

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

17th JUNE 2022

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2021/22 Q4

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2021/22 Q4.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q4 is now available as an interactive online dashboard [here](#).

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicestershireSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12-month comparison with the trajectory for that indicator. The bar charts give a district breakdown and where available the regional average is also shown.
4. It should be noted that the report is intended to give broad county wide trends across a range of key performance indicators and the accompanying narrative reflects this. Performance within localities does from time to time differ, sometimes dramatically, and the report should be read with this in mind.

Report Summary

5. Notable changes for Q4 2021/22 are summarised below.
 - (a) Overall crime is showing a slow but sustained upward trend. Most crime categories remain stable albeit burglary both commercial; and domestic and vehicle crime are up slightly compared to Q3. Violence with injury rate is also up again and part of a sustained trend.
 - (b) The youth offending data for each of the key performance indicators is very positive.
 - (c) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously risen above the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold (40%) but continue to steadily fall. The current rolling 12-month figure is 36%.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q4 is summarised below:
- The residential burglary rate continues its downward trend with the current rate at 2.22 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.30 the previous year. District breakdowns are broadly similar with three localities above the average.
 - Burglary Business & community offence rates are broadly the same as Q3 with a slow overall decreasing trend with the current rate at 0.94 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 0.99.
 - Violence with injury offences have continued to rise over the last ten quarters and currently has peaked at 9.23 offences per 1000 population. Leicestershire had previously consistently performed better in regional comparisons, the regional differential has almost disappeared, the East Midlands average is 9.4 offences per 1000 population.
 - Vehicle offences had steadily reduced over the last nine quarters but has increased slightly compared to Q3 to 4.28 offences per 1000 population, a year on year improvement from 4.64 offences the previous year.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

7. This is local data and collated several months in arrears, it is shown as a rolling 12-month figure. The data within the Q4 dashboard covers the period March 2021-March 2022.

(a) **First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System**

The number of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 had started to stabilise but more recent data has been positive and the Q4 data currently sits at 54. It is pure conjecture but this substantial downturn may be attributable to Covid19. FTE totals for Leicestershire only were,

190 in 2014/15
 124 in 2015/16
 126 in 2016/17
 101 in 2017/18
 100 in 2018/19
 111 in 2019/20
 88 in 2020/21
 54 in 2021/22

(b) **Reoffending by Young Offenders**

The rate of re-offending by young offenders has also shown a positive downward trend and currently sits at 0.26 for the current rolling 12 months compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.67 offences per thousand population.

8. A KPI introduced in Q4 2019/20 was "Education, Training and Employment (ETE) of Young Offenders. This indicator measure the proportion of young people on relevant youth justice disposals who are actively engaged in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) when the disposal closes. Active engagement is

defined as 25 or more hours for young people of school age and 16 or more hours for those above statutory school age.

9. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, training, or employment (ETE) is 60.0 % at 'disposal' a stable figure compared to a rolling 12-month figure of 60.6%.

Repeat Victimization and Vulnerable Victims

10. The MARAC repeat referral rate has come down from a 12-month rolling figure of 51% at its peak in June Q1 2020/21, there has been a steady reduction in repeat referrals since and the positive trend has continued into Q4. The rolling 12 month figure is 36%. As a reminder, the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%.
11. A change in reporting criteria for referral has been identified as responsible for the above rise. Previously any violence or threat of violence triggered a repeat referral, this criterion has been superseded by repeat referrals now being triggered by 'any further contact'.
12. UAVA referrals are shown as a rolling year figure, there has been a sustained year on year increase in referrals. The latest data to Dec 2021 shows 1943 referrals compared to the same period last year (1709). The increase has been slow and steady but sustained.
13. Following a recommissioning process, the UAVA consortium arrangement have as of 1st April 2022 ceased, the services however will remain under new arrangements and referrals for support will continue to be reported upon.
14. Several additional indicators have been added to the online performance dashboard. These include domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence.

The new KPI's focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse. Of note is the 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand (3.61) and the 'Sexual Offences' rate (2.78) both have been steadily rising over the last financial year. This mirrors the increases seen in the 'violence with injury' crime data, of which the former is a data subset.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

15. ASB performance data is derived from a number of sources; there are two broad categories, survey data and 'hard' figures in the form of incident reports.
 - (a) Survey Data - there are two questions in the Community Based Survey (CBS) relevant to ASB Satisfaction. Data remains unchanged from the previous quarter but is showing a positive trend compared to previous years.

- i. *“the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark”*. a significant reduction during last year has recovered to 80.88% which is similar to the rate 12 months ago (79.17%).
- ii. *“% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same”* survey responses have shown a notable recovery, Q4 figures remain unchanged from Q3 at 91.90% compared to the previous year 82.06%.

(b) ASB Incident Data – the online portal has a detailed breakdown, in summary there are now two sources as detailed below.

- i. Police Data; this covers ASB incidents gleaned from the police call management system, this is shown as ‘Total ASB (rate per thousand population)’ this is further broken down utilising the ‘PEN’ code and ASB is categorised as either ‘Personal’ ‘Environmental’ or ‘Nuisance’. This dataset is obtained when police call handlers deem a call is ASB and code the call accordingly. There is as such a caveat that calls are correctly identified as ASB and categorised appropriately.
- ii. ASB recorded on Sentinel (the partnership ASB case management system). This dataset contains all case managed reports of ASB recorded on the system by both Police and Local Authority partners.
- iii. The two data sources are not distinct and there will inevitably be some duplication, for example not all reports of ASB will be case managed and find their way onto Sentinel, likewise reports made directly to local authorities will obviously not feature on the police call handling system.

16. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting:

- (a) In relation to Police data:
 - i. There was a sustained rise in ‘environmental ASB’ between Q1 and Q4 2020/21 during the first Covid19 lockdown period. Levels have steadily returned to normal helped by the re-opening of waste management sites. The rolling twelve-month figure is now lower (0.85) than the previous 12 months (1.57).
 - ii. Personal ASB is relatively stable although relatively higher in a couple of localities, specific data is available on the web portal.
- (b) In relation to ‘Sentinel’ Case managed data... the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system have continued a general downward trend, currently 14.75 reports per thousand compared to 16.51 per thousand this quarter. This is however trend data, locality data may fall outside the trend, more specific local figures are available on the web portal.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

17. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.71 offences per 1000 population. This is however marginally higher than the previous year (1.42). The increasing albeit very slow upward trend has continued over the last year.
18. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.60 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire.
19. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 91.42% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is lower than the previous year's response (93.16%).

Recommendations

20. The Board note the 2021/22 Q4 performance information.

Officers to Contact

Rik Basra
Community Safety Coordinator
Tel: 0116 3050619
E-mail: rik.basra@leics.gov.uk

Appendices

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is 'Online', the Q3 data is available via the link below.

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicestershireSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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