



Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment

October 2011 - September 2012

Document Details

Title	Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2012
Date created	November 2012
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 2012 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 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

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 3 current priorities for The Safer North West Partnership are:

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, implement Home Office ASB principles and work to improve public confidence.

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

There are also two cross-cutting themes which are to provide **value for money** and **communicate** the work of the Partnership to improve public perception of crime and disorder.

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

Analysis of partnership performance has highlighted the following trends:

- Total recorded crime in NW Leicestershire has reduced by 3% during the last 12 months with most categories of crime also showing reductions.
- The main hotspot locations for the CSP are Coalville and Castle Donnington West & Donnington Park.
- Violence against the person has reduced by 9%.
- Serious Acquisitive crime increased by 23%.
- Domestic Burglary increased by 31% with a peak in crimes from November 2011 to January 2012.
- Theft from Motor vehicle rose by 26% continuing a rising trend over the last two years.
- Other Acquisitive Crime fell by 5% with reductions in all areas in this category.
- Criminal Damage reduced by 9%.
- Anti-social behaviour reduced by 29%.
- The number of Deliberate Fires reduced by 48%.
- The number of offences committed by young people has reduced by 40% compared to the previous year.
- 48% of offences were committed by first time entrants to the system.
- There was an increase in police reported domestic incidents and a fall in domestic offences.
- During the financial year 2011/2012 The County Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service received 90 referrals within NW Leicestershire.
- There were 44 hate offences and 9 hate incidents recorded in NW Leicestershire by the police. 82% of these incidents and offences were recorded as violence against the person.
- 9% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol also plays a large part in violent crime with a third of all violence against the person offences being alcohol related.
- Drug related offences increased by 10%

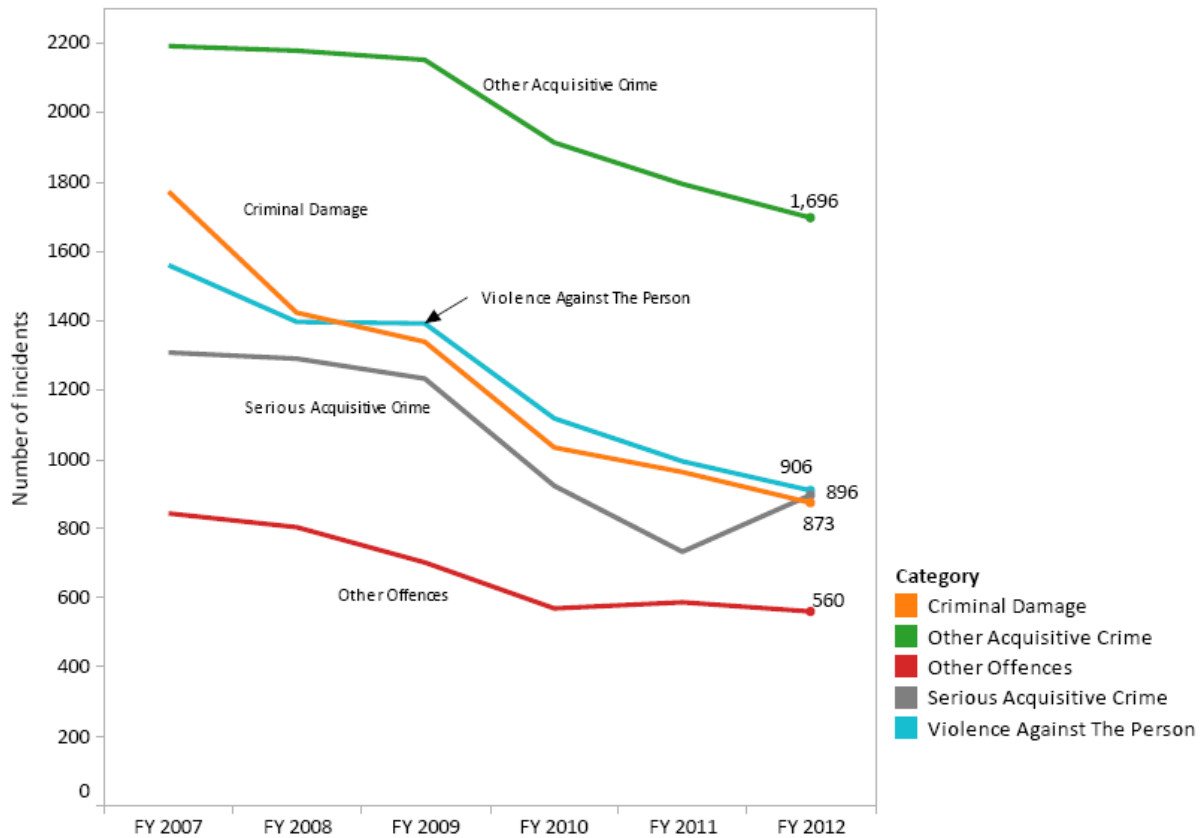
2.2 Recommendations

The Safer North West Partnership should continue to work towards its three headline priorities of 'tackling crime', 'reducing ASB' and 'improving pride in our communities'. The Partnership should continue to focus on domestic abuse and substance misuse but also increase the amount of alcohol related work in light of the information above. In addition, the Partnership must ensure that there is a focus on serious acquisitive crime reduction measures during the next year. It is encouraging that ASB continues on a downward year on year trend and the SNWP should work to reduce this further during the year. High profile events at Donington Park should be targeted as this is a hotspot, particularly around the time of 'Download' festival in the summer.

3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

3.1 Total Crime Overview

Chart 1: Crime Trends from October 2007- September 2012



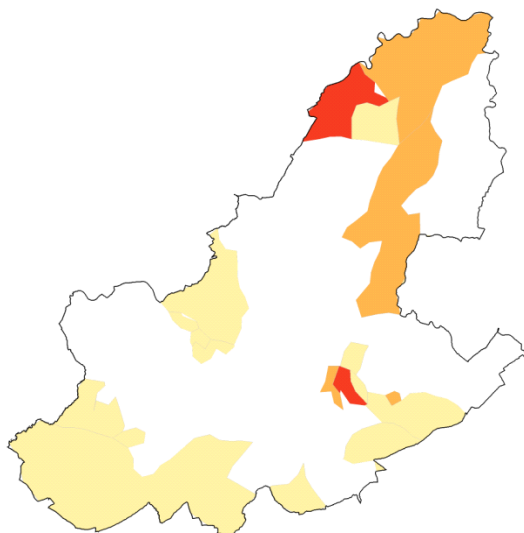
Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Other Acquisitive Crime	2,188	2,176	2,149	1,913	1,792	1,696
Violence Against The Pers..	1,556	1,394	1,391	1,114	990	906
Criminal Damage	1,770	1,419	1,336	1,031	963	873
Serious Acquisitive Crime	1,306	1,287	1,229	922	730	896
Other Offences	840	801	701	569	585	560
Grand Total	7,660	7,077	6,806	5,549	5,060	4,931

For the period 01/10/2011 to 30/09/2012 there were 4931 crimes recorded in NW Leicestershire equal to a rate of 53 crimes per 1000 population. This is a reduction of 129 crimes (3%) 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 13/15 and is currently performing in line with its peers.

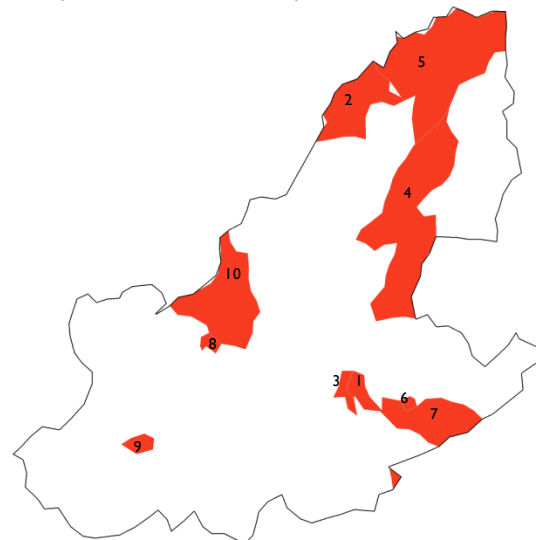
Analysis of communities using (OAC) classification identified City Living as the type of areas most affected by crime. Analysis also shows that more deprived communities are more likely to be a victim of crime than less deprived communities.

The following maps identify areas at the Lower Super output Area (LSOA) level. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The maps on the right identify areas where crime or anti-social behaviour or incident levels are above average, very high or significantly high across Leicestershire. The top 10 highest crime areas for the district are then shown on the map to the right and listed in the table below. Coalville Centre and Castle Donnington West have the very significantly high rates of crime.

Map 1 - Leicestershire Overall Crime



Map 2 - Overall Crime - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Crime Levels

- Very Significantly High
- Significantly High
- Average

Table 1: Top 10 Highest Crime Areas in NW Leicestershire District

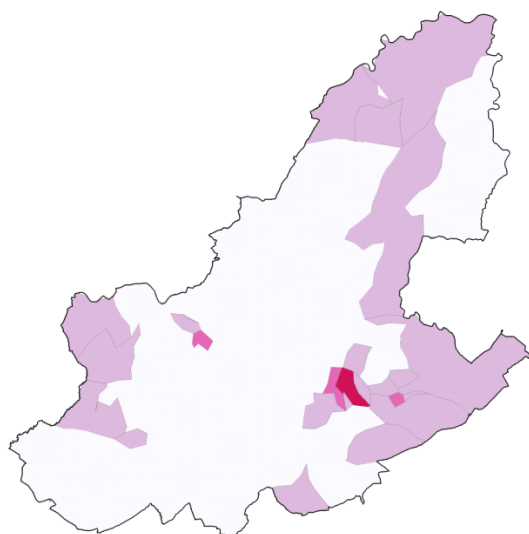
Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	417	280	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	241	155	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	219	148	Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	208	154	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	206	113	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	161	113	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	130	58	Above Average
8	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle North	128	102	Above Average
9	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	120	76	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell East	118	81	Above Average

3.2 Violent Crime

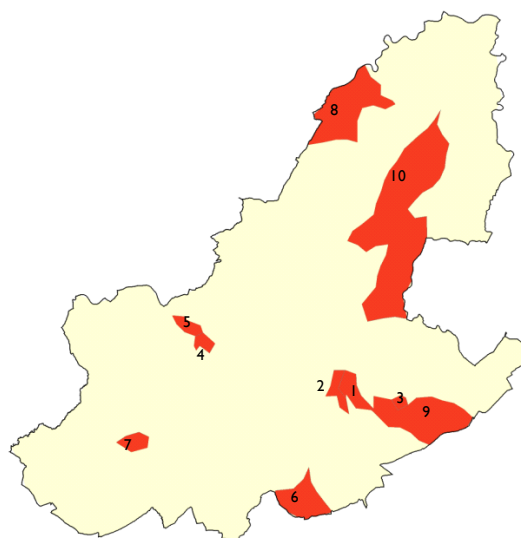
The number of violence against the person offences reduced by 9% when compared to the previous 12 months. Assault with less serious Injury reduced by 21% however, assault without injury increased by 21% which mirrors the county trend. There was an increase in serious violent crimes compared to the previous 12 months from 13 to 20. The district is performing in line with its MSG's .

Communities classified as City Living are more likely to be affected by Violent Crime as are the most deprived communities. During 2010/11, one third of all violent crime was recorded as being domestic related and one third as Alcohol related.

Map 3 - Leicestershire Violence Against the Person



Map 4 - Violence Against the Person - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Violence Against the Person Crime Levels

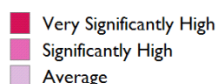


Table 2: Top 10 Highest Violent Crime Areas in NW Leicestershire District

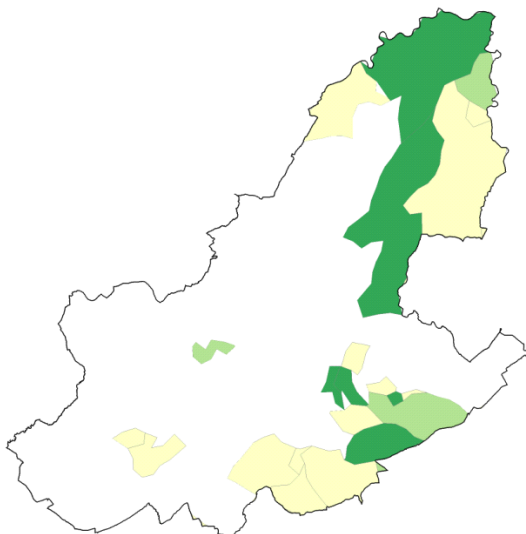
Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	97	65	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	49	33	Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	39	27	Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle North	34	27	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell West	27	18	Above Average
6	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	27	16	Above Average
7	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	25	16	Above Average
8	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	24	15	Above Average
9	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	23	10	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	23	17	Above Average

3.3 Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAQ)

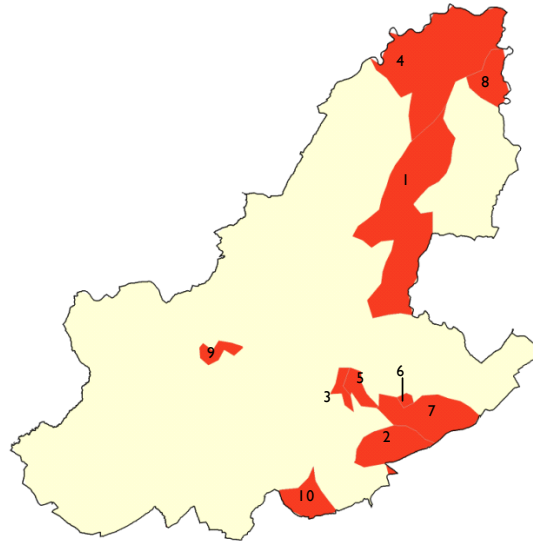
During the last 12 months Serious Acquisitive crime increased by 23% a change in direction from the decreasing trend over the last few years. Burglary rose by 31% with a peak in crimes from November 2011 to January 2012. Levels have since reduced. Theft from Motor vehicle rose by 26% continuing a rising trend over the last two years. There was a peak in TFMV in April 2012 with 78 incidents. This is double the usual monthly rate. The district is performing worse than its most similar family groups.

NW Leicestershire has five areas that are very significantly high for SAQ when compared to the rest of Leicestershire. These can be seen in the maps and tables below.

Map 5 - Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime



Map 6 - Serious Acquisitive Crime - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime Levels

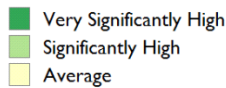


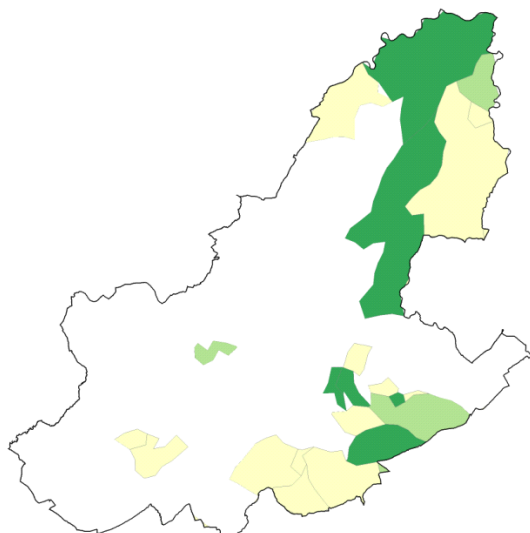
Table 3: Top 10 Highest Serious Acquisitive Crime Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	40	30	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Ellistown & Battleflat	38	26	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	38	26	Very Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	37	20	Very Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	37	25	Very Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	35	25	Very Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	33	15	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Kegworth North	31	21	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle South	25	18	Significantly High
10	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	21	12	Above Average

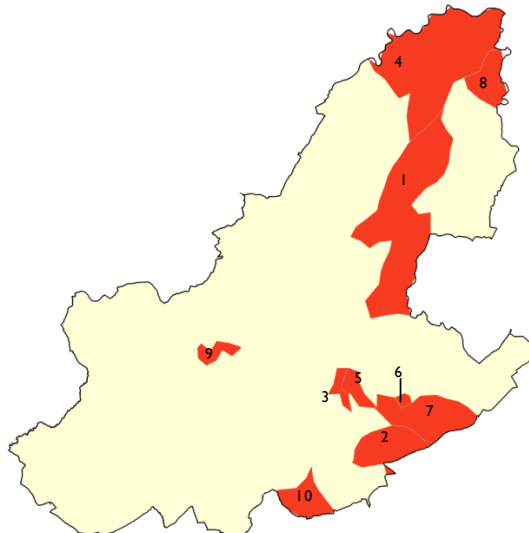
3.4 Other Acquisitive Crime (OAC)

Other Acquisitive Crime fell by 5% with reductions in all areas of OAC. Shoplifting fell by 4%. Shoplifting offences fluctuate widely from month to month however there is an overall increasing trend over the last 6 years. Seasonal analysis of shoplifting shows that the period February to May have the highest volume of offences. Theft from person offences decreased by 16%. There is a seasonal peak in Theft from person offences in June. This is due to the Download festival that takes place every year in June.

Map 5 - Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime



Map 6 - Serious Acquisitive Crime - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime Levels

- Very Significantly High
- Significantly High
- Average

Table 4: Top 10 Highest Other Acquisitive Crime Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	178	120	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	164	106	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	98	54	Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	76	56	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	66	45	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle North	55	44	Above Average
7	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell East	53	36	Above Average
8	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington South	47	29	Above Average
9	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	42	25	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Ivanhoe East	41	28	Above Average

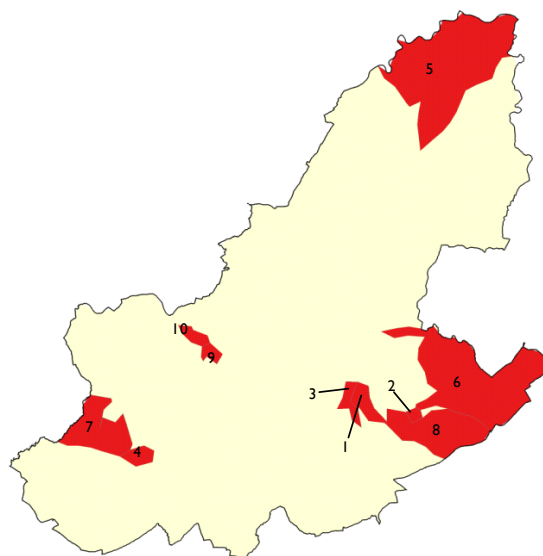
3.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Criminal Damage

Criminal damage makes up 18% of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. There was a reduction of 9% 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.

Map 9 - Leicestershire Criminal Damage



Map 10 - Criminal Damage - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Criminal Damage Levels

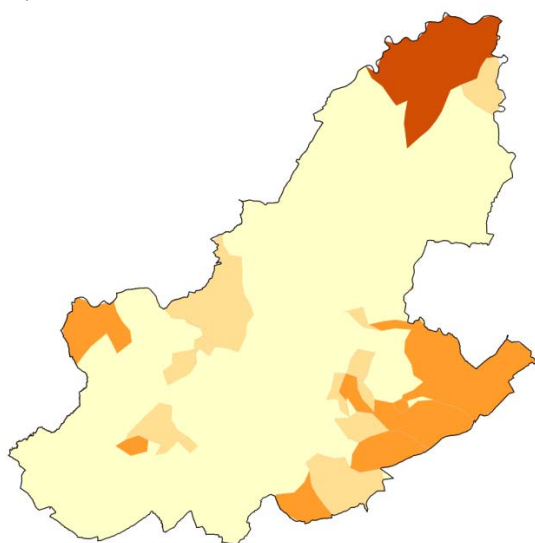
- Very Significantly High
- Significantly High
- Average

Table 5: Top 10 Highest Criminal Damage Areas in NW Leicestershire District

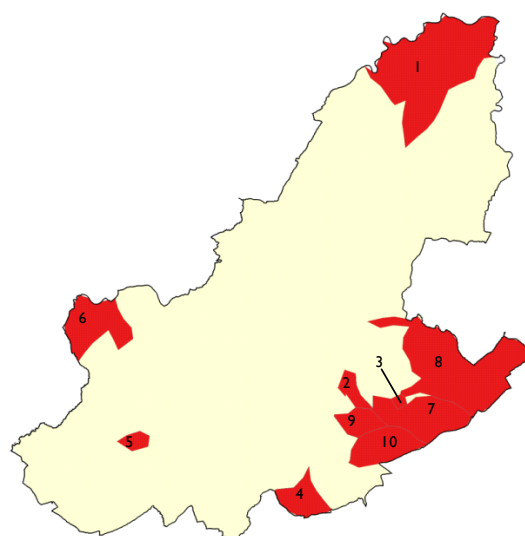
Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime	Crime Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	60	40	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	46	32	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	44	30	Very Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	32	20	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	31	17	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	26	17	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Donisthorpe South & Oakthorpe East	25	20	Above Average
8	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	24	11	Above Average
9	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle North	23	18	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell West	23	15	Above Average

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 77% of all ASB. There is a perception that many calls to the police are about nuisance motorbikes. Further analysis is recommended to identify the extent and areas where this may be a problem. Areas with high levels of ASB also have high levels of Criminal damage as shown in tables 5 & 6.

Map 11 - Leicestershire Antisocial Behaviour Levels



Map 12 - Antisocial Behaviour Levels - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Antisocial Behaviour Levels

- Very Significantly High
- Significantly High
- Average

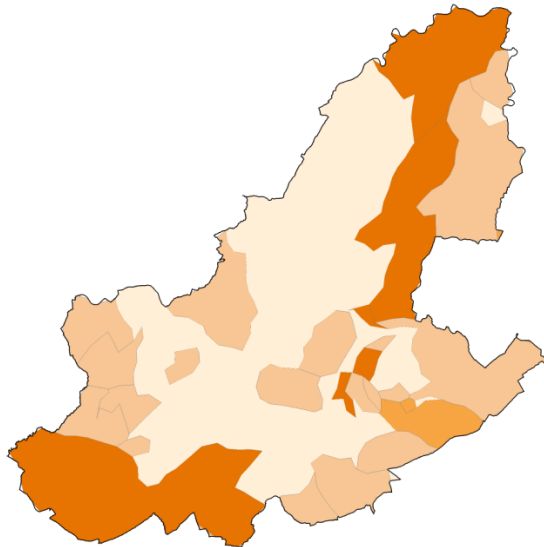
Table 6: Top 10 Highest Anti-Social Behaviour Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Incidents	Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	99	54	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	76	51	Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	75	53	Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	70	41	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	70	44	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village	63	41	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	58	26	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	54	35	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Ellistown & Battleflat	54	37	Significantly High
10	North West Leicestershire	Hugglescote Centre	48	32	Above Average

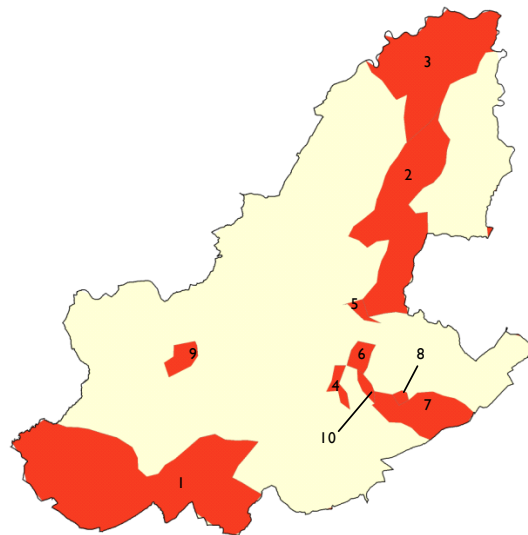
3.6 Deliberate Fires

There were a total of 102 deliberate fires in NWL during the last 12 months a reduction of 48% on the previous year. 33 of these fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery. 16 fires involved road vehicles. NWL has 6 areas which have very significantly higher levels of deliberate fires (table 7) when compared to the rest of Leicestershire.

Map 13 - Leicestershire Deliberate Fires



Map 14 - Deliberate Fires - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Deliberate Fire Levels

- Very Significantly High
- Significantly High
- Average

Table 7: Top 10 Highest Incident Areas for Deliberate Fires in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Incidents	Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Greater Appleby	6	3	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	5	4	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemington	5	3	Very Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	5	3	Very Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Thringstone East	5	3	Very Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Whitwick West	5	3	Very Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	4	2	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	4	3	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Willesley	3	2	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Stephenson Way	3	2	Above Average

4. Offender Management

4.1 Adult Offending & Re-Offending

A total of 179 offenders were resident in North West Leicestershire. The adult reoffending rate in North West Leicestershire is 16%, similar to the overall County reoffending rate, 14%. A higher percentage of offenders live in areas with lower Crime and ASB rates than the county average. The most common offender needs identified in North West Leicestershire are 'Relationships' (56%) and 'Attitudes' (40%). There is no significant difference between the needs of offenders in North West Leicestershire compared to the needs of offenders across the rest of the County.

There are three Lower Super Output Areas in North West Leicestershire with 10 or more resident offenders; Ibstock Centre (13), Greenhill Centre (10) and Coalville Centre (10).

4.2 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

There were 127 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 2011 – March 2012. This is 13% of all offences committed by young people in Leicestershire and Rutland. The number of offences committed by young people has decreased by 40% compared to the previous year. 48% 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.

Table 8: Offences committed by Young Offenders and FTE's in NW Leicestershire 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	NW Leicestershire	Leicestershire	NW Leicestershire
Arson	1%	3%	1%	3%
Breach Of Bail	1%	1%	0%	0%
Breach Of Conditional Discharge	0%	0%	-	-
Breach Of Statutory Order	3%	4%	-	-
Criminal Damage	12%	9%	12%	13%
Domestic Burglary	2%	3%	1%	2%
Drugs	6%	7%	8%	8%
Fraud & Forgery	1%	1%	0%	2%
Motoring Offences	6%	8%	5%	7%
Non -Domestic Burglary	1%	2%	1%	2%
Other Offence	3%	2%	3%	0%
Public Order	8%	9%	10%	8%
Racially Aggravated	2%	1%	2%	0%
Robbery	1%	0%	1%	0%
Sexual Offence	2%	1%	5%	2%
Theft & Handling	19%	16%	18%	21%
Vehicle Crime	4%	6%	3%	3%
Violence Against The Person	28%	28%	30%	30%

During 2011/12 85 Young Offenders received an Outcome (Police Reprimand, Final warning or Court outcome). 43 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.

4.3 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'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 (28.6%) was ahead of regional (32.3%) and national (34.1%) performance. Leicestershire'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**

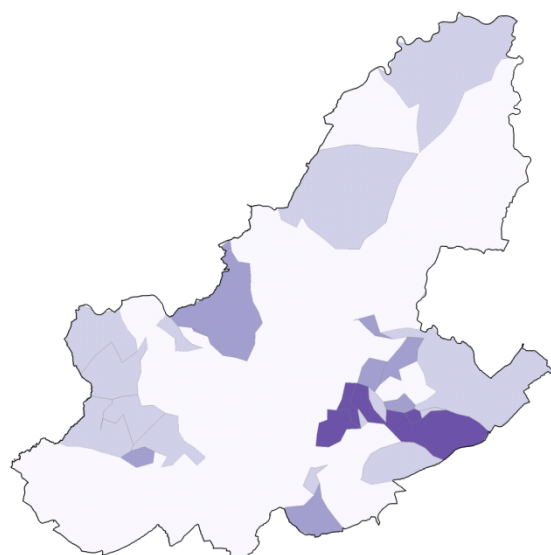
Information on the custody rate per 1,000 of the 10-17 population in Leicestershire is now provided by the MoJ. The performance for April 11 – March 2012 is 0.17, well ahead of regional (0.66) and national (0.80) performance. Locally there has been a reduction of 0.10 compared to the previous year (0.27)

5. Protecting Vulnerable People

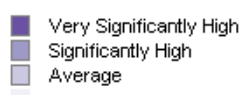
5.1 Domestic Offences & Incidents

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 of 4% in police reported domestic incidents while domestic offences which have been decreasing year on year fell by 5%. 69% of all domestic offences were classified as violence against the person. Within this category there were 3 serious violent crimes 1 less than the previous twelve months. Assault with less serious injury decreased by 22% and assault without injury increased by 27%. The peak months for domestic offences and incidents are June and December. The map and table below shows the areas in NW Leicestershire District which have the highest and lowest levels of reporting of domestic abuse.

Map 15 - Leicestershire Domestic Crime & Incidents



Leicestershire Domestic Crime & Incident levels:



Map 16 - Domestic Crime & Incidents - Top 10 Areas

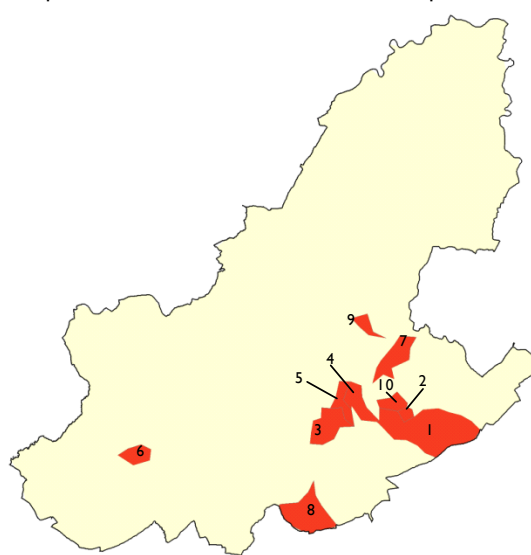


Table 9: Top 10 Highest Domestic Crime & Incident Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	86	39	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	54	38	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Snibston South West	52	25	Very Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	46	31	Very Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	41	28	Very Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	35	22	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Whitwick East	33	22	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	31	18	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Thringstone East	31	21	Significantly High
10	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Community Hospital	30	23	Significantly High

5.2 Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service

During the financial year 2011/2012 The County Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service received 465 referrals in the County, of which 414 (89%) engaged with the service. This is a 61% increase on the previous year. 90 (19%) of these referrals were from NW Leicestershire.

MARAC which monitors high risk domestic abuse cases heard 222 cases, 37 more than the previous year. There were 45 repeat cases (20%). Of the total 222 cases 50 were referred by the police while 134 were referred by Independent Domestic Violence Advisors. The increase in referrals was higher than expected so the risk assessment checklist has been adjusted to slow the rate of referral.

The IDVA Service Equalities and Engagement Data shows:

- 89% (414) of referrals engaged with the IDVA service
- 3% (12) of cases engaged were male victims
- 6% (25) of case engaged identified themselves as having a disability
- 2 of cases engaged identified as LGBT
- 10.4% (45) of cases engaged were recorded as BME
- 89.6% (349) of cases engaged were recorded as White British

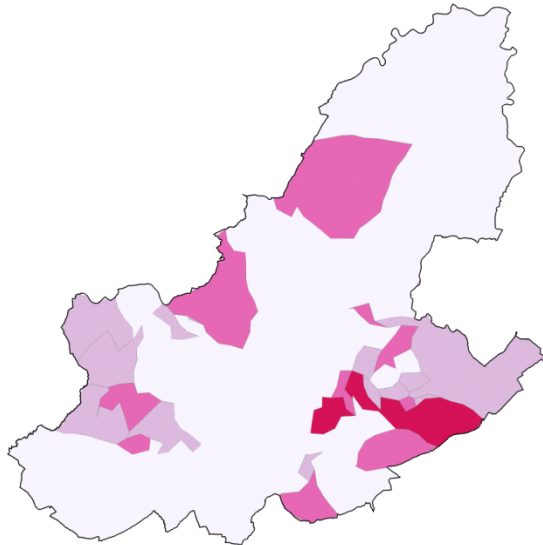
5.3 Children & Young People Domestic Abuse

Approximately 50% of all child protection orders in 2011/12 and Q1 of 2012/13 had domestic abuse identified as a significant factor. During 2011/12 10 out of 53 safeguarding cases, raised via the Youth Service, involved some element of domestic abuse (19%).

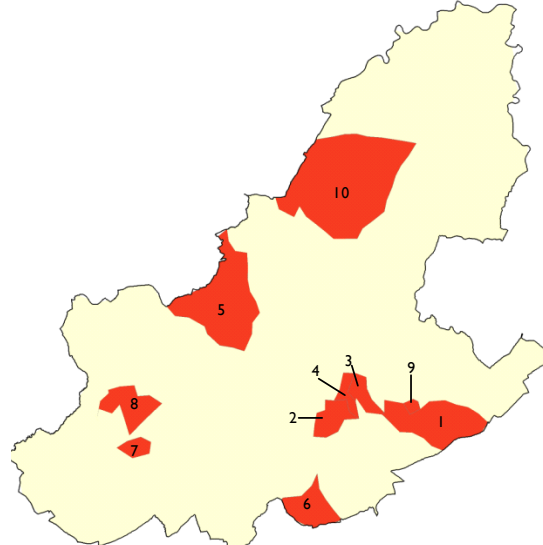
5.4 Hate Crime & Incidents

During the last 12 months there were 44 hate offences and 9 hate incidents recorded in NW Leicestershire. These include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. 82% of all the offences were recorded as violence against the person. There are three areas identified as having very significantly higher levels of reporting when compared to the rest of Leicestershire as shown in the maps and table below. These are Bardon, Snibston South West and Coalville Centre.

Map 17 - Leicestershire Hate Crime & Incidents



Map 18 - Hate Crime & Incidents - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Hate Crime & Incident Levels

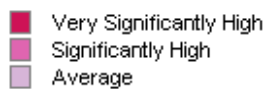


Table 10: Top 10 Highest Hate Crime & Incident Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	68	31	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Snibston South West	37	18	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	30	20	Very Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	27	18	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell East	26	18	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	24	14	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	24	15	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Donisthorpe North & Oakthorpe West	23	21	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	23	16	Significantly High
10	North West Leicestershire	Breedon, Tonge, Wilson and Isley Walton	23	23	Significantly High

6. Substance Misuse

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 under-reported therefore the actual figure is likely to be greater than this. Alcohol also plays a large part in violent crime with a third of all violence against the person offences in NW Leicestershire being alcohol related. This proportion is higher than the average for Leicestershire.

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.

Map 19- Leicestershire Alcohol Related Crime & Incidents Map 20-Alcohol Related Crime & Incidents–Top 10 Areas

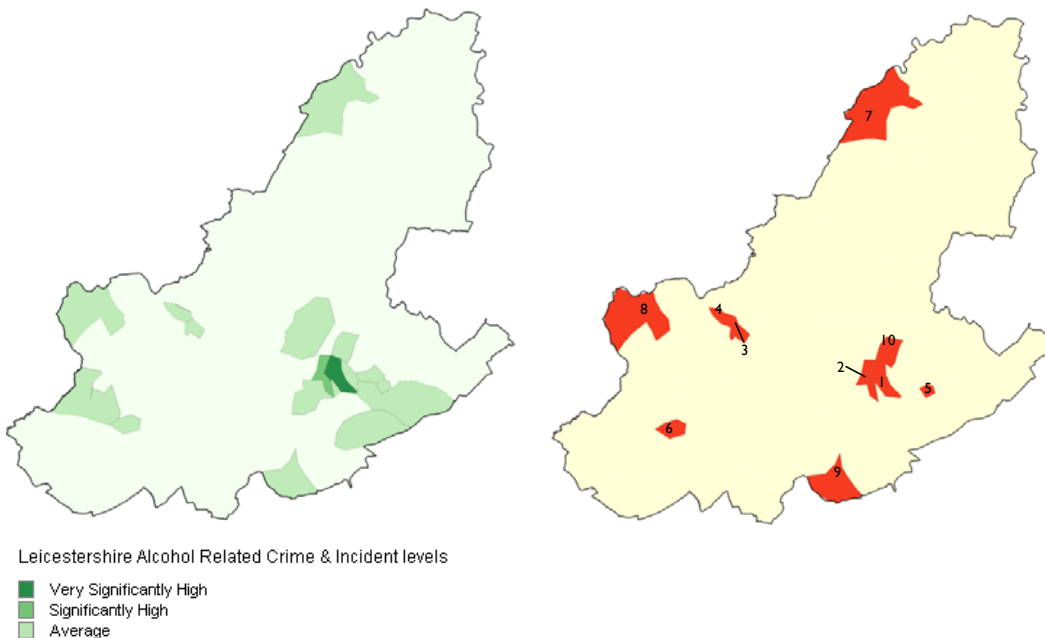


Table 11: Top 10 Highest Alcohol Related Crime & Incident Areas in NW Leicestershire

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	43	29	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	29	20	Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Castle North	20	16	Above Average
4	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell West	20	13	Above Average
5	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	19	13	Above Average
6	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	18	11	Above Average
7	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	14	9	Above Average
8	North West Leicestershire	Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village	13	8	Above Average
9	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	12	7	Above Average
10	North West Leicestershire	Whitwick West	12	8	Above Average

6.2 Alcohol and the Night Time Economy

Recent analysis conducted linking offences to the Night Time Economy identifies the main hotspot locations in Leicestershire and offender demographics. NW Leicestershire does not have any major hotspots linking crime and alcohol when compared to other town centres in Leicestershire. This is mainly due to the district having small villages and town centres with no strong night time economy. Within the district itself the highest levels of alcohol related crime is in Coalville

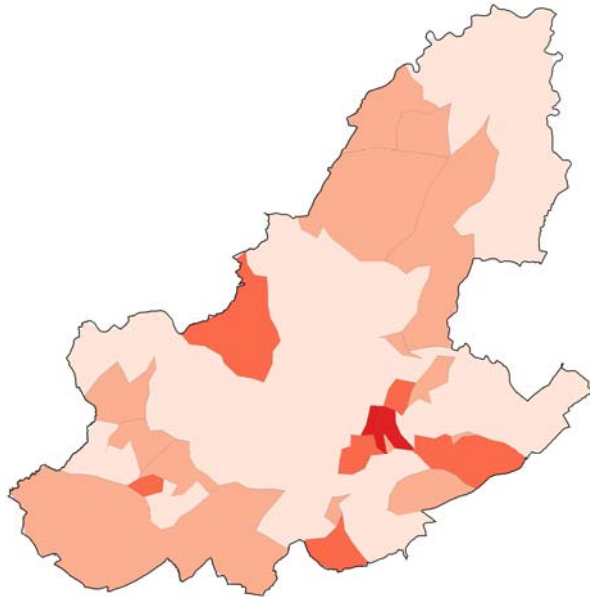
The report also identified that the majority of offenders linked to the NTE across Leicestershire were from younger age groups, predominantly male and classed their ethnicity as British. Most offenders were classed as unemployed, not related to the aggrieved and lived in an areas classed as 'Older Blue Collar'. The full report **Alcohol-Related Crime & The Night Time Economy** is available from the Research & Insight Team, Leicestershire County Council.

6.3 Drug Related Offending

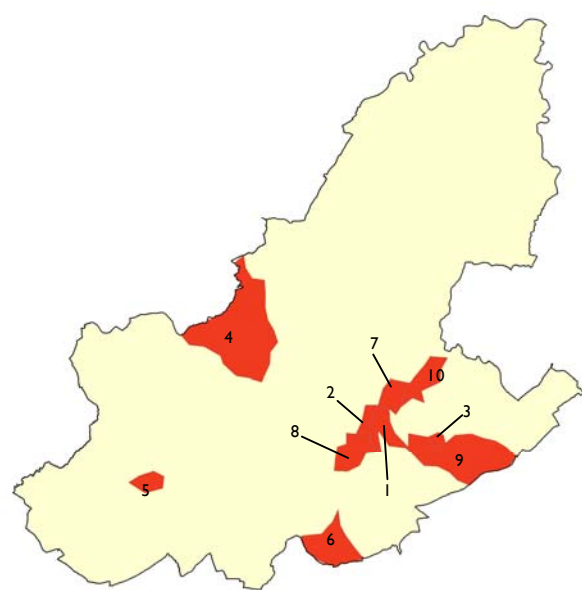
Over the last 12 months there were 155 drug offences, an increase of 10% on the previous year. The district is performing better than its most similar districts ranked 4 out of 15 districts at the end of September.

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.

Map 21 - Leicestershire Drug Related Crime & Incidents



Map 22 - Drug Related Crime & Incidents - Top 10 Areas



Leicestershire Drug Related Crime & Incident levels

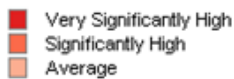


Table 13: Top 10 Highest Drug Related Crime & Incident Areas in NW Leicestershire District

Rank	District	LSOA Name	Total Crime & Incidents	Crime & Incident Rate (per 1000 population)	Comparison Against Leicestershire
1	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	26	17	Very Significantly High
2	North West Leicestershire	Snibston East	22	15	Very Significantly High
3	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	18	13	Significantly High
4	North West Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell East	18	12	Significantly High
5	North West Leicestershire	Measham Centre	17	11	Significantly High
6	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	16	9	Significantly High
7	North West Leicestershire	Whitwick West	15	10	Significantly High
8	North West Leicestershire	Snibston South West	15	7	Significantly High
9	North West Leicestershire	Bardon	14	6	Significantly High
10	North West Leicestershire	Whitwick East	13	9	Above Average

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 260 clients accessing services a 10% increase on the previous quarter.

Table13: Number of Clients from NW Leicestershire District accessing treatment at Swanswell.

NW Leics	2011/12 Q4	2012/13 Q1	% change
Alcohol	105	122	16%
Drug	120	126	5%
Young People	11	12	9%
Total	236	260	10%

The following summary outlines the demographic profile, needs and treatment outcomes of clients 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:**

- 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.

Within NW Leicestershire there are four needle exchange pharmacies. The exchange pharmacies are located in Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donnington and two in 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.

7. 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.

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 in 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 3 current priorities for 2011/12 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for community safety work in the District.

During 2013-14 there should be a continued focus on serious 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 often significant 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

Adult Offender Dashboard

The following dashboard shows offender and re-offender characteristics, needs and rates of reoffending. It includes

- A written summary of analyses
- Reoffending Rates

Demographic characteristics of offenders

- Who is most likely to offend
- Where are offenders most likely to live
- Offending Behaviour
- Offending Needs

Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment- Sep 2012

Category: adult offenders

Summary

A total of 179 offenders were resident in North West Leicestershire.

The adult reoffending rate in North West Leicestershire is 7%, which is inline with the overall County reoffending rate, 7%.

The most common offender needs identified in North West Leicestershire are 'Relationships' (56%). This is significantly higher than the county average. There is no significant difference between the other needs of offenders in NW Leicestershire compared to the needs of offenders across the rest of the County.

See full PSA2011 document for further detail

Reoffending Rates

	off	reoff	%	0% 20% 40%
Leicestershire	1675	115	7%	
Blaby	238	19	8%	
Charnwood	530	35	7%	
Harborough	145	6	4%	
Hinckley & Bosworth	297	21	7%	
Melton	120	8	7%	
NW Leicestershire	179	13	7%	
Oadby & Wigston	166	13	8%	

All Offenders

Who is most likely to offend?

		n	%	Compared to County Caseload	
				0% 50% 100%	
gender	female	25	14%		
	male	154	86%		
age	18 - 24	40	22%		
	24 - 29	35	20%		
	25 - 29	42	23%		
	30 - 39	42	23%		
	40 +	20	11%		
ethnicity	White British	174	97%		
	BME	4	2%		▼

Reoffenders

		n	%	Compared to County Caseload	
				0% 50% 100%	
gender	female	4	16%		
	male	9	6%		
age	18 - 24	2	5%		
	24 - 29	1	3%		
	25 - 29	4	10%		
	30 - 39	2	5%		
	40 +	4	20%		▲
ethnicity	White British	13	7%		
	BME	0	0%		

Where are offenders most likely to live?

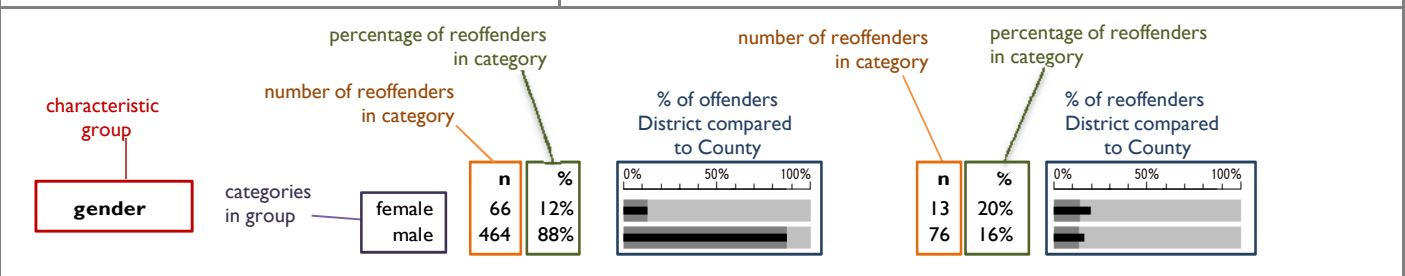
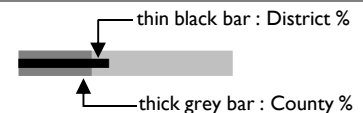
		n	%	Compared to County Caseload	
				0% 50% 100%	
urban/rural	urban	151	84%		
	rural	28	16%		▲
OAC	Blue Collar Communities	73	41%		▲
	City Living	0	0%		▼
	Countryside	34	19%		▲
	Prospering Suburbs	27	15%		▼
	Constrained by Circumstances	18	10%		▼
	Typical Traits	27	15%		▼
	Multicultural	0	0%		▼

		n	%	Compared to County Caseload	
				0% 50% 100%	
urban/rural	urban	13	9%		
	rural	0	0%		
OAC	Blue Collar Communities	8	11%		▲
	City Living	0	0%		▼
	Countryside	0	0%		▼
	Prospering Suburbs	3	11%		▼
	Constrained by Circumstances	1	6%		▼
	Typical Traits	1	4%		▼
	Multicultural	0	0%		▼

Instructions & Key

Each row of the report provides details of each offender and reoffender characteristic

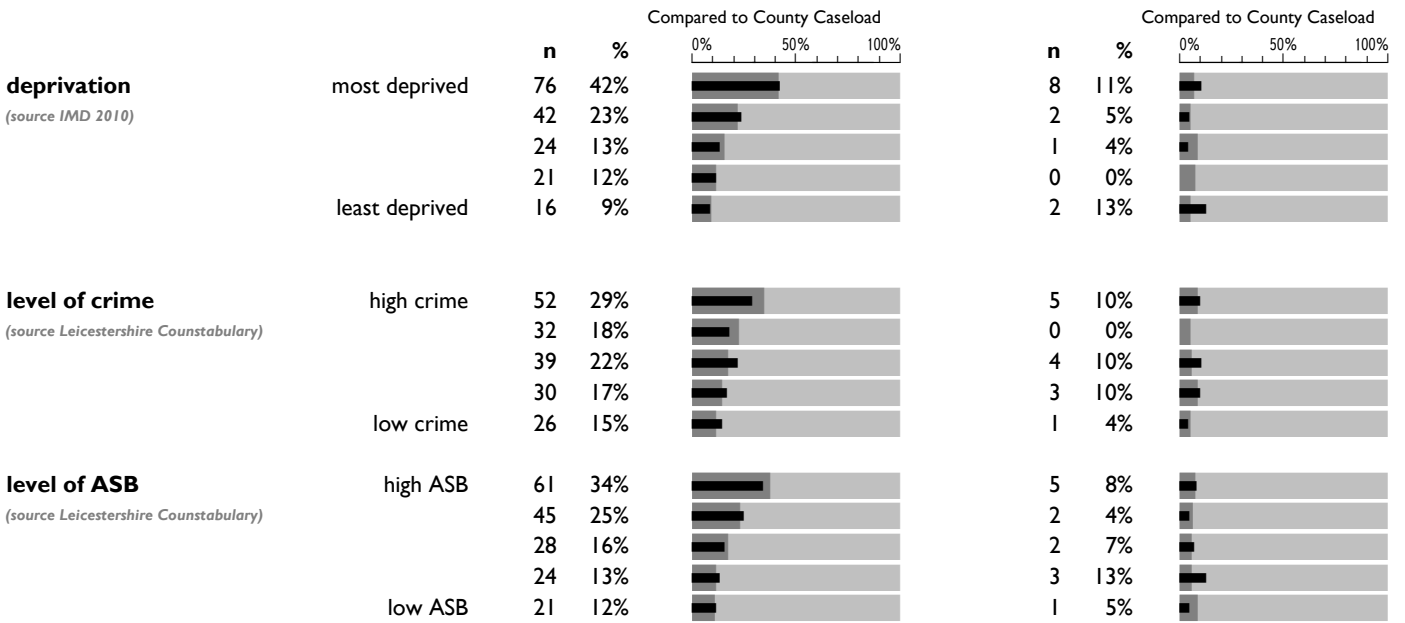
- ▲ significantly high compared to County
- ▼ significantly low compared to County



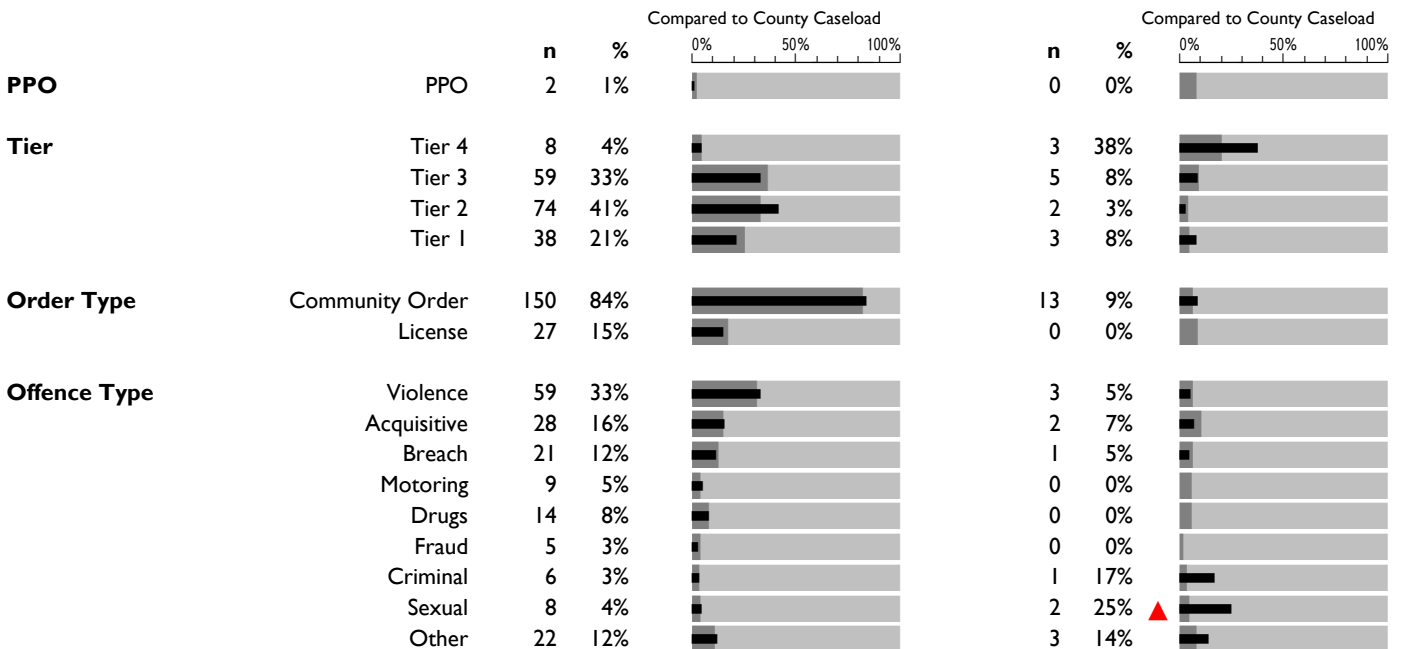
All Offenders

Reoffenders

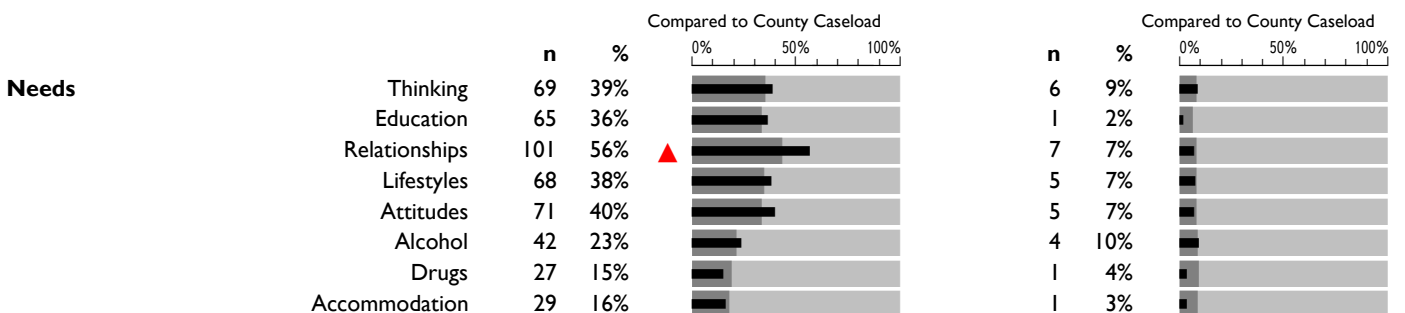
Where are offenders most likely to live?



Offending Behaviour



Offender Needs



Data Source

Data provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust

Includes 1,675 individuals on the Probation caseload as at September 2012, resident in Leicestershire County, tracking reoffending behaviour for 12 months.

APPENDIX B

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.

APPENDIX C

Crime & Incident Mapping Dashboard

Follow the link below to access the Crime & Incident mapping Dashboard. The dashboard shows the crime and incident rates per 1000 population at LSOA level for main crime types and incidents for the period October 2011 to September 2012.

<http://public.tableausoftware.com/views/PSADASHBOARDMAP/PUBLISH/CSPMAPDASHBOARD?:embed=y>

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