

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

25 SEPTEMBER 2020

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2020/21 Q1

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2020/21 Q1.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard is now available as an interactive online dashboard [here](#).

https://public.tableau.com/views/SaferDashboard/LeicsSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:showVizHome=0#

Dashboard development is ongoing with new key performance indicators (KPI's) being introduced. The underpinning data can be viewed by hovering the cursor over relevant points in the performance graphs.

3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12 months comparison with the direction of travel for that indicator. The bar charts give a district breakdown and where available the regional average is also shown.
4. The online performance portal gives ready access to data under each category. The dataset is becoming increasingly complex which makes routine reporting across all performance areas impractical, unwieldy and unnecessary. This report therefore will focus on exception reporting supplemented by a brief position statement under each performance category.
5. Some performance datasets remain unchanged since the last report due to data collation timeframes.
6. It is to be noted that the reporting period covers Q1 up to the end of June. The figures will therefore include some Covid-19 effects.

Summary

7. Due to the current pandemic there are several notable changes for Quarter1 2020/21. Overall crime has decreased in most areas except for violence with injury which has shown an increase. Domestic crime and incidents have remained stable except for domestic violence with injury which has increased.

Reported ASB has increased particularly Environmental ASB. The insight survey results support this with fewer percentage of survey respondents agreeing '*ASB has decreased or stayed the same*' and fewer respondents '*feeling safe outside after dark*'. Reported hate crimes to the police have increased along with racially or religiously aggravated offences.

Ongoing trends in Crime

8. Ongoing trends in Crime are as follows:
- The residential burglary rate has improved over the last four quarters with a large reduction over the last quarter.
 - Burglary Business & community offences remain stable with the current rolling 12 months similar to the previous rolling 12 months.
 - Violence with injury offences have continued to rise over the last four quarters to 5.8 offences per 1000 population. Leicestershire is performing better than the Regional average of 8.9 offences per 1000 population.
 - Vehicle offences have been reducing over the last four quarters with a large reduction over the last quarter. The Leicestershire rate 7.0 offences per 1000 population is higher than the regional average of 6.0 offences per 1000 population.
 - Overall Crime has reduced over the last four quarters with a larger reduction over the last quarter.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

9. There is nothing exceptional to report although we are starting to see the first signs of the previously excellent reductions in reoffending levelling off.
- (a) The rate of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 is stabilising; The 2019/20 figures have been added since the last report showing a small upward trend.
- FTE totals for Leicestershire only were,
- | | |
|-----|------------|
| 190 | in 2014/15 |
| 124 | in 2015/16 |
| 126 | in 2016/17 |
| 101 | in 2017/18 |
| 100 | in 2018/19 |
| 111 | in 2019/20 |
- (b) The rate of re-offending by young offenders likewise is showing early signs of levelling. To add context this stabilisation follows a sustained and lengthy positive downward trend.

The April 2018 to March 2019 re-offending rate by young offenders was 1.37. This is an increase on the previous year's performance of 0.71. The latest data for nine months Apr-Dec 2019 shows a rate of 0.51.

10. As reported in Q4 2019/20 a new indicator has been added to the dashboard “Education, Training and Employment (EET) of Young Offenders. This indicator measures the proportion of young people on relevant youth justice disposals who are actively engaged in suitable education, training and employment (ETE) when the disposal closes. Active engagement is defined as 25 or more hours for young people of school age and 16 or more hours for those above statutory school age. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, employment and training (EET) is 59% for the period April – March 2020. This is lower than the end of year figure for 2018/19 of 64%.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. There is nothing exceptional to report; although the MARAC repeat referral rate is above the ‘SafeLives’ upper threshold of 40%, for this reason a separate more detailed Board input has been arranged regarding local arrangements.
12. MARAC repeat referrals continue to increase (51%) however a recent change in the criteria for referral has been identified as responsible. Previously any violence or threat of violence triggered a repeat referral, this threshold has been superseded by ‘any further contact’.
13. UAVA referrals for financial year (1772) are higher than the previous year (1627). UAVA referrals for quarter1 2020/21 are similar to the previous quarter.
14. Several additional indicators have been added to the performance dashboard to supplement the MARAC repeat referral data and UAVA referral numbers already reported upon. These include domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence. The new KPI’s focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse. All indicators have remained stable except domestic violence with injury which has been steadily rising over the last financial year and seen a larger increase during quarter1 2020/21.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

15. The previous ASB performance data has now been expanded to cover two broad areas;
- (a) Survey Data - there are two questions in the Community Based Survey (CBS) relevant to ASB Satisfaction. “% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same” and “the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark”. Responses to both questions have shown a positive upward trend in the last five quarters.
 - (b) ASB Incident Data – this has been added to the online portal and there are now two sources as detailed below;

- i. Police Data; this covers ASB incidents gleaned from the police call management system, this is shown as 'Total ASB (rate per thousand population)' this is further broken down utilising the 'PEN' code and categorised as either 'Personal' 'Environmental' or 'Nuisance' ASB. This dataset is obtained when police call handlers deem a call is ASB and code the call accordingly. There is as such a caveat that calls are correctly categorised.
- ii. ASB recorded on Sentinel (the partnership ASB case management system). This dataset contains all case managed reports of ASB sourced from both Police and Local Authority partners.

The two data sources are not distinct and there will inevitably be some duplication, for example not all reports of ASB will be case managed and find their way onto Sentinel, likewise reports made directly to local authorities will obviously not feature on the police call handling system.

There has been a rise in all reported ASB to the police during quarter 1 2020/21. Environmental ASB increased from 1.12 reported incidents per 1000 population to 1.59 reported incidents per 1000 population, the highest level in four years. The number of ASB cases managed on Sentinel decreased slightly.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

16. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 0.99 offences per 1000 population. This is however higher than the previous year (0.78). The increasing trend has continued into quarter 1 2020/21. 65% were racial in nature, 17% were classified as sexual orientation, 8% were classified as disability, 5% were classified as religious and 4% were transgender related. Numbers remain relatively low.
17. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.32 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire. Although number are very low there was still a slight increase in Quarter1 2020/21.
18. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 95.1% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is an increase compared to the previous year's response (93.5%).

Recommendations

19. The Board note the 2020/21 Q1 performance information.

Officers to Contact

Rik Basra

Community Safety Coordinator
Tel: 0116 3050619
E-mail: rik.basra@leics.gov.uk

Appendices

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is no longer available as hardcopy. The current dashboard can be viewed via the 'Online performance portal' and is available [here](#).

https://public.tableau.com/views/SaferDashboard/LeicsSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:showVizHome=0#

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

23 SEPTEMBER 2020

LSCSB UPDATE: SUPPLEMENTARY PERFORMANCE DATA

Violence with Injury Analysis

1. What is 'Violence with Injury' and what types of offences are included?

For analytical purposes the term 'Violence with injury' involves a recordable offence during which the victim sustains an injury, this may or may not involve a weapon. These details e.g. types of weapons used (if any) would typically be included in case notes on police systems.

Below are the offence categories for violence with injury. The majority are Assault with injury.

- Assault with injury
- Assault with injury on a constable
- Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Attempted murder
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
- Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs
- Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving
- Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.
- Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person
- Endangering life
- Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury
- Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed driver

Violence without injury includes:

- Assault without injury
- Assault without injury on a constable
- Child abduction
- Conspiracy to murder
- Cruelty to children/young persons
- Harassment
- Kidnapping
- Malicious communications
- Modern slavery
- Procuring illegal abortion
- Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury
- Racially or religiously aggravated harassment
- Stalking
- Threats to kill

2. Performance

Rolling 12 months July 2019 – June 2020

For the rolling 12 months July 2019 – June 2020 there were 4027 violence with injury offences in Leicestershire a rate of 5.8 per 1000 population. The regional average is 8.9 offences per 1000 population.

Offences are flagged if they are domestic violence related, alcohol related, or drug related. As shown in table 1 below over one third (38%) of all violence with injury offences were domestic related and 29% were alcohol related.

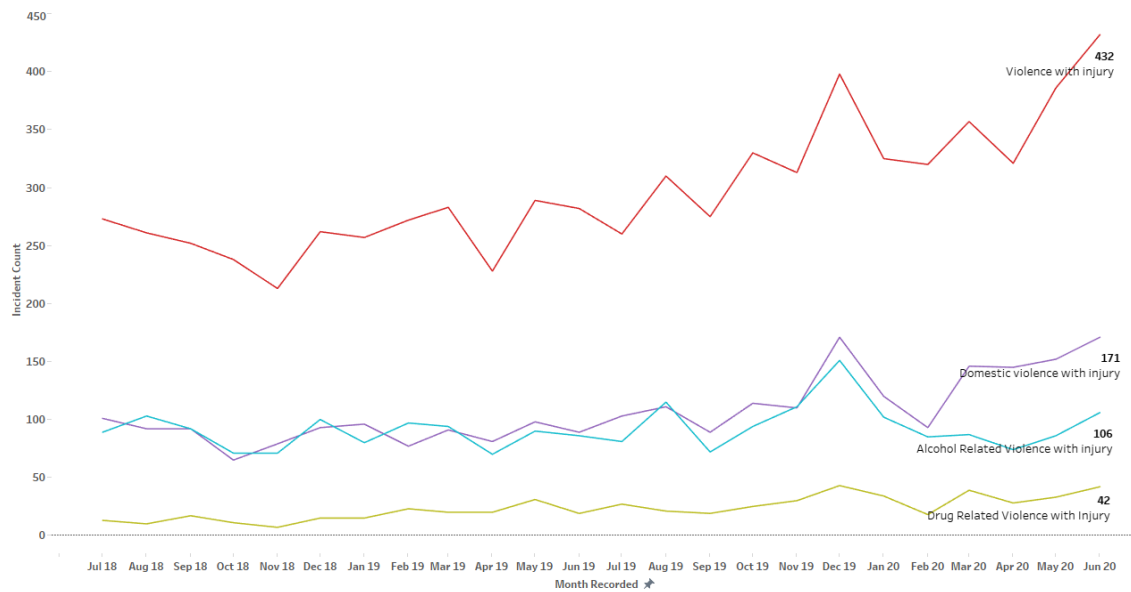
Violence with injury increased by 29% compared to the previous rolling 12 months while Domestic violence with injury increased by 45%.

Offence Category	Number of offences	Yearly % Change	Rate per 1000 population	% of total violence with injury offences
Violence with injury (all)	4027	29%	5.8	100%
Domestic violence with injury	1525	45%	2.2	38%
Alcohol Related Violence with injury	1164	12%	1.7	29%
Drug Related Violence with Injury	359	79%	0.5	9%

3. The Offence Trend

The chart below shows the monthly trend of violence with injury offences over the last two years.

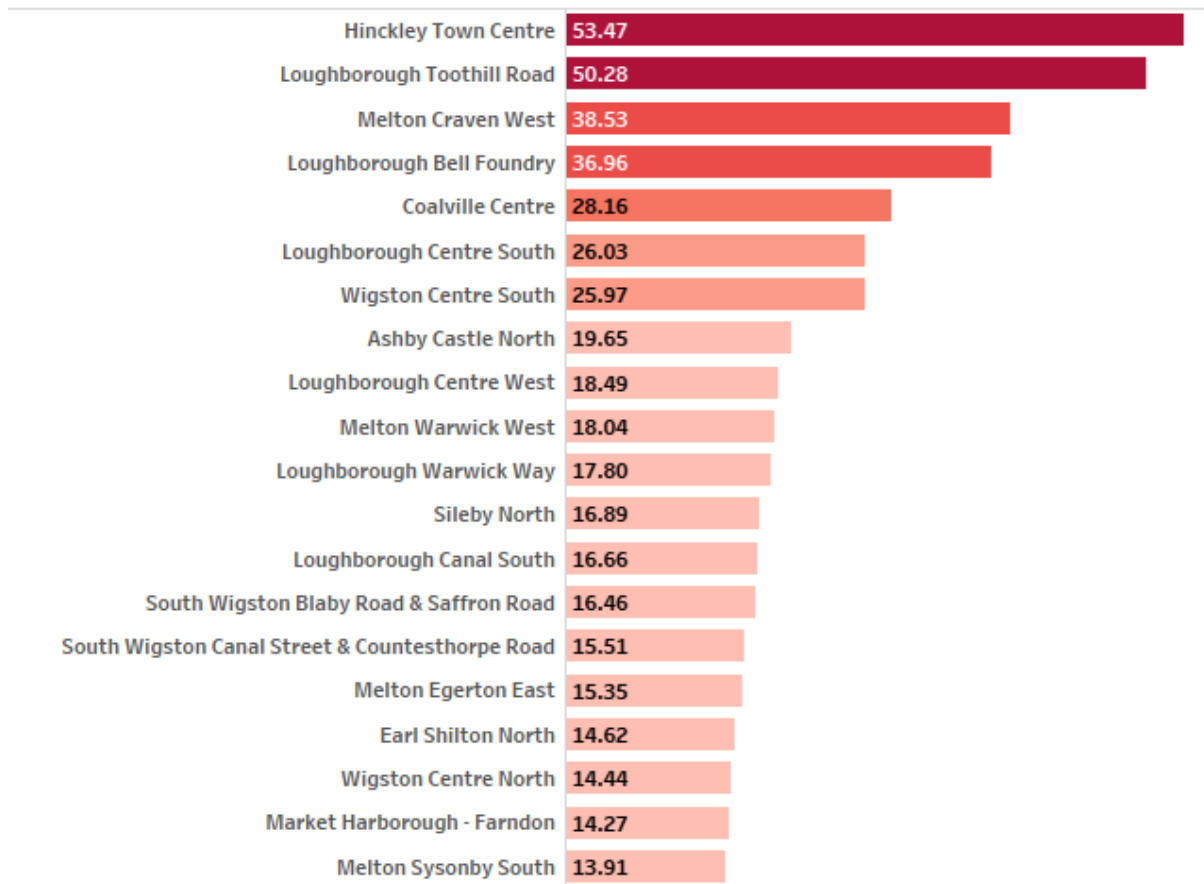
Crime & Incident Trend over time
Leicestershire



Offences have gradually been increasing with a peak in December 2019 and reaching their highest levels in June 2020. Domestic violence with injury offences increased in March 2020 also reaching their highest levels in June 2020. This increase in offences corresponds with the Covid19 lockdown period.

4. Offence Location

The chart below shows the 20 highest areas by LSOA* in Leicestershire for violence with injury offences for the rolling 12 month period July 2019 – June 2020. Unsurprisingly town centres and areas with pubs and bars often have higher rates of violent crime.



*Lower Super Output area.

Data Sources:

- Leicestershire Police Crimsec4 Crime Statistics.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS), Mid-20187 Population Estimates

5. Recommendation

The Board note the supplementary performance information.