

## **LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**9<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2022**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2022/23 Q2**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2022/23 Quarter 2.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Quarter 2 is now available as an interactive online dashboard via the link below.

[https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?: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 can differ, sometimes dramatically, and the report should be read with this in mind.

#### **Report Summary**

5. Notable issues for Q2 2022/23 are summarised below.
  - (a) Crime: Total crime is on the increase. Burglary, both commercial and domestic, and vehicle crime have all shown a slow but steady increase for the last four quarters, these increases are however following previous sustained falls during the Covid-19 pandemic. Violence with Injury rates had shown a sustained lengthy upward trend however, the last three quarters have shown signs of levelling.
  - (b) Domestic Abuse: Domestic abuse services have been recommissioned and although previously collated United Against Violence & Abuse (UAVA) data is still showing it has ceased to be reported upon. The

service is now delivered across four strands with each service reporting performance quarterly to commissioners. Going forward the intention is to report agreed indicative Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) quarterly with a more detailed annual report once the new service arrangements have had time to embed.

- (c) Youth Justice: Due to data collation timeframes the youth justice figures are unchanged from the previous report, albeit the data is positive. Regarding this data, until very recently the national youth offending indicators collated by the Youth Justice (YJ) Board were due to change. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) however have confirmed that the core YJ indicators that we currently report on that come through to the LSCSB will remain for now.
- (d) Adult reoffending KPI's are being developed with support from the Probation Service locally, the data will be added to the dashboard shortly.
- (e) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously risen to a peak of 51% in June 2020. A figure above the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold (40%), it has however shown a steadily fall since. The figure has stabilised and levelled to a current rolling 12-month figure of 36% for the last three quarters.

### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q2 is summarised below:

- Overall crime is on the increase with 72.50 offences per thousand compared to 63.01 the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate had previously shown a general downward trend but the last three quarters have seen a steady rise. The current rolling 12 month figure is 2.79 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.05 the previous year. District breakdowns are broadly similar with three localities above the average.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates broadly follow the same trend as Burglary Dwellings; a slow overall decreasing trend with a small rise for the last three quarters, the current rate at 1.16 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 0.82.
- Vehicle offences had steadily reduced over nine quarters but increased for the last three quarters to 5.34 offences per 1000 population, an overall year on year increase from 4.02 offences for the same period the previous year.
- Violence with injury offences had risen over ten quarters but have finally levelled, the figure currently sits at 9.19 offences per 1000 population. Although the stabilisation is good news it follows a sustained rise over a lengthy period. The mean average in 2019-20 was circa 5 offences per thousand population.

## **Reducing Offending and Re-offending**

7. As outlined at paragraph 5a the national youth justice data is being revamped. As such the data below remains unchanged from the previous report which showed the Q4 dashboard data 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 84. It is pure conjecture, but the later downturn/levelling may be attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic.

FTE totals for Leicestershire only were:

|         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 2014/15 | 190 |
| 2015/16 | 124 |
| 2016/17 | 126 |
| 2017/18 | 101 |
| 2018/19 | 100 |
| 2019/20 | 111 |
| 2020/21 | 88  |
| 2021/22 | 84  |

(b) **Reoffending by Young Offenders**

The rate of re-offending by young offenders had shown a positive downward trend generally which appears to have levelled. The reoffending rate currently sits at 0.77 per thousand population for the current rolling 12 months compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.67 offences.

8. A KPI introduced in Q4 2019/20 was in regard to "Education, Training and Employment (ETE) of Young Offenders. This indicator measures 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 52.9% at 'disposal' which is down compared to 60.6% for the same period the previous year.
10. Additional KPI's regarding adult reoffending are in development in conjunction with the Probation Service locally and the data dashboard will be updated accordingly.

## **Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims**

11. 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 stabilised at 36% for the last three quarters. As a reminder,

the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is no more than 40%.

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 1946 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 ceased. The services to support victims of domestic abuse however will remain under new arrangements. Performance indicators, the format and timeframes for the newly commissioned services are being worked through and the Board will receive performance updates once these are finalised.
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.
15. Of note is the 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand (4.00), 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate (17) and the 'Sexual Offences' rate (3.00) per thousand population have all been steadily rising over the last year although now showing the first signs of levelling off. This mirrors the increases seen in the 'violence with injury' crime data which is also levelling.

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

16. 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 – This had improved post Covid however the last two quarters have seen a drop in positive responses across a range of questions. There are two questions in the Community Based Survey (CBS) most relevant to ASB Satisfaction.
    - i. *"the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark"*. currently 74.70% which is less than the rate 12 months ago of 80.51%.
    - ii. *"% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same"* survey responses give a figure of 82.30% which is fewer than in the previous year 89.79%.
  - (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.

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

- (a) In relation to Police data total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q2 are relatively stable, reports are slightly down (7.39 per thousand) on the previous year (7.71), there are however significant differences in reporting across localities.
- (b) In relation to 'Sentinel' Case managed data the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system have continued a general downward trend, currently 10.39 reports per thousand compared to 15.72 per thousand this time last year.

Notably both Police and Sentinel data shows trends, locality data may/does fall outside the trend, more specific local figures are available on the web portal.

### **Preventing terrorism and radicalisation**

- 18. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.73 offences per 1000 population. This is however marginally higher than the previous year (1.60). The increasing albeit very slow upward trend has continued over the last year.
- 19. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.67 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire.
- 20. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 88.70% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is lower than the previous year's response (91.06%).

### **Recommendations**

- 21. The Board note the 2022/23 Q2 performance information.

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**Appendices**

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is 'Online', the Q2 data is available via the link below.

[https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display\\_count=n&.origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/SaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&.origin=viz_share_link)