

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**20<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2019**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2019/20 Q1**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2019/20 Q1.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard is now available as an interactive online dashboard [here](#). Several new indicators have been included under key performance indicators as follows:
  - ‘Ongoing Reductions in Crime’
    - Burglary Business and Community (Source: Leics Police)
  - ‘Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour’
    - Reported ASB incidents (Source: Leics Police)
      - Total ASB
      - Nuisance ASB (targets local community in general)
      - Personal ASB (targeting an individual/group)
      - Environmental ASB (misusing public space/surroundings)
  - ‘Reduce offending and re-offending’
    - Current and new indicators to be developed with the LCC YOS team
  - ‘Protect and support the most vulnerable in communities’
    - Domestic crime & incidents rate (Source: Leics Police)
    - Domestic violence with injury rate (Source: Leics Police)
    - Sexual offences rate (Source: Leics Police)
    - Hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 population (Source: Public Health)
  - ‘PREVENT’
    - % people agree people from different backgrounds get on well together (source: Leicestershire Insight Survey)
    - Racially or religiously aggravated crime (Source: Leics Police)
3. The dashboard shows the performance of each key performance indicator (KPI) by outcome. It includes a rolling 12 months comparison between the previous

year and current year and the direction of travel for that indicator. Trend over time is shown for quarterly data. The bar charts show the Leicestershire districts compared to Leicestershire and the regional average where available. Further indicators have been added to broaden understanding across each performance category with more in development to aid understanding of performance.

### **Overall Performance Summary**

4. Crime; Burglary offences have stabilised with the current rolling 12 months showing fewer offences than the previous rolling 12 months. Violence with injury is showing a decreasing trend over the last 4 quarters. Vehicle offences have increased year on year with a spike in October 2018. Crime is still increasing overall, although the rate of increase has slowed. Most crime categories are performing in line or lower than the regional average, (paragraph 8-12).
5. The Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) key performance indicator (KPI) is drawn from a question in the Community Based Survey (CBS), *'the % of people that agree that ASB has decreased or stayed the same'*. This KPI had previously shown an adverse falling trend but has levelled out and has now shown a consistent trend for the last two years, (paragraph 22-24). Additional indicators have been added to the dashboard to add context to this KPI.
6. Repeat Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals are 45% which is above the upper recommended SafeLives threshold of 40% (Paragraph 17). Investigations however point to a recent change in referral thresholds as potentially responsible for the uplift.
7. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

8. Residential burglary rates have stabilised over the last four quarters. The current rolling 12-month figure is 4.81 offences per 1000 population which is similar to the previous rolling 12 months. Current rates are in line with the regional average.
9. The offence rate for Business and commercial burglary is 1.97 per 1000 population. This is a 16% reduction on the previous rolling 12 months; the current rate is in-line with the regional average.
10. Vehicle crime incorporates theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle & vehicle interference. The current rolling 12 months has 14.1% more vehicle offences than the previous rolling 12 months. This is attributable to a spike in vehicle offences in October 2018. The current rate per 1000 population is 8.77 which is slightly higher than the regional average.
11. There was a 10.9% reduction in violence with injury offences in the current rolling 12-month period. The current rate is 4.47 offences per 1000 population. Leicestershire is well below the regional average of 9.

12. In summary, total reported crime in Leicestershire County for Q1 2019/20 is continuing its upward trend at a slower rate with an overall year on year increase of 7.4%. The increase follows the regional trend however, the current rate is 65.4 crimes per 1000 population which is better than regional average.

### **Reducing Re-offending**

Please note; The 'reducing reoffending' key performance indicators remain unchanged since Q3 due to data collation timeframes.

13. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) data monitors the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) overall reoffending rate amongst a representative cohort of offenders. However, the data has limitations:
- (a) Performance is measured annually across LLR. And until recently had shown a positive trend with a reduction in reoffending over time... 2014/15 40%, 2015/16 41% and current rolling 12-month figure 26.4% reduction (age 18-24 48.33% reduction).
  - (b) The latter figure is clearly out of kilter with the data trend... this is attributed to a move towards managing and mitigating the harm caused by violent offenders as opposed to prolific offenders. The changes make current trend comparisons difficult.
14. DLNR CRC has developed the 'Reoffending Analysis Tool' (RAT). The RAT re-offending rate for the two previous cohorts were as follows showing a relatively stable picture...
- Closed Sept 2018 for Leics 38.78% Notts 36% and Derbys 39.76%.
  - Closed Dec. 2018 for Leics 37.5 % Notts. 40.63% Derbys 38.74%
15. The first-time entrants (FTE) entering the Criminal Justice System (CJS) aged 10-17; Over the previous three years the yearly cumulative FTE totals were, 190 in 2014/15, 124 in 2015/16, and 126 in 2016/2017 and a notable 104 FTE's 2017/18, which is the lowest recorded since 2005. For the current financial year latest figures April to Dec 2018 show there have been 76 FTEs.
16. The April 2017 to March 2018 re-offending rate by young offenders was 0.71. This was a notable performance improvement of 0.20 points when compared with the same period the previous year (0.91). The latest data Apr-Sept 2018 shows a stable rate of 0.72.

### **Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims**

17. The rolling 12-month figure as at December 2018 for Repeat Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals is 45% which is above the SafeLives upper recommend threshold of 40%. There has been a steady increase in the number of referrals over the last two years. SafeLives is a national charity dedicated to ending domestic abuse (DA). Enquiries regarding this rise reveals it is mainly attributable to a change in the definition of a repeat referral. Previously

Violence or threat of violence was required, now all repeat contact at standard risk meets the threshold for repeat referral.

18. The number of UAVA referrals has increased to 1627. Part of this increase is due to a change in the raw data extraction which now includes all referrals to services, including those awaiting acceptance.
19. There has been a steady increase in the number of reported domestic offences and incidents over the last two years as well as sexual offences. This mirrors a national trend reported by the crime survey for England and Wales. Results from the survey found an increased confidence in reporting to the police by victims of domestic and sexual abuse along with better recording practices by police forces.
20. Domestic violence with injury rates reduced from 1.9 to 1.5 offences per 1000 population.
21. Hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 is reported by public health for a rolling two-year period. There were 24.98 admissions per 100,000 for violence in the period 2015/16 -2017/18 which is higher than the previous value of 22.24.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction**

22. In 2017/18 the Community Based Survey (CBS) was recommissioned with a new question set agreed. The question used to assess perceptions of ASB going forward: is “% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same”.
23. The number of respondents that agreed ASB had decreased or remained the same has remained consistent over the last two years at around 80%. The current value for Quarter 1 2019/20 is 81%.
24. Anti-social behaviour reported to the police is categorised as either “nuisance”, “environmental” or “personal”. All areas of anti-social behaviour are showing a decreasing trend. The current rate of “total ASB” is 8.9 per 1,000 population a reduction of 25% on the previous year.

### **Preventing terrorism and radicalisation**

25. Hate incident reporting at 0.77 incidents per thousand is similar to the previous rolling 12 months (0.74). 62% were racial in nature, 18% were classified as sexual orientation and 10% were classified as disability. Numbers remain relatively low.
26. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.3 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire.
27. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. 93% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is similar to the previous year’s response (94%).

**Recommendations**

28. The Board note the 2019/20 Q1 performance information.

**Officers to Contact**

Rik Basra  
Community Safety Coordinator  
Tel: 0116 3050619  
E-mail: [rik.basra@leics.gov.uk](mailto:rik.basra@leics.gov.uk)

**Appendices**

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is no longer available as hardcopy due to the additional number of indicators. The dashboard for Quarter 1, 2019/20 can be viewed via the 'Online performance portal' and is available [here](#).

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