

Leicestershire & Rutland
Safer Communities Strategy
Board



Making Leicestershire & Rutland Safer

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

22nd MARCH 2024

SAFER COMMUNITIES' PERFORMANCE 2023/24 Q3

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Leicestershire & Rutland Safer Communities Strategy Board (LRSCSB) regarding Safer Communities performance for 2023/24 Q3.
2. The Safer Communities dashboard for Q3 is now available as an interactive online dashboard via the link below.

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

3. The dashboard includes a rolling 12-month trajectory for that indicator. The bar charts give a district breakdown and where available the regional average is also shown.
4. It should be noted that the report presents broad county wide trends and the accompanying narrative reflects this. Performance within localities can differ, sometimes dramatically, and the report should be read with this in mind.

Report Summary

5. There is nothing exceptional to report. Noteworthy is an increase in the repeat Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) referral rate which will require monitoring. Main points for Q3 2023/24 are summarised below.
 - (a) Crime:
 - i. Total Crime; A post Covid-19 pandemic upward trajectory in 'total crime' plateaued in Q1 and has shown a small fall over the last two quarters.
 - ii. Burglary; Residential burglary rates saw a small fall in Q2, however this reduction levelled in Q3. Commercial burglary conversely has increased with a steeper rise in the last two

quarters. In both cases however, the variation is not statistically significant.

- iii. 'Violence with Injury' rates had previously shown a sustained and lengthy increase (since April 2019). However, Q4 2022/23 and Q1 this year saw rates level and the last two quarters have seen reductions, albeit small ones.

(b) MARAC repeat referral rates had previously risen to a peak of 51% in June 2020. The rate however reduced and stabilised to circa 37%, Q3 however has seen an increase to 39%.

(c) Anti-social Behaviour (ASB);

- i. Reports of ASB to the Police continue to reduce over time.
- ii. Reports on 'Sentinel' (The partnership ASB management system) had also reduced, however reporting rates have levelled for the last 3 quarters.
- iii. Survey results (Leicestershire Insight Survey) indicate negative public perceptions regarding ASB levels. This data however is collected in arrears and the last set of data is from Q4 2022/23.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Performance in each crime performance area for Q3 is summarised below:

- Overall crime had previously shown a sustained increase post Covid-19 pandemic. More recently levels have stabilised with 70.85 offences per thousand compared to 73.20 the same period the previous year.
- The residential burglary rate had seen a slow but steady rise, a trend that has levelled for the previous two quarters. The current rolling 12-month figure is 2.59 offences per 1,000 compared to 2.94 the previous year.
- Burglary Business & community offence rates broadly follow the same trend as Burglary Dwellings albeit at a lower rate. A steady increase since Covid had levelled over the four quarters of 2022/23, the last 2 quarters however show an increase. The current rate is at 1.56 offences per 1000 population compared to the previous year 1.19 per thousand population.
- Vehicle offences had previously reduced over nine quarters but then increased for four quarters before levelling to the current 5.42 offences per 1000 population, similar to the same period the previous year (5.62).
- Violence with injury offences had shown a steady rise for two years, the last two quarters have shown the trend level and start to reduce. Q3 reports are 9.27 offences per 1000 population compared to 8.82 the previous year. The large sustained upward trend is reflected regionally and indeed nationally.

Reducing Offending and Re-offending

7. The performance indicators relating to youth justice are collated in arrears. The latest available data is to Q1 2022/23 and remains unchanged from the previous report.

(a) First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System

The number of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 has shown sustained falls. The table below shows the extremely positive trend. Unsurprisingly, the reducing trend has eventually slowed and stabilised.

FTE totals for Leicestershire only were:

2014/15	190
2015/16	124
2016/17	126
2017/18	101
2018/19	100
2019/20	111
2020/21	88
2021/22	84

The 2022-23 Q1 figure (90) shows an increase albeit following sustained falls over many years.

(b) Reoffending by Young Offenders

The rate of re-offending by young offenders has shown a positive downward trend. The reoffending rate currently sits at 0.53 per thousand population compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.77 offences.

8. A KPI introduced in Q4 2019/20 was in regard to "Education, Training and Employment (ETE) 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.
9. The Youth Offending performance figure for young offenders actively engaging in education, employment and/or training (EET) is 63.6% at 'disposal' which is up compared to the same period the previous year (52.90%).
10. Additional KPI's regarding adult reoffending are in development in conjunction with the Probation Service locally and the data dashboard will be updated when these become available.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. The MARAC repeat referral rate has come down from a 12-month rolling figure of 51% at its peak in June Q1 2020/21, there has been a steady reduction in repeat referrals since stabilising to 37% for six quarters, it has however risen to

39% in Q3. As a reminder, the 'SafeLives' recommended upper threshold for repeat referrals is 40%.

12. Following a recommissioning process by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Public Health Services new arrangements have been put in place to support victims of domestic abuse. Separate update reports will be brought to future boards regarding these services by respective commissioners.
13. Indicators covering domestic crime and incident rates, domestic violence with injury rates, sexual offence rates and hospital admissions for violence have been added to the online dashboard. The new KPI's focus on providing a broader understanding of performance across domestic and sexual abuse.
14. Each of the indicators have shown reductions for the last two quarters. The 'Domestic Violence with Injury' rate per thousand is 2.85 compared to 3.00 the previous year. The 'Domestic Crime and Incidents' rate (16.81 per thousand population) had all been steadily rising over the last year has levelled and shown the first signs of reducing, it is currently 15.52 offences per thousand compared to 17.17 the previous year.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Satisfaction

15. ASB performance data is separated into two broad categories, survey data and 'hard' figures in the form of incident reports.
 - (a) Survey Data – this is collected in arrears and the last data available is from Q4 2022/23. The last five quarters from that year had seen a drop in positive responses. There are two questions in the Leicestershire CC Insight Survey most relevant to ASB Satisfaction.
 - i. *"% of people that agree ASB has decreased or stayed the same"* survey responses give a figure of 69.70% which is notably fewer than in the previous year 90.35%.
 - ii. *"the % who feel safe outside in their local area after dark"*. currently 70.61% which is less than the rate 12 months ago of 78.72%. The current national average is 71%.
 - (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 in-turn 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.

iii. 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.

16. To summarise the general trends in ASB incident reporting are as follows:

- (a) In relation to Police data total reports of incidents categorised as ASB to Q3 are relatively stable. Reports follow a downward trend (5.96 per thousand) on the previous year (7.01). There are however significant differences in reporting across localities.
- (b) In relation to 'Sentinel' Case managed data the overall numbers of incidents managed on the system has also continued a general downward trend, although this now appears to be levelling. The last three quarters have shown the same rate of 6.51 offences reported per thou. compared to 8.78 reports per thousand for the same period the previous year. Again, there are significant differences across localities.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

- 17. The number of hate crimes reported to the police remains very low and is currently 1.48 offences per 1000 population. This is marginally lower than the previous year (1.73). Prior to the last two quarters there had been a very slow upward trend in reporting over a two-year period.
- 18. Racially or religiously aggravated crime is very low with 0.75 crimes per 1,000 population across Leicestershire, a similar rate as the previous year (0.76).
- 19. A question from the Leicestershire Insight Survey asks residents how much they agree that people from different backgrounds get on well. Latest figures show 89.46% of respondents agreed that people in their area get on well together. This is slightly higher than the previous year's response (87.97%). A general downward trend in responses to this question has seen increases in the last three quarters.

Recommendations

- 20. That the Board note the 2023/24 Q3 performance information.

Officer to Contact

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Appendices

The Safer Communities Performance Dashboard is 'Online', the Q2 data is available via the link below.

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