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**POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER**  
For Leicester,  
Leicestershire & Rutland

Your Communities - Your Commissioner

## Police and Crime Panel

### *2<sup>nd</sup> December 2024*

### *Commissioning Update Paper*

<b>Report Date</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2024
<b>Report Author</b>	Siobhan Peters, Director of Strategy, Partnerships and Commissioning Lizzie Starr, Director of Performance and Governance
<b>Security Classification</b>	Official

## **Purpose of Report**

1. This report is brought to the board to provide an update into the commissioning activity and a summary of progress to date.

## **Request of the Panel**

2. In their role to scrutinise the actions and decisions of the PCC, the Commissioner requests that the panel examines the contents of this report. He would specifically like to ask the panel their opinion on the following questions;
  - a. Is the Panel supportive of the work update provided by the PCC?
  - b. Would the panel like to make any recommendations to the PCC in relation to any of the work outlined within the report?

## **Background, Relevant Data and Trends**

3. The commissioning function within the OPCC comprises of 6 portfolio areas;
  - a. Victims Services
  - b. Vulnerability and Safeguarding
  - c. Prevention
  - d. Community Safety - Commissioners Safety Fund, Community Safety Partnerships
  - e. Other - People Zones
  - f. Income – MOJ Grant, Safer Streets, Serious Violence Duty
4. The strategic commissioning from the OPCC plays a key role in the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, the partnership VAWG strategy, the CSPs Community Safety Partnerships strategies and the Duty to Collaborate which is undergoing consultation as well as supporting delivery of services and improvements within the Force.
5. The delivery of the commissioning function is managed through a recently implemented governance structure. This includes a strategic commissioning group that meets (every 2 months) to develop a close and effective working relationship between the OPCC commissioning team and relevant parts of the Police to deliver high-quality and high-functioning commissioned services which deliver on the priorities within the Police and Crime Plan.
6. The OPCC are also in the process of setting up a quarterly Commissioning Performance Board (CPB) to discuss and present all performance and evaluation data across all commissioning portfolios.

7. Once we have embedded this new meeting it will further enhance the governance structures around our commissioned services and regular updates will be provided to the PCC and subsequently the Police and Crime Panel.
8. Service agreements and contracts are aligned to overarching commissioning strategy which sets out the commissioning intentions for the financial year and describes how the OPCC will implement its part of the Commissioner's Police & Crime Plan.
9. The OPCC utilises funding from a range of sources to commission services to deliver the objectives in the Police and Crime Plan and Commissioning strategy. As well as a commissioning budget allocation from the PCC, the OPCC benefits from external funding grants from both the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and the Home Office (HO).
10. The external grants received from MoJ and HO are directed to specific activities as specified by the awarding body and the OPCC is required to regularly report progress against agreed outputs.

Description	Total Budget
Victim Services	£1,412,614
Vulnerability and Safeguarding	£772,416
Prevention	£803,215
Community Safety	£1,039,675
Other	£626,091
Ministry of Justice V&W grant	-£1,185,866
<b>PCC Commissioning Budget</b>	<b>£3,468,145</b>
Other grant:	
Safer Streets 5	£348,903
DA Perpetrator programme	£371,859
MOJ ISVA/IDVA Funding	£669,809
MOJ DASV Funding	£435,343
Serious Violence Duty Funding	£194,313
Additional Grant Income	-£2,020,227
<b>Total Commissioning Budget</b>	<b>£3,468,145</b>

11. The Additional Grants include;
  - a. MoJ grant is provided to fund services for victims, including those who have suffered sexual violence or domestic abuse
  - b. Serious Violence Duty Funding - awarded to fund the work required by the introduction of the Serious Violence Duty in 2023

- c. Safer Streets Round 5 - is a grant award made to PCCs to tackle neighbourhood crime, violence against women and girls and anti-social behaviour
  - d. Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Funding – is to support the delivery of interventions for domestic abuse perpetrators.
12. The OPCC manages the PCC commissioning budget allocation, and the external grants received from MoJ and HO through four funds which are managed and reported on separately. These funds are then appropriately allocated to the respective portfolios to finance the delivery of the various commissioned services.
13. The commissioning team maintain an operational risk register which is reviewed and overseen at the Senior Management Team meeting on a monthly basis. Strategic commissioning risks are escalated to the OPCC risk register when required through this forum, this risk register is scrutinised and reviewed by the independent Joint Audit and Risk Assurance Panel.
14. The key risk currently being managed is the uncertainty over funding beyond the end of March 2025 which will not only affect grant funding but core service delivery. Given the likely timing of the budget announcements there is potential for significant disruption to local services.
15. This risk has been mitigated as far as can be with an increasing number of services are committed through multi-year contracts, there are several key services which are only funded until the end of FY24-25 and which will be decommissioned without commitment of future funding. The PCC has also underwritten certain services, for example the Violence Reduction Network to support any transitions required due to changes in funding.
16. The OPCC is continuing to work on this to identify the full range of impacts which could result and the key milestones at which decisions on future service provision will need to be made. The OPCC is working with providers on exit strategies and reduced funding options and has prioritised spend should funding decrease.

### **Portfolio Updates:**

#### Victims Services

17. The PCC has made available funds to set up and develop a Victims Lived Experience Group. Members will be selected from those who have been in receipt of victim services and will be remunerated to help shape victim services moving forward and to feedback to a victim providers group newly established in the police.

18. The Victim First service commissioned by the OPCC through Catch 22 has been in place since April 2024 and has undergone a recent first six-month review. The service has received 8143 referrals for contact in the six-month period of which 513 were under 18 and 613 were between 18 and 25 years old.

19. The OPCC, in collaboration with NHS England (lead commissioner) and the four other police authorities of the East Midlands (Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Northamptonshire) are progressing the continued commissioning of the combined East Midlands Children and Young Peoples Sexual Assault Referral Centre (EM CYP SARC). The service is based in Nottingham and Northampton and in the last quarter supported 20 referrals of children and young people from LLR.

20 A key area of focus for this work during FY24-25 will reviewing arrangements and implementing any changes required by the new Victim & Prisoner Act 2024.

21. The Act contains a number of measures which aim to improve the end-to-end support for victims including:

- a. sending a clear signal about what victims can and should expect from the criminal justice system;
- b. strengthening local and national transparency and oversight of how relevant criminal justice bodies treat victims at local and national level so we can identify problems and drive-up standards; and
- c. improving support for victims to cope, build resilience to move forward with daily life, and feel able to engage and remain engaged with the criminal justice system.

22. The Act will place a duty on PCCs and other criminal justice bodies to keep compliance with the Victims Code of Practice under review, encourage local collaboration, gather insights into local performance, and drive the necessary improvements.

23. It will also introduce a joint statutory duty on PCCs, Integrated Care Boards and local authorities to work together when commissioning support services for victims of sexual abuse, domestic violence, and other serious violence, so that services can be strategically coordinated and targeted where victims need them.

### Vulnerability and Safeguarding

24. The PCC commissions services to support victims based on vulnerability. Jointly commissioned by the county, the city and the OPCC the Bereaved by Suicide service supports secondary victims of those bereaved by suicide through counselling and prevention work.

25. The PCC also commissions substance use delivery elements, including DToA (Drug Test on Arrest) which drug tests individuals arrested on trigger offences,

e.g. acquisitive crime and offers the option of an Ra (Required Assessment) with Turning Point Drug and Alcohol Services to engage perpetrators into treatment services rather than criminal services.

## Prevention

26. The PCC through a Home Office grant provides DA Perpetrator services across LLR with associated victim/survivor partner support. In addition, the PCC commissions a pathway for young adult males (18 to 25 years old) as an identified and distinct at-risk group of entry into the criminal justice system. The interventions use lived experience workers to signpost and divert.

27. HM Government introduced the Serious Violence Duty through the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts (PCSC) Act 2022. Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act was also amended to ensure Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have the prevention and reduction of serious violence as an explicit priority in their strategies.

28. The role of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) is outlined in the legislation and the accompanying [Statutory Guidance](#). Whilst not subject to the Duty themselves, PCCs have a key part to play in supporting delivery and may choose to assist specified authorities (duty holders) in the exercise of their functions. This includes convening and chairing meetings, administering grant funding and monitoring specified authorities exercising of their Serious Violence Duty functions. (Section 14 PCSC Act).

29. PCCs were also able to draw down temporary funding to support duty holders and the wider partnership to discharge their duties.

30. It was agreed by the PCC and partners that the labour cost funding would fund additional posts largely focussed on support for CSPs given there was already a central VRN team focusing on the system-wide response.

- a. A Data Analyst to produce locality-based violence profiles and on-going analytical support until March 2025.
- b. Two Partnership Officers to work between SPB, the VRN team and CSPs.
- c. A Board Officer to ensure work focusing on serious violence is well-connected to other related priorities (for example exploitation and substance use) and to improve communication between the SPB Executive, CSPs and other relevant Boards.

31. The VRN team continues to offer support and capacity to duty holders in discharging their duties as well as continuously building a wider network of partners, including communities, to play their part in preventing violence. The funded posts will continue to offer support to CSPs in relation to data and evidence, developing locality-based partnerships and local problem-solving as

relevant to each CSP. As the latter resource is more time-limited, it is essential that partners, with support from the PCC, ensure this is used to make sustainable progress and delivery of the Duty becomes business as usual.

## Community Safety

32. For the 2024/25 financial year, CSPs were granted their highest level of funding to date due to efficiency savings made from the previous 2023-23 financial year and implementation of improved monitoring processes.

33. How each CSP area decides to spend their funding varies depending on local priorities but also emerging threats that appear at the time. At CSP meetings, local priorities are discussed as well as any emerging needs; if an issue arises that needs to be addressed, partners will propose and agree solutions and then put in a request to us at the OPCC for funding which is then subsequently released.

34. CSPs tend to be unique in that sense from area to area on how well they are run, how projects are agreed collectively, and how priorities range from static on-going issues that are prevalent year after year in that specific area, to dynamic priorities arising where some funding is required for temporary needs. This makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions from one year's expenditure and use this as a basis to make projections for the future issues they may need funding for.

35. The data packs being redeveloped by the OPCC should help give more direction for partners on their key areas to focus on. Our CSP funding has also enabled us to influence priorities each local level to meet our objectives, for example, the introduction of the DISC Business Crime initiative which has been introduced into numerous districts to meet promises made around protecting businesses. The CSP funding is therefore incredibly beneficial in enabling us to influence partners and have work delivered on our behalf through them (local experts) as delivery vehicles.

36. The total allocation of funding for 24/25 is shown below:

CSP Area	Normal Yearly Base Funding	Additional Uplift 24/25	Total Budget
Leicester City CSP	£ 271,818.47	£ 41,603.01	£ 313,421.48
Charnwood CSP	£ 89,530.24	£ 13,703.00	£ 103,233.24
Blaby CSP	£ 52,665.76	£ 8,060.73	£ 60,726.49
Hinckley and Bosworth CSP	£ 51,217.55	£ 7,839.07	£ 59,056.62
Safer Northwest Leicestershire Partnership	£ 53,776.10	£ 8,230.67	£ 62,006.76
Harborough CSP	£ 37,479.75	£ 5,736.44	£ 43,216.19
Oadby and Wigston CSP	£ 32,554.58	£ 4,982.62	£ 37,537.20
Melton Mowbray CSP	£ 31,335.75	£ 4,796.07	£ 36,131.82
Rutland CSP	£ 19,296.80	£ 2,953.46	£ 22,250.26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>£ 639,675.00</b>	<b>£ 97,905.07</b>	<b>£ 737,580.06</b>

37. To date, 62 projects across LLR are in progress with a total expenditure of approximately £463,973.01. There is a remaining budget of approximately £273,607.03 yet to be drawn with 4 months of the financial year remaining.

38. To date there has been one round of the Commissioners Safety fund in 2024/25, which opened on the 8th August and closed on the 5th September, this was a general round in which £200k was available for bids of up to £10,000.

39. 88 applications were submitted during this time, with 1 application later being withdrawn, therefore leading to a total of 87 applications. The applications were assessed in line with the Commissioners Safety Fund criteria and moderated by a panel 16/09/2024 – 18/09/2024. Of the 87, 21 applications scored 71% or above, 11 scored between 65% - 70% and 55 scored less than 64%.

40. Due to the exceptional volume of applications and the quality of bids received, the decision was made to recommend awarding those applications scoring 71% or higher. It is recommended that the PCC fund the following 21 projects. This equates to a funding commitment of £206,006.89.

41. The PCC is dedicated to ensuring that small, community focussed organisations have the opportunity to access funds that will prevent crime in their local area. He will continue to champion communities and was involved in the moderation process of the bids.

#### Other

42. Following the Angolini Enquiry a Stalking Super Complaint was raised with recommendations for police forces, PCC's and partner agencies. The OPCC is in the response period to the recommendations which requires PCC's to undertake a review of stalking specific victim services by March 2025.

43. The People Zones team work very closely with the Community Payback team within Leicestershire Probation. Following the last update, there are now more projects in the pipeline and the team is working with the Regional Manager of the Community Payback team to implement a monitoring and evaluation framework for any future projects, to allow the People Zones team to monitor and measure the success and outcomes of the Community Payback projects. Results will be shared with the Police and Crime Panel when this has been implemented.

44. This year the fourth cohort of the Community Leadership Programme (CLP), in partnership with the VRN (Violence Reduction Network) was delivered. This brings the total number of CLP participants overall from cohort 1-4 is 66.



45. In July 2024, the People Zones team closed the first round of grant funding for the 2024/2025 financial year and awarded a total of £35,890.47 over five separate projects. All projects had to thoroughly demonstrate elements of long term sustainability and explain how they fit with the key themes of the People Zones research report. The People Zones team have now launched Round 2 of the 2024/2025 financial year grant funding which closes at the end of October.

## Income

46. In July 2023 the Home Office announced the details of the fifth round of Safer Streets funding to tackle violence against women and girls, anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood crime.

47. The OPCC worked with local community safety partnerships to develop three bids into this round of funding.

48. All three bids were successful, and this was received in late October 2023 but subsequent changes to the available funding was made in December by the Home Office, as part of a wider announcement on police funding. As a result Leicestershire OPCC received £431,689 for FY23-24 and £348,903m for FY24-25 (a reduction from the original sum of £180k originally confirmed for FY24-25).

49. The team have been working closely with the CSPs to deliver the projects outlined in the bids to ensure delivery of outcomes within the required timescales and below;

### Project 1 – VAWG – LLR Wide

- a. Co-design with young people
- b. Age appropriate VAWG resources
- c. Bystander programme
- d. Community Grants
- e. Behaviour Change campaign

### Project 2 – ASB – Melton Mowbray

- a. Target Hardening for up to 130 homes
- b. ASB Training for staff
- c. Streetvibe (targeted outreach programme)
- d. Lighting in hotspot areas
- e. CCTV
- f. WCCTV Help point
- g. Buddhi by M (educational programme)

### Project 3 – Neighbourhood Crime – Oadby and Wigston

- a. Target Hardening of up to 400 homes

- b. Redeployable CCTV
- c. The conversion of lamp posts and installation of CCTV
- d. The installation of two fixed columns to allow for the installation of mobile CCTV when needed
- e. Cocooning of up to 1300 homes
- f. Neighbourhood Crime campaign

#### Impact of Commissioned services

50. Indicative impact data is included for each of the portfolio areas, however as with all commissioned services, it is difficult to attribute the impact of certain services directly to services as often this is due to a combination of factors.

51. As mentioned previously, the evaluation and performance arrangements of the commissioned services will be strengthened through the new Commissioning performance board, for which this information will be presented and reviewed on a regular basis.

#### Victim Services

52. In Quarter 1 of 2024/25, over 2900 (2933) referrals were received by Victim First, 759 of which were referred from Leicestershire Police. 100% of service users were satisfied with the support they received from the service.

53. Within this time period, 80 were referred to other services for example counselling, mental health nurse or housing.

54. 246 victims in this time period felt that they were better able to cope and build resilience to move forward with daily life following engagement with the victim support service

55. Alongside the support provided directly to victims, the team spent the following on community engagement providing information and advice on the service, focusing on the support available to victims and witnesses of crime and anti-social behaviour:

- a. 18.5 hours spent at community and networking events
- b. 104 people in the community or service users, provided information on Victim First.
- c. 56 professionals provided with information on Victim First

56. In relation to the briefings provided to professionals or organisations, 100% of the participants indicated that their knowledge and understanding of Victim first had increased.

#### Vulnerability and Safeguarding

57. Studies have consistently highlighted the arrest event as a key point to initiate a drug-specific intervention, DToA (drug testing on arrest) was initially introduced to

divert detainees into treatment, ensure compliance with existing programmes and to develop an early warning system to prevent relapse.

58. The table below provides some performance measures for the most recent 6-month period (Jan-22 to Jun-22) of the OPCC commissioned provision (pre-enhancement) vs the latest 6-month period (Sept-23 to Feb-24) of the enhanced provision.

	OPCC Specification(6-Months: Jan 2022 - Jun 2022)	DToA 'enhanced' model (6-Months: Sept 2023 - Feb 2024)
No: Individuals identified as being associated with substance misuse	633	1408
No: Drugs tests actioned	132	624
No: Positive drug tests	78	334
No: Required Assessments booked	63	301
No: Required Assessments attended	28	189
No: Entering treatment via Required Assessment	5	77
No: Entering treatment via voluntary pathway	2	51
Total No: Entering Treatment	7	128
No: Naloxone Kits issued	0	96

59. The DToA programme can clearly evidence that the custody suites provide a great opportunity to identify individuals for whom substance use whether that be drink or drugs is a contributing factor in their current behaviour and offending, and to engage with this cohort in a meaningful way. Rather than just signpost to services or offer an appointment several weeks in the future, the Force can intervene there and then, assessing, offering harm-reduction/support and getting these individuals straight into treatment if we can motivate them to do so, capitalising on the reachable moment that custody provides us with.

## Prevention

60. In relation to the DA perpetrator provision, referrals have continued to increase into the service with 48 referrals in Q2 24/25, an uplift of 77% compared to the same period of the previous year.

61. The majority of referrals continue to be from CYPS (Children and Young people services) but it is encouraging that this quarter we have seen an increase in referrals from the Police. In terms of areas covered by the service, we have also noted an increase in referrals from Rutland this quarter. This could be partly linked to the service

briefing delivered to Rutland professionals but several of the referrals were received prior to that. It is encouraging that we are connecting with clients in areas that historically we have found it more difficult to reach.

62. In terms of starters and completers of interventions and courses during this quarter:

- a. 9 started The Second Step (rolling 24 week group intervention – intakes every 6 weeks)
- b. 2 completed The Second Step
- c. 3 completed Step Up Dads (10 week parenting group)
- d. 3 started 121 intervention (this usually lasts between 22 – 24 weeks) and one remains on 121 intervention from last quarter
- e. 2 started Foundations (8 week Awareness raising course) on a 121 basis

63. During Q2, 13 victim/survivors were engaged in regular support with the Partner Support Service and eight were having intermittent support. Throughout the period of Q2, 64 victim/survivors were in the assessment stage of Partner Support (some of these will have gone on to full support, some will have been closed due the case being unsuitable for our service, some may have declined support following initial contact and some will still remain in the assessment stage awaiting the outcome).

64. The VRN team continues to monitor and report performance relating to serious violence to SPB with reporting being available to CSPs through the additional Analyst. This is also reported to the PCC during VRN briefings.

65. With regards to the Home Office's prescribed success measures, an outline of performance is provided below. This has been tracked since the VRN commenced its work in 2019 (albeit the measures originally focused on under 25s) and will continue to be monitored locally. Reductions have been seen in this period in relation to all success measures with the exception of homicides (all ages). The VRN continues to prioritise under 25s as a group disproportionately affected by violence although the scope has now broadened under the new definition brought about by the SV Duty.

Home Office Success Measure			2019/20	2023/24	Volume change compared to 2019/20	% change compared to 2019/20
Police	A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence and especially among those victims aged under 25	All ages	864	810	-54	-6.3%
		Victim U25	364	316	-48	-13.2%
	A reduction in homicides and especially among those victims aged under 25 involving knives	All ages	10	13	3	+30.0%
		Victim U25, involving knives	3	0	-3	-100.0%
Health	A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object and especially among those victims aged under 25	All ages	51	38	-13	-25.5%
		Victim U25	19	13	-6	-31.6%

## Community Safety

66. In the latest performance packs produced by the OPCC for the Community safety partnerships, eight out of the nine areas are showing a reduction in volumes of total offences for April – Sept when compared to the previous period.

67. Some further examples of the impact of the Community safety partnership funding are outlined below:

- a. Charnwood - In Q1 of 2024/25 the area saw an increase of 67.5% in Burglary Dwellings. The increase has been seen in both Burglary Home reports and Burglary Unconnected Building reports (predominantly breaks to sheds). The CSP funded target hardening items to tackle the rise in Burglary dwellings across Charnwood and increasing the personal safety of Charnwood residents. The latest data suggests that the average monthly volume from the past 3 months has reduced by 10 offences, when compared to this previous 3 months.
- b. Safer Northwest Leicestershire Partnership – The partnership has funded a number of interventions to reduce the impact of the Nighttime economy and violent crime which includes enhanced CCTV cover, licensing checks, knife arches and drugs dogs for example. The rolling year to date figures suggest that violent crime (Violence with Injury offences) have reduced by 18.8% when compared to the previous period.
- c. Hinckley – The CSP has continued to invest and enhance the DISC system to target shoplifting and increase evidential opportunities. This system is instrumental to bridge the communication between the shops and Hinckley Police, it enables both parties to identify suspects and prolific shoplifters. The area has seen a significant uplift in number of shoplifting offences recorded when compared to the previous 12m (51.8%) which suggests that there is increased confidence to report shoplifting offences. Alongside this increase in offences, the positive outcome rate for shoplifting offences in the area has also significantly improved and now sits at 44.8%, a difference of 16pp.
- d. City – The CSP has used their CSP funding to partner with the BID Leicester to fund a St Johns Ambulance first aid community response, aimed at providing a first aid service for the evening and night time economy. These resources are strategically based around the city throughout the night, - where demand permits, they also attend calls on behalf of East Midlands Ambulance Service. This provides a reassuring presence for business owners, bar staff and door security – the team also engage directly with venues and utilise Citywatch radio to communicate with other agencies, CCTV etc. Current data on this intervention indicates they have treated over 500 patients (527) over 41 shifts, which has resulted in over 306, 999 calls being avoided and an estimated £332,491 costs saving to the NHS.

## Other

68. The full evaluation report from Mapping for Change (MfC) around the People Zones project was commissioned in March 2024 has now been released and shared with the OPCC.

69. The evaluation enables the OPCC and partners to understand the progress against the desired impact of the project and highlights the key achievements and risks.

70. The report highlights that although each People Zone is at a different stage of their journey that there is clear appreciation of the project and that the first 12 months since relaunching the zones has built strong foundations for the future.

71. The data used for the evaluation shows significant improvements in the perception of crime and anti-social behaviour across all areas, with improvements in feelings of safety in all areas also.

72. A reduction in the number of victims has been achieved in each of the three areas. This could be due to the perceptions and feelings of safety as mentioned above.

- a. Thringstone & Whitwick – victim numbers fell by 31%
- b. Bell Foundry – victim numbers fell by 26%
- c. New Parks – victim numbers fell by 30%

## Income

73. The impact of the Safer Streets interventions will be measured by refreshing police and survey data that was initially used to identify the hotspot areas. This data will be refreshed towards the end of the project to assess the full impact of the interventions. The data used initially varied per each bid, for example;

74. The Neighbourhood crime bid (Oadby and Wigston) focussed on Burglary offences but also considered all Neighbourhood crimes and Bicycle theft offences and ASB offences

75. The ASB bid focussed on ASB volumes and took into account the following crime types; criminal damage, arson, public disorder and drugs offences

76. The VAWG bid was based off the VRN strategic needs assessment and focussed on VAWG-related crime issues.

77. Some of the already delivered interventions, fly tipping cameras for example are already starting to produce results. This camera has already been used in

progressing some current investigations which have resulted in actions against offenders.

78. Indicative data suggests the following impacts are already being realised;

- a. Melton CSP area data packs suggests that for the whole district, for those crimes types targeted the area is reporting a –16% reduction when comparing the period April-Sept 2023 to April – Sept 2024, in offences (Criminal Damage, Public Disorder, Drug Offences and Arson).

Volume Of Offences - Melton	April-Sept 2023	April-Sept 2024	% Difference
<i>Criminal Damage</i>	210	186	-11.4%
<i>Public Disorder</i>	213	177	-16.9%
<i>Drug Offences</i>	53	41	-22.6%
<i>Arson Offences</i>	22	7	-68.1%

- b. Oadby and Wigston is reporting a –34% reduction in residential burglary offences and a reduction of –11% in all Neighbourhood Crime offences.

Number of Neighbourhood Crime Reports ( <i>Burglary, Robbery of Personal Property, Theft From the Person &amp; Vehicle Crime</i> ) ( <b>Understanding Occurrences/Occurrences Processing app</b> )	2022 Monthly Average (Jan-Dec 22)	2024 Monthly Average (Jan-Oct 24)	Average Monthly Volume Difference
<i>Burglary - Residential</i>	8.4	7.8	-7.1%
<i>Theft From the Person</i>	0.75	0.6	-20.0%
<i>Vehicle Crime</i>	5.6	6.6	17.8%
<i>Robbery of Personal Property</i>	0.4	0.2	-50.0%

79. The above data must be caveated as this doesn't exactly match the parameters of the bid areas however gives an indicative idea on the direction of travel and impact of this work.

80. Further to the above, as part of the target hardening element of the Oadby and Wigston bid, a survey has been completed on all residents receiving the products.

- a. Over 90% of residents (91.5%) have indicated that the measures implemented increase your confidence and trust in the Police
- b. 80% of residents stated that the measures will reduce their fear of crime

----- **End of Report** -----

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