

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**1 OCTOBER 2018**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2018/19 QUARTER 1**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2018/19 Q1. The Safer Communities dashboard is shown at Appendix 1.
2. The dashboard shows the performance of each key performance indicator (KPI). It includes rolling 12 months trend data, collated comparative data showing most similar group (MSG) ranking and, more locally, charts showing how district councils compare.

#### **Overall Performance Summary**

3. Burglary and vehicle crime KPI's have started to show a positive downward trend with rates lower in the current rolling 12 months. Violence with injury and total crime has continued their increasing trend. Most categories are performing in line with or lower than the regional average, (paragraph 8-12).
4. The Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) indicator 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 shows public perceptions regarding ASB levels are on a sustained downward trend, (paragraph 21).
5. Hate incident reporting at 0.78 incidents per thousand is similar to the previous rolling 12 months (0.76).
6. Under the 'reducing reoffending' section data provided by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company (DNLR CRC) has been introduced into the report (paragraph 14-16). The intention is to supplement the IOM data.
7. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

#### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

8. Residential Burglary rates have shown a decreasing trend since Jan 2018 with rates in-line with the regional average. A change in the way Domestic Burglary is classified means a year on year comparison is not possible.

9. The offence rate for all Burglary, i.e. both residential and commercial burglaries, is 7.3 per 1000 population. This is a 0.35% 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. There was a peak in vehicle crime in October 2017, since then there has been a positive decreasing trend. The current rolling 12 months has 4% fewer vehicle offences than the previous rolling 12 months. The current rate per 1000 population is 7.79 just slightly higher than the regional average of 7.4.
11. The upward trend in violence with injury rates is continuing with 5.06 offences per 1000 population. This is a 22% increase on the previous rolling 12 months. Increases have been seen nationally; to add context, Leicestershire is well below the regional average of 8.5 offences per 1000 population.
12. In summary, reported crime in Leicestershire County in 2018/19 is continuing its upward trend with an overall year on year increase of 14%. The increasing trend follows the regional trend. The current rate is 61 crimes per 1000 population which is better than regional average of 72 crimes per 1000 population.

### **Reducing Re-offending**

13. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) data monitors the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland wide overall reoffending rate amongst a representative cohort of offenders (163); performance is measured annually and separate county figures are no longer produced. The percentage reduction in reoffending has shown a slight improvement with the 2014/15 figure sitting at 40%, a 2015/16 figure of 41% and a current rolling 12 month figure of 41.8% reduction. IOM reoffending data has remained relatively static and has limitations and as such additional indicators have been explored.
14. DLNR CRC has developed the 'Reoffending Analysis Tool' (RAT) which as a supplementary data source may aid better understanding of reoffending performance. There are caveats surrounding the data, the most significant being that data is extracted from the CRC database nDelius, and not from the PNC. The data should therefore be treated as indicative rather than definitive.
15. The RAT re-offending rate for the most recently terminated cohort (closed in June 18) for Leicestershire is 39.81%. As a comparison the rate in Nottinghamshire is 40.74% and in Derbyshire 39.09%.
16. Additionally RAT analysis reveals some notable trends:
  - In LLR the female re-offending rate (38.1%) is higher than male offenders (37.3%), Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire have similar trends.

- The 25-34 age group had the highest re-offending rate at 37.7% although this is below the predicated rate of 41.9%.
  - Re-offending by offence type highlighted that Criminal Damage perpetrators re-offended above the expected rate at 39.2% with all other offence types being below the expected re-offending rate.
  - Considering IOM scheme targeting, offence types of burglary saw a 39.2% re-offending rate. Theft non-motor had the highest re-offending rate at 58.0%.
  - When profiling cases there is a clear indication that those who are homeless, misuse substances and are unemployed are at an increased risk of reoffending.
  - Those who self-classify as 'Non BAME' offend at a lower rate than those who do not.
17. With regard to the number of first time entrants (FTE) into the criminal justice system aged 10-17 the yearly cumulative total was a notable 104 FTE's, which is the lowest recorded since 2005. This performance was a significant decrease of 22 FTEs (17.5%) when compared 126 FTE's for yearly cumulative for the same period last year (2016/2017). Over the previous three years the yearly cumulative FTE totals were, 190 in 2014/15, 124 in 2015/16, and 126 in 2016/17. Future yearly cumulative FTE performance is likely to level out.
18. The April to December 2017 local re-offending rate was 0.60. This is a slight reduction in performance of 0.02 points when compared with the same period last year (0.58).

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

19. The rolling 12 month figure as at March 2018 for Repeat Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals is at 34%. This is an increase of 4% on the previous rolling 12 months although still within the SafeLives recommended threshold of between 28% and 40%.
20. There were 945 referrals to United Against Violence and Abuse (UAVA) in 2017/18. This is 129 less referrals than in 2016/17 to UAVA.

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

21. 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*".
22. In Q1 80.1% of respondents agreed that ASB had decreased or remained the same. This value is down 10% on the comparable value in Q1 2017/18. The established quarter response to this question is usually between 92% and 97% the current figure therefore shows a sustained and marked downward trend in this KPI.

**Preventing terrorism and radicalisation**

23. Hate incident reporting at 0.78 incidents per thousand is similar to the previous rolling 12 months (0.76). 69% were racial in nature and 13% were due to sexual orientation. Numbers remain relatively low.

**Recommendations**

24. The Board notes the 2018/19 Q1 performance information.

**Officers to Contact**

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**Appendices**

Appendix 1- Safer Communities Performance Dashboard Quarter 1, 2018/19