

Safer North West Leicestershire Partnership Strategic Assessment

October 2012 - September 2013



Document Details

Title	Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2013
Date created	October 2013
Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide NW Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership (CSP), known as The Safer North West Partnership (SNWP), with a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues across NW Leicestershire District. 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.</p> <p>The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.</p>
Geographical coverage	NW Leicestershire District
Time period	Data is analysed for the rolling 12 months up to September 2013 plus historical data where available.
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This report has been produced by Leicestershire County Council's Research & Insight Team, Chief Executives Dept. Leicestershire County Council.

For further details contact:

Robert Radburn
Research & Insight Team
Leicestershire County Council
Tel. 0116 305 6891
Email: Robert.radburn@leics.gov.uk

For further information on NW Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership please contact:

Sarah-Jane Favell
Community Safety Team Leader
North West Leicestershire District Council
Tel. 01530 454719
Email: sarah.favell@nwleicestershire.gov.uk

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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 The Safer North West Leicestershire 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

The Safer North West Partnership is made up of representatives from eight statutory partners

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- Leicestershire Probation Trust
- Leicestershire Youth Offending Service
- West Leicestershire 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 The Safer North West Partnership is to work together with those who live, work and visit North West Leicestershire to maintain and improve pride in the community. The Partnership will do this by tackling crime, working to reduce domestic abuse, reducing anti-social behaviour and reducing the harm caused by substance misuse.

1.3 Current Priorities

The priorities for The Safer North West Partnership for 2011-14 were:

Tackling Crime by focussing on hotspots, targeting high profile events, supporting CCTV, reducing domestic abuse and promoting seasonal crime messages.

Further Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) by educating people about ASB and its consequences. The Partnership will also encourage young people to engage in positive activities, support vulnerable victims of ASB and work to improve public confidence.

'Supporting Pride in our Communities' by reducing the harm caused by substance misuse, encouraging community projects and improving safety on our roads and pathways.

There are also two cross-cutting themes which are to **communicate** the work of the Partnership to improve public perception of crime and disorder and work with the **Supporting Leicestershire Families** program.

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:

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Drug and alcohol Action Team
- Leicestershire & Rutland probation Area
- 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

The overall trend for Community Safety in North West Leicestershire is positive with the majority of reported crimes and ASB showing a downward trend over a six year period. Analysis of partnership performance has highlighted the following trends over the last 12 months:

- *Total recorded crime in NW Leicestershire has reduced by 7% during the last 12 months with most categories of crime also showing reductions.*
- *The main hotspot locations for the CSP are Coalville and Castle Donington West & Donington Park.*
- *Violence against the person has reduced by 1.3%.*
- *Serious Acquisitive crime decreased by 19% with reductions in all areas in this category.*
- *Other Acquisitive Crime (OAQ) increased by 6%.Burglary other than dwelling and Theft (other) showed a year on year decrease.*
- *Shoplifting increased by 63.5% with Coalville centre the main area affected.*
- *Theft from the person offences increased by 79% with the majority taking place at the Download festival at Donington Park in June.*
- *Criminal Damage increased by 17%.*
- *Anti-social behaviour reduced by 4%.*
- *The number of Deliberate Fires reduced by 4%.*
- *The number of offences committed by young people increased by 52%.*
- *34% of all offences committed by young people were first time entrants to the system.*
- *There was an increase of 17% in police reported domestic incidents and a decrease of 3% in reported domestic offences.*
- *The British Crime Survey estimates that there were 1,972 females and 1,300 males that have experienced intimate personal violence (IPV) in the last 12 months.*
- *There were 38 hate offences and 13 hate incidents recorded in North West Leicestershire by the police. 71% of offences were recorded as violence against the person.*

- *9% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related and 31% of all violence against the person offences in North West Leicestershire were alcohol related.*
- *Drug offences decreased by 23%.*
- *The number of adults and young people accessing substance misuse services has increased over the last two years particularly those accessing Alcohol treatment.*
- *The % of clients leaving the substance misuse services treatment system in a planned way is above target for Leicestershire and Rutland in Q2 2013/14.*

2.2 Recommendations

For the Community Safety Strategy 2014-17, The Safer North West Partnership should focus on crime and disorder that is causing the most harm and affecting the most people within the District.

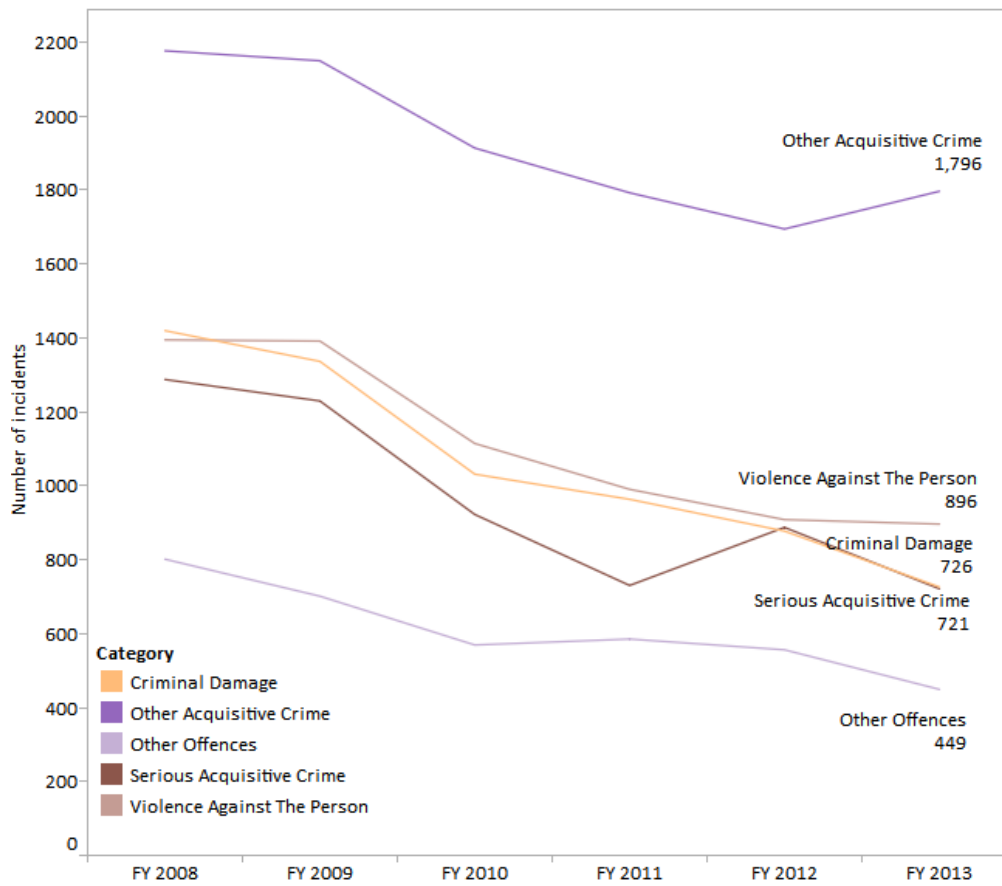
Domestic abuse should be a priority as there has been an increase in police reported incidents and increased demand for outreach support services. By empowering victims to come forward and seek support they are much more likely to have a positive outcome and move on from the abuse they have experienced. Violent crime has seen a slight overall decrease, however almost a third of offences are domestic related and a further third alcohol related. Initiatives to reduce alcohol related offending should be a focus for the partnership and include campaigns aimed at the night-time economy, particularly during major summer sporting events.

Theft offences should be a focus for the Partnership, particularly shoplifting and theft from the person which have both more than doubled over the past year. Work to address serious acquisitive crime should be a focus, despite the recent reductions, as these categories of theft offence cause the most harm to communities. Crime prevention work must take place during music events at Donington Park as these events have led to the area becoming a hotspot in the annual crime figures, particularly theft from the person and vehicle interference.

Anti-social behaviour continues to reduce year on year although the reductions in this report are not as great as those seen previously. ASB has the potential to cause individuals and communities a great deal of harm and as such should not be overlooked. Robust tiered approach processes must be followed and support offered, particularly in cases of personal ASB where victims may be more vulnerable.

3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

3.1 Total Crime Overview

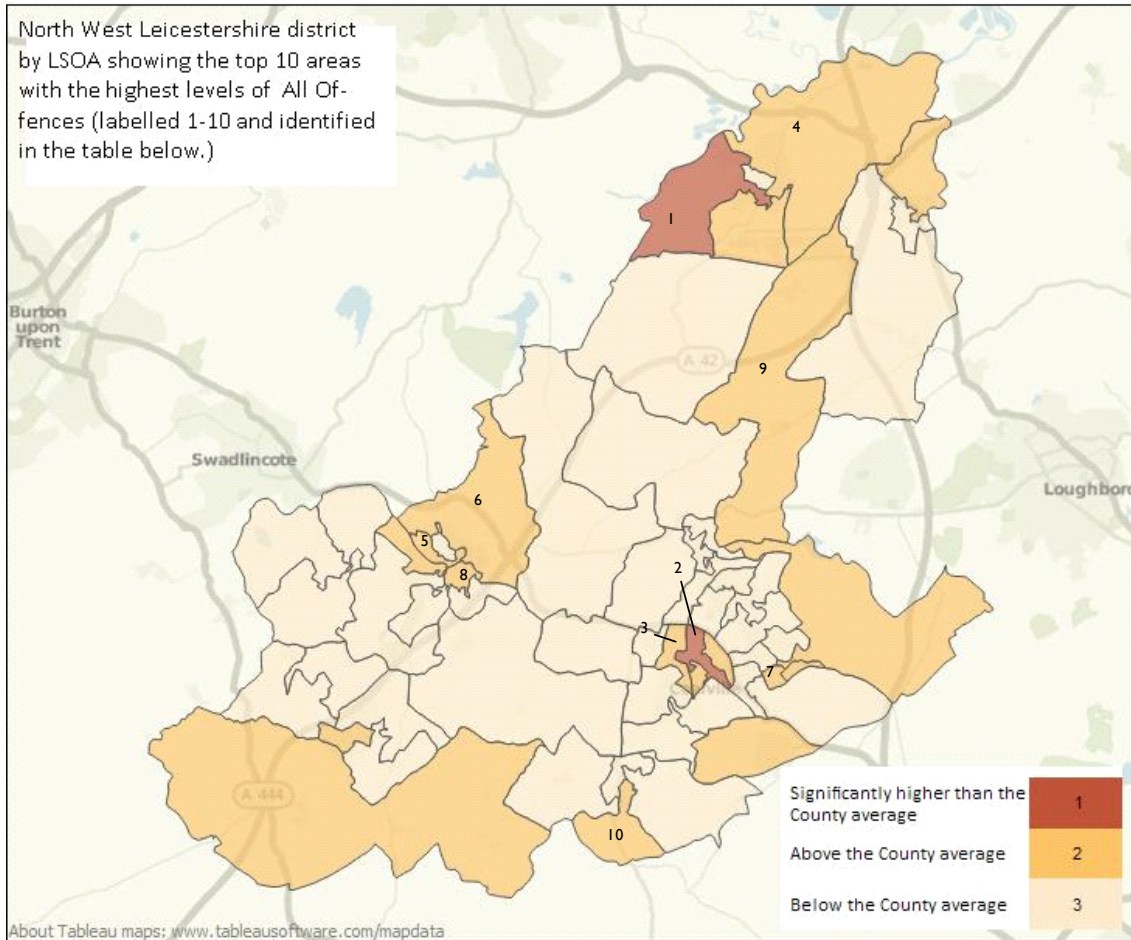


Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Criminal Damage	1,336	1,031	963	877	726
Other Acquisitive Crime	2,149	1,913	1,792	1,694	1,796
Other Offences	701	569	585	556	449
Serious Acquisitive Crime	1,229	922	730	887	721
Violence Against The Person	1,391	1,114	990	908	896
Total Crime	6,806	5,549	5,060	4,922	4,588

For the period 01/10/2012 to 30/09/2013 there were 4588 crimes recorded in NW Leicestershire equal to a rate of 49 crimes per 1000 population. This is a reduction of 334 crimes (7%) compared with the previous year. The trend over 6 years is downwards. NW Leicestershire has the 2nd highest crime rate per 1000 population when compared with other districts in Leicestershire. The CSP is ranked 14/15 and is currently performing slightly worse than its peers.

Previous analysis of communities using (OAC) classification identified City Living as the type of areas most affected by crime. Analysis also shows that more deprived communities are more likely to be a victim of crime than less deprived communities.

The following maps identify Lower Super output Area (LSOA) where crime, anti-social behaviour or incident levels are below average, above average or significantly higher than the county average. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The top 10 highest crime areas for the district are then labelled on the map and listed in the table below. Castle Donington West & Donington Park and Coalville Centre have significantly higher crime levels when compared to the whole of Leicestershire. Castle Donington area has a lot of business parks and is therefore affected by a lot of business crime. Coalville centre will be affected by the night time economy and business crime such as shoplifting and theft.



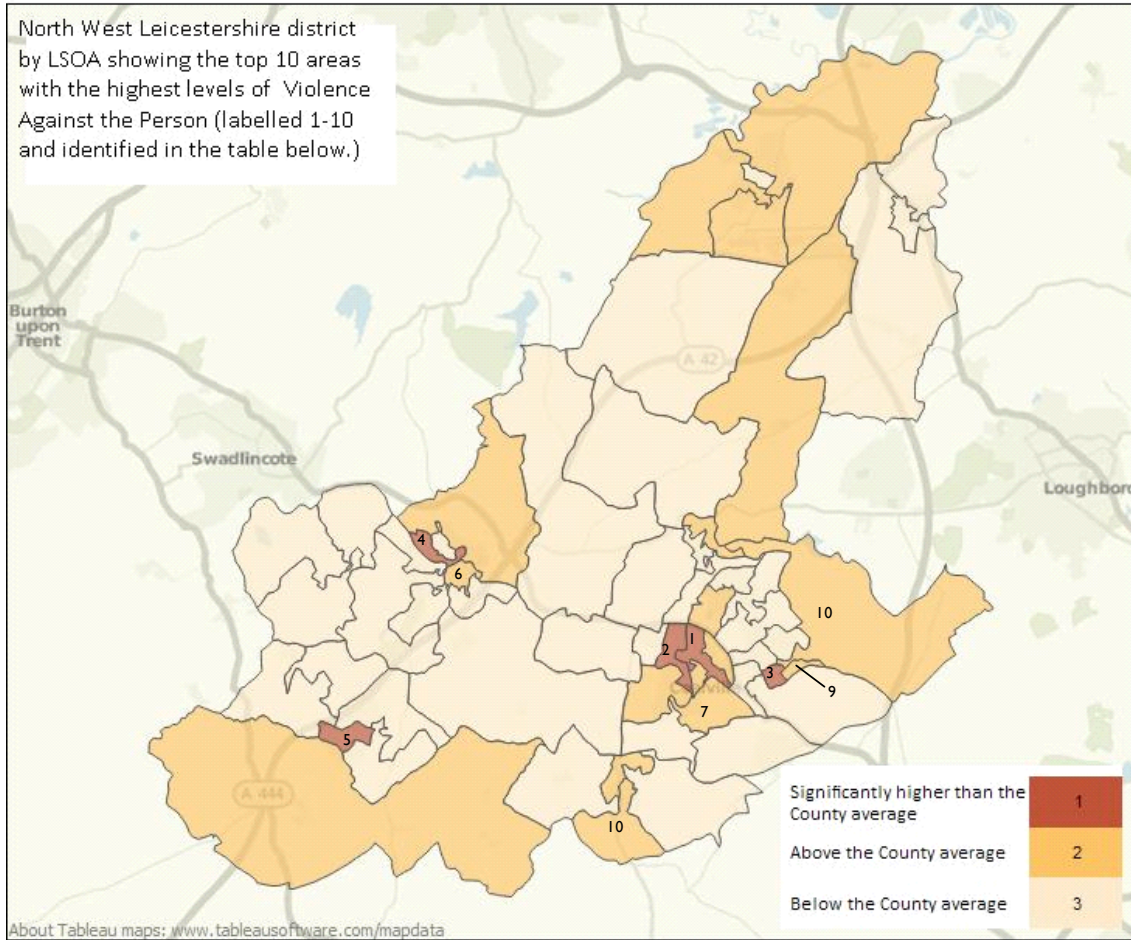
Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for All Offences

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	411	260.6
2	Coalville Centre	399	241.1
3	Snibston East	182	97.9
4	Castle Donington North East & Hemin..	181	71.5
5	Ashby Holywell West	153	104.2
6	Ashby Holywell East	148	72.5
7	Greenhill Centre	133	89.2
8	Ashby Castle North	130	100.5
9	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	125	91.2
10	Ibstock Centre	117	62.6

3.2 Violent Crime

Violence against the person (VAP) offences are split into four categories: serious violent crime, assault with less serious injury, assault without injury and other VAP. The number of violence against the person offences reduced by 1.3% when compared to the previous 12 months. Assault with less serious Injury increased by 10% while, assault without injury decreased by 12%. There were two less serious violent crimes than in the previous year. There was a peak in violent crime in August 2013 of 108 offences. This could be due to the warm summer and excess alcohol consumption linked to the night time economy. The district is performing in line with its Most similar Family Groups for all violent crime and much better than its peers for Serious violent crime. Coalville centre is the main hotspot location for violence against the person offences although there are several areas which have significantly higher levels than the county average of violent crime. These are shown in the map and table below.

32% of all violent crime was recorded as being domestic related and 31% as Alcohol related.



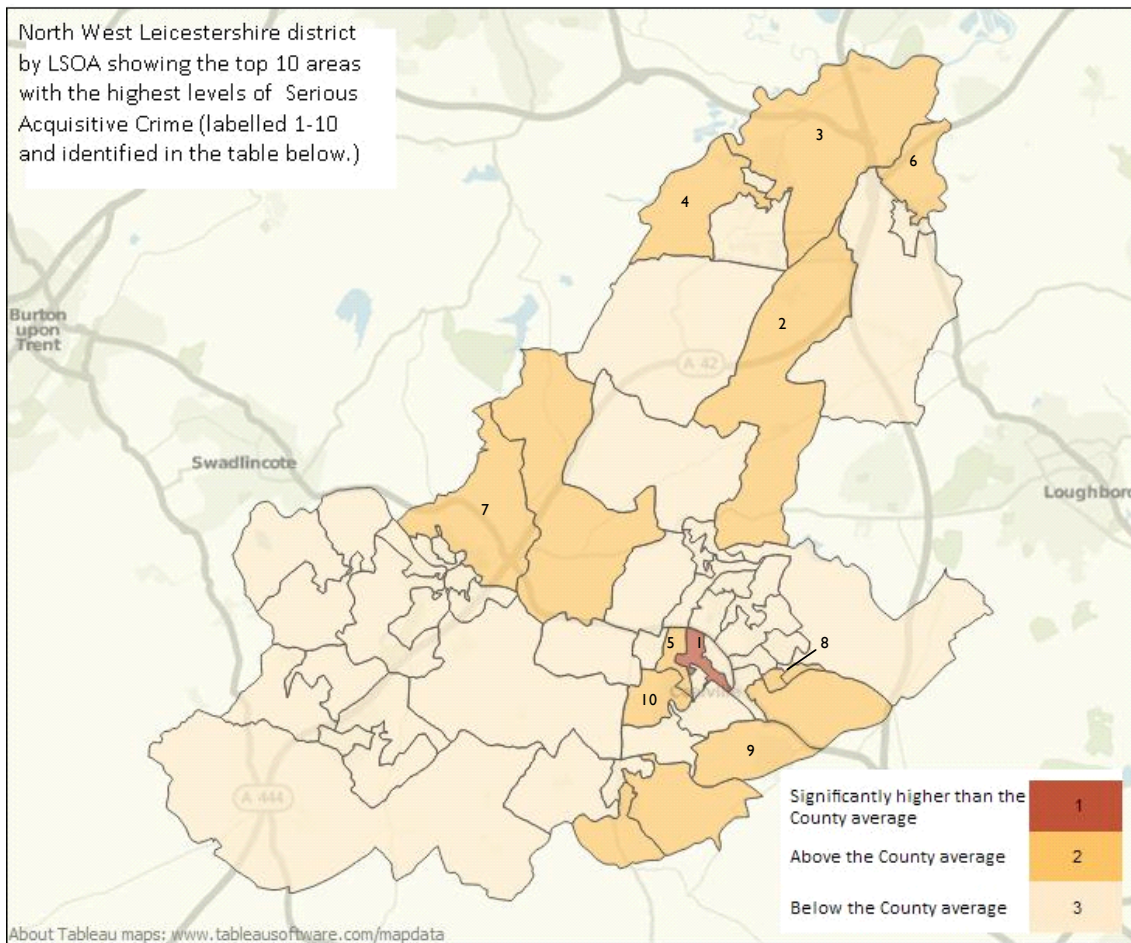
Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Violence Against the Person

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Coalville Centre	91	55.0
2	Snibston East	49	26.4
3	Greenhill Centre	43	28.8
4	Ashby Holywell West	40	27.2
5	Measham Centre	34	20.3
6	Ashby Castle North	31	24.0
7	Coalville Belvoir Road	29	16.7
8	Ibstock Centre	27	14.4
9	Greenhill East	22	16.2
10	Greenhill North East	21	13.0

3.3 Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAQ)

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAQ) offences are split into four categories: domestic burglary, robbery, theft from motor vehicles and theft of a motor vehicle. During the last 12 months Serious Acquisitive crime decreased by 19% with all areas of SAQ showing a decrease. Burglary decreased by 21% with one peak of 34 crimes in August 2013. Theft from Motor vehicle fell by 16% and theft of motor vehicle fell by 23%. The district is performing in line with its most similar family groups for all areas of SAQ.

The more affluent villages and areas of NW Leicestershire are affected by burglary dwelling and theft of motor vehicles whilst the business parks and town centres are affected by theft from vehicles and some theft of motor vehicles. Coalville centre is the only area with significantly higher rates of SAQ. This is shown in the maps below.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Serious Acquisitive Crime

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Coalville Centre	38	23.0
2	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	30	21.9
3	Castle Donington North East & Hemin..	29	11.4
4	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	29	18.4
5	Snibston East	29	15.6
6	Kegworth North	25	14.9
7	Ashby Holywell East	23	11.3
8	Greenhill East	20	14.7
9	Ellistown & Battleflat	19	9.6
10	Snibston South West	18	8.5

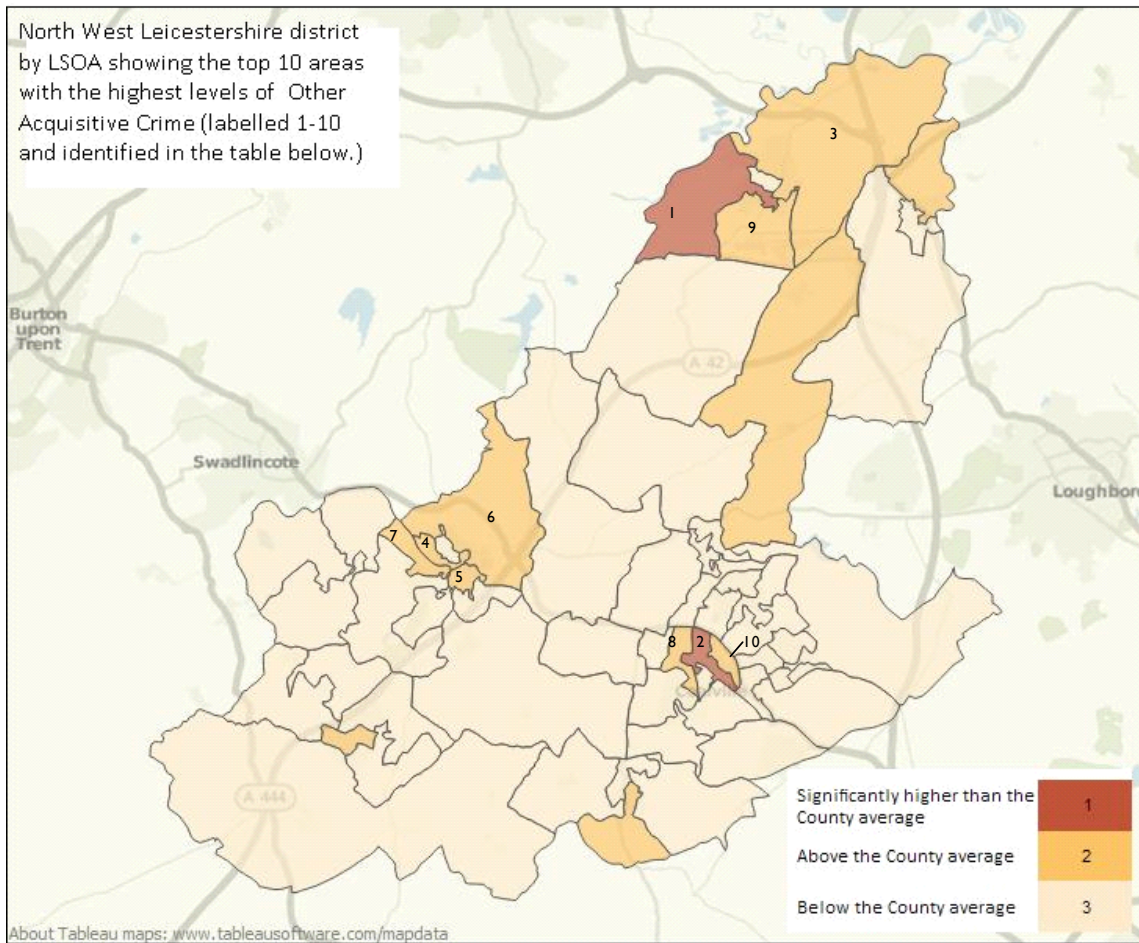
3.4 Other Acquisitive Crime (OAC)

Other Acquisitive Crime (OAC) offences are made up of two main categories: non domestic burglary and theft. Shoplifting, theft of cycle, theft from the person and other theft are included in the "theft category".

Other Acquisitive Crime increased by 6% during the previous 12 months. Burglary Other than dwelling and Theft (other) were the two categories which showed a year on year decrease.

Shoplifting offences more than doubled from 263 to 430 (63.5% increase). Coalville centre is the main area affected. The district is performing in line with its most similar family groups for shoplifting.

Theft from person offences increased by 79%. The majority of these offences take place in June at the Download festival.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Other Acquisitive Crime

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	336	213.1
2	Coalville Centre	197	119.0
3	Castle Donington North East & Hemin..	91	35.9
4	Ashby Holywell West	81	55.1
5	Ashby Castle North	66	51.0
6	Ashby Holywell East	62	30.4
7	Ashby Ivanhoe East	60	36.6
8	Snibston East	53	28.5
9	Castle Donington South	51	31.5
10	Coalville Stephenson Way	49	22.8

3.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Criminal Damage

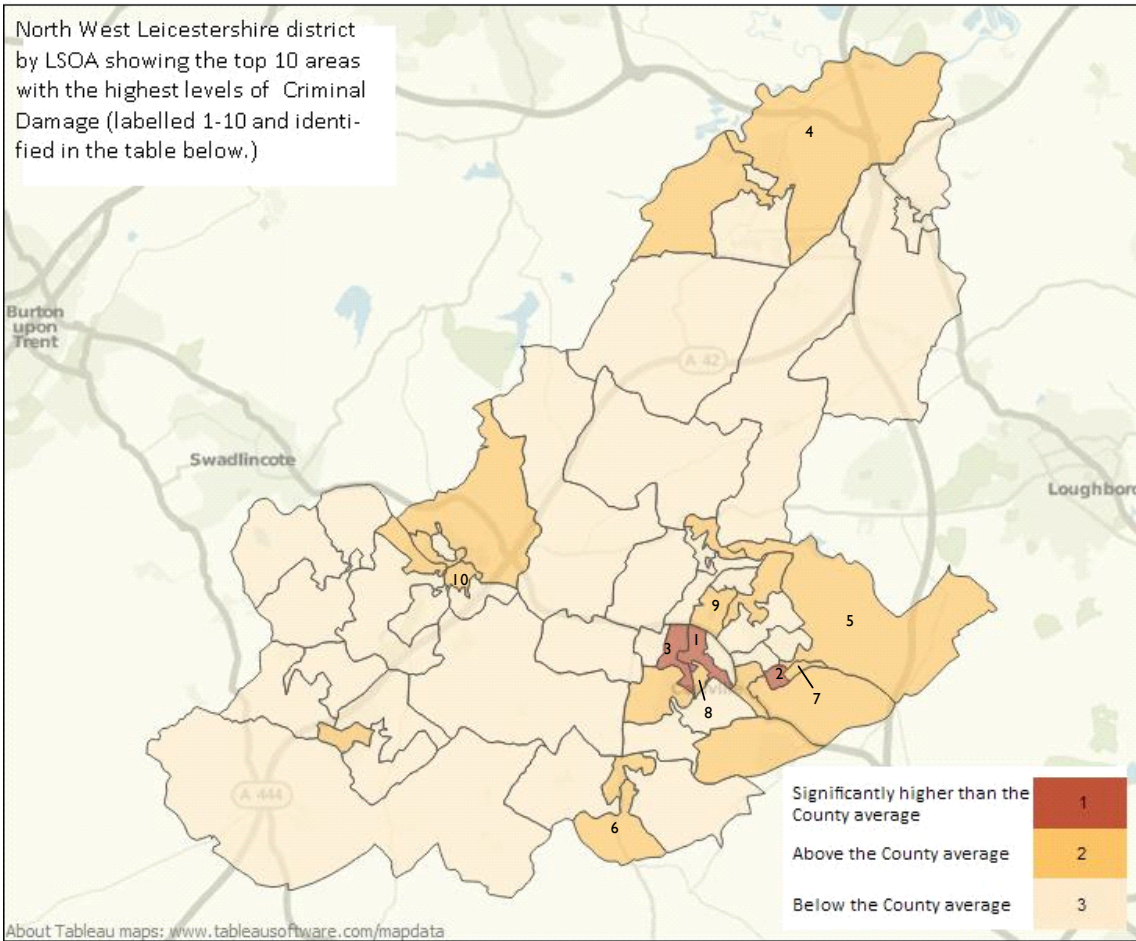
Criminal damage makes up 16% of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. There was an increase of 17% in the number of criminal damage offences over the last 12 months. Coalville Centre, Greenhill Centre and Snibston East area have significantly higher levels of Criminal Damage than other areas.

ASB is made up of three categories; Personal ASB, Environmental ASB and Nuisance ASB.

Over the last 12 months there was a 4% reduction in ASB. The largest category Nuisance ASB makes up 73% of reported ASB. This saw a 10% reduction over the previous 12 months.

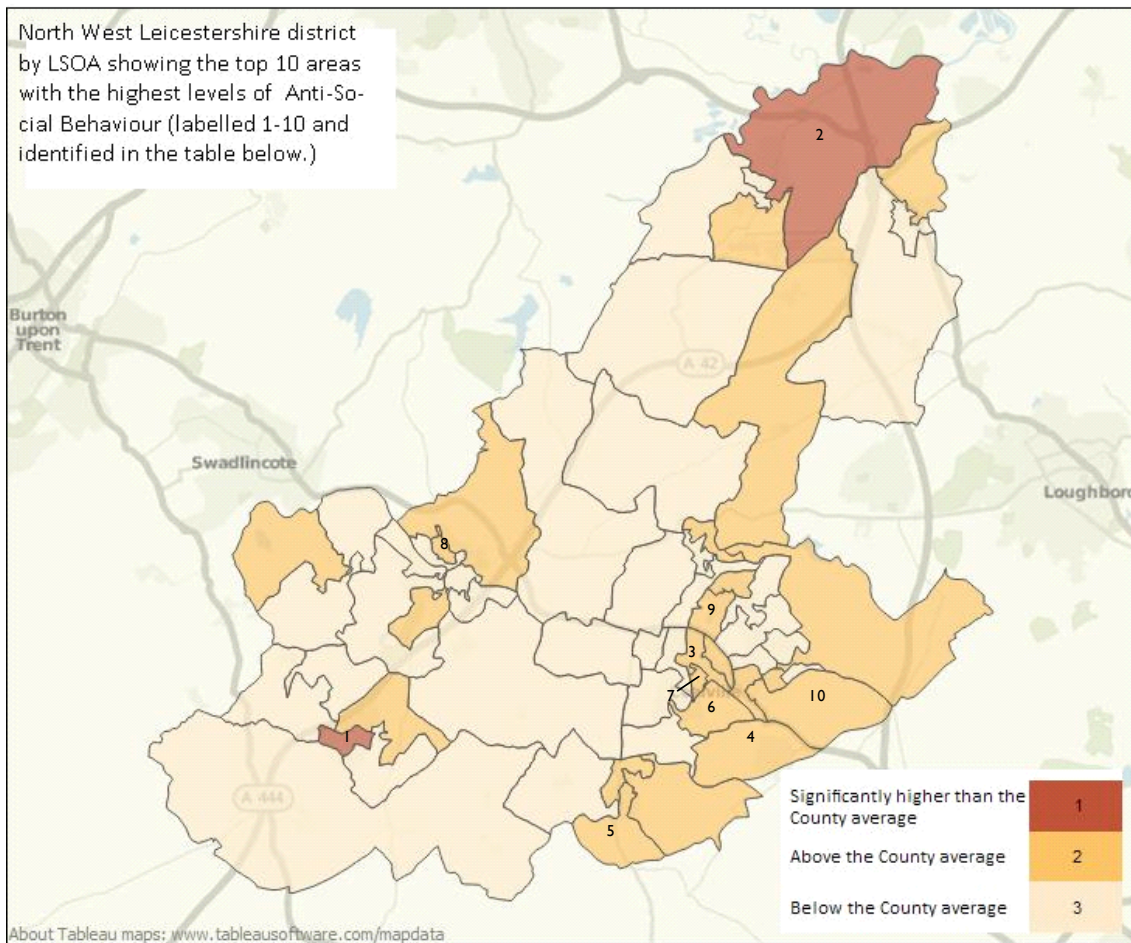
Environmental ASB rose by 18% with a peak in reporting in June & July this year. This may be in part due to the warm summer and the increase in people outdoors and reporting ASB of an environmental nature. Personal ASB increased by 10% from 190 to 208 incidents.

Measham Centre and Castle Donington area are the two main hotspots for ASB.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Criminal Damage

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Coalville Centre	40	24.2
2	Greenhill Centre	36	24.1
3	Snibston East	33	17.8
4	Castle Donington North East & Hemin..	29	11.4
5	Greenhill North East	26	16.1
6	Ibstock Centre	26	13.9
7	Greenhill East	24	17.6
8	Coalville Belvoir Road	22	12.7
9	Whitwick West	21	11.7
10	Ashby Castle North	18	13.9



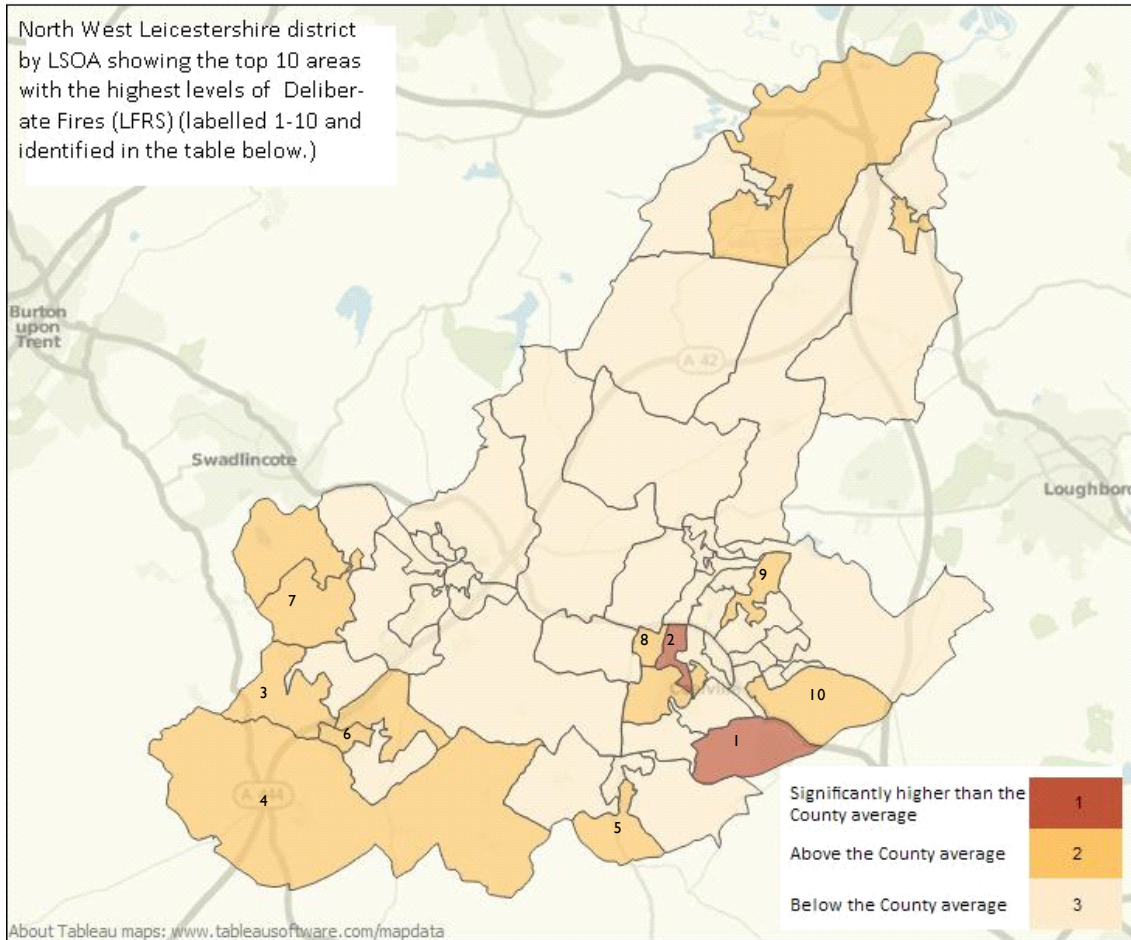
Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Anti-Social Behaviour

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Measham Centre	83	49.6
2	Castle Donington North East & Hemin..	78	30.8
3	Coalville Centre	73	44.1
4	Ellistown & Battleflat	62	31.2
5	Ibstock Centre	59	31.6
6	Hugglescote Centre	53	33.9
7	Coalville Belvoir Road	48	27.7
8	Ashby Holywell Centre	42	26.9
9	Whitwick West	42	23.3
10	Bardon East	40	24.7

3.6 Deliberate Fires

Across Leicestershire 52% of all fires attended by Leicestershire Fire and rescue service were started deliberately. It remains the single largest cause of major fires in the UK. Arson is a serious issue and can result in injury, damage to property and even loss of life.

There were a total of 65 deliberate fires in NWL during the last 12 months a reduction of 4% on the previous year. 9 of these fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery. 12 fires involved road vehicles. NWL has 2 areas which have very significantly higher levels of deliberate fires (see table below) when compared to the rest of Leicestershire.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for Deliberate Fires (LFRS)

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Ellistown & Battleflat	5	2.5
2	Snibston East	5	2.7
3	Donisthorpe South & Oakthorpe East	3	2.0
4	Greater Appleby	3	1.3
5	Ibstock Centre	3	1.6
6	Measham Centre	3	1.8
7	Moira Central & Norris Hill South	3	1.7
8	Snibston North West	3	1.8
9	Whitwick East	3	1.9
10	Bardon East	2	1.2

4. Community Based Survey

4.1 Survey Background

The Community Based Survey was set up during September 2011, by Leicestershire Police in conjunction with Leicestershire County Council. The survey collects approximately 1835 questionnaire's a year in Leicestershire County over the four quarters of the year. It covers three topic areas, questions about an individual's local area, antisocial behaviour and feelings of safety, alongside perceptions of local public services. Respondents are randomly sampled in terms of gender, age and geography. Representation in terms of ethnicity is monitored by the Survey Company, and booster samples are used if needed.

4.2 Anti-Social behaviour and feelings of safety

The anti-social behaviour and feelings of safety section (questions 8 - 13) in the Community based survey are useful to assess the public's perceptions of these issues. The questions are listed in Appendix C. The following analysis highlights the main trends and changes in perceptions over time in NW Leicestershire district from Q1 2011/12 to Q3 2013/14. More information on the survey results can be found in an interactive dashboard (Appendix C).

- Q8 - The % of respondents who said they feel safe in their local area after dark is decreasing over time with only 71.9 % of respondents in the latest quarter saying they felt safe after dark. This is lower than county levels (83.6%)
- Q9 - The % of respondents who feel safe in their local area during the day is very positive with 5 quarters showing 100% of respondents feeling safe. The lowest % recorded was 94.7% in Q2 2013/14.
- Questions Q10a1 – 8 ask how much of a problem different types of ASB are in a respondent's area. Respondents generally think Rubbish or litter lying around is the biggest problem with percentages ranging from 24.2% to 36.4%. For other types of ASB there was a peak in Q4 2012/13 with higher number of respondents saying teenagers' hanging around was a problem, vandalism and graffiti and people using drugs a problem. The levels were much higher than the county level. In Q2 2013/14 noisy neighbours and loud parties was highlighted as the biggest problem.
- Q10b - The number of respondents who said they had been a victim of ASB in the last 12 months has increased significantly from 3% in Q1 2013/14 to 15.2% in Q3 2013/14.
- Q11 - The number of respondents who said that ASB levels had decreased or stayed the same has fallen over time. Percentages range from 100% in Q4 2011/12 to a low of 64.5% in Q3 2013/14.
- Q12 - The % that agree that police and other local services seek people's views about ASB and crime has been steadily decreasing in NW Leics. The last quarter data shows a more positive with picture with 63.3% in agreement. This is higher than the county level.
- Q13 – The % that agree that police and other local services are successfully dealing with ASB and crime is showing an increasing trend.

5. Offender Management

5.1 Adult Offending & Re-Offending

The following analysis includes all adult offender cases that were current to Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust between the period of 31-03-12 and 31-12-12. This includes all cases which had a Community Order or a Licence running during this time. The cases that were current in this period, are then tracked for any further offences (re-offences) committed between 01-04-12 and 31-03-13.

- A total of 208 offenders were resident in North West Leicestershire. The adult reoffending rate is 2.8%, which is lower than the County reoffending rate of 6.3%.
- The main crime types committed by offenders were violent crimes (32%) and Acquisitive Crimes (19.7%).
- 75 % of offenders live in areas classed as urban.
- A higher percentage of offenders live in areas with higher Crime and ASB levels.
- There are five Lower Super Output Areas in North West Leicestershire with 10 or more resident offenders; Coalville Centre, Ibstock Centre, Greenhill Centre, Coalville Belvoir Road and Willesley.

Further information can be found on the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Adult Offending & Re-Offending Dashboard (Appendix B).

5.2 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

The following analysis includes all the young offenders in Leicestershire who offended between 01/04/2012 and 31/03/2013. There were 196 offences committed by 10-17 year old young people in NW Leicestershire that resulted in a reprimand, final warning or court disposal during the period April 2012 – March 2013. This is 18% of all offences committed by young people in Leicestershire and Rutland. The number of offences committed by young people has increased by 40% compared to the previous year. 34% 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 NW Leicestershire compared against Leicestershire. Violence against the person, theft & handling and criminal damage are the most common offences committed by young people.

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	NW Leicestershire	Leicestershire	NW Leicestershire
Arson	0%	1%	1%	2%
Breach Of Bail	2%	3%	0%	0%
Breach Of Conditional Discharge	1%	2%	-	-
Breach Of Statutory Order	3%	6%	-	-
Criminal Damage	17%	19%	15%	14%
Domestic Burglary	2%	3%	2%	3%
Drugs	7%	3%	8%	2%
Fraud & Forgery	1%	3%	0%	0%
Motoring Offences	4%	3%	3%	2%
Non -Domestic Burglary	2%	1%	2%	0%
Other Offence	2%	1%	1%	2%
Public Order	4%	4%	5%	5%
Racially Aggravated	1%	2%	2%	2%
Robbery	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sexual Offence	2%	1%	5%	2%
Theft & Handling	18%	22%	19%	26%
Vehicle Crime	2%	4%	2%	0%
Violence Against The Person	30%	27%	35%	44%

During 2012/13, 102 Young Offenders received an Outcome (Police Reprimand, Final warning or Court outcome) from NWL district. 56 (55%) of these were first time entrants to the system and 70% were male.

The Ethnicity of young offenders is only available for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland. White remains the main ethnic group of offenders (93%). 4% of offenders are from mixed ethnic background and 2.5% are from Asian/Asian British background. Across Leicestershire & Rutland most young offender are aged between 13 and 17. 13% of FTE are aged between 10 and 12. More information can be found in the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service Annual Report for Community Safety Partnerships.

5.3 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 year old population using Police National Computer (PNC) data measured between April and March each year. Between April 2012 and March 2013 there were 591 FTEs per 100,000; an increase of 0.9% compared to the previous year. Between July and September 2013 there were 42 FTEs, exactly the same number as in the previous quarter. This represents a significant decrease

(-64.1%) compared to the same quarter in the previous year and demonstrates the ongoing effectiveness of the New Youth Police Decision Panel (NYPD).

- **Re-offending by Young People (National & local data)**

The latest MoJ data available is for April 2010 to March 2011; this was reported to the Board in February. The April 2011 to March 2012 data will be available on 30 January 2014. The YOS is continuing to report on the January to March cohort of young people using local data. The January-March 2013 re-offending rate was 0.40. This is an increase compared to the same period last year (0.19). The main increase in offending was by young people in the community penalties and released from custody cohorts (increase of 1.41 and 1.0 respectively).

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

The YOS EET performance for July to Sept 2013 was 67.8%, which shows a decrease in performance compared to the same quarter last year (78.0%). The July to Sept 2013 performance for school age young people was 80.0% and for above school age young people it was 58.8%. The school age performance is lower compared to the same quarter last year (87.0%), as is the above school age performance (74.6%).

- **Use of Custody**

Information on the custody rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 year old population in Leicestershire is made available by the MoJ. The performance for July 2012 to June 2013 was 0.09 per 1,000. This is an improvement of 0.06 compared to the same period last year (0.15) and is well ahead of Regional (0.47) and National (0.50) performance. Local performance data shows that during July to September 2013, one young person was sentenced to custody (1.5%), two less than the same period last year and a cumulative total of two between April and September 2013. These current outcomes represent an exceptionally low rate in terms of the use of custody. However, this trend is unlikely to be sustained over the next two quarters of this year due to a small number of cases (related to violent offending) that are currently proceeding through the Youth and Crown court that face the real prospect of a custodial sentence. The YOS will continue to work with courts and partners to provide suitable alternatives to custody, in order to ensure that it continues to be used appropriately for young people across Leicestershire.

- **Remands**

The overall low use of remand is, in part, as a result of the work of the Bail Supervision and Support Team, which maintains close working relationships with courts and delivers robust support packages to young people on bail. Further work is taking place between the YOS and Children and young People's Service to continue to reduce remands through the development of viable alternatives to custody through the provision of post sixteen remand fostering placements. The cumulative total of young people remanded between April and September 2013 is 9.8% which slightly exceeds the local target of 9 %.

6. Protecting Vulnerable People

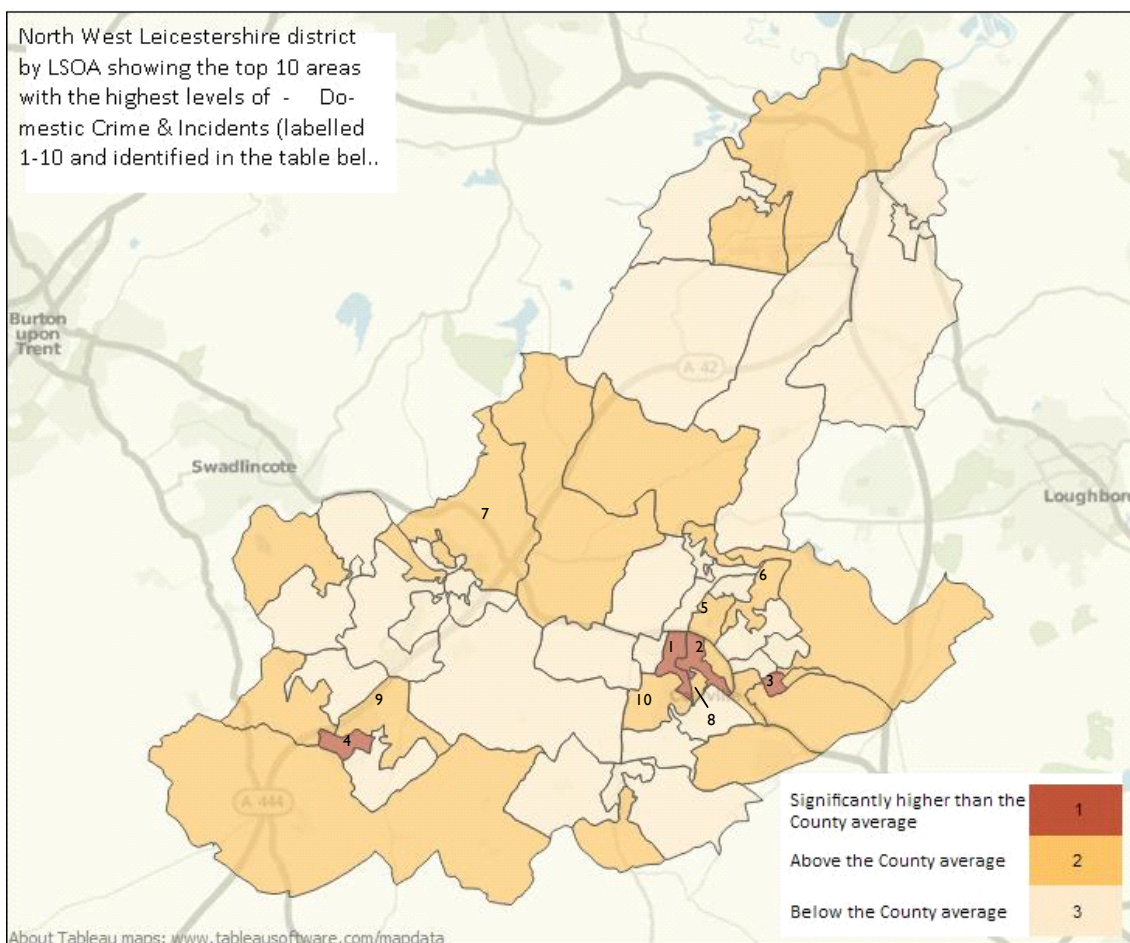
6.1 Comprehensive Evidence Base for Domestic Abuse - 2014

A comprehensive evidence base for Domestic Abuse is being produced to support strategy and commissioning development and will be available by March 2014.

6.2 Domestic Offences & Incidents

Increasing reporting of Domestic Abuse 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 reporting of domestic incidents increased by 17%. This continues a gradual increase in reporting of incidents over the last 5 years. There was a 3% decrease in police reported domestic offences. 74% of all domestic offences were classified as violence against the person. Within this category there were 7 serious violent crimes. Assault with less serious injury increased by 23% and assault without injury decreased by 22%.

The map and table below shows the areas in NWL district which have the highest and lowest levels of reporting of domestic abuse.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for - Domestic Crime & Incidents

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Snibston East	64	34.4
2	Coalville Centre	55	33.2
3	Greenhill Centre	48	32.2
4	Measham Centre	48	28.7
5	Whitwick West	36	20.0
6	Whitwick East	35	22.5
7	Ashby Holywell East	34	16.7
8	Coalville Belvoir Road	34	19.6
9	Measham North	29	16.7
10	Snibston South West	29	13.7

6.3 British Crime Survey (BCS) Estimates on Intimate Personal Violence (IPV)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) conduct a self-completion module on intimate personal violence (IPV) which has been included in the BCS on a comparable basis since 2004/05. This module is restricted to respondents aged 16 to 59 and asks about their experience of domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking. Respondents enter their responses onto the interviewer’s laptop themselves to allow for greater privacy when dealing with such sensitive questions. The increased privacy afforded by this method leads to a greater level of disclosure by respondents and makes the BCS a particularly important source of information on domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking, which are all liable to under-reporting to the police. Figures from the BCS suggest that only 11 per cent of sexual assaults (Smith et al.2011) and 16 per cent of incidents of partner abuse (Smith et al., 2010) are reported to the police. The BCS does not cover the population permanently resident in group residences (e.g. care homes or halls of residence) or other institutions.)

The most recent survey conducted in 2010/11 found that 7.3% of females and 4.8% of males aged 16-59 had experience intimate violence in the last year. This includes any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking). These figures were extrapolated across the Leicestershire population using ONS Census 2011 population data and shown in the table below. Within NWL district there is an estimated 1,972 females and 1,300 males that have experienced IPV in the last 12 months.

	Female Population 16-59	Male Population 16-59	IPV Estimate Females 7.30%	IPV Estimate Males 4.80%
Blaby	27,154	27,169	1,982	1,304
Charnwood	50,208	51,974	3,665	2,495
Harborough	24,216	24,307	1,768	1,167
Hinckley & Bosworth	30,428	30,096	2,221	1,445
Melton	14,479	14,474	1,057	695
North West Leicestershire	27,007	27,090	1,972	1,300
Oadby & Wigston	16,636	16,160	1,214	776
Leicestershire County	190,128	191,270	13,879	9,181

ONS Census 2011 Population data

6.4 Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project

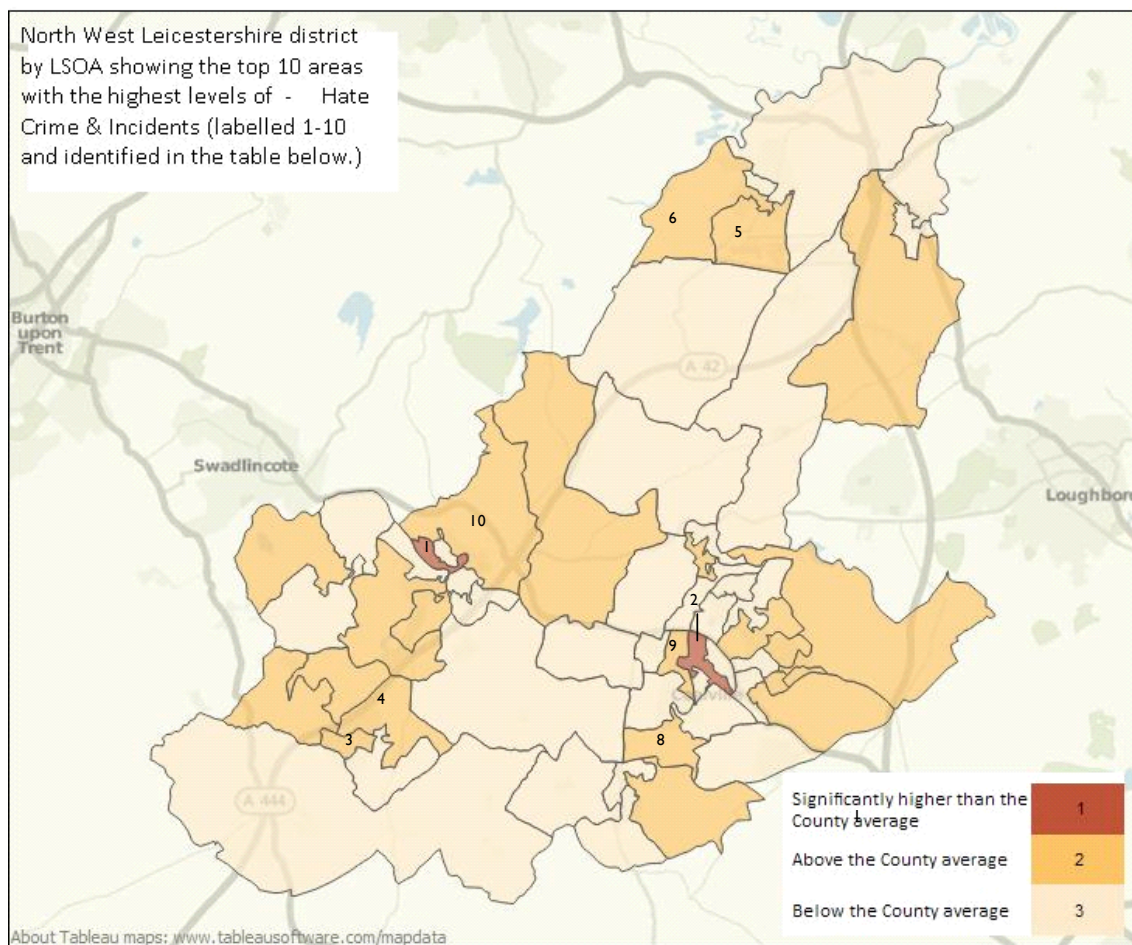
The Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project provides a multi-agency approach across the county. Improving the quality of life in local communities is a key priority for all agencies working together. Reducing levels of hate incidents plays an important part in achieving this and in making Leicestershire including its rural areas a safer place in which to live, work and visit.

The Project continues to work in a joined up way with its partners via the Multi-Agency Hate Incident Reduction Strategy 2014-17 (available March 2014). The strategy will set out the HIMP's priorities and approach in tackling hate incidents across the county. Due to the nature of hate incidents, no one agency alone is able to deal with them and therefore partnership working is central. This area of work also links to all the Community Safety Partnerships within the county and the Stronger Communities agenda. The County Wide Hate Incident Monitoring Project and its partners are looking at setting an overall target to increase reporting by 10 per cent from 2011 to 2014.

6.5 Hate Crime & Incidents Reported to the Police and HIMP.

In the previous 12 months there were 38 hate offences and 13 hate incidents recorded in NWL. These include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. 71% of all hate offences were recorded as violence against the person. There were no serious violent hate crime offences.

The maps and table below identify areas where reported hate crime and incidents are significantly high. Ashby Hollywell west and Coalville Centre had the highest levels of hate crime during the last 12 months.



<u>Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for - Hate Crime & Incidents</u>			
Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Ashby Holywell West	7	4.8
2	Coalville Centre	6	3.6
3	Measham Centre	3	1.8
4	Measham North	3	1.7
5	Castle Donington South	2	1.2
6	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	2	1.3
7	Donington le Heath	2	1.6
8	Greenhill North East	2	1.2
9	Snibston East	2	1.1
10	Ashby Holywell East	1	0.5

7. Substance Misuse

7.1 Crime & Substance Misuse

Treatment and recovery are the key parts of the government's strategy to tackle drug addiction and the crime it causes and cutting health costs. Any drug addict not in treatment costs to the society an average of £26,074 a year (this includes robbery, shoplifting and house burglary). When drug addicts start treatment, they commit less crime.

The national statistics show that drug treatment prevented an estimated of 4.9million offences in 2010-2011. Also we cannot forget that fewer crimes mean fewer victims.

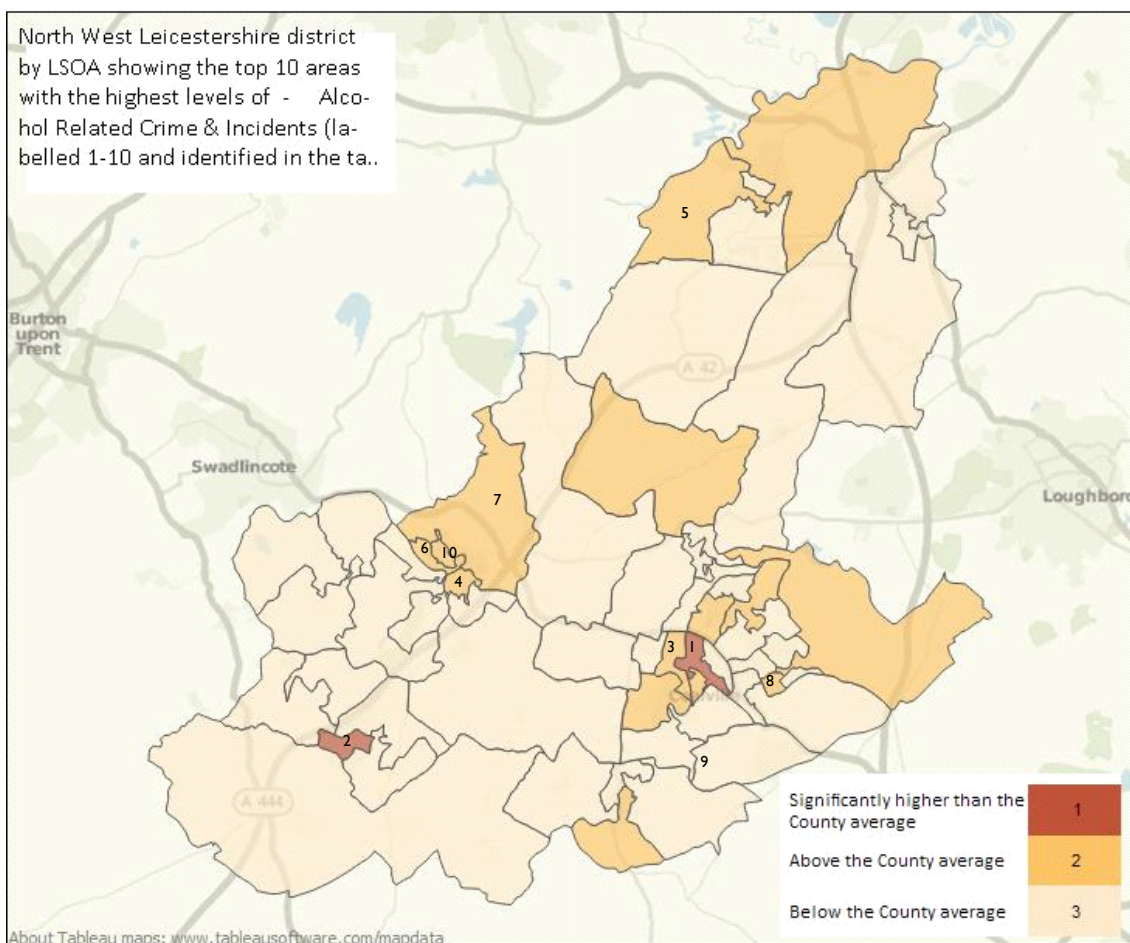
- **Alcohol Related Offending in NW Leicestershire**

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 under-reported therefore the actual figure is likely to be greater than this. Alcohol also plays a large part in violent crime with 30% of all violence against the person offences in NW Leicestershire being alcohol related. The maps below show the highest crime and incident areas where alcohol was a contributing factor. Coalville Centre is the main hotspot for alcohol related offences and incidents.

- **Drug Related Offending in NW Leicestershire**

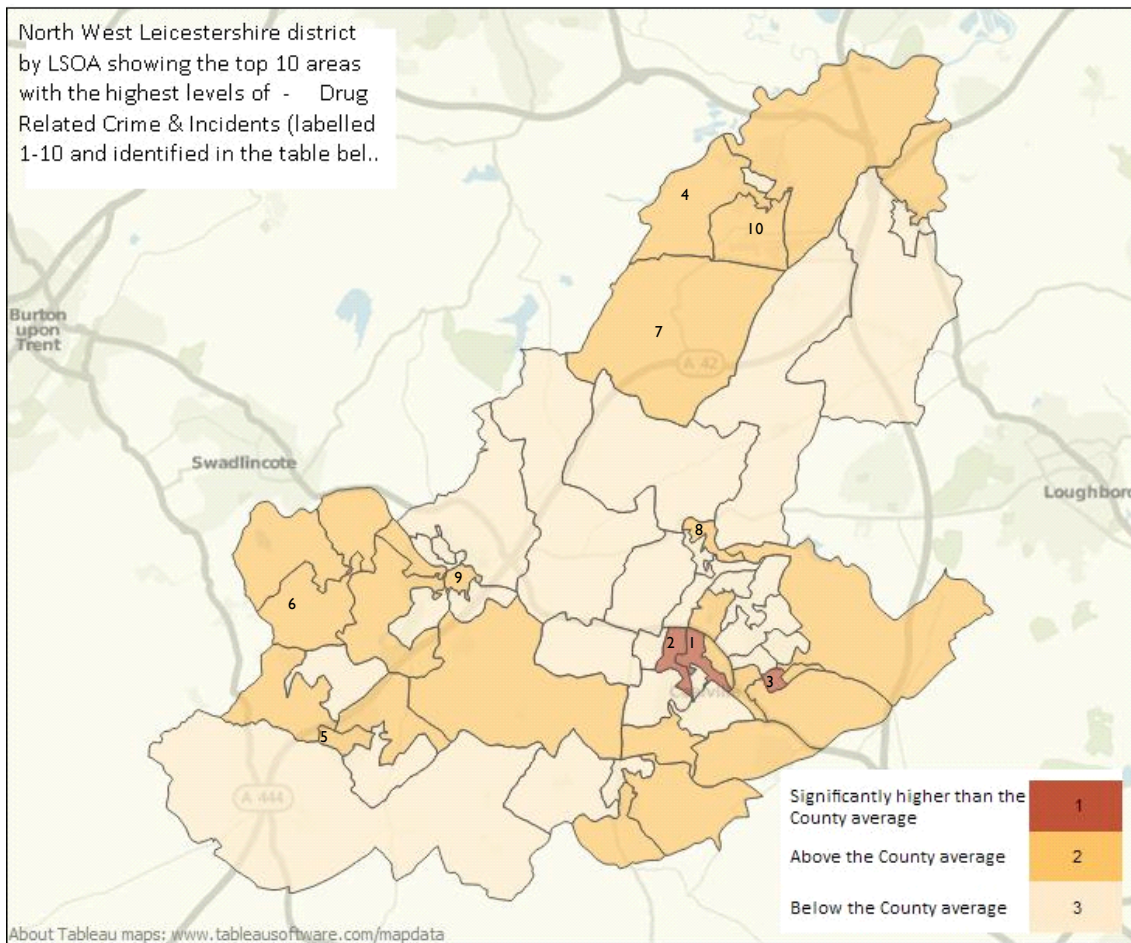
Over the last 12 months there were 121 drug offences, a reduction of 23% on the previous year. The district is performing better than its most similar districts ranked 2 out of 15 districts at the end of September.

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.



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for - Alcohol Related Crime & Incidents

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Coalville Centre	64	38.7
2	Measham Centre	40	23.9
3	Snibston East	33	17.8
4	Ashby Castle North	27	20.9
5	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	24	15.2
6	Ashby Holywell West	23	15.7
7	Ashby Holywell East	21	10.3
8	Greenhill Centre	21	14.1
9	Whitwick West	19	10.6
10	Ashby Holywell Centre	16	10.3



Rate per 1000 population by LSOA for - Drug Related Crime & Incidents

Rank	LSOA Name	Number of Incidents/Offences	Rate per 1000 population
1	Coalville Centre	20	12.1
2	Snibston East	12	6.5
3	Greenhill Centre	11	7.4
4	Castle Donington West & Donington P..	8	5.1
5	Measham Centre	7	4.2
6	Moira Central & Norris Hill South	7	3.9
7	Breedon, Tonge, Wilson and Isley Wal..	6	5.8
8	Thringstone East	6	4.2
9	Ashby Castle North	5	3.9
10	Castle Donington South	5	3.1

7.2 Substance Misuse Services

The following section reports on the services provided in Leicestershire & Rutland around substance misuse and highlights some of the main sections from the **Adult & Young Persons Comprehensive Substance Misuse Needs Assessment** by Leicestershire & Rutland Substance Misuse Team. The full report can be found at:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/substance_misuse_strategic_team_needs_assessment

Within Leicestershire and Rutland the non-criminal justice substance misuse services for adults and young people are delivered by Swanswell Charitable Trust. Treatment data is provided to partners on a quarterly basis.

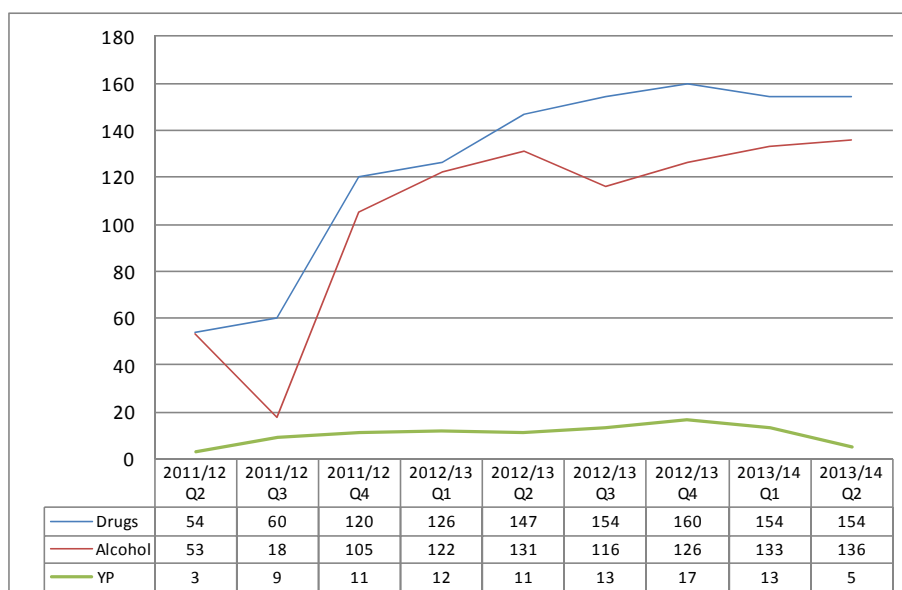
For the period 01/07/2013 – 30/09/2013 (Quarter 2 2012/13) there were 295 clients accessing services from NW Leicestershire. This is a 1.6% decrease on the previous quarter. Table shows the number in treatment for the district and Leicestershire.

	Number in treatment			
	Drugs	Alcohol	Young People	Total
NW Leicestershire	154	136	5	295
Leicestershire	962	869	45	1876
% of Leicestershire	16.0%	15.7%	11.1%	15.7%

The number of adult clients accessing services has increased over the last two years particularly those accessing Alcohol treatment. The numbers of Young people (under 18's) accessing services however has remained very low. This is because young people's needs differ from adults need. They often only need to engage with specialist drug and alcohol interventions for a short period of time, often weeks, before continuing with further support elsewhere.

Numbers in treatment for each quarter from Q2 2011/12 is shown in the chart below.

As well as drug treatment Swanswell provide educational sessions and talks around drugs and alcohol at schools/colleges and youth clubs. During 2011/12 and 2012/13 they worked with Stephenson Studio College, Ashby families fate, Northwest Leicestershire young parents fate, NWL young fathers group and NWL young parents group. Swanswell have also been working with young carers of parents who are misusing drugs and alcohol.



The % of clients leaving the treatment system in a planned way is above target for Leicestershire and Rutland in Q2 2013/14. (See table below).

% leaving the treatment system in a planned way (Leics & Rutland)	Target	2013/14 Q2
Adults accessing drug services	40%	44%
Adults accessing alcohol services	40%	63%
Young People accessing drug or alcohol services	40%	77%

Across Leicestershire and Rutland 3% of all clients did not state their ethnicity. Of those that did 93% were white British and 7% from other ethnic backgrounds. The overall percentage population of residents from other ethnic backgrounds in Leicestershire is 11%.

The gender split of clients accessing services shows that almost two thirds accessing Drug treatment are male while the split is narrower for alcohol with 42% of clients accessing alcohol treatment being female.

74% of all clients accessing drug treatment are between the ages of 25 and 44.

Clients accessing alcohol treatment services are often older than those on drug treatment services with 57% of clients in the 35 -54 age range.

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 Blood Borne Viruses.

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.

Within NW Leicestershire there are three needle exchange pharmacies. The exchange pharmacies are located in Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington and Coalville. 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.

8. Families with Complex Needs (FCN)

The Supporting Leicestershire Families service was established in April 2013 funded by a pooled budget from a number of local partners including the seven District Councils, Leicestershire County Council, health, Probation and the police. The service focuses on families with multiple needs and vulnerabilities, including crime, anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and substance misuse. The service takes a holistic approach to the family and is led by what's important to families. The aims are to make families independent of public services, ultimately lowering public cost as well as delivering long term improvements to the life chances of children and families. After six months of the service going live, significant improvements to outcomes have been reported, particularly around improvements in parenting, violent/aggressive behavior of children, debt and rent arrears.

9. Emerging Trends & Threats

The overall trend for Community Safety in NW Leicestershire 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.

- **Shoplifting in Coalville Centre**
- **Theft from the person at the Download festival in June**
- **Criminal Damage**
- **Alcohol related 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.

10. Conclusion

During 2014-15 there should be a focus on acquisitive crime as this is an area of concern. Work also needs to be done to address alcohol-related offending, especially in the Coalville area. Despite the reductions in overall crime and anti-social behaviour, it is important to maintain an emphasis on community safety in North West Leicestershire. The Partnership's continued efforts have resulted in overall reduced levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour but more work is needed to sustain these reductions and identify and tackle any emerging issues.

Appendix A

Crime & Incident Dashboard

Follow the link below to access the Crime & Incident Dashboard.

http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/PSADashboard2013/LocalityDashboard?:embed=y&:display_count=no

There are two dashboards/tabs:

Headline Dashboard

This dashboard analyses crime and incident data for the period October 2012 to September 2013 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.

Locality dashboard

This dashboard shows the crime and incident rates per 1000 population at LSOA level for main crime types and incidents for the period October 2012 to September 2013.

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

Appendix B

Adult Offending & Re-Offending Dashboard

Follow the link below to access the Crime & Incident Dashboard.

http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/OffenderManagementDashboard/Dashboard1?:embed=y&:display_count=no

Offender Management Dashboard

This dashboard looks at all the adult offender cases who were current to Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust between the period of 31-03-12 and 31-12-12.

Appendix C

Community Based Survey Dashboard

Follow the link below to access the Crime & Incident Dashboard.

http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/CBS_DashboardPSA/DashboardDescription?:embed=y&display_count=no

Community Based Survey Dashboard

This dashboard shows the percentage of respondents for each survey question quarterly since 2011/12.

Survey Questions 8 – 13: Anti-Social behaviour and feelings of safety

Q8 How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are outside in your local area after dark?

Q9 How safe or unsafe do you feel when you are outside in your local area during the day?

Q10. So how much of a problem is ... in the area where you live?

(Q10a1) Noisy neighbours or loud parties

(Q10a2) Teenagers hanging around

(Q10a3) Rubbish or litter lying around

(Q10a4) Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles

(Q10a5) People using or dealing drugs

(Q10a6) People being drunk or rowdy in public places

(Q10a7) Abandoned or burnt-out cars

(Q10a8) People being harassed or intimidated

Q10b Have you been a victim of any of these in the last 12 months?

Q11a In your opinion do you think the level of anti-social behaviour in your local area has increased, decreased, or stayed the same, over the last 12 months?

It is the responsibility of the police and other local public services to work in partnership to deal with anti-social behaviour and crime in your local area.

Q12 How much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services seek people's views about these issues in your local area?

Q13 How much would you agree or disagree that the police and local public services are successfully dealing with these issues in your local area?