

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

2 JUNE 2017

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2016/17 Q4

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board regarding Safer Communities performance.
2. The 2016/17 end of year Safer Communities dashboard is shown at Appendix 1.
3. The dashboard shows performance of each outcome it 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.
4. At the last board meeting members were asked to consider a complimentary performance reporting regime which attempts to incorporate the risk and harm caused across a range of crime and incident types. The aim is to add context when assessed in tandem with more traditional performance measures. The board resolved that further work was required and to this end a sample countywide risk/harm profile has been compiled.

Overall Performance Summary

5. Where performance information is available the majority of performance indicators remain stable or maintain an improving trend.
6. Hate incident reporting had been falling short of target; however, this trend has reversed in the mid to latter part of the reporting year. There were 67 more hate incidents and crimes reported during the current 12 months to the previous 12 months, an increase of 18%.
7. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

8. Domestic Burglary rates have increased by 11% compared with previous year with rates higher than the regional average.

9. Vehicle crime has increased by 10% in line with the regional average.
10. The violence with injury rates have increased by 33% compared with the previous 12 months. Although this is showing an increasing trend the actual numbers are small and at 3.93 (incidents per thousand pop) well below the regional average of 7 crimes per 1000 pop.
11. In summary, reported crimes in Leicestershire County in 2016/17 are showing an increasing trend with a year on year increase of 9%. Leicestershire is ranked 4/9 and is just below the regional average.

Reducing Re-offending

12. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) 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 2016/17 figure sitting at 42.8% compared to an annual 2015/16 figure of 41%.
13. The objective to reduce first time entrants to the CJS has shown extremely positive results year on year. The 2015/16 yearend report specified 66 (34%) fewer first time entrants to the CJS than the previous year of 190 entrants. April to December 2016/17 figures show 83 new entrants which is on track to show further reductions by year end. It is expected that this performance trend is likely to level out or show fluctuations over the next few years.
14. Data pertinent to young people's re-offending has continued to be positive. Reoffending rates in 2015/16 were at 1.25 offences per offender which reduced in 2015/16 to 0.82 offences per offender. 2016/17 continues the improvement on previous excellent results with 0.28 offences per offender.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

15. Repeat MARAC referrals from January 2016 to December 2016 are now at 37%. This is an increase of 7 % on the previous rolling 12 month quarter although still within recommended referral parameters.
16. Comparative figures for referrals to domestic abuse support services are problematic, chiefly due to the change in service providers but also as a result of 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 which is an upward trend. 2016/17 referrals to UAVA currently sit at 1611.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Satisfaction

17. The Community Based Survey (CBS) data shows that the proportion of people reporting they have been affected by anti-social behaviour in 2016/17 remains constant at 5.4%.
18. The CBS also ascertains the percentage of survey recipients have the perception that the police and local authorities are addressing local crime and disorder. Satisfaction remains relatively high although there has been a steady reducing trend from a high of 92.7% (Q4 2015/16) to 89.9% (Q2) and 87.1% (Q3). Overall 2016/17 satisfaction was 84.5% continuing the decreasing trend.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

19. Reported hate incidents have 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 2016/17 figure of 0.66 reports. However reporting numbers are small and as such small changes disproportionately affect the overall trend data.

Future performance reporting

20. It is important for the Board to keep an overview of crime, disorder, re-offending and information with regard to victims of crime. It does so through established key performance indicators which focus on an analysis of previous and peer performance.
21. However, additional methods of monitoring performance have emerged. Leicestershire Police for example monitor activity within a basket of crime/incident categories and react to movements between statistically predicted parameters. Past crime levels set a baseline and remedial action is applied when incident levels go above or below these set margins.
22. At the last board meeting an alternate performance methodology was tabled and discussed. In summary it seeks to assess probability and harm caused across a range of incident types with a resultant 'risk score' being used to tabulate the incidents in a hierarchy. The resulting analytical product would complement rather than replace current data.
23. It was resolved that following input from partners a sample would be produced, this is attached at appendix 2. As an observation, violent crime/incidents feature prominently although the model does appear to be weighted toward high volume crimes, for example domestic violence has a high harm rating and is high volume; ASB has a lower harm rating but a high volume of incidents. Conversely, robbery and hate crime are much smaller in volume.

24. The risk/harm model is by no means a definitive solution, nor is it designed to be used in isolation. It does however seek to utilise an auditable standardised approach to aid decision making.

Recommendations

25. That the Board:
- (a) Notes 2016/17 Q4 performance information.
 - (b) Considers the risk/harm matrix as a complimentary performance reporting regime and gives direction regarding further development or discontinuance as a draft concept.

Officers to Contact

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