LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

13th DECEMBER 2024

SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2024/25 Q2

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2024/25 - Quarter 2 (Q2).

2. The Safer Communities dashboard up to Q2 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

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 2023/24 Q1 (73.8) and has since shown a steady fall to 67.01 offences per thousand in Q2.

    ii. Burglary; Residential burglary rates remain relatively stable at 2.92 per thousand although this is an increase on the previous quarter. Commercial burglary conversely has been on a slow but steady upward trend for some time (since Q2 2022 – 0.82 per thousand)), last quarter saw the first signs of the trend levelling, Q2 however again showed a slight increase (1.73 per thousand). 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), peaking at 9.84 offences per thou. in Q1 2023/24. However, the last five quarters have seen a steady reduction, Q2 now stands at 7.84 offences per thousand. Associated indicators such as domestic violence with injury rates have followed the downward trend.

(c) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously peaked of 51% in June 2020. The rate however has steadily reduced and stabilised to circa 37%. Last year saw slow but steady increases, creeping back up to 40% which is the SafeLives recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals. The last two quarters has seen this increase reverse to the current 35.3%. The trend will require monitoring.

(d) Anti-social Behaviour (ASB);

    i. Reports of ASB on the partnership ASB management system (Sentinel) had been steadily reduced over time (since 2021), albeit in relatively small increments. These reductions appear to have levelled for the last four quarters.

    ii. Reports of ASB to the police however have shown an increase for the last two quarters across all three sub-categories of ASB (Personal, Environmental, Nuisance).

    iii. The above trend however belies sizeable variations in reporting rates across localities.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q2 is summarised below:
   - Overall crime had previously shown a sustained increase post Covid. More recently levels have steadily reduced and stabilised with 67.01 offences per thousand compared to 72.29 the same period the previous year.
   - The residential burglary rate had seen a slow but steady rise to the start of 2023, since Q1 last year steady falls have levelled for four quarters, the last two quarters have however seen increases. The current rolling 12-month figure is 2.92 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.60 the previous year. The increases are however not statistically significant.
   - Burglary Business & community offence rates have shown small but steady increases since Covid. The current rate is at 1.73 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.42 per thousand population.

- Vehicle offences had previously reduced over nine quarters but then increased for four quarters before levelling to the current 5.58 offences per 1000 population, similar to the same period the previous year (5.44).
- Violence with injury offences had shown a steady rise for two years, peaking in Q1 last year. Levels since have shown a slow and steady reduction. Q2 reports are 7.84 offences per 1000 population compared to 9.21 offences per thousand 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:

Year	FTE
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 Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (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 seven quarters, there has been a recent increasing trend in small increments to 40.8% in Q4 2023/24. As a reminder, the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%. Fortunately, recent increases have reversed, in Q1 2024/25 to 38.3% and a further reduction in Q2 to 35.3%.

12. Following a recommissioning process by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Public Health, new arrangements have been put in place to support victims of domestic abuse. Separate update reports will be brought to future Board meetings regarding these services by respective commissioners. However, additional 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.

13. All the additional indicators are relatively stable; The 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand is 2.51 compared to 3.07 the previous year. Sexual Offences are at 2.61 offences per thousand compared to 2.51 the previous year. Both indicators are reducing over time. The 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate went up sharply to 17.97, this was out of kilter to the trend, however, Q1 & 2 saw a return to the previous trendline at 15.83 offences per thousand, the previous year value was 16.87 offences per thousand.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

14. ASB Incident Data – the online portal has a detailed breakdown, in summary there are 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 current 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.

15. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting are as follows:

(a) In relation to Police data total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q2 have shown an increase across all three sub-categories of ASB (Nuisance, Personal, Environmental), 7.18 offences per thousand compared to 5.90 for the same period the previous year.

(b) In relation to 'Sentinel' Case managed data… the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system have remained relatively stable. The last six quarters have shown the similar rates. Q2 shows 6.63 offences reported per thousand compared to 7.04 reports for the same period the previous year. There are however significant differences in reporting rates across localities.

16. ASB Survey data was previously gathered to gauge public perceptions of ASB levels. This data however is no longer collected.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

17. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.33 offences per 1000 population. This is marginally lower than the previous year (1.50). There has been a downward trend for the previous five quarters albeit very small incremental reductions. Q2 saw a slight increase although none of the fluctuations are statistically significant.

18. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.57 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire, the rate was 0.79 the previous year.

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 89.27% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is similar to the previous year's response (89.19%).

Recommendations

20. The Board note the 2024/25 Q2 performance information.

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<u>Appendices</u>

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