly values of death on roads recorded each month, the quarterly comparison can exhibit large percentage changes.</p>
5.5	Fatal4 offences			<p>Due to COVID-19, this information has not been recorded.</p>
5.6	DVPO		<p>3.5 year SPC trend</p> <p>-16%</p> <p>Qtrly</p>	<p>The number of domestic violence prevention orders remains within the control limits, although the monthly variation of violence prevention orders varies significantly. However this variation appears to have narrowed over the most recent months.</p> <p>Due to the small monthly number of Domestic Violence Prevention Orders recorded, the quarterly comparison can exhibit large percentage changes. However, the quarterly comparison does show that there has been a lower percentage of DVPOs in the most recent quarter when compared to the previous quarter of the same year.</p>