



**Rutland Safer Rutland
Partnership Strategic Assessment**

October 2011 - September 2012

Document Details

Title	Rutland Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2012
Date created	October 2012
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide Rutland Safer Rutland Partnership (CSP) with a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues across Rutland County. The report provides information on police recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, and domestic and hate incidents and offences, Fire and Rescue primary and secondary fires, Youth Offending, Probation and Substance Misuse. The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.
Geographical coverage	Rutland County
Time period	Data is analysed for the rolling 12 months up to September 2012 plus historical data where available.
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Partnership Strategic assessment is a statutory document produced annually to inform Community Safety Partnerships about crime, disorder and community safety issues in their area.

The aim of this Strategic assessment is to provide Rutland Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, disorder and community safety issues to enable the partnership to review, modify or change their priorities.

1.2 Partnership Background

Rutland Community safety partnership is made up of representatives from eight statutory partners

- Rutland County Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County and Rutland NHS Primary Care Trust
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- Leicestershire Probation Trust
- Leicestershire Youth Offending Service
- East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group

Community safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Policing
- Reducing Reoffending
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Arson
- Substance Misuse
- Protecting Vulnerable People

The aim of Rutland Community Safety Partnership is *“to reduce crime & disorder, antisocial behaviour and other behaviour affecting the local environment, as well as reducing the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reduce the fear of crime and increase public confidence in our service.”*

1.3 Current Priorities

The current CSP priority areas are:

- Anti social behaviour
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Reducing crime and any negative perceptions of crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Road Safety

1.4 Structure

In order to provide a holistic representation of problems within the Partnership area Information from various partners is used in this document. These include:

- Rutland County Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- Leicestershire Youth Offending Service

There are five main chapters covering Crime & Disorder, Offender Management, Vulnerable People, Substance Misuse and Emerging Trends & Threats. These chapters aim to highlight the main issues in that category affecting the community safety partnership so that an informed decision can be made when assessing priorities.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Key Findings

- Total recorded crime in Rutland has reduced by 4% during the last 12 months.
- The main hotspot location for the CSP is Oakham Centre.
- Rutland partnership is performing significantly better than its most similar districts in most areas of crime, except serious acquisitive crime. In particular Rutland has significantly higher levels of theft from vehicle crimes than its peers. *(from iQuanta)*
- Violence against the person offences increased by 4%. Assault with less serious injury was the only category to fall with an 18% reduction. Assault without injury increased by 22%.
- Serious acquisitive crime (SAQ) increased by 68%. This is mainly due to theft from vehicle crimes nearly doubling over the twelve month period and a 60% increase in burglary of dwellings.
- Other acquisitive crime (OAC) reduced by 12% overall. Most categories of OAC showed a reduction however, burglary other than dwelling increased by 21%.
- Criminal damage offences reduced by 21%.
- Anti-social behaviour reduced by 29%.
- There was no change in the number of deliberate fires.
- The number of offences committed by young people decreased by 24% compared to the previous year.
- 41% of offences were committed by first time entrants to the system.
- There was an increase in police reported domestic offences and incidents.
- There were 8 hate offences recorded in Rutland by the police.
- 9% of total recorded crime is flagged as alcohol related. One third of all violence against the person offences in Rutland are alcohol related.
- Drug offences decreased by 3%.
- The number of clients from Rutland County accessing Substance Misuses Services provided by Swanswell increased by 39% in Quarter1 of 2012/13.

2.2 Recommendations (Partners to contribute)

The current priorities for 2013/14 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for Community Safety in the County. However a continued focus will remain on the following areas:

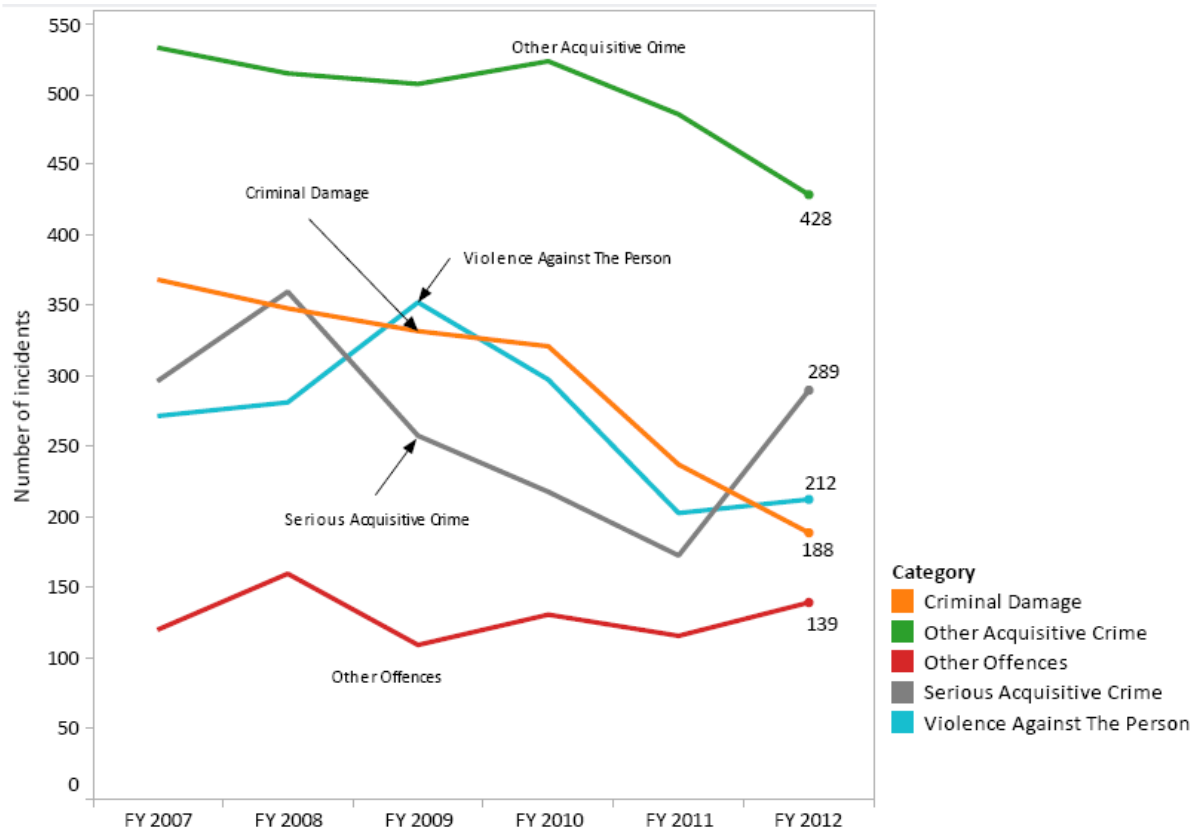
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- First Time Entrants
- While anti social behaviour has reduced it continues to be a priority for the Safer Rutland Partnership to maintain a reduction.
- Improve Community Confidence through the Community Based Survey to ensure a measure of confidence the public has in a partnership reflects the effectiveness of the work
- Actions will be considered around key geographical hotspots identified within the assessment mainly Oakham Centre.
- Closer monitoring of the impact of the reduction of services such as substance misuse and “Neet” work from the Youth Offending Service

This document will be used in conjunction with public and partner consultation in January 2014 to set our Community Safety Priorities for 2014 – 2016.

3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

3.1 Total Crime Overview

Chart 1: Crime Trends from October 2007- September 2012



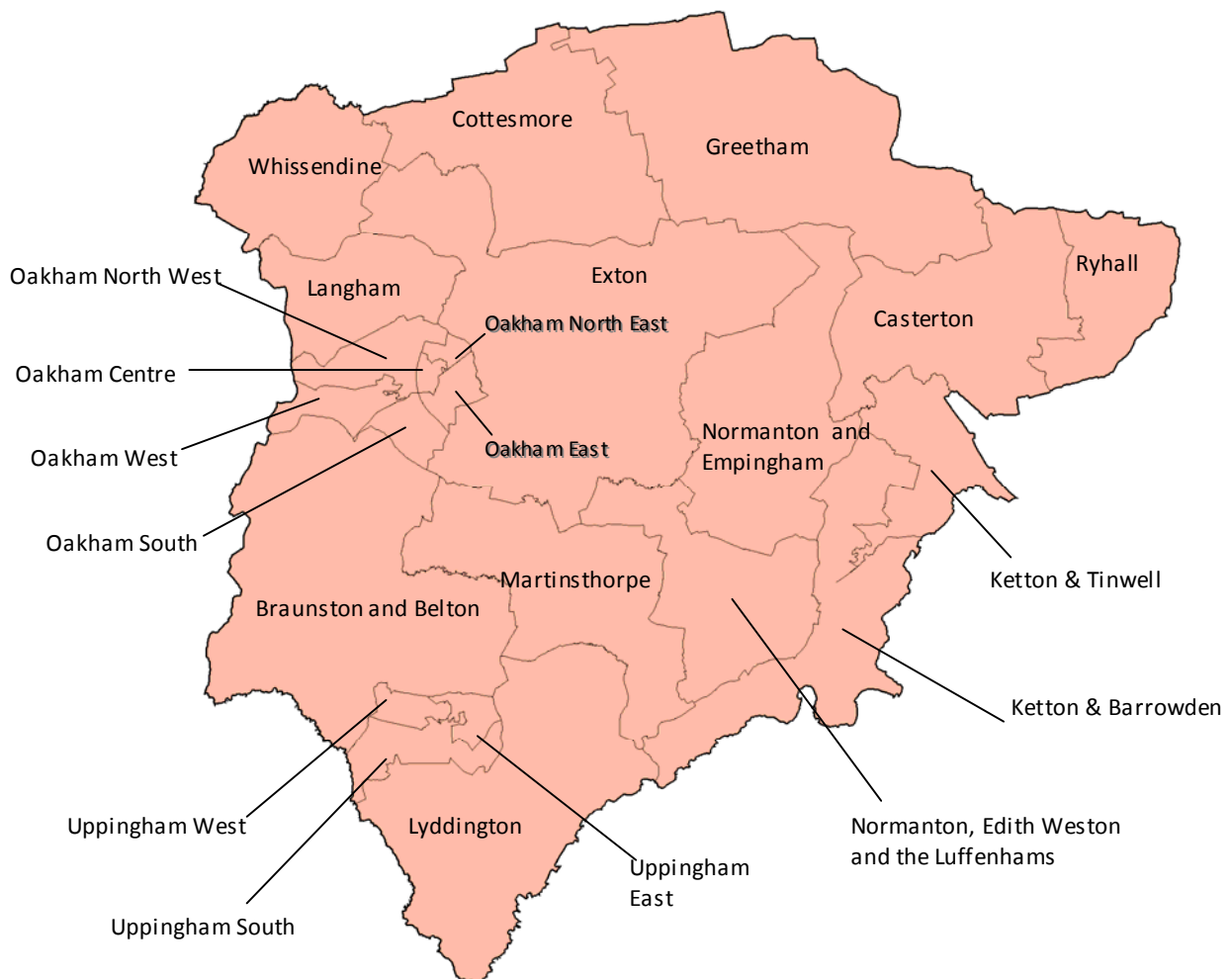
Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Other Acquisitive Crime	532	514	507	523	485	428
Criminal Damage	368	347	331	321	237	188
Violence Against The Pers..	271	281	352	297	203	212
Serious Acquisitive Crime	296	359	257	217	172	289
Other Offences	120	159	109	131	116	139
Grand Total	1,587	1,660	1,556	1,489	1,213	1,256

For the period 01/10/2011 to 30/09/2012 there were 1256 crimes recorded in Rutland equal to a rate of 34 crimes per 1000 population. This is an increase of 43 crimes (3.5%) compared with the previous year. Despite this year on year increase the overall trend over the last 6 years is downwards. Rutland has a low crime rate per 1000 population when compared with other districts in Leicestershire. The CSP is performing better than its most similar districts for total crime.

Map 1 below identifies areas at the Lower Super output Area (LSOA) level. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The following maps show the highest and lowest crime areas at LSOA level. The top 10 highest crime LSOA areas for the County are then listed in the table below.

Map 2 and table 1 show Oakham Centre as having the highest crime levels in the County.

Map 1 - Rutland County Lower Super Output Areas



Map 2- Overall Crime

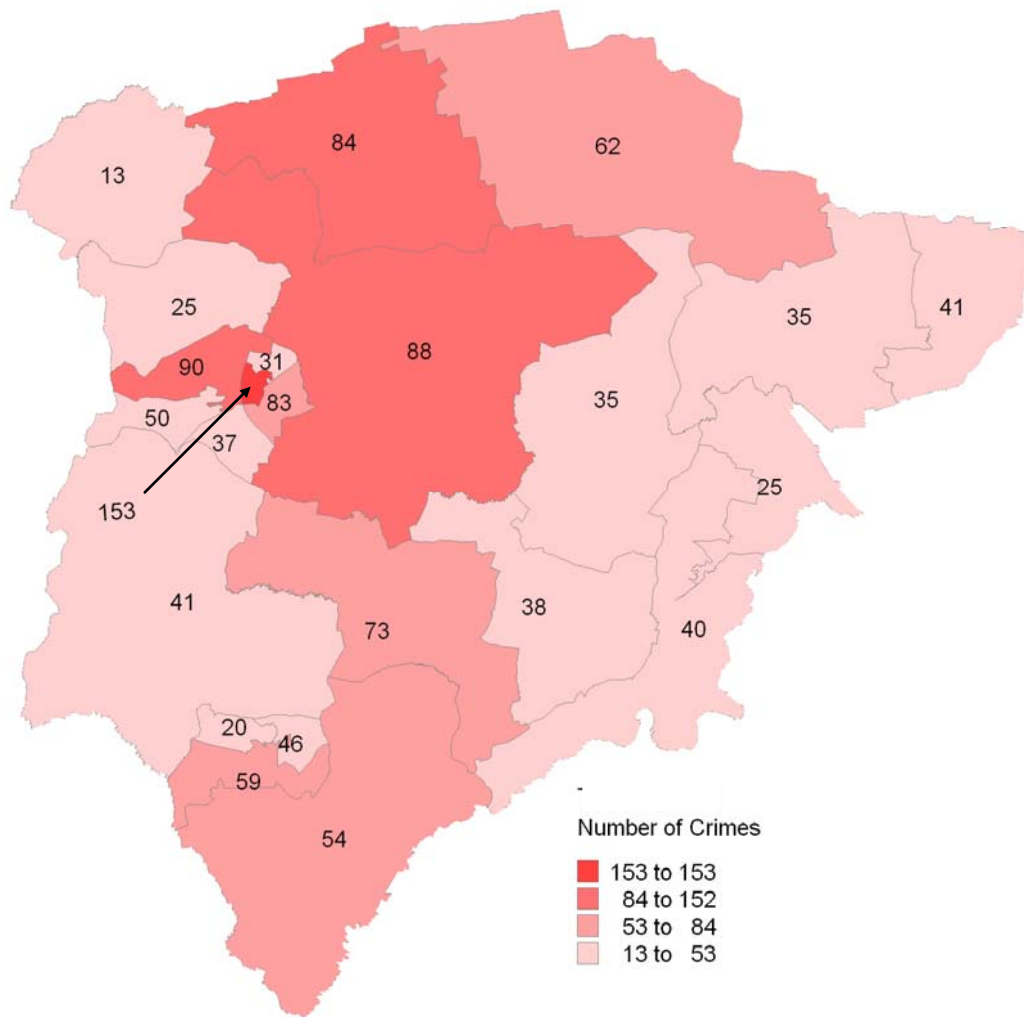


Table 1: Top 10 Highest Crime Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	153	85.4
2	Rutland	Oakham North West	90	53.4
3	Rutland	Exton	88	53.5
4	Rutland	Cottesmore	84	24.7
5	Rutland	Oakham East	83	33.8
6	Rutland	Martinsthorpe	73	65.2
7	Rutland	Greetham	62	30.2
8	Rutland	Uppingham South	59	28.5
9	Rutland	Lyddington	54	39.2
10	Rutland	Oakham West	50	32.0

3.2 Violent Crime

The number of violence against the person offences increased by 4%, over the last 12 months, when compared to the previous 12 months. Assault with Less Serious Injury was the only category to fall with an 18% reduction. Assault without injury increased by 22%, from 58 to 71 crimes, which mirrors the trend across Leicestershire. Serious Violent Crime increased by two crimes and other violence against the person increased by 23%. Seasonal trends show that May and September are the peak months for Violence against the Person offences over the last 6 years. Rutland has significantly lower crime rates than its most similar districts for all violent crime. Oakham Centre is the area most affected by violent crime in Rutland County.

Map 3 - Violence Against the Person

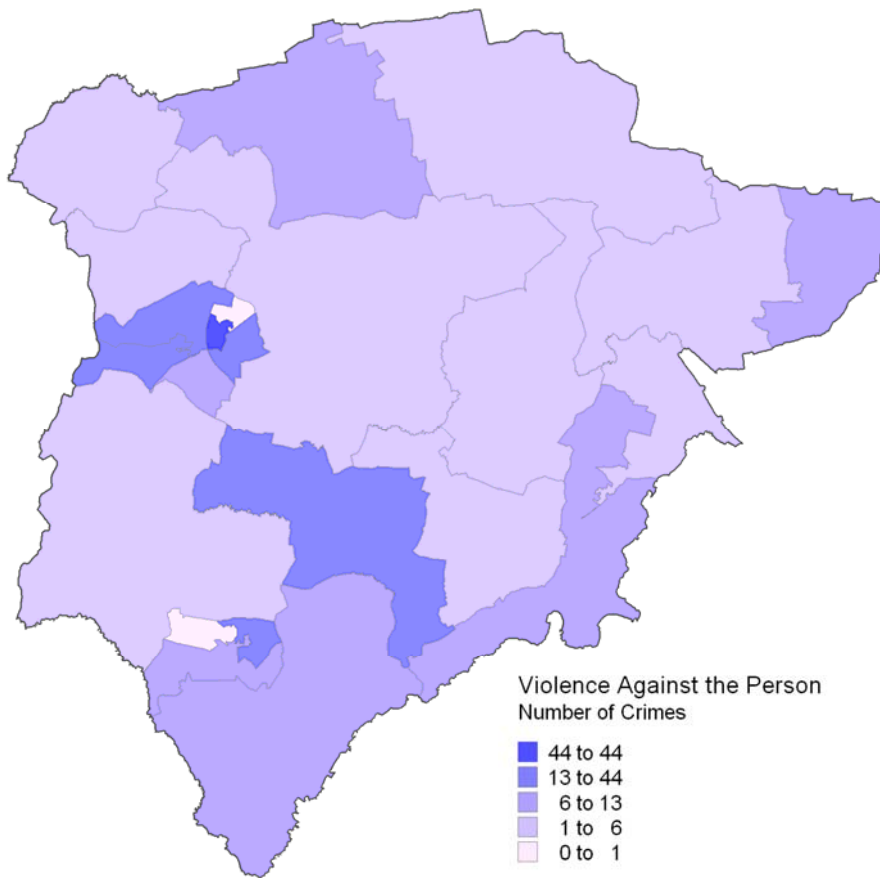


Table 2: Top 5 Highest Violent Crime Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	44	24.6
2	Rutland	Oakham East	22	9.0
3	Rutland	Oakham North West	19	11.3
4	Rutland	Oakham West	16	10.2
5	Rutland	Uppingham East	15	10.6

3.3 Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAQ)

During the last 12 months there was a 68% rise in Serious Acquisitive crime (SAQ). This is mainly due to theft from vehicle crimes nearly doubling from 109 offences to 207 over the twelve month period. There was a peak in March 2012 with 49 TFMV offences in one month. Burglary dwelling also showed a 60% increase with a peak in December 2011 of 13 offences. Although Rutland has seen substantial percentage rises in crime, overall figures for SAQ are lower than other districts in Leicestershire. When compared to its most similar districts Rutland has significantly higher levels of theft from vehicle crimes. Domestic burglary and theft of motor vehicles are at average levels when compared to peers. The areas in Rutland most affected by serious acquisitive crime are the more rural areas particularly Exton and Cottesmore.

Map 4 - Serious Acquisitive Crime

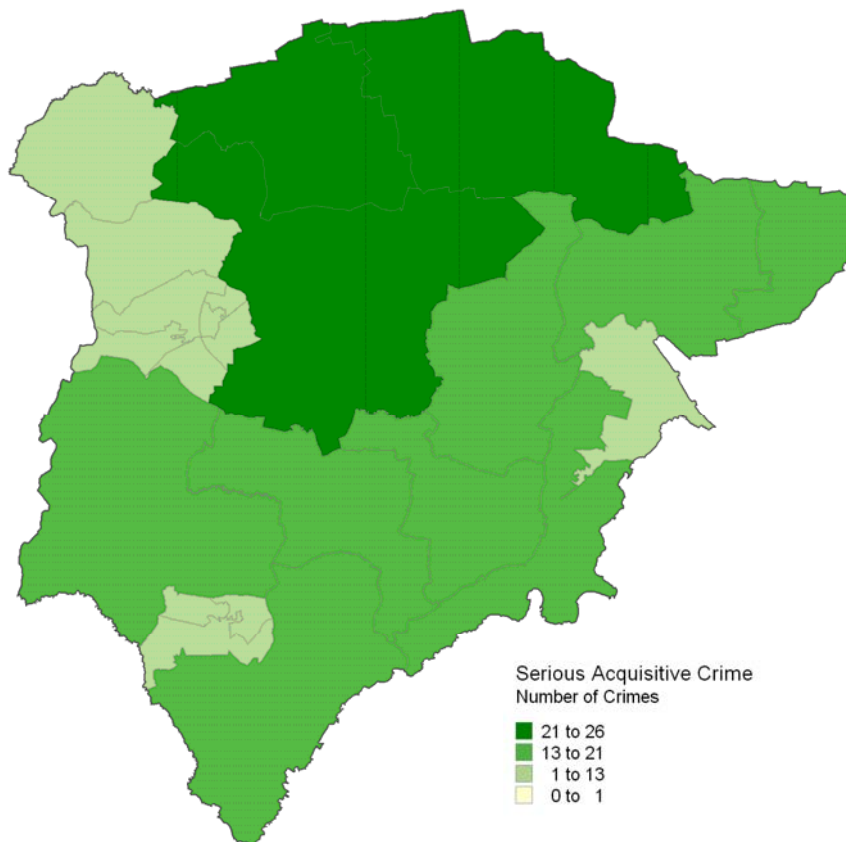


Table 3: Top 5 Highest Serious Acquisitive Crime Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Exton	26	15.8
2	Rutland	Cottesmore	25	7.4
3	Rutland	Greetham	21	10.2
4	Rutland	Martinsthorpe	17	15.2
5	Rutland	Normanton, Edith Weston and the Luffenhams	17	9.9

3.4 Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ)

Other Acquisitive Crime reduced by 12% over the last 12 months. There was a reduction in theft other (-20%), Shoplifting (-37%) and theft of cycle (-41%). Burglary other than dwelling increased by 21% and theft from person increased from 6 to 8 crimes over the 12 month period. The County is performing significantly better than its most similar districts for cycle theft, theft from person, shoplifting and other theft and in line with its peers for non-domestic burglary. Oakham Centre is the area most affected by OAQ.

Map 5 - Other Acquisitive Crime

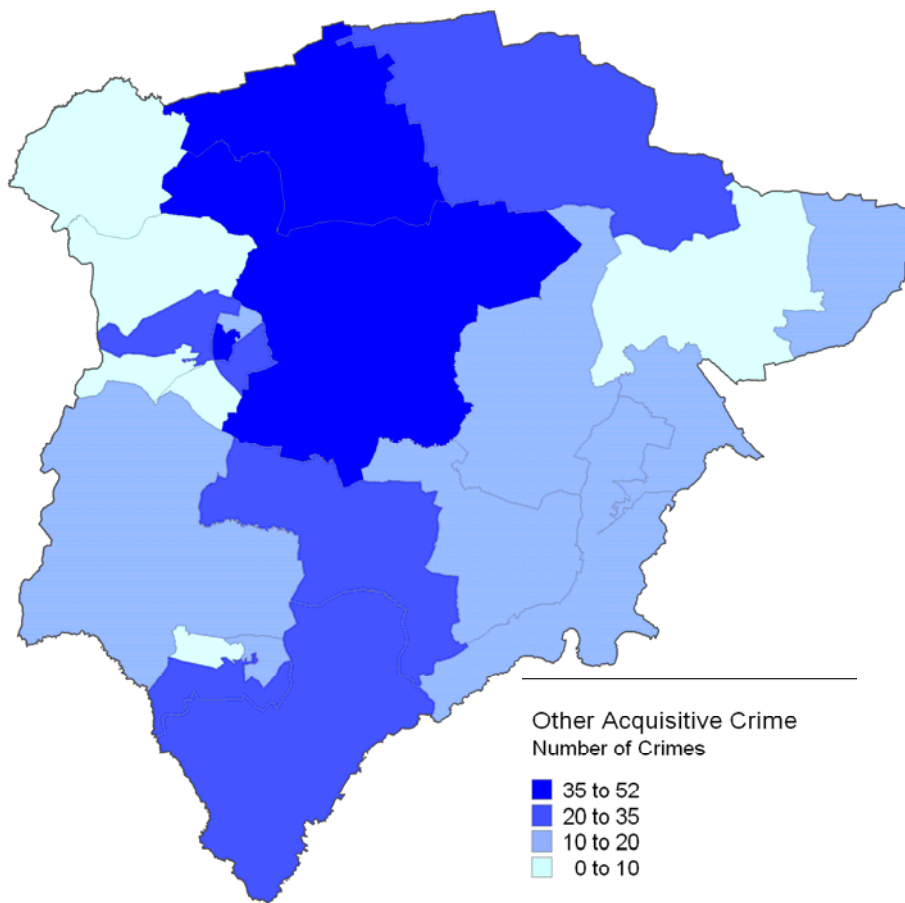


Table 4: Top 5 Highest Other Acquisitive Crime Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	52	29.0
2	Rutland	Cottesmore	40	11.8
3	Rutland	Exton	38	23.1
4	Rutland	Oakham East	29	11.8
5	Rutland	Martinsthorpe	27	24.1

3.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Criminal Damage

Criminal damage makes up 15% of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. There was a reduction of 21% in the number of criminal damage offences over the last 12 months. Rutland has significantly lower crime rates than its most similar districts for criminal damage. Oakham Centre has the highest level of criminal damage offences in the county.

Map 6 - Criminal Damage

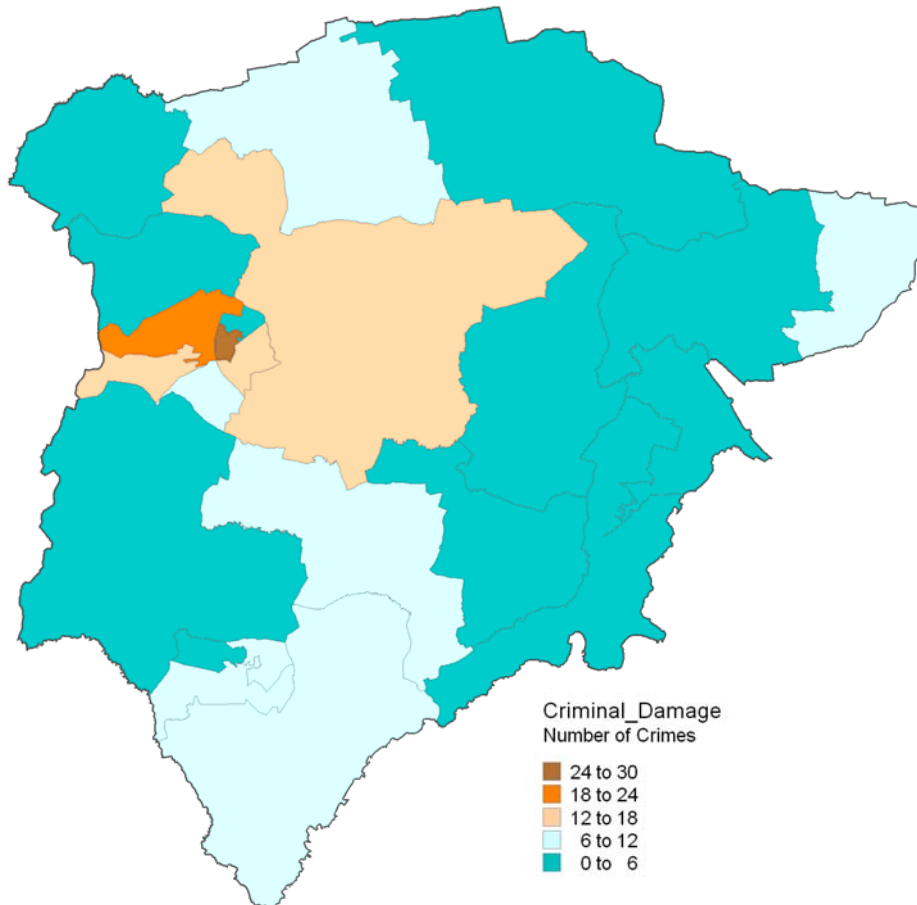


Table 5: Top 5 Highest Criminal Damage Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	30	16.7
2	Rutland	Oakham North West	21	12.5
3	Rutland	Oakham West	16	10.2
4	Rutland	Exton	14	8.5
5	Rutland	Oakham East	12	4.9

Over the last 12 months there was a 29% reduction in ASB. A change in the categorisation of ASB in April 2011 means a year on year reductions in each category can't be made. However monthly trend analysis shows a decreasing trend in the three categories; Personal ASB, Environmental ASB and Nuisance ASB. Nuisance ASB is now the largest category making up 80% of all ASB. Oakham Centre has the highest level of ASB in the county. (Table 6).

Map 7 - Anti-Social Behaviour

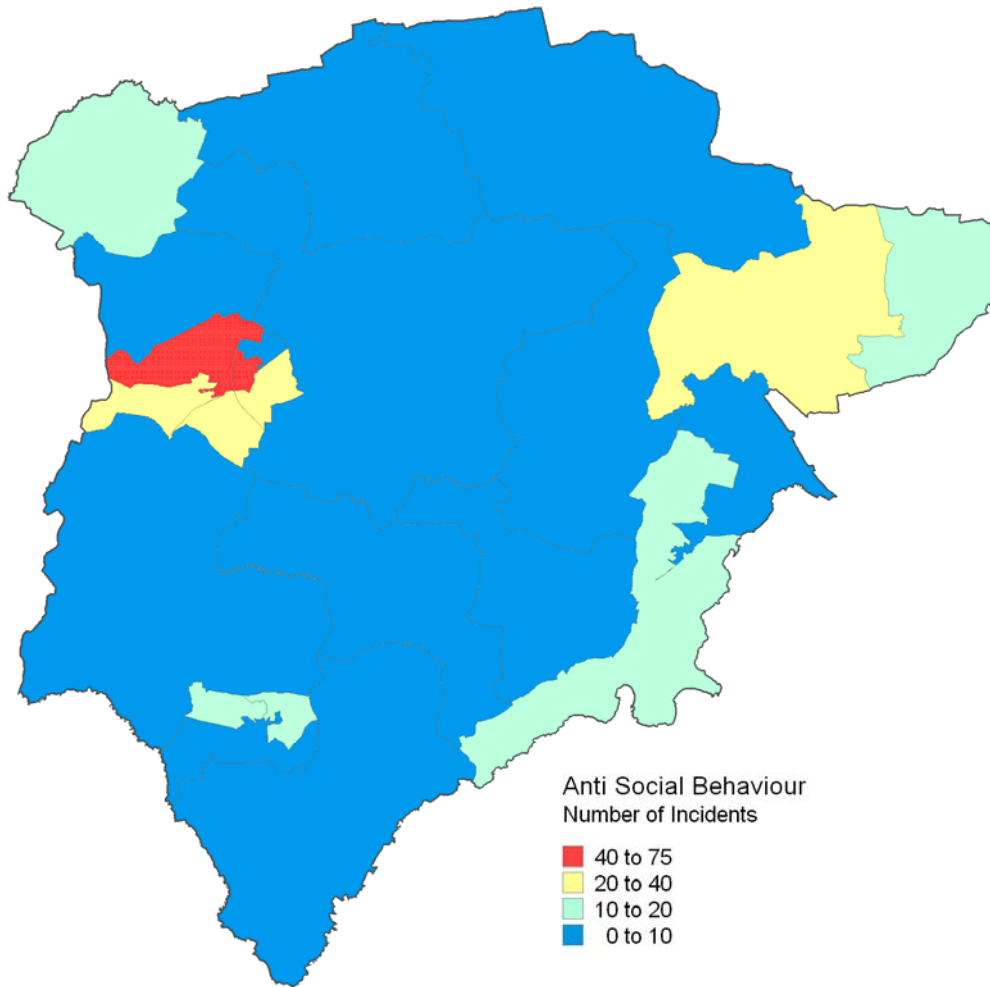


Table 6: Top 5 Highest Anti-Social Behaviour Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Incidents	Incident Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	75	41.9
2	Rutland	Oakham North West	40	23.8
3	Rutland	Casterton	36	27.4
4	Rutland	Oakham East	35	14.3
5	Rutland	Oakham South	24	10.8

3.6 Deliberate Fires

There were a total of 22 deliberate fires in Rutland during the last 12 months, no change from the previous year. 5 of these fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery. 2 fires involved road vehicles. Oakham North West has the highest number of deliberate fires in the county (table 7).

Map 8 - Deliberate Fires

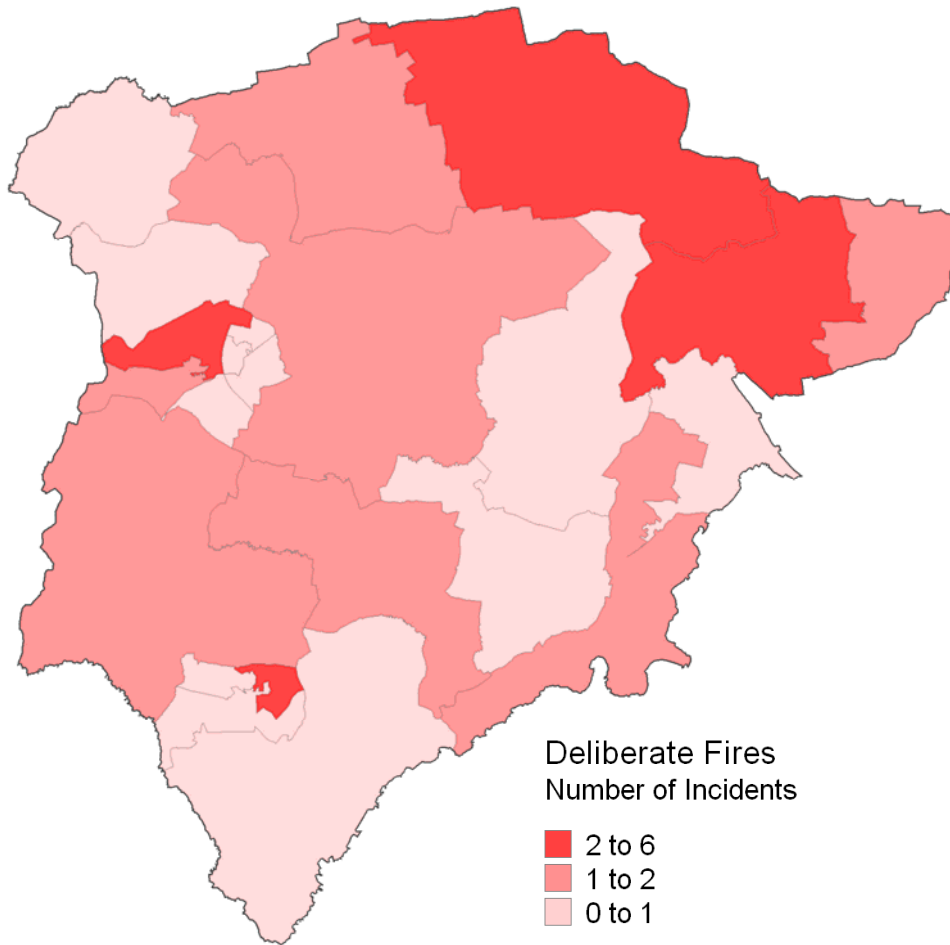


Table 7: Top 5 Highest Incident Areas for Deliberate Fires in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Incidents	Incident Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham North West	6	3.6
2	Rutland	Greetham	4	1.9
3	Rutland	Casterton	3	2.3
4	Rutland	Uppingham East	2	1.4
5	Rutland	Braunston and Belton	1	0.7

4. Offender Management

4.1 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

There were 48 offences committed by 10-17 year old young people in Rutland that resulted in a reprimand, final warning or court disposal during the period April 2011 – March 2012. This is 4.8% of all offences committed by young people in Leicestershire and Rutland. There were 13 more offences committed by young people than the previous year. 65% of the offences were committed by First Time entrants to the system.

The table below shows the percentage of offences committed by all young offenders and FTE's for Rutland compared against Leicestershire. Criminal damage, violence against the person and theft & handling are the most common offences committed by young people.

Table 8: Offences committed by Young Offenders and FTE's in Rutland compared against Leicestershire

Offence	Percentage of all Offences resulting in Reprimand, Final Warning or Court Disposal.		Percentage of all offences committed by first time entrants to criminal justice system	
	Leicestershire	Rutland	Leicestershire	Rutland
Arson	1%	0%	1%	0%
Breach Of Bail	1%	0%	0%	0%
Breach Of Conditional Discharge	0%	0%	-	-
Breach Of Statutory Order	3%	2%	-	-
Criminal Damage	12%	19%	12%	26%
Domestic Burglary	2%	2%	1%	0%
Drugs	6%	4%	8%	6%
Fraud & Forgery	1%	0%	0%	0%
Motoring Offences	6%	8%	5%	3%
Non -Domestic Burglary	1%	10%	1%	10%
Other Offence	3%	10%	3%	16%
Public Order	8%	4%	10%	3%
Racially Aggravated	2%	2%	2%	0%
Robbery	1%	2%	1%	3%
Sexual Offence	2%	0%	5%	0%
Theft & Handling	19%	19%	18%	13%
Vehicle Crime	4%	2%	3%	0%
Violence Against The Person	28%	15%	30%	19%

During 2011/12 25 Young Offenders received an Outcome (Police Reprimand, Final warning or Court outcome). 17 of these were first time entrants to the system.

The Ethnicity of young offenders is only available for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland. White remains the main ethnic group of offenders. Across Leicestershire & Rutland 75% of young offender were aged 15-17 with the rest aged 10 -14. More information can be found in the [Leicestershire Youth Offending Service Annual Report for Community Safety Partnerships](#).

4.2 New - Ministry of Justice Indicators

Youth Offending Service (YOS) performance is now measured against the three Ministry of Justice (MoJ) youth justice indicators and the local Education Training and Employment and Remand local indicators. The most recent performance indicators for Leicestershire & Rutland are outlined below.

- **First Time Entrants (FTEs)**

The MoJ now reports on FTEs as a rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 population using Police National Computer (PNC) data, based on a calendar year. There were 590 FTEs per 100,000 of the local 10 – 17 population during the period January 2011 to December 2011, representing a reduction of 23% compared to the same period in the previous year. Leicestershire & Rutland's performance was well ahead of regional (887) and national performance (928).

- **Re-offending by Young People (National Data)**

MOJ data on re-offending is now measured between July to June each year, the opposite approach to FTEs. The latest MoJ data available is for July 2009 to June 2010 when there were 928 young people in the cohort. The MoJ reports re-offending performance on three measures:

1. *The percentage of young people re-offending after 12 months - this was 28.6%, a reduction of 3.2% compared to the previous year (31.8%)*
2. *The average number of re-offences per young person in the cohort after 12 months - the frequency rate was 0.84, compared to 1.05 the previous year, a reduction of 0.21*
3. *The average number of offences per young person who has re-offended - this was 2.92*

Comparative data shows that the percentage of young people reoffending in Leicestershire & Rutland (28.6%) was ahead of regional (32.3%) and national (34.1%) performance. Leicestershire & Rutland's re-offending frequency rate (0.84) is slightly head of regional (0.89) and national (0.96) performance and the average number of offences per re-offender (2.92) is also slightly below regional (2.75) performance and national performance (2.81).

- **Re-offending by Young People (Local Data)**

The April 2011 to March 2012 re-offending rate was 0.91. This shows an increase of 0.14 compared to the same period last year. Because this cohort represents only 25% of the full year cohort and the change in the MOJ's representation of the data, it is difficult to compare whether this increase is replicated in the annual data provided by the MoJ. However, using more up to date local data as previously reported to the Board, this does show a fall in performance.

Pre-court and First-Tier re-offending continue to reduce, along with a reduction in re-offending post-release from custody. The increase in re-offending is predominantly amongst those subject to Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs). Based on this, the use of YRO's were analysed, including requirements used, breach and resentencing to establish the reasons behind this re-offending and to enable us to better target resources to meet the needs of these young people and reduce the risk of further offending.

The analysis shows that there was no single cause for re-offending and that a number of combined issues were present in the lives of the young people who re-offended. These included substance misuse, combined with not being in EET or regularly truanting from school, poor thinking and behaviour skills and lack of alternative positive activities. In a number of cases the young person's emotional and mental health also had an impact on their behaviour and ability to change.

- **Education, Employment or Training (EET)**

Overall, performance in respect of EET continues to fall compared with previous years. The cumulative EET performance April 2011 to March 2012 was 74.3%, 5% lower than the previous year. Recommendations by the YOS management board are that EET performance continues to be monitored closely. The potential loss of funding for our substance misuse officers to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the reduction in resources to our EET team could present a significant risk in being able to support young people for whom the substance misuse and EET are a significant factor in their in offending or re-offending.

- **Use of Custody**

Information on the custody rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population in Leicestershire & Rutland is now provided by the MoJ. The performance for April 11 – March 2012 is 0.17, well ahead of regional (0.66) and national (0.80) performance. Locally there has been a reduction of 0.10 compared to the previous year (0.27)

5. Protecting Vulnerable People

5.1 Domestic Offences & Incidents

Increasing reporting of Domestic violence incidents to offer early interventions and reduce more serious offending has been the focus of the Leicestershire Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Strategy Board for several years. During the last 12 months there was a rise in police reported domestic offences of 20% and a rise in domestic incidents of 12%. 75% of all domestic offences were classified as violence against the person. The peak months for domestic offences are June and August (using 6 years of data). The map and table below shows the areas in Rutland County which have the highest and lowest levels of reporting of domestic abuse.

Map 9 - Domestic Crimes and Incidents

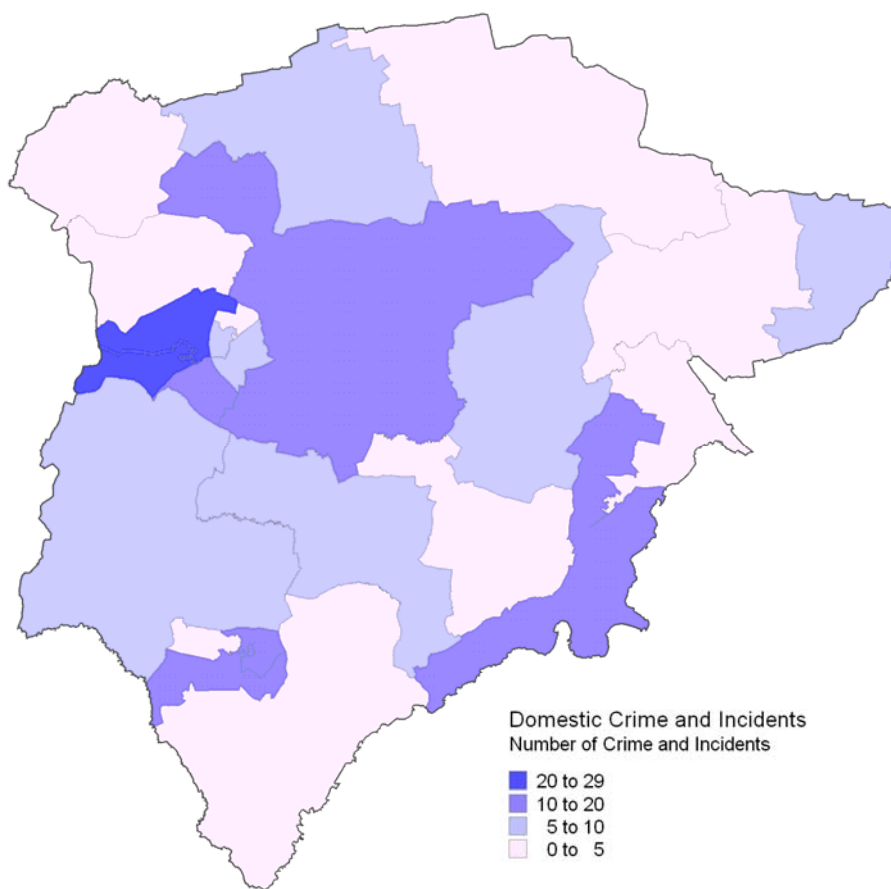


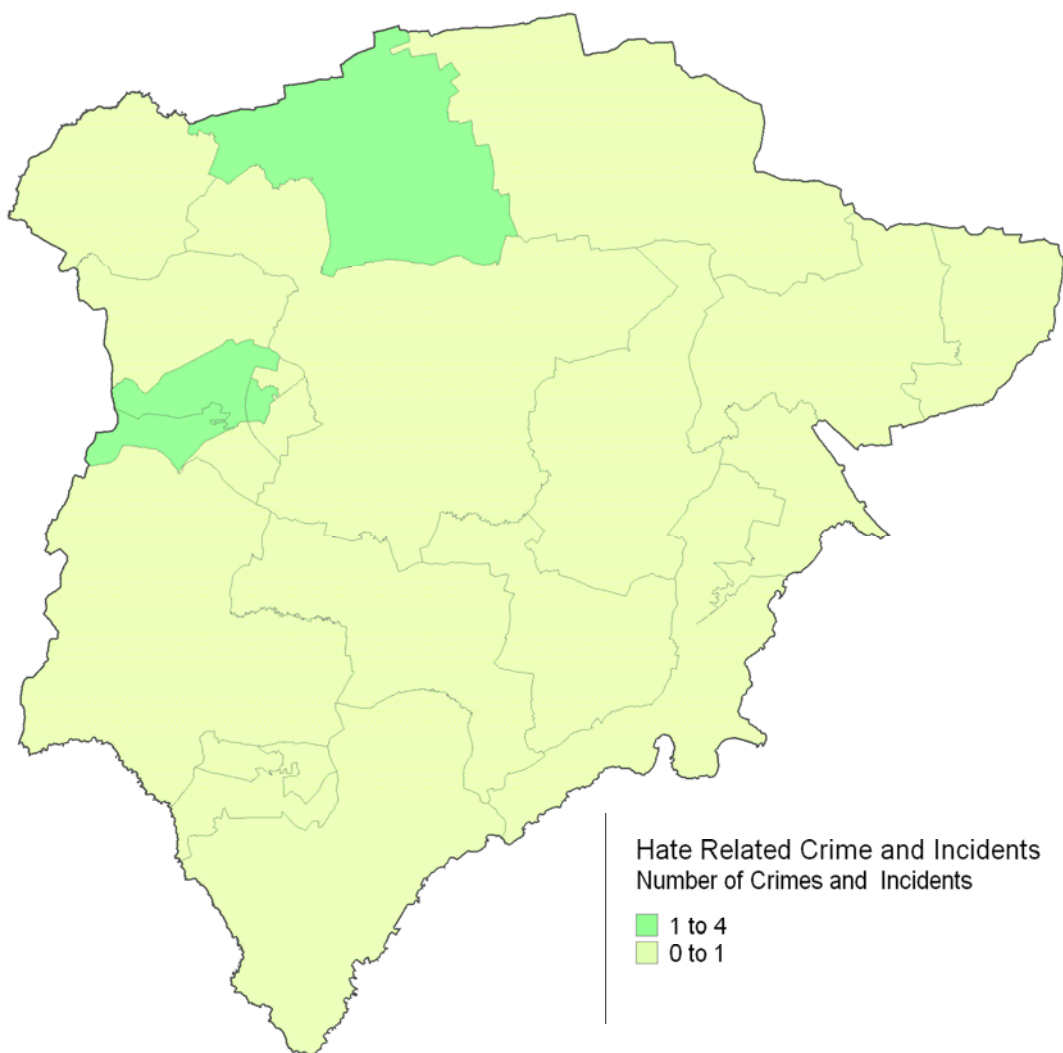
Table 9: Top 5 Highest Incident Areas for Domestic Crimes and Incidents in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham West	29	18.5
2	Rutland	Oakham North West	22	13.1
3	Rutland	Oakham South	18	8.1
4	Rutland	Exton	16	9.7
5	Rutland	Uppingham South	14	6.8

5.2 Hate Crime & Incidents

During the last 12 months there were 8 hate offences recorded in Rutland. These include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. 6 of the offences were recorded as violence against the person. The map below shows the areas where there have been one or more hate crimes. Oakham Centre had the highest number of hate crimes.

Map 10 - Hate Crime and Incidents



6.1 Alcohol Related Offending

All offences and police reported incidents where alcohol is a factor are flagged as an alcohol related crime or incident. Police figures show that 9% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. The alcohol flag given to offences may be underreported therefore the actual figure is likely to be greater than this. Alcohol also plays a large part in violent crime with 33% of all violence against the person offences being flagged as alcohol related. The maps below show the highest crime and incident areas where alcohol was a contributing factor. Oakham Centre is the main hotspot for alcohol related offences and incidents in Rutland County.

Map 11 - Alcohol Related Crime and Incidents

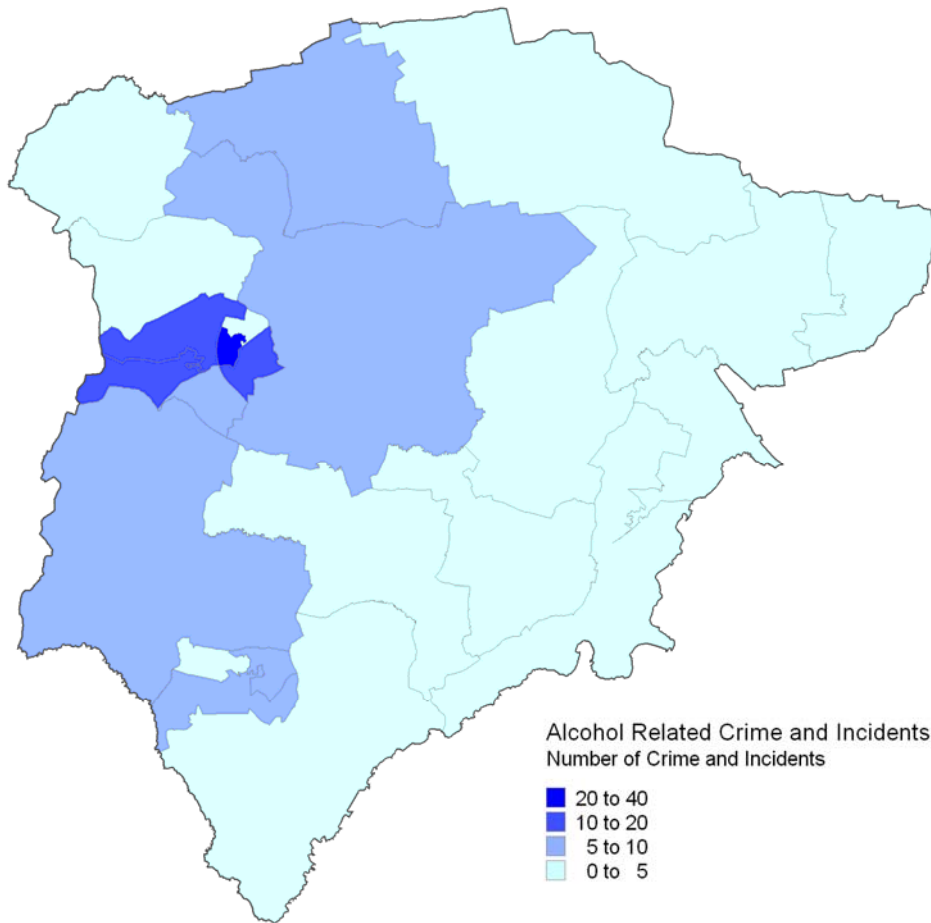


Table 11. Top 5 Highest Alcohol Related Crime & Incident Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham Centre	40	22.3
2	Rutland	Oakham West	17	10.9
3	Rutland	Oakham East	14	5.7
4	Rutland	Oakham North West	12	7.1
5	Rutland	Uppingham South	9	4.3

6.3 Drug Related Offending

Over the last 12 months there were 39 drug offences a reduction of 2.5% on the previous year. The County is performing in-line with its most similar groups ranked 9 out of 15 at the end of September.

From April 2010/11 all offences and police reported incidents where drugs were a factor were flagged as drug related crime. The maps below show the highest crime and incident areas where drugs were a contributing factor. As this is a relatively new indicator, it is likely there is some under recording.

Map 12 - Drug Related Crime and Incidents

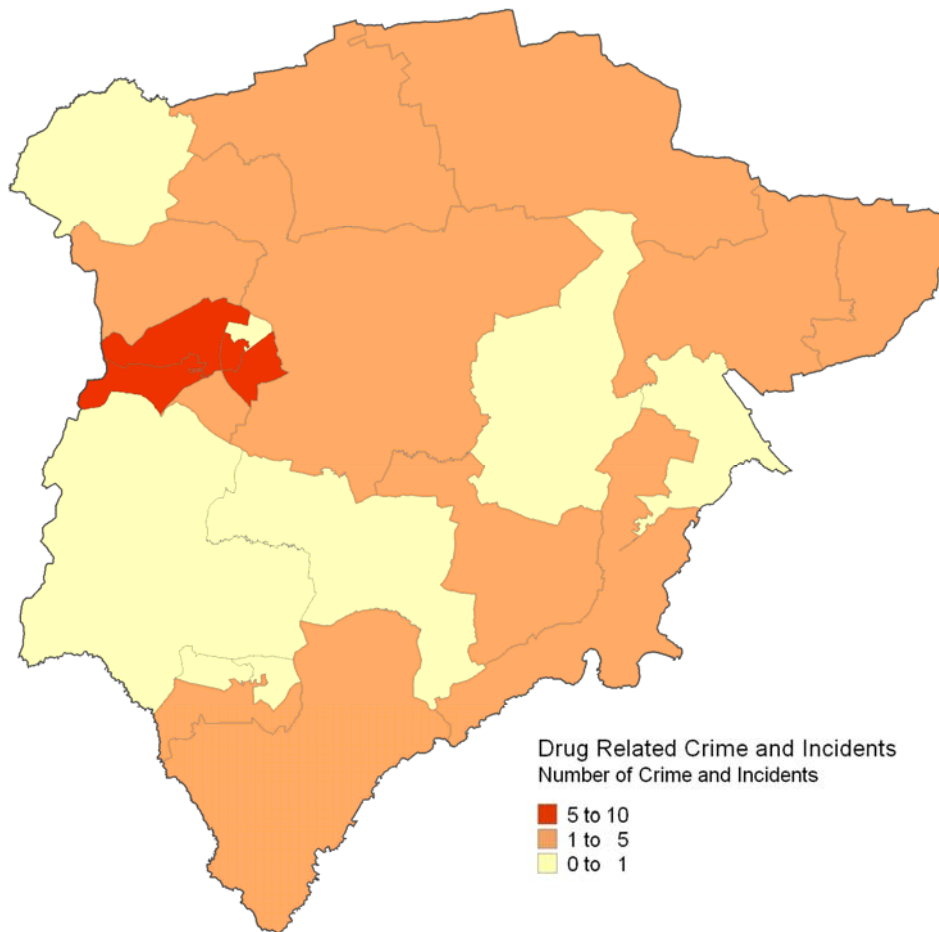


Table 12: Top 5 Highest Drug Related Crime & Incident Areas in Rutland County

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)
1	Rutland	Oakham North West	10	5.9
2	Rutland	Oakham Centre	9	5.0
3	Rutland	Oakham East	7	2.9
4	Rutland	Oakham West	5	3.2
5	Rutland	Exton	3	1.8

6.4 Substance Misuse Services

On July 1st 2011 the new model of delivery for Substance Misuse Services for adults and young People across Leicestershire and Rutland with Swanswell Charitable Trust commenced covering the non-criminal justice service provision. All Swanswell's data around substance misuse treatment is now provided to the Substance Misuse Strategic Team on a quarterly basis since the commencement of the contract.

For the period 01/04/2012 – 31/06/2012 (Quarter 1 2012/13) there were 50 clients from Rutland County accessing services a 39% increase on the previous quarter.

Table11: Number of Clients from Rutland County accessing treatment at Swanswell.

Rutland County	2011/12 Q4	2012/13 Q1	% change
Alcohol	20	31	55%
Drug	15	15	0%
Young People	1	4	300%
Total	36	50	39%

The following summary outlines the demographic profile, needs and treatment outcomes of client's accessing services in Leicestershire compared against the national average. More detailed information around Substance misuse can be found in **The Leicestershire & Rutland Adult & Young Persons Evidence Base for Substance Misuse Needs Assessment** which will be available from December 2012 at:

<http://www.drugs.org.uk/professionals/professional-downloads>.

- **Adults-Drug users:**

- The 70% of treated adults during 2011-12 in Leicestershire and Rutland were male. (Nationally 73% of treated adults were male)
- The average age of clients in treatment in 2011-12 in Leicestershire and Rutland was 35 years (same as the national average age)
- Around 94% of the Leicestershire and Rutland clients in treatment were White British (89% of the national adults in treatment were White British in 2011-12)
- Around 90% of the local clients were opiates users, the majority of remaining drug users were in treatment for powder cocaine (1%), cannabis (4%) or crack cocaine (0.5%) problems. Looking at the national statistics, the 81% of clients were opiate users during 2011-12, and the remaining drug users were powder cocaine (5%), cannabis (8%) or crack cocaine (3%)
- The most common source of referral in 2011-12 was self-referrals (45%) in Leicestershire and Rutland, compared to 40% of self-referrals in the national statistics.
- Injecting behaviour in Leicestershire and Rutland: 17% of the adult clients were currently injecting, 26% had previously injected and 56% had never injected. Injecting behaviour National Statistics: 18% were currently injecting, 27% had previously injected and 55% had never injected at the time of presenting for treatment.
- The 9% of the national clients reported an urgent housing problem in 2011-12, while in Leicestershire and Rutland just a 5% reported an urgent housing problem in the same year
- The Treatment Outcomes Profile (TOP) is a clinical tool that enables clinicians and drug workers to keep track of the progress of individuals through their treatment journey. The

percentage of improvement and abstinence in use of primary substance and alcohol use for clients during 2011-12 from earliest TOPs to latest was above the national average in general terms.

- **Adult-Alcohol users:**

- 58% of treated persons were male (the most recent national data from 2010-11 has 65% of treated persons were male)
- The average age of clients in treatment in 2011-12 was 45 years (the most recent national data available from 2010-11 shows an average age of 41 years)
- Ethnicity: 93% of clients in treatment during 2011-12 were White British, very similar to the latest national statistics (92%, 2010-11)
- Referrals from the GP were most common (51%), the second most common source was self-referrals (25%) in 2011-12. Nationally, in 2010-11 37% were self-referrals and 20% from GPs.
- 100% of the clients reported no housing problem/other at the end of the year.

- **Young People:**

- 57% of the young people treated were male in 2011-12. (64% of the young people who accesses specialist substance misuse services nationally in 2010-11 were male).
- Around 93% of young people in treatment were White British (86% were White and the majority White British in the 2010-11 national statistics)
- The most frequently reported drugs of misuse in 2011-12 were Cannabis (50%), Alcohol (15%) and Other Stimulants (15%). In the national statistics for 2010-11, cannabis (58%) and alcohol (32%) were the most reported drugs of misuse.
- The majority of referrals in 2011-12 came via education with 17%, and 14% of the referrals have come from a concerned other. The most common gateway nationally to young people's services in through referral from the criminal justice or youth justice system (39%), with the majority of these coming from youth offending teams (35%). The second most common referral source nationally is education (14%).

- **Harm Reduction- Needle Exchange:**

The Public Health Guidance for needle and syringe programmes is for anyone who provides or commissions a needle and syringe programme, including pharmacies and Drug and Alcohol Action Teams/Substance Misuse Strategic Teams. The aim is to reduce harm caused and reduce the spread of BBVs.

All programmes should as a minimum:

- Encourage people who inject drugs to use the services on offer.
- Provide as many needles and syringes and other injecting equipment as someone needs.
- Provide sharps bins and advice on how to dispose of equipment safely.
- Provide advice on safer injecting and ways to get help to stop using drugs or switch to non-injecting methods.

The nearest Exchange Pharmacies are located in Melton and Harborough. The Leicestershire & Rutland Substance Misuse Strategic Team receive quarterly reports of the amount of needles, packs, sharp bins, syringes, leaflets and other miscellaneous distributed in the pharmacies across Leicestershire.

7. Emerging Trends & Threats

The overall trend for Community Safety in Rutland County is positive with the majority of reported crimes showing a downward trend. The following points highlight the main areas of concern for the partnership performance in the future.

- **Increase in re-offending rates** - The potential loss of funding for substance misuse officers and the reduction in resources in the Education, Employment or Training (EET) team could present a significant risk in being able to support young people for whom the substance misuse and EET are a significant factor in their offending or re-offending.
- **Resource Limitations** - The reduction of funding to public sector organisations and the need to identify substantial savings over the next few years is still a major concern. It is inevitable that some services will cease or be reduced, structures will change and there needs to be greater collaboration with across service areas. The Community Safety Partnership needs to ensure that the service to communities continues at the same high level as already achieved, as well as making the most efficient and effective use of available resources. Cross departmental, multi agency working and partnerships including voluntary and community organisations will be essential.

8. Conclusion

The current priorities for 2013/14 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for Community Safety in the County.

Despite the often significant reductions in overall crime and anti-social behaviour, it is important to maintain the emphasis on community safety, both in terms of reducing the levels of crime & anti-social behaviour and in identifying and tackling any emerging issues.

APPENDIX A

Crime & Incident Dashboard

Follow the link below to access the Crime & Incident Dashboard. The dashboard analyses crime and incident data for the period October 2011 to September 2012 plus historical data going back to 2007. It is an interactive dashboard that requires you to select the partnership area, crime categories and year. The charts and tables will change based on your selections.

http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/PSAHEADLINEDASHBOARD/PUBLISH3/Headline_Dashboard?:embed=y

N.B. You will need Internet Explorer 8 or above, Google Chrome or latest Firefox (free download) to view the dashboard.