

Leicestershire & Rutland  
Safer Communities Strategy  
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

## **LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD**

**28<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2024**

### **SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2023/24 Q4**

#### **Introduction**

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2023/24 Q4.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q4 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 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 presents broad county wide trends 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. There is nothing exceptional to report.
  - (a) Performance data for Rutland is now included on the performance dashboard, for obvious reasons there is no quarterly trend data, but this will build over time.
  - (b) Crime:
    - i. Total Crime; A post Covid upward trajectory in 'total crime' plateaued in Q1 (73.8) and has since shown a small but steady fall to 69 offences per thousand in Q4.
    - ii. Burglary; Residential burglary rates saw a small fall in Q2 and have levelled for the last two quarters. Commercial burglary

conversely has increased with a steeper rise in the last three quarters. In both cases however, the variation is not statistically significant.

- iii. 'Violence with Injury' rates had previously shown a sustained and lengthy increase (since April 2019). However, Q4 2022/23 and Q1 this year saw rates level and the last three quarters have seen reductions, albeit small ones.

(c) Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) repeat referral rates had previously risen to a peak of 51% in June 2020. The rate however reduced and stabilised to circa 37%, Q3 however has seen an increase to 39%, Q4 data is not yet available.

(d) Anti-social Behaviour (ASB);

- i. Reports of ASB to the Police since 2020/21 had steadily reduced over time, albeit relatively small increments. Reductions appear to have levelled for the last two quarters.
- ii. Reports on 'Sentinel' (The partnership ASB management system) had followed a similar trend and previously reduced over time, however reporting rates have also levelled for the last four quarters.
- iii. Survey results (Leicestershire Insight Survey); questions specifically focused on local perceptions regarding ASB were previously gathered. Unfortunately, these are no longer collated.

### **Ongoing Reductions in Crime**

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q4 is summarised below:

- Overall crime had previously shown a sustained increase post Covid. More recently levels have stabilised with 69.00 offences per thousand compared to 73.04 the same period the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate had seen a slow but steady rise, a trend, however, Q1 saw a fall which then levelled for the previous three quarters. The current rolling 12-month figure is 2.59 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.99 the previous year.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates have shown a steady increase since Covid, rates however had levelled over the four quarters of 2022/23, the last three quarters however show a continuation of the upward trend. The current rate is at 1.68 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.18 per thousand population.
- Vehicle offences had previously reduced over nine quarters but then increased for four quarters before levelling to the current 5.42 offences per 1000 population, similar to the same period the previous year (5.62).
- Violence with injury offences had shown a steady rise for two years, peaking in Q1. Levels since Q1 show a slow and steady reduction. Q4 reports are 8.34 offences per 1000 population compared to 8.97 the previous year.

## Reducing Offending and Re-offending

7. The performance indicators relating to youth justice are collated in arrears, the latest available data is to Q1 2022/23 and remains unchanged from the previous report.

(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 has shown sustained falls, the table below shows the extremely positive trend. Unsurprisingly, the reducing trend has eventually slowed and stabilised.

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

The 2022-23 Q1 figure (90) shows an increase albeit following sustained falls over many years.

(b) Reoffending by Young Offenders

The rate of re-offending by young offenders has shown a positive downward trend. The reoffending rate currently sits at 0.53 per thousand population compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.77 offences.

8. A Key Performance Indicator (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, employment and/or training (EET) is 63.6% at 'disposal' which is up compared to the same period the previous year (52.90%).
10. Additional KPI's regarding adult reoffending are in development in conjunction with the Probation Service locally and the data dashboard will be updated when these become available.

### **Repeat Victimization 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 stabilising to 37% for six quarters, it has however risen to 39% in Q3. As a reminder, the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%.
12. Following a recommissioning process by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Public Health Services new arrangements have been put in place to support victims of domestic abuse. Separate update reports will be brought to future boards regarding these services by respective commissioners.
13. Indicators covering domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence have been added to the online dashboard. The new KPI's focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse.
14. None of the indicators show statistically significant shifts. The 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand is 2.66 compared to 3.09 the previous year. Sexual Offences are at 2.53 offences per thousand compared to 2.71 the previous year. Both indicators are reducing over time. The 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate has gone up in the last quarter (17.97 per thousand population), this is counter to the general trend for the indicator, the current rate however is below the previous year's level (18.18).

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

15. 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 in-turn 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, total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q4 are relatively stable, reports follow a downward trend (5.98 per thousand)) on the previous year (6.57), 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 has also continued a general downward trend, although this now appears to be levelling. The last four quarters have shown the similar rates of 6.68 offences reported per thou. compared to 7.04 reports for the same period the previous year. Again, there are significant differences across localities.
17. ASB Survey data was previously gathered to gauge public perceptions of ASB levels. This data is no longer gathered.

### **Preventing terrorism and radicalisation**

18. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.36 offences per 1000 population. This is marginally lower than the previous year (1.72). There has been a downward trend for the last four quarters albeit very small incremental reductions.
19. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.65 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire, the rate was 0.83 the previous year.
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 90.90% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is slightly higher than the previous year's response (86.54%). Responses to this question have seen increases in the last four quarters.

### **Recommendations**

21. The Board note the 2023/24 Q4 performance information.

#### **Officers to Contact**

Rik Basra  
Community Safety Coordinator  
Tel: 0116 3050619  
E-mail: [rik.basra@leics.gov.uk](mailto:rik.basra@leics.gov.uk)

#### **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)