

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

24th SEPTEMBER 2021

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2021/22 - Quarter 1

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2021/22 Quarter 1.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard is now available as an interactive online dashboard here.

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicsSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

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. This report therefore will focus on exception reporting supplemented by a brief position statement under each performance category.
5. It should be noted that the report is intended to give broad county wide trends and may not reflect individual local trends.

Report Summary

6. Notable changes for Q1 2021/22 are summarised below.
 - (a) The overall crime rate has shown a sustained downward trend which is starting to level... there have been reductions in most crime categories except for violence with injury which is showing an increasing trend over the last 8 quarters.

- (b) Domestic crime and incident reports having remained stable have started to rise albeit slowly. Particularly notable and linked to the violence with injury data are the domestic violence with injury rates which as previously reported have increased.
- (c) ASB data is complex and collated from various sources and in different ways.
- i. ASB reported to the Police had previously shown an increase during the first two quarters of 2020/21, this has returned to normal levels with a downward direction of travel for the last four quarters.
 - ii. 'Sentinel' case managed ASB has seen a sustained overall downward trend although some localities have seen a notable increase. Locality data is available on the Web portal.
 - iii. Subjective survey results in Q1 show a positive trend with more respondents agreeing '*ASB has decreased or stayed the same*' but the percentage of respondents '*feeling safe outside after dark*' although also showing a positive trend continues to remain lower than previous years.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

7. Performance in each crime performance area for Q1 is summarised below:
- The residential burglary rate continues its downward trend with the current rate at 2.28 offences per 1,000 compared to 3.41 the previous year. District breakdowns are available on the performance dashboard.
 - Burglary Business & community offences have also continued to decrease with the current rate at 0.88 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.5.
 - Violence with injury offences have continued to rise over the last eight quarters to 7.41 offences per 1000 population. Leicestershire is performing better than the Regional average of 8.4 offences per 1000 population.
 - Vehicle offences have continued to reduce over the last seven quarters to 4.42 offences per 1000 population which is similar to the regional average of 4.5 offences per 1000 population.
 - Overall Crime is continuing its downward trend but showing signs of stabilising.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

8. **First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System**
- (a) The rate of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 is stabilising; The 2020/21 figures have been added since the last report showing a continued downward positive 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
 88 in 2020/21

Reoffending by Young Offenders

- (b) The rate of re-offending by young offenders is showing early signs of levelling. To add context this stabilisation follows a sustained and lengthy positive downward trend. The April 2020 to March 2021 re-offending rate by young offenders was 0.67 offences per thousand population, a slight improvement on the previous year's rate of 0.76.
9. Introduced in Q4 2019/20 was a new indicator added to the dashboard "Education, Training and Employment (ETE) of Young Offenders". This indicator measure 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.
10. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, training, or employment (ETE) is 60.6% for the YTD period March 2021. This is slightly lower than the end of the previous year figure of 59%.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. The Multi-Agency Risk assessment Conferences (MARAC) repeat referral rate has come down from 51% in the last quarter to 46% in Q1. This is as previously reported above the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold of 40%. MARAC repeat referrals had shown a steady rise but stabilised around 50% over the last three quarters. A change in criteria for referral has been identified as responsible for this value being higher than the aforementioned threshold. Previously any violence or threat of violence triggered a repeat referral, this criterion has been superseded by repeat referrals now being triggered by 'any further contact'.
12. United Against Violence & Abuse (UAVA) referrals for the financial year (1794) are lower than the previous year (1829) although higher than the same period last year (1772). Referrals have been levelling for the last 6 quarters but now starting to rise albeit slowly.
13. Several additional indicators have been added to the online 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.
14. The new KPI's focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse. All 'new' indicators have shown a slight

increase but remained relatively stable except domestic violence with injury which has been steadily rising over the last financial year and a larger increase for the last five quarters. This mirrors the increases seen in the 'violence with injury' crime data, of which it is a data subset.

15. New data has been released by Public Health England for Hospital admissions for violence. The rate for Leicestershire is 23.4 per 100,000 population for the two year period April 2018-March 2020. This is statistically similar to the previous period and much better than the England average of 45.8 and regional average of 37.1.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

16. ASB performance data is derived from a number of sources; there are two broad categories, subjective survey data and objective data in the form of incident reports.

(a) Survey Data - there are two questions in the Community Based Survey (CBS) relevant to ASB Satisfaction.

- i. *"the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark"*. showed a significant reduction but has recovered at 80.51 compared to 76.74 the previous year.
- ii. *"% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same"* There has been an increase in positive responses in the last four Quarters, Q1 figures are now higher at 89.79 compared to the previous year 76.74.

(b) ASB Incident Data – the online portal has a detailed breakdown, in summary 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 ASB is categorised as either 'Personal' 'Environmental' or 'Nuisance'. This dataset is obtained when police call handlers deem a call is ASB and code the call accordingly. There is as such a caveat that calls are correctly identified as ASB and categorised appropriately.
- ii. ASB recorded on Sentinel (the partnership ASB case management system). This dataset contains all case managed reports of ASB recorded on the system by both Police and Local Authority partners.

17. 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.

18. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting:

- (a) In relation to Police data
 - i. There was a peak in Environmental ASB in Quarter 1 during the first Covid19 lockdown period. Levels returned to normal over the last 4 quarters which was helped by the re-opening of waste management sites. The rolling twelve-month figure is slightly lower than the previous 12 months.
 - ii. There was a significant peak in Nuisance ASB in April 2020. Levels remained high during the summer months reducing again in September 2020 and levelling over the last few months.
- (b) In relation to 'Sentinel' Case managed data... the incidents managed on the system have continued to decrease over the last four quarters, from an average 20.56 offences per thousand to 16.45 per thousand. This is however a general trend over time and some localities have seen a recent rise in cases, local figures are available on the web portal.

Hate crime

- 19. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.54 offences per 1000 population. This is however higher than the previous year (0.99). The increasing albeit very slow upward trend has continued over the last year.
- 20. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.67 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire. Although number are still very low there have been increases over the last 4 quarters.
- 21. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 91.06% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is lower than the previous year's response (95.6%). Individual quarter results for this question are usually around 95%. During the covid 19 period quarter 3 (September to December 2020) responses fell to 88%.

Recommendations

- 22. The Board note the 2020/21 Q4 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 'Online', the Q4 data is available via the link below.

https://public.tableau.com/views/LSCBSaferDashboard/LeicsSaferDashboard?:language=en-GB&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link