

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

23rd February 2017

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2016/17 Q3

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board regarding Safer Communities performance. The 2016/17 Q3 Safer Communities dashboard is shown at Appendix 1.
2. The dashboard shows performance of each outcome and includes rolling 12 months' trend data. Where collated comparative data is also included showing most similar group (MSG) ranking and more locally charts showing how districts compare with each other.
3. Due to the differing data sources and collation timelines some sections of the dashboard may not have been updated from previous Q2 results.
4. The report also briefly outlines an alternate performance reporting methodology for consideration and potential development for the future.

Overall Performance Summary

5. Where performance information is available the majority of performance indicators remain stable or maintain an improving trend.
6. The downward trend in relation to hate incident reporting which had previously been falling short of target has shown some improvement. Marginal improvements in Q2 hate appeared to correlate with the 'Brexit' referendum result and were broadly replicated nationally. The increased reporting initially appeared to have stabilised to previous levels, however, Q3 rolling 12-month data shows a continuing upward trend. A caveat is that reporting numbers are relatively small with a year on year comparison Jan-Dec equating to an additional 109 reports.
7. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

8. Iqunta data had not been updated at the time of writing and the first four performance indicators on the dashboard reflects Q2 data.

9. In summary, in relation to the four performance crime outcomes overall reported crimes in Leicestershire County in 2015/16 showed a slight increase on the previous year with a 3% increase. The upward trend has however stabilised in the first two quarters.

Reducing Re-offending

10. As previously advised updated statistics on Integrated Offender Management re-offending for the County as a whole is now not produced. IOM data monitors the LLR wide overall reoffending rate amongst a representative cohort of offenders (163). The percentage reduction in reoffending has shown a slight improvement with the current rolling 12-month figure stable at 41% compared to an annual 2014-15 figure of 40%.
11. The 2015/16 yearend report specified 68 (37%) fewer first time entrants to the CJS than the previous year with a 2015/16 total of 190 entrants. Latest data shows a continuation of this favourable downward movement. First time entrants up to Q3 sit at a cumulative 84. With a trend of 26-30 new entrants per quarter the yearend projection is extremely positive.
12. Data pertinent to young people's re-offending has also continued to be positive. Reoffending rates in 2014/15 were 1.25 offences per offender which reduced in 2015/16 to 0.82 offences per offender. The first 6 months of cumulative data currently shows just 0.28 offences which if extrapolated will be an improvement on previous excellent results.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

13. Repeat MARAC referrals in the county had shown a slow but steady upward trend throughout 2014/15 at 28%. The trend has now stabilised to 30% which is within recommended referral parameters.
14. Comparative figures for referrals to domestic abuse support services are problematic, chiefly due to the change in service providers but also visibility of data for additional district based services. Referrals to domestic abuse support services for 2015/16 were estimated at around 1,400 based upon the incomplete data we have this was an upward trend. Current year to date figures for referrals to UAVA sit at 825.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Satisfaction

15. The Community Based Survey (CBS) data shows that the proportion of people reporting they have been affected by anti-social behaviour in the past year is up very slightly from 5.5% in Q2 to a Q3 figure of 5.7%.

16. The CBS also shows the perception of survey respondents judging that the police and local authorities are addressing local crime and disorder remains high although there is a reducing trend, dropping from 92.7% (Q4 2015/16) to 89.9% in Q2 and 87.1% in Q3.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

17. Reported hate incidents have previously shown a sustained overall downward trend, however recent figures show a very slight improvement, with a 2015-16 figure of 0.58 reports per thousand compared to the latest rolling figure of 0.70 reports. However, although appearing positive reporting numbers are small and as such disproportionately affect the overall trend data.

Future performance reporting

18. The existing system of performance reporting compares current with previous year data with quarterly statistical analysis and commentary across set outcomes, indeed this methodology forms the basis for this report. However, there are alternate approaches that have been explored and trialled locally which the Board may wish to consider.
19. A number of models exist but broadly can be summarised as following two broad principles:
- (a) Crimes/incidents are numerically weighted according to probability, volume and harm and can in theory take account of public priorities... this is distilled into a 'severity score' for analytical purposes.
 - (b) Scoring can be complimented by statistical monitoring to trigger a response to fluctuations in severity scoring above or below agreed thresholds.
- The resulting analytical product can in addition be further nuanced by factoring in local knowledge for example in relation to known seasonal trends and identified events/incidents such as for example the Olympics.
20. Attached at Appendix 2 is a summary of the above principles as utilised in a recent strategic assessment together with a sample analytical product employing these principles produced for NW District at Appendix 3.
21. It is to be noted that Leicestershire Police who have piloted an Office for National Statistics (ONS) model based on the above principles are reviewing its usage having experiences some anomalies in outputs.
22. In light of its priorities and different approaches to monitoring crime levels the Board may wish to consider how it needs information to be presented in future.

Recommendations

23. The Board...
- (a) Notes 2016/17 Q3 performance information.

- (b) The Board considers what information it receives in future in order to monitor performance and sanctions support or otherwise for further development work in this area.

Officers to Contact

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Appendice:

Appendix 1 Q3 Performance Report

Appendix 2 Summary of Risk/Harm model Principles

Appendix 3 Sample assessment (NW District - Not for wider circulation)

Appendix 1 - Safer Communities Performance Dashboard Quarter 3, 2016/17

Outcomes	Overall Progress RAG	Supporting Indicators	Previous Year (2015-16)	Latest Data Rolling 12 months	Current Direction of Travel	Progress	Nearest Neighbour Comparison	County Comparison	District Comparison
Ongoing reductions in crime	A	Total Crime rate (per 1,000 population)	47.21	49.34	↘	A	3/9	Top	
		Domestic Burglary rate (per 1,000 population)	3.53	3.77	↘	A	5/9	Average	
		Vehicle Crime rate (per 1,000 population)	7.07	6.65	↗	A	5/9	Average	
		Violence with Injury rate (per 1,000 population)	2.95	3.55	↗	A	2/9	Top	
Reduce offending and re-offending	G	% Reduction in offending by IOM & PPO Offenders	40% (2014-15)	41% (2015-16)	↗	G	-	-	
		Rate of re-offending by young offenders (local data)	1.25 (2014-15)	0.82 (Q4 2015-16)	↘	G	-	-	
		Number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10 - 17	190	124 (2015/16 01-23.02-16)	↘	G	Top	Top	
Protect and support the most vulnerable in communities	G	% of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC that are repeat incidents (Leicestershire inc. Rutland)	28% (Apr-2015-Mar2016)	30% (Sep-2015-Oct-2016)	↘	G	-	-	
		Number of referrals to domestic abuse support services (adults). From December 2015 includes sexual violence referrals.	2003* (2015-16)	825 YTD** (2016/17)	↘	G	-	-	
Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour	G	% of people stating that they have been a victim of anti-social behaviour in the past year	5.4%	5.7%	↗	G	-	-	
		% of people stating that they feel that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with ASB and crime in their local area	92.7%	87.1%	↘	A	-	-	
Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism with a focus on working in partnership to reduce the risk of	A	Reported hate incidents (per 1,000 population)	0.58	0.70	↘	A	-	-	

The figure provided includes an estimated number (227) of supports for HBEC stand-alone DA services based on 2013-15 performance. Figures provided relate to 2015/16, not a 12 month rolling figure. Figures exclude callers to the domestic abuse helpline and children referred for specialist domestic abuse support

*UAVA referrals only. No data provided for district support services.

Risk/Harm Matrix – September 2014

In order to support the proposed priorities a risk/harm matrix model has been used to establish the level of probability and level of harm posed to **XXXXXX** Community Safety Partnership (CSP). Each predicted threat has a final score which relates to a level of risk: high, medium or low.

The probability score and harm score are multiplied together to give an overall risk score and provides an auditable process to evidence that the CSP is targeting the correct priorities. In order to complete the matrix, a consultation exercise has previously been completed with the Warwickshire Community Safety Officer Group, where officers have provided input to the scoring of the matrix. This has enabled their views to be collated which should allow for a more robust evidence base that will help when selecting the priorities. The matrix has been scored using crime and incident data for **XXXXXX** and provides an evidence base unique to **XXXXXX** CSP.

Low Risk	0 - 108
Medium Risk	109 - 216
High Risk	217 +

Note: The risk matrix used was adapted from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO 3 PLEM). The consultation was conducted via the Survey Monkey tool.

Crime/Incident Type	Probability Score	Level of Harm Score	Overall Risk Score	Risk to Partnership
Alcohol Related Violence				
Violent Crime				
Domestic Abuse				
Domestic Burglary				
Burglary Other				
Vehicle Crime – Theft from				
Vehicle Crime – Theft of				
Criminal Damage (including Arson)				
Theft - Shoplifting				
Robbery				
Sexual Offences				
Anti-Social Behaviour				
Road Traffic Collisions/Road Safety*				
Business Crime				
Cybercrime				
Rural Crime				
Hate Crime				

* based upon Community Forum feedback and figures from the Warwickshire Road Safety Partnership.

1.0 Methodology – Risk/Harm Matrix: Selecting the Priorities

Risk analysis for this specific task was undertaken by the use of an adapted Association of Chief Police Officers Model (ACPO 3 PLEM) which is a basis scoring matrix for levels of harm. The probability matrix is shown below. Ultimately, each predicted threat (specific crime type) has two scores:-

- 1) One for probability
- 2) The other for harm

These scores are then multiplied together to give a final score that will relate to a level of risk i.e., high, medium, low.

Probability Matrix

To commence realisation of our true threats, formal control charts have to be completed for all incident groups within the Strategy, the results of which establish whether the incident type is in control, uncontrolled or reducing. To identify what the probability factor is, a sliding scale/score is displayed in the matrix below. The score for each incident type is dependant on the percent that each incident accounts for within the overall volume figure and the established level of control.

Total % of volume committed	Level of Control or Reduction	Score
10% and over	Uncontrolled	18
	Controlled	17
	Reduction	16
8% and over	Uncontrolled	15
	Controlled	14
	Reduction	13
6% and over	Uncontrolled	12
	Controlled	11
	Reduction	10
4% and over	Uncontrolled	9
	Controlled	8
	Reduction	7
2% and over	Uncontrolled	6
	Controlled	5
	Reduction	4
1% and over	N/A	3
0.5% and over	N/A	2
0% and over	N/A	1

Level of Harm

To identify what the harm factor is for each offence, a number of six separate factors were originally looked at to establish their overall effect. The six relevant factors to this exercise are as follows:-

FACTORS	LEVEL OF HARM	RATING
Physical – Individual	Death	4
	Serious injury	3
	Minor injury	2
	None	1
Psychological – individual	Extremely Concerned	4
	Significantly Concerned	3
	Fairly Concerned	2
	Minor Concern	1
Psychological – Community	Extremely Concerned	4
	Significantly Concerned	3
	Fairly Concerned	2
	Minor Concern	1
Political – YOUR organisation	Internal	4
	Local	3
	County	2
	National	1
Economic – YOUR organisation	Very High	4
	High	3
	Medium	2
	Low	1
Economic – Social	Very High	4
	High	3
	Medium	2
	Low	1

Each priority area was be considered and awarded a score of 4, 3, 2 or 1 for each factor and then add these together to give an overall level of harm. The probability score and the Harm score will be multiplied together to give an overall risk score, depending on that

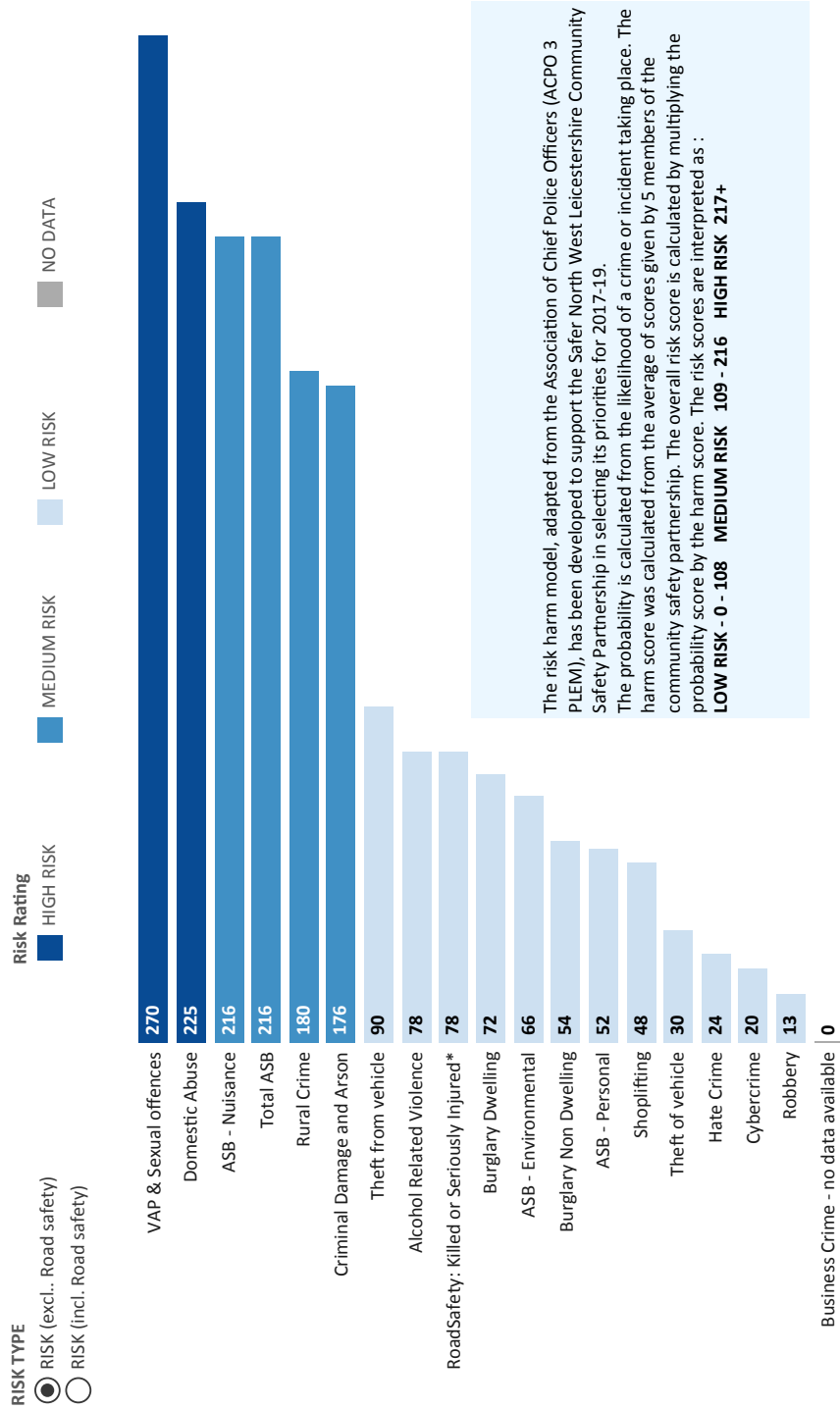
result the priority area can be grouped into either low, medium or high as below:

Low Risk = 0 to 108 Medium Risk = 109 – 216 High Risk = 217 plus

This complete process ensures a standardised approach to producing the control strategies for the Community Safety Partnerships and provides an auditable process that will prove we are targeting the right priorities. This facilitates a greater understanding of risk, improved planning and effective deployment of resources.



Safer North West Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Risk Rating by Harm Scores



* Road casualty data uses 12 month period 01/07/2015 - 30/06/2016

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