



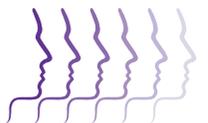
victimisation

Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009

Evidence for a Safer Leicestershire

Leicestershire Safer
Communities Strategy
Board

Making Leicestershire Safer



Reader Information

Document Title Victimisation
Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009

Document Context This report forms part of a suite of reports which constitute the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009 for the county of Leicestershire.

The full Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2009 is made up of seven theme based reports

- Crime & Disorder
- Domestic Abuse
- Hate Incidents
- Offender Management
- Victimisation
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Community Safety Perceptions

And a place based report

- Places Summary

This place based report summarises

- community safety issues in the Community/Area Forums of Leicestershire
- community safety issues in the Town Centres of Leicestershire
- Community safety issues in the Priority Neighbourhoods of Leicestershire

Findings from these reports are summarised for the County and each District

Document Description The document presents a summary of who is most affected by crime and crime and disorder issues within Leicestershire.

Author Research and Information Team
Leicestershire County Council

Publication Date September 2009

Target Audience Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board
Community Safety Programme Board
Community Safety Partnerships
Elected Members
Better Places Team (LCC)
Community Engagement team (LCC)

Contact Details Sharon Pye
Research Officer
Leicestershire County Council
0116 305 7342
jhardy@leics.gov.uk

Version Control VI.0 First Draft 07/09/2009
V2.0 Final Draft 11/09/2009

Acknowledgements

The following organisations are acknowledged for providing information for this report of the Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base:

Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire Constabulary
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service

**This report was produced by the Research & Information Team, Chief Executive's Department, Leicestershire County Council.
For further details please contact:**

Sharon Pye

Research Officer

Leicestershire County Council

Tel: 0116 305 7342

Email: sharon.pye@leics.gov.uk

For further information on Leicestershire Community Safety Partnerships please contact:

James Fox

Community Safety Officer

Leicestershire County Council

Tel: 0116 305 8077

Email: james.fox@leics.gov.uk

Contents

	Page		Page
i	i	4 Acquisitive Crime victim profile	9
ii	ii	4.1 Theft Other	10
iii	iii	4.2 Theft from Vehicle	12
iv	iv	4.3 Burglary Other	13
	Page	4.4 Burglary Dwelling	14
I Introduction	I	4.5 Shoplifting	15
1.1 Background	1	4.6 Theft TWOC	16
1.2 Under-reported incidents	1	4.7 Theft of cycle	17
1.3 Non-recorded incidents	2	4.8 Theft from Person	18
1.4 Missing information	2	4.9 Vehicle Interference	19
	4	4.10 Robbery	20
2 Methodology	4	5 Criminal Damage victim profiles	21
2.1 Data Sources	4	5.1 Criminal Damage to Vehicle	22
2.2 Data from Partner Agencies	4	5.2 Other Criminal Damage	23
2.3 Contextual Data	4	5.3 Criminal Damage to Dwelling	24
2.4 Data Analysis	4	5.4 Criminal Damage to Other Building	25
2.5 Data Presentation	5	5.5 Arson	26
		5.6 Threat to commit Criminal Damage	27
3 The Findings - Total Crime victim profiles			
3.1 Crime rate and risk of victimisation	6		
3.2 Recorded crime victim profile	7		

	Page
6 Violence Against the Person victim profile	28
6.1 Assault With Less Serious Injury	29
6.2 Other Violence against the person	30
6.3 Assault Without Injury	31
6.4 Serious Violent Crime	32
7 Other Offences victim profiles	33
7.1 Fraud and Forgery	34
7.2 Drugs	34
7.3 Other	35
8 Sexual Offence victim profiles	36
Appendix	37
1 Hierarchy of offence types using the Crimsec3 Codes	37
2 British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes	38
3 Output Area Classification	41

Executive summary

The main findings of this report suggest that those individuals who are likely to be most affected by police recorded Crime and Disorder incidents in Leicestershire are victims, and that within the County, the following characteristics indicate a higher than average risk of victimisation for each of the following crime categories.

Total Recorded crime

- Males account for 50% of the county population, but 56% of known police recorded victims.
- Residents aged between 18 and 44 constitute 38% of the county population, yet this age group accounts for 57% of known victims.
- Output Area Classifications Typical Traits, Constrained by Circumstances, City Living and Multicultural account for just 26% of the county population but 42% of known victims.

Acquisitive crime

- Males are account for 50% of the county population but 60% of Acquisitive crime victims.
- There are many more 18 to 29 year old Total Crime victims than would be expected, however, when compared to other crime types Acquisitive crime is not their main concern (15% of population compared to 24% of Acquisitive victims).
- Although the 60 plus age group tend to suffer less Acquisitive crime than expected (23% of population compared to 17% of Acquisitive victims), it is still more of an issue than other crime types.
- Output Area Classifications Typical Traits, Constrained by Circumstances, City Living and Multicultural account for just

26% of the county population but 40% of Acquisitive known victims.

- Residents of OAC Countryside are less likely than other residents to be a victim of a recorded crime, however, when compared to other crime types the proportion of Acquisitive crime is higher than expected and therefore a particular issue for them (17% of population compared to 16% of Acquisitive victims).

Criminal Damage

- Residents aged 30 to 44 are more likely to be a victim of crime in general and even more likely to be a victim of Criminal Damage than would be expected (23% of population compared to 32% of known Criminal Damage victims).
- Although there are fewer crime victims aged over 60 than would be expected, comparably more of them are Criminal Damage victims (23% of population compared to 18% of Criminal Damage victims).
- Criminal Damage victimisation aligns well with the general pattern of Total Crime by OAC.
- However, both Blue Collar Communities and Typical Traits areas tend to experience a greater degree of Criminal Damage (16% of population compared to 26% of known Criminal Damage victims).

Violence Against the Person

- The under 18s are generally much less likely to be a victim of crime in general than expected, however when considering crime type they are in fact very much more likely to be a victim of Violence Against the Person (17% of population compared to 19% of known Violence Against the Person victims).

- The 18 to 29s are at considerable risk of Violence Against the Person offences compared to other age groups (15% of population compared to 35% of known Violence Against the Person victims).
- The 30 to 44 age group are again an over represented age group within the victim population with the proportion of Violence Against the Person being as expected.
- Residents in Blue collar Communities are particularly at risk of Violence Against the Person offences (12% of population compared to 23% of Violence Against the Person victims).
- Constrained by Circumstances and Multicultural residents also tend to suffer a higher proportion of Violence Against the Person than expected (6% of population compared to 16% of Violence Against the Person victims).

Other crime

- BME are twice as likely to be a victim of an Other Offence than expected (9% of population compared to 15% of known Other Offence victims).
- Other Offence victim age profiles align with the age profile for recorded crime victims overall. Therefore residents aged 18 to 44 are much more likely than expected to be a victim of an Other Offence.
- Residents from Constrained by Circumstances and City Living are more likely than expected, given the county and victim population profile, to be a victim of an Other Offence (6% of population compared to 16% of Other Offence victims).
- Although Countryside residents tend to suffer a lower rate of crime in general when compared to other crime types Other Offences does seem a particular problem (17% of population compared to 18% of Other Offence victims).

Sexual Offences

- Females suffer less recorded crime in total, however they are much more likely to be a victim of a Sexual Offence and account for six out of every seven Sexual Offence victims (50% of population compared to 85% of Sexual Offence victims).
- The under 18's are very much more likely to be a victim of a Sexual Offence than expected. They account for half of all victims (17% of population compared to 49% of Sexual Offence victims).
- Residents of Blue Collar Communities are twice as likely than expected to report being a victim of a Sexual Offence (12% of population compared to 25% of known Sexual Offence victims).
- The remaining sexual offence OAC profiles tend to align with Total crime OAC profiles and so Sexual Offence victims are also more likely to be reported in Constrained by Circumstances, Multicultural and Typical Traits areas.

Whilst it is useful to have an overview of who, in general, is more likely to be a victim of crime, different crimes types are found to produce very distinct victim profiles which are often masked by the dominance of a few high volume crime types. Therefore the rest of the report provides insight in to which characteristics if any, indicate of a higher than average risk of victimisation for each of the low level police recorded crime types.

I Introduction

The aim of the report is to answer the question ‘Who is most affected by crime and disorder within Leicestershire?’ The Partnership Strategic Assessment ‘Community Safety Perceptions’ report states that perceptions of crime in Leicestershire is the seen by its residents as the single most important issue in making somewhere a good place to live and so demonstrates that the effects of crime are fundamental to general quality of life. Also, the Cost of Crime analysis in the Partnership Strategic Assessment ‘Crime and Disorder’ report further indicates that the impact of crime and disorder has far reaching consequences that indirectly affect the majority if not all individuals within a society. However, the group of people who more often sustain the direct and substantial impact, and are therefore the most affected group are victims. Therefore, this report centres upon the study of police victim information.

I.1 Background

Information about victims of crime is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system and it is this data that will be used to further understand who is most likely to be a victim of different crime types. The ability to assess and predict risk of victim likelihood rests upon the supposition that if certain types of people have in the past proved to be statistically more at risk than others of suffering a certain criminal offence then the same type of person is more likely, in the future, to suffer the same offence again.

This kind of predicative analysis proves useful when devising crime prevention strategies as it provides both contextual information that may help the design of a strategy, e.g. the most likely location and it also allows identification of more vulnerable individuals to allow

targeted messages to be made. Each section will therefore reference where possible, links to national guidelines on crime prevention. Before considering the findings of the analysis it is important to consider three possible limitations in using this data:

- **Under-reported crime.** It is estimated that there are a sizeable number of crime victims that never report the incident to the police.
- **Non-recorded incidents.** A proportion of police reported incidents do not become a recorded criminal offence and therefore are not included in the official police statistics.
- **Missing information.** A proportion of recorded criminal offences do not have associated victim details and therefore the analysis may under-represent certain victims.

I.2 Under-reported incidents

Whilst the use of police recorded incident data provides a reliable source of information with which to analyse criminal activity, it is well reported within the British Crime survey (BCS) that a sizeable proportion of crimes remain unreported by victims and therefore are not represented by existing police statistics. Nationally, in 2007/08 the British Crime Survey estimated that 58% of all BCS comparator crimes, were not reported to the police. A closer look at the constituent crime types reveal a wide variation in the estimated rate of unreported crimes. Whereas it is estimated that 93% of ‘Theft of vehicle’ is reported to the police, only 32% of victims are thought to report ‘Theft from person’ to the police (See PSA Crime and Disorder report. For further details).

The reasons given by victims for their unwillingness to report range

I For details of British Crime Survey comparator crimes see appendix two

from: the incident being considered too trivial, to a lack of confidence that the police would or could do anything about it. These responses demonstrate both an array of possible motives, along with a marked difference in the perceived severity of the incident in question and so indicate an equally diverse sub-population of victims who do not report crimes.

Therefore, a note of caution should be made when considering the results of this analysis as they are based upon a partial picture of the estimated total criminal activity within Leicestershire.

1.3 Non-recorded incidents

All reports of incidents, whether crime related or not, will result in the registration of an incident report by the police. In 2008/09 there was a total of 46,822 such incident reports made to the police in Leicestershire.

A decision is then made by the police on whether to record each incident as a crime or not dependent upon two criteria: first whether the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law, and second that there is no credible evidence to the contrary. Table 1.1 below, shows that in 2008/09, 43,079 (92%) of reported incidents

Table 1.1: Proportion of recorded and non-recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2008/09 with associated victim details

	n of offences	n with victim details	%	n of victims	%
recorded	43079	37923	88%	38885	90%
non-recorded	3743	3701	99%	7198	192%
total	46822	41624	89%	46083	98%

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

resulted in a recorded offence, whilst the remaining 3,743 incidents were considered non-recorded incidents.

Victims of non-recorded incidents suffer an incident that under the current Home Office guidelines does not constitute a criminal offence. A common example provided by the police being: Sounds of a violent argument is reported to the police by neighbours, upon the arrival of the police the dispute has been resolved or has calmed. Police are bound to record details of both parties.

Analysis of non-recorded incident victims support this explanatory example as it suggests a very strong correlation between non recorded offence victims and the incident being of a domestic nature (98% or 7,049 of the 7,198 known victims have been recorded as domestic). Also, records show equal numbers of both male and female non-recorded domestic victims, whereas three quarters of recorded domestic victims are female.

1.4 Missing information- the proportion of police recorded incidents with known victims

The final consideration is how representative the victim data is of the number of police recorded incidents in Leicestershire in 2008/09.

Table 1.1 shows a total of 43,079 recorded incidents in Leicestershire along with the proportion of both incidents with associated victim details and the number of known victims. It indicates that in total 88% of police recorded offences have known victims.

Chart 1.2 (page 3) shows the percentage breakdown of the 43,079 police recorded offences in Leicestershire by crime category over lain by the proportion of those offences with known victims (88%, 37,923 victims).

The chart shows that most crime categories have a very high proportion of known victims. Acquisitive, Criminal Damage, Violence against the person and Sexual offences all have victim records for over 90% of recorded offences. However, the crime category ‘Other Offences’ has a much lower proportion of known victims (45%).

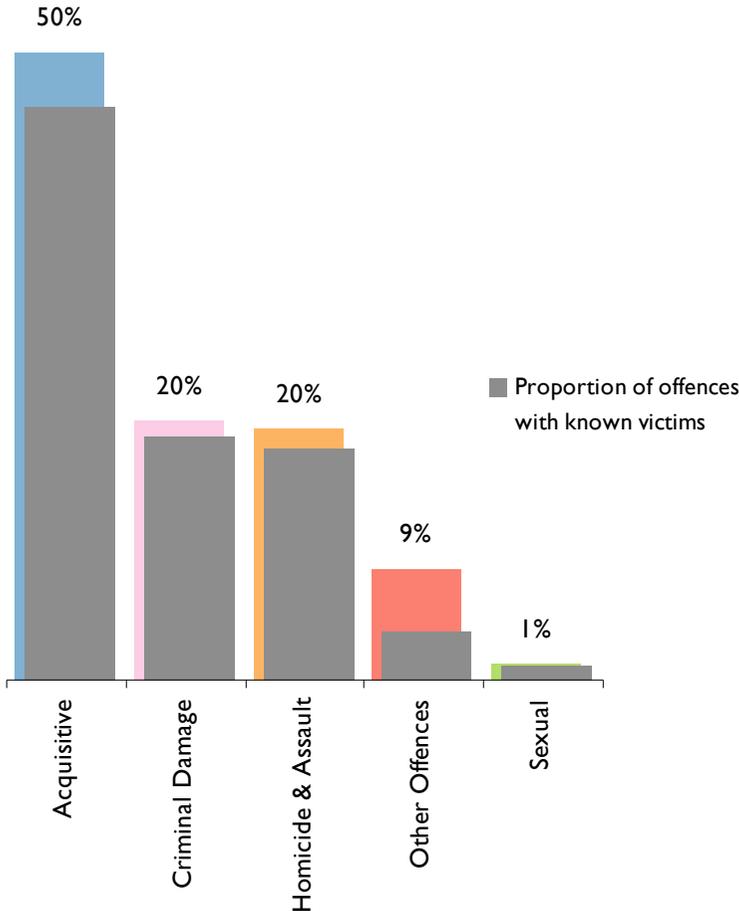
The category Other offences consists of : Fraud & Forgery offences (80%), Drugs (5%) and Other offences (15%) of which half are Affray. The number of known victims varies greatly between the three crime types. There are known victims for 75% of Fraud and Forgery offences, 48% of Other offences and 6% for Drug offences, although in theory there should be no Drug offence victims.

Apart from the number of known victims the quality of the information provided by victims also varies across the crime categories. Whereas victim records for both assault and sexual offences are over 95% complete and victim records for acquisitive crime and criminal damage are approximately 80% complete by comparison less than half of ‘other offence’ victim records are complete.

Overall though the amount and quality of information available allows an exceptionally accurate and rich exploration of victim profiles for police recorded offences.

All further analysis will be performed using all 38,885 county victim records. Analysis across the Force produced similar results in terms of the sub-populations found to be more at risk of being a victim of the different crime categories. However the advantage of focusing on the Leicestershire victim population is the ability to apply the Leicestershire tailored Output Area Classification and so allow, where possible, victim profiling at a very detailed level. Further information about the tailored OAC can be found in the OAC Leicestershire report, part of the Partnership Strategic Assessment suite of reports.

Chart 1.2: Breakdown of recorded offences by crime category in Leicestershire in 2008/09 overlain with the proportion of offences with known victims



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

2 Methodology

2.1 Data Sources

Two types of data have been used in the production of this report, data from the Police which provides insight into the issue, and contextual data to aid the interpretation of the data from the Police. The next section provides a brief overview of the data sources used within this report.

2.2 Data from Partner Agencies

A significant amount of effort has been put into ensuring that the information reported within this document is as consistent as possible with similar information reported elsewhere.

Police recorded crime includes where possible information about the offender, the victim and the location details. This data is provided by the Performance Review Department at Leicestershire Constabulary.

Where available, national data has been included within the report to identify how issues within Leicestershire compare to the overall national trend and to add context to the Leicestershire findings.

2.3 Contextual Data

To aid interpretation of the data supplied by partner agencies, other data sets have been used to provide a local context.

The Urban Rural Classification provides a methodology to classify the 1,993 census output areas of Leicestershire according to their rurality.

This classification has been used to examine how issues affect urban and rural communities.

The Output Area Classification (OAC) provides a socio-economic profile of the people living in each of the 1,993 census output areas within Leicestershire. This classification has been used to examine how issues affect different socio-economic groups. For full details refer to appendix three of the report.

An OAC profile tailored specifically to the population of Leicestershire has also been used within the report to gain greater insight into how specific issues have an effect upon the different socio-economic groups within Leicestershire. More detail about the tailored OAC can be found in OAC Leicestershire report, part of the Partnership Strategic Assessment Community Safety suite of reports.

Population figures are based upon 2007 mid year estimates. Sourced from the Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

2.4 Data Analysis

To help identify the key issues, various analytical tools have been employed during the production of this report.

Where possible, statistical techniques have been used to provide a robust and consistent methodology to analyse the data. These techniques are used to identify particular issues or trends that are statistically significant. Applying a test or technique to determine statistical significance generally determines the likelihood of a particular result occurring due to some explainable phenomenon rather than it occurring due to random chance.

Statistical testing helps focus attention on the real relationships and trends present in the data, whilst discounting those random fluctuations with no statistical validity. Statistical testing also allows prediction of what is most likely to happen in the future. If current data is telling us that males, rather than females, are statistically more likely to offend then we can predict that this is much more likely to be the case in the future assuming current conditions remain constant.

The following statistical techniques have been employed when analysing the data presented within this report to determine whether issues, events and trends are statistically significant.

Cross-tabulations have been produced using the Pearson's chi-square test in order to determine if the variables within each table are independent of each other or whether there is some type of influential relationship between them. If the significance value is smaller than 0.05% then we conclude that the variables are in some way related.

CHAID analysis - respondents have been segmented using Pearson's chi-square test in an attempt to identify those pockets of the population that are most likely to be impacted or affected by a particular issue.

Box Plot is a graphical representation of the distribution of a range of continuous data, such as age or crime count. It calculates the median value and then groups the remaining data points into quartiles. It also provides information about any statistical outliers. These are data points that can be considered numerically distant from the normal data range and, as such, statistically distinct and therefore worthy of further consideration.

Mosaic Plot is a graphical representation of a cross-tabulation, where the relative size of each category combination is proportional to the size of the box that represents it. Assuming a normal distribution the statistical significance of the graphical associations are tested by calculating the standardized residual of each category combination. Whereas chi-square provides an overview of whether or not there is a significant relationship between two variables, the mosaic plot (by using standardized residuals) can tell us which specific category combinations are, or are not, significant.

2.5 Data Presentation

Dot Plots have been used to graphically combine the results of multiple cross tabulations for either one, or more than one, population. The results are plotted using a common scale, in this case a percentage. Where possible the data used to produce each dot plot has been tested for significance using either chi-square or standardized residuals and the results commented upon in the accompanying text.

The power of the dot plot is its ability to combine and compare numerous results in a simple and easily-read format.

Graphical Comparison Tables have been used to graphically display the results of cross-tabulations. Symbols have been used to signify a statistical difference to that of the comparator average and accompanying text will be used to explain the results.

Index charts have been used to graphically display the difference of a victim profile relative to the profile of the County population. It provides a visual indication of the scale of difference between the two for a number of key characteristics.

3 The Findings - Total Crime victim profiles

3.1 Crime rate and risk of victimisation

Chart 3.1 shows the crime rate per thousand population within Leicestershire 2008/09 for each of the five high level police recorded crime categories: Acquisitive, Criminal Damage, Violence Against the Person, Other Offences and Sexual offences, along with their constituent crime types.

The chart allows comparison (high to low) of crime rates in terms of the comparative risk of victimisation of each crime type. It shows that the combined risk of Acquisitive crime victimisation is much higher than other high level crime types (33.4 occurrences per 1,000 population compared to 13.8 per 1,000 for Criminal Damage).

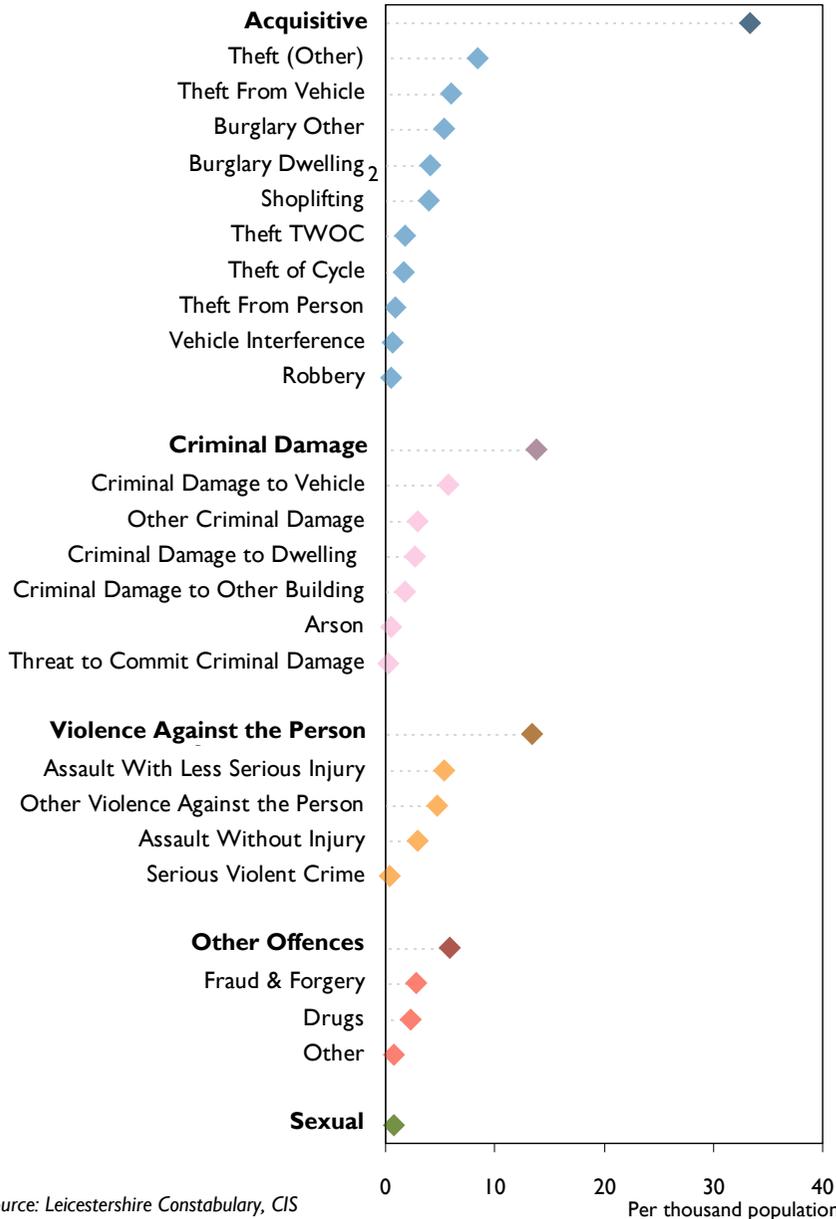
The crime category with the highest risk of victimisation is Other Theft (8.5 per 1,000 population). Followed by: Theft from Vehicle (6.0 per 1,000), Other Offences (5.9 per 1,000) and Criminal Damage to vehicle (5.7 per 1,000 population).

Risk of victimisation of more serious crimes tend to be much lower: robbery (0.5 per 1,000 population), Serious Violent Crime (0.4 per 1,000 population) and Sexual (0.8 per 1,000 population).

Whilst chart 3.1 provides a summary of average risk of victimisation likelihood for each crime category, the following analysis takes in to account differentiated risk according to different victim profiles.

Victim geodemographic profiles for Leicestershire have been analysed against each of the five high level crime categories in order to assess whether one or more factors might correlate with a stronger likelihood of being a victim.

Chart 3.1: Crime rate indicating risk of victimisation by crime type



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

² Burglary Dwelling is usually reported as a rate per thousand households but for reasons of comparison it has been reported as a rate thousand population for this analysis

¹ For full details of which crime types are contained within each category and sub-category refer to appendix one

3.2 Recorded crime victim profile

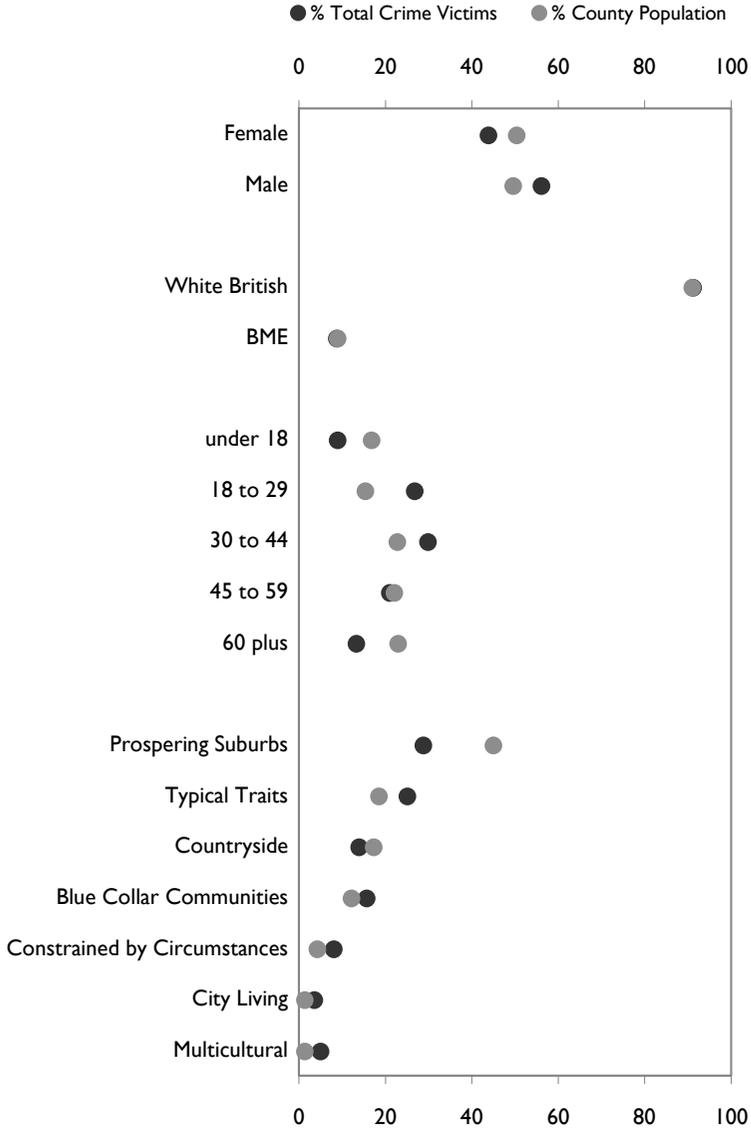
Chart 3.2 shows the percentage profile of the County’s Total Crime victims in context of the population of Leicestershire overall. If victim selection is to occur at random than we would expect the two profiles to align. If, however, as is the case here, there is a marked difference between the two profiles then we can assume that there is either a degree of selection occurring on the part of the offender or that the circumstances of the crime create a more ‘natural’ victim. For example, in cases of non-domestic Violence Against the Person, an offender is much more likely to ‘choose’ a same sex victim, whereas the much greater propensity for young people to frequent town nightlife will ‘naturally’ lend itself to more young people than expected becoming a victim. In both cases a certain type of person has a much higher risk of becoming a victim than would normally be expected.

The following bullet points summarise those characteristics most likely to increase risk of victimisation likelihood for Total Crime.

Victims of total recorded crime are much more likely to be:

- **Male.** Males account for 50% of the County population but 56% of known victims.
- **Aged between 18 to 44.** Residents aged between 18 and 44 constitute 38% of the county population, yet this age group accounts for 57% of known victims.
- **Living in OAC Typical Traits.** Residents in Typical Trait areas comprise 18% of the population of Leicestershire. Victims resident to this area amount to a quarter 25% of known victims.
- **Living in OAC Blue Collar.** Residents of Blue Collar Communities account for 12% of the county population and 16% of known victims.

Chart 3.2: Percentage profile of recorded crime victims in context of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

- **Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances.** Residents of Constrained by Circumstances communities represent 4% of the population of Leicestershire and 8% of victims.
- **Living in OAC City Living.** Residents of City Living make up just 1% of the county population, they account for 4% of victims.
- **Living in OAC Multicultural.** Multicultural residents only account for 1% of the county population, but they constitute 5% of known victims.

A Total Crime victim profile is useful in providing an overview of who, in general, is more likely to be a victim of crime. However, different crimes types are found to produce very distinct victim profiles which are often masked by the dominance of a few high volume crime types. For example, although males are more likely than females to be a victim of Total Crime in general, they are in fact much less likely to be a victim of a Sexual Offence. Therefore, the next section will consider the victims of the different crime types in greater detail.

Victims of total recorded crime are less likely to be:

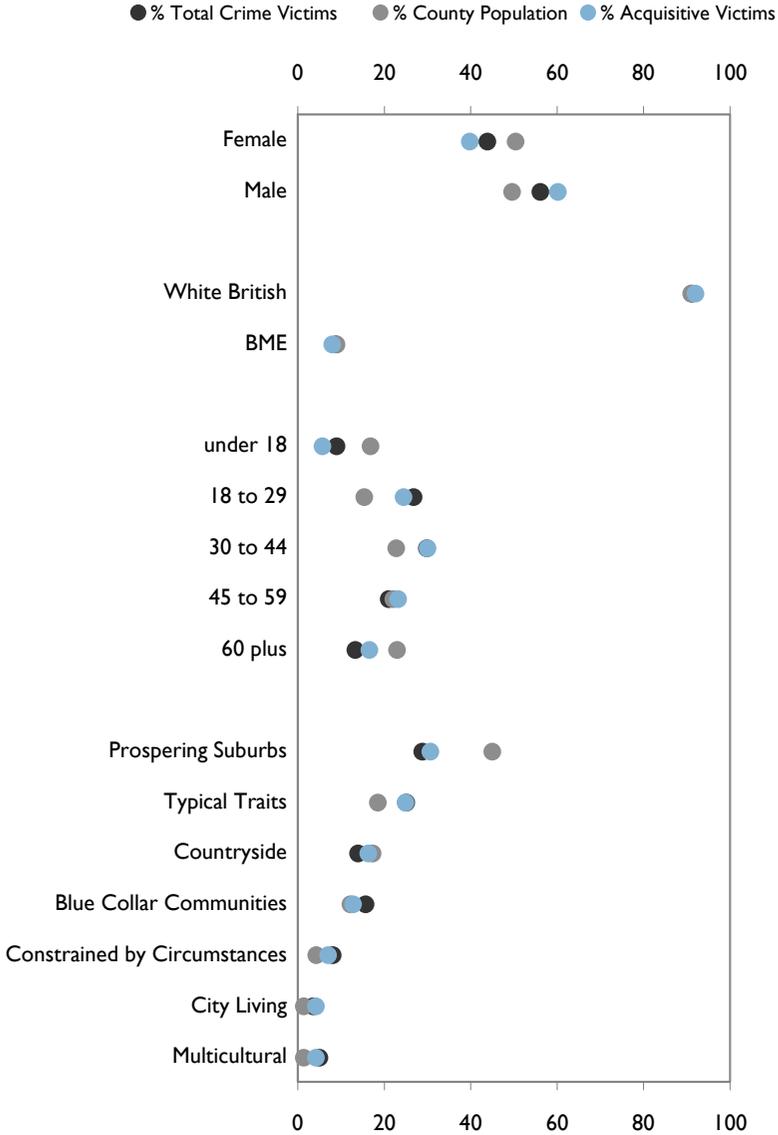
- **Female.** Females account for 50% of the County population but 44% of known victims.
- **Aged under 18.** The under 18's make up 17% of the population but 9% of victims.
- **Over 60 years of age.** The over 60's represent nearly a quarter (23%) of the population of Leicestershire, yet they comprise just 13% of known victims.
- **Living in OAC Prospering Suburbs.** Despite the resident population accounting for 45% of the county population, Prospering Suburbs have a much lower crime rate and account for only 29% of known victims, therefore the risk of victim likelihood is considerably lower for Prospering Suburb residents.
- **Living in OAC Countryside.** The resident population within Countryside is 17% of the county population, whereas 14% of victims live in OAC Countryside.

4 Acquisitive Crime victim profiles

Chart 3.3 provides the profile of Acquisitive crime victims in context of both the victim population as a whole and the population of Leicestershire. It allows a statistical assessment of whether the makeup of Acquisitive crime victims are different from the other two, and so allows insight into what characteristics are most likely to contribute towards a person becoming a victim of an Acquisitive crime.

- Males are more likely than females to be a victim of total recorded crime and even more likely to be a victim of an Acquisitive crime than expected.
- There are many more '18 to 29' year old total crime victims than would be expected, however, when compared to other crime types Acquisitive crime is not their main concern.
- There are many more '30 to 44' year old Total Crime victims when compared to the population of Leicestershire, and given this, the proportion of Acquisitive crime they experience is as expected.
- Whilst the '45 to 59' age group are a true representation of the population of Leicestershire, in comparison to other crime types, Acquisitive crime is more of a problem than would be expected.
- There are far fewer '60 plus' Total Crime victims than expected given the profile of the population of Leicestershire. However, when comparing different crime types the over 60's are much more likely than expected to be a victim of an Acquisitive crime.

Chart 4.1: Percentage profile of Acquisitive crime victims in context of both recorded crime victims and of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

- City Living residents are more likely to be a victim of a recorded crime in general and even more likely to be a victim of Acquisitive crime.
- Although there are more Total Crime victims from Blue Collar Communities, Constrained by Circumstances and Multicultural OAC communities than would be expected given the county distribution, the proportion of Acquisitive crimes in these areas are less than would be expected and is not therefore their main issue.
- Residents of OAC Countryside are less likely than other residents to be a victim of a recorded crime, however, when compared to other crime types the proportion of Acquisitive crime is higher than expected and therefore a particular issue for them.

Whilst it is again useful to have a summary of who a total Acquisitive crime victim is more likely to be, because of the numerous and very different Acquisitive crime sub-categories some of which are high frequency and therefore tend to mask other less frequent crimes, it is necessary to construct victim profiles for each of the individual crime types.

The following section provides a detailed summary of the most likely victim types for each crime type.

4.1 Theft Other

In 2008/09 there were 5,430 police recorded Theft Other offences, in terms of volume it was rank 1 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 8.5 per 1,000 population.

Theft Other largely constitutes taking items that have either been: left unattended such as bags on the floor, left in places that are open to the public such as public lockers, or alternatively, left in an unsecured private place such as a back garden. Unsurprisingly garden features as a high risk location along with leisure centre, hotel, public house, building site and commercial airport.

There are two main messages to be made in relation to Theft Other. The first, is take greater care of personal items when in public places and the second, is secure items that are usually left in the garden.

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft Other are more likely to be:

- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 14.1 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 30 to 44 (rate 9.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (21.1 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (30.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (15.1 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Typical Trait (11.0 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Although the over 60's are nearly half as likely to be a victim of total crime, they are vulnerable to becoming a victim of Theft Other.

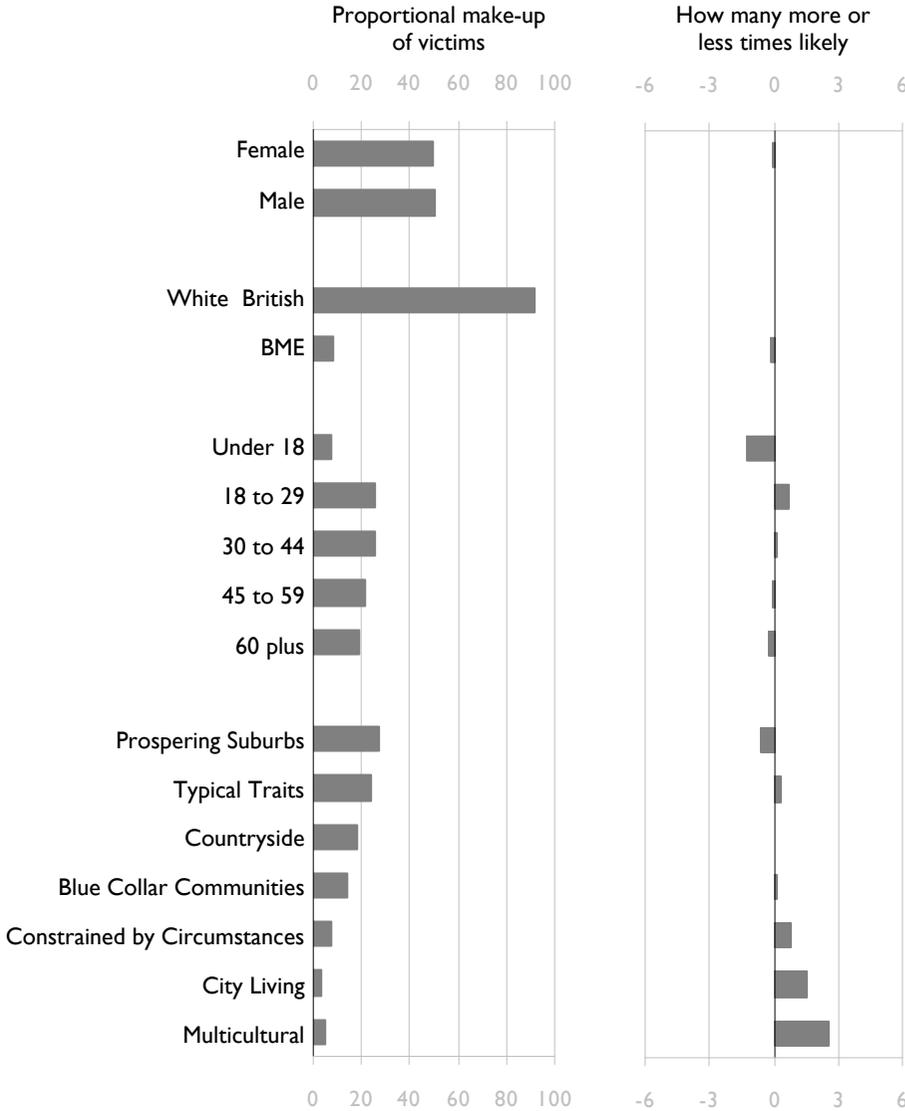
Similarly residents of OAC Countryside suffer a lower crime rate in general compared to residents of other areas, however, again Theft Other is a concern for them.

Two particularly interesting location and victim profile combinations include:

- Victims of Theft Other when occurring in a supermarket or food shop are four times more likely than expected to be over 62.
- The over 62s are also more at risk when Theft Other occurs in a place of worship or a surgery.

The latter may, in part, be a result of the higher proportion of older people frequenting these areas. However, this is unlikely to be the case in supermarkets and so suggests some form of targeting.

Chart 4.2: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



4.2 Theft from vehicle

In 2008/09 there were 3,851 police recorded Theft from Vehicle offences, in terms of volume it was rank 2 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 6.0 per 1,000 population.

Both the Home Office website and the Crime Reduction website provide information on running a campaign to further reduce vehicle crime. For further information visit:

- <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/vehiclecrime/vehiclecrime52a.pdf>
- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/vehicle-crime/>

The location of the vehicle attributes to risk likelihood. Vehicles left in either a level car park or a licensed premises car park prove most at risk. Additional high risk sites include multi story car parks, hotels, garages and driveways.

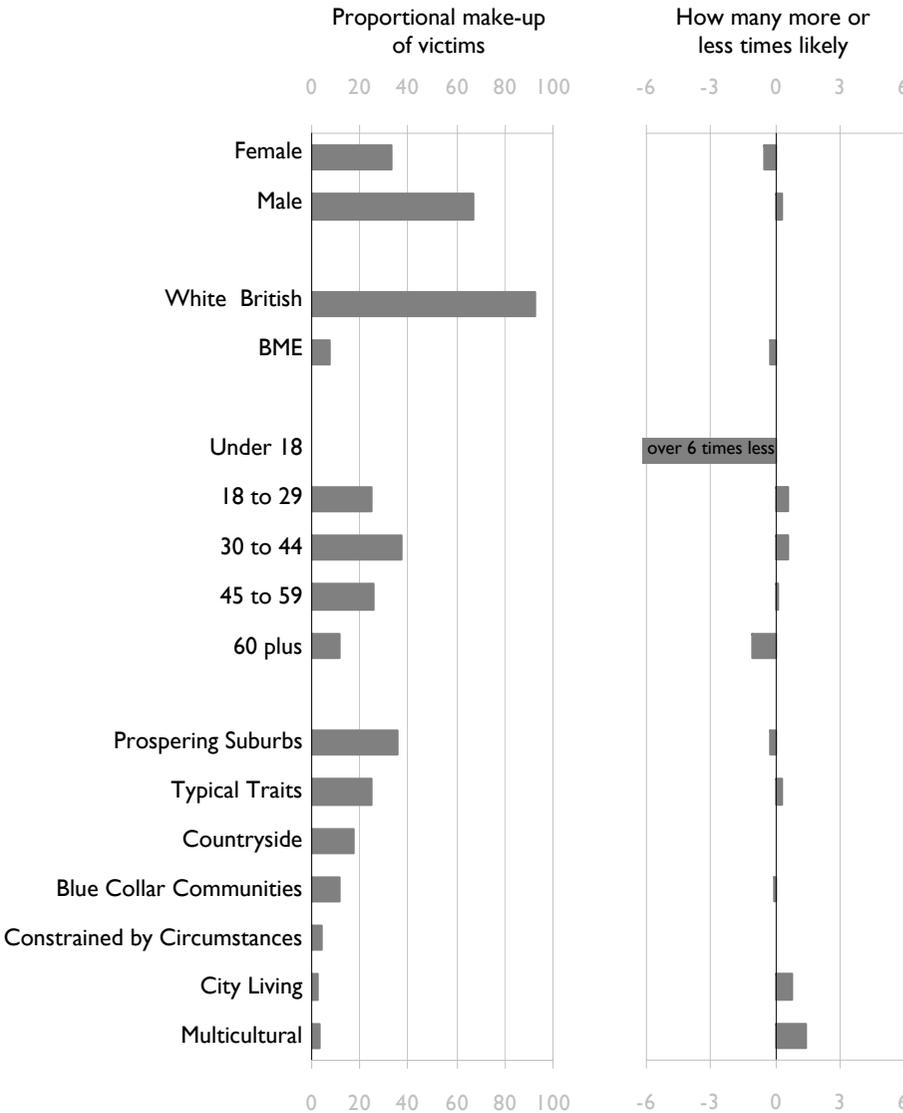
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft from Vehicle are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged between 18 to 44 (rate 9.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 14.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 10.9 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Typical Traits (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Although residents in Prospering Suburbs and Countryside have lower crime rates than other Leicestershire residents, they are particularly vulnerable to Theft from Vehicle and therefore it is a priority for them.

Chart 4.3: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



4.3 Burglary Other

In 2008/09 there were 3,413 police recorded Burglary Other offences, in terms of volume it was rank 5 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 5.3 per 1,000 population.

Burglary Other consists of taking of possessions that have been secured in a building other than a dwelling. Both the Home Office website and the Crime Reduction website provide information on burglary dwelling that is of relevance. For further information visit: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/burglary/> <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/toolkits/db00.htm>

High risk target premises include: sheds, garages, along with agricultural outbuildings and barns, and porto cabins.

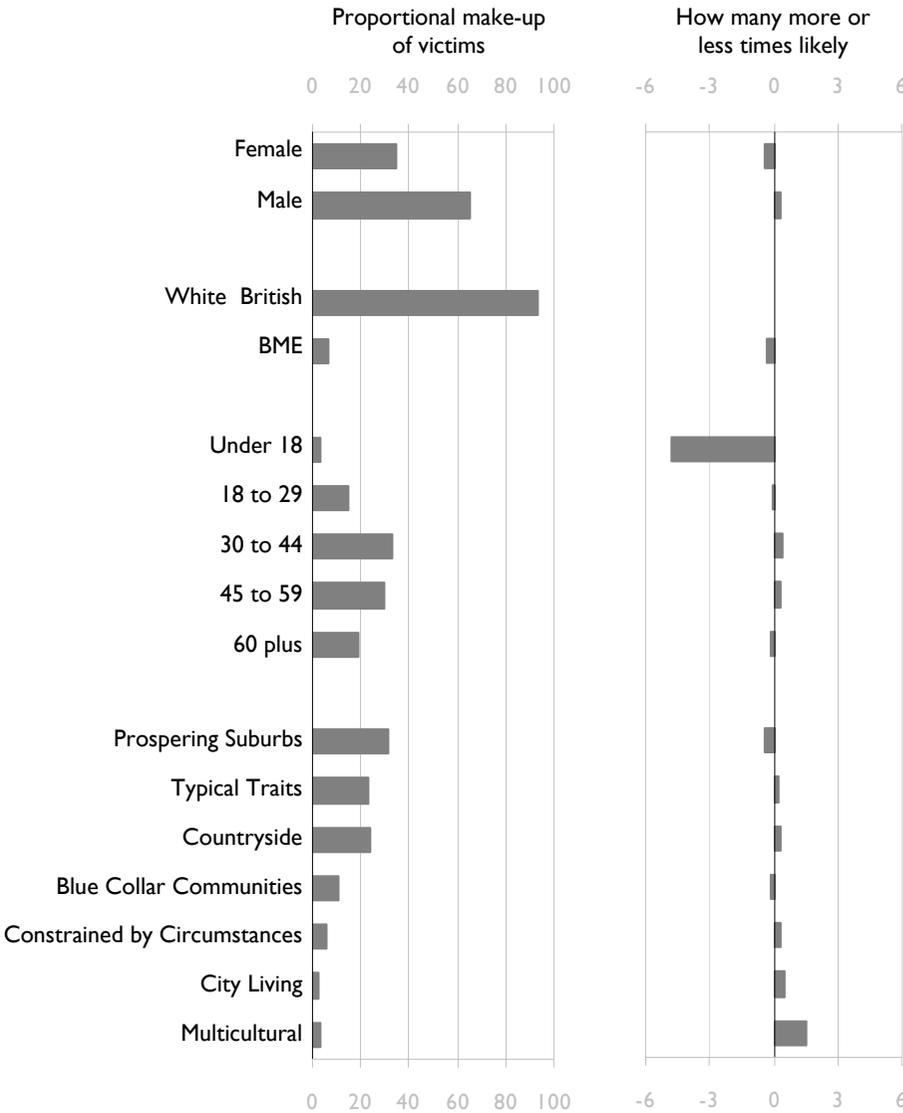
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Burglary Other are more likely to be:

- Aged 30 to 59 years (rate 7.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in Multicultural (rate 13.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in City Living (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in Countryside (rate 7.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in Constrained by Circumstances (rate 7.0 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Age, occupation and area of residency interplay to provide differentiated risk likelihood. Risk of being a victim of burglary other generally increases with the increased age of the victim. At all ages, the risk is substantially increased if the person lives in an OAC Countryside area and holds a Director or Managerial occupation or a skilled occupation.

Chart 4.4: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

4.4 Burglary dwelling

In 2008/09 there were 2,621 police recorded Burglary Dwelling offences, in terms of volume it was rank 7 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 4.1 per 1,000 population. Note Burglary Dwelling is usually reported as a rate per thousand households, this analysis is for comparative purposes only.

Both the Home Office website and the Crime Reduction website provide information on burglary dwelling. For further information visit:

- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/burglary/>
- <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/toolkits/db00.htm>

Burglary dwelling is significantly more likely to occur in either a detached bungalow or a halls of residence compared to other premises. Detached houses are also high risk.

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Burglary Dwelling are more likely to be:

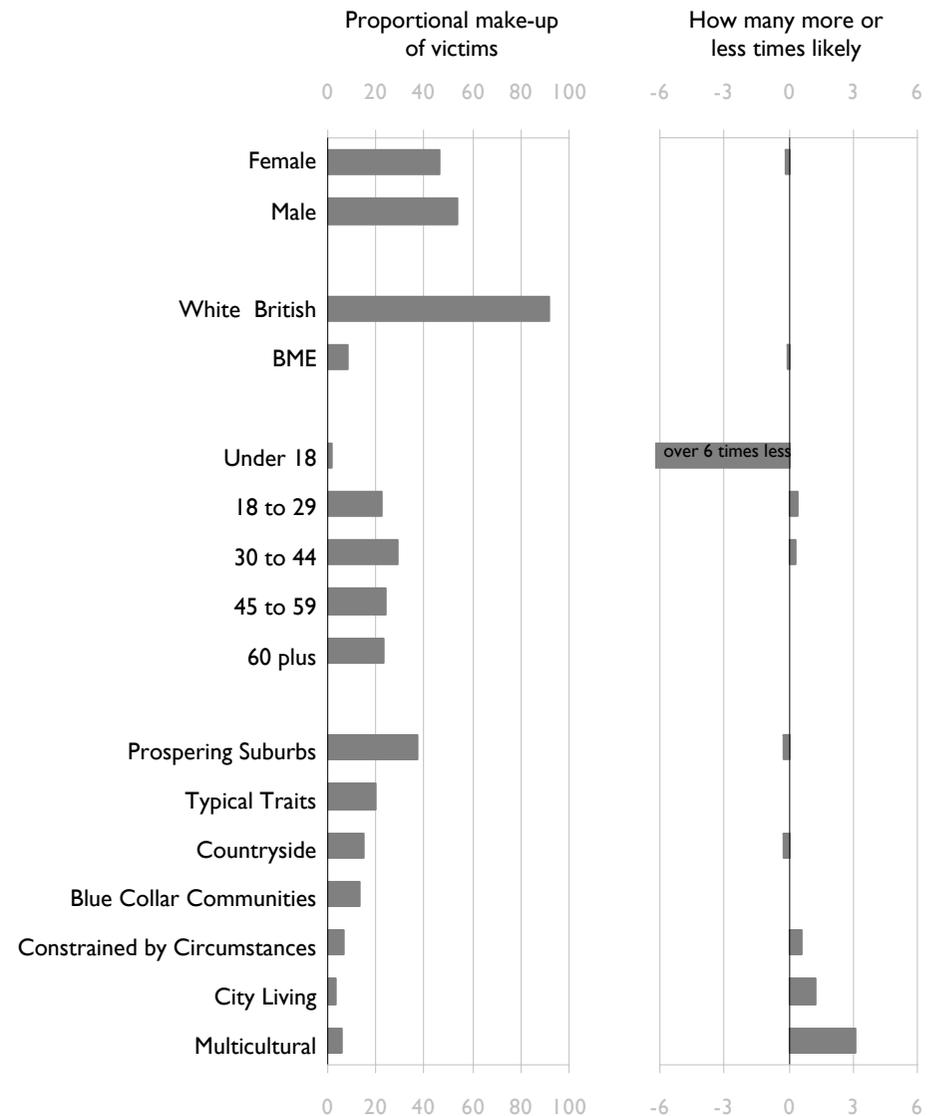
- Living in Multicultural (rate 16.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in City Living (rate 9.0 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 6.7 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Given that the over 60s suffer a much lower general crime rate than other age groups, Burglary Dwelling is a priority for this age.

Similarly, although residents from OAC Prospering Suburbs suffer

Chart 4.5: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



much lower crime rates than residents from other OAC areas, Burglary Dwelling is a main concern for this group.

Victim profiles

Age of victim and residence location provide insight into risk likelihood.

The over 60s in general are more likely to be a victim of Burglary Dwelling than most other crime types. This risk increases further if residents live in Output Area Classifications: Blue Collar Communities, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs or Constrained by Circumstances. Female residents in these areas, aged over 60 are particularly vulnerable.

Residents aged 50 to 60 who live in the Prospering Suburbs areas: PS7, PS1, PS10, PS5 are also more likely than average to be a victim of Burglary Dwelling.

Residents aged 17 to 32 living in the OAC Multicultural area, an area in Leicestershire densely populated by students, are over three times more likely than average to be a victim of Burglary Dwelling.

4.5 Shoplifting

In 2008/09 there were 2,560 police recorded Shoplifting offences, in terms of volume it was rank 8 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 4.0 per 1,000 population. Nationally the cost of shoplifting to small business alone last year is thought to be £1 billion, according to the Federation of Small Businesses.

Although the majority of shop theft is thought to be caused by employees, promotion of the following key messages could help prevent shoplifting by the public:

- Design the store lay out so customers must pass the till and staff to exit the store. Never leave the register unlocked or unattended. Do not display merchandise near the store exits.
- Keep the store neat and orderly. Full, tidy displays allow employees to see at a glance if something is missing.
- Use mirrors to eliminate blind spots in corners that might hide shoplifters. Maintain adequate lighting in all areas of the store, keep fixtures and displays low for better visibility.
- Place small, expensive items in locked cabinets or behind the counter. Dressing rooms should be watched or locked at all times. Limit the number of items taken in by each customer. Use alarms on unlocked exits and block off unused checkout aisles.
- Signs and posters reinforcing security messages should be used. Post anti-shoplifting signs like 'Shoplifters Will Be Prosecuted' in clearly visible locations.

Whether due to issues around reporting, the stock being more desirable or certain premises being deemed an easier target than others, the risk of shoplifting is highly dependent upon shop type. Shops most at risk include Supermarkets and Pharmacies, closely followed by Department Stores.

4.6 Theft and Taking Without Consent (TWOC)

In 2008/09 there were 1,145 police recorded Theft TWOC offences, in terms of volume it was rank 14 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 1.8 per 1,000 population.

Both the Home Office website and the Crime Reduction website provide information on running a campaign to further reduce vehicle crime. For further information visit:

- <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/vehiclecrime/vehiclecrime52a.pdf>
- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/vehicle-crime/>

Vehicle location plays a strong part in risk likelihood. The highest risk locations are either the street or a driveway, and these account for over half of all offences.

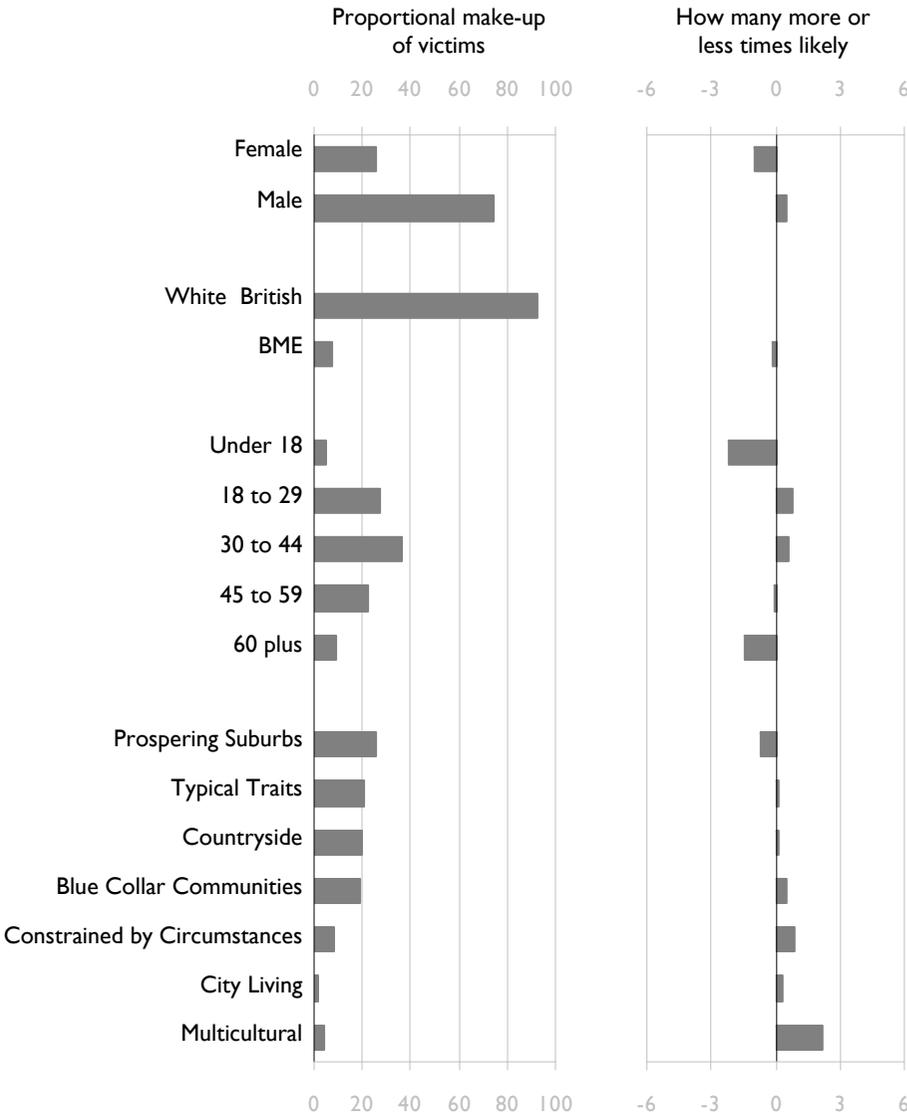
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft TWOC are more likely to be:

- Male. Nearly three quarters of Theft or TWOC victims are male. (rate 2.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 18 to 44 years of age (rate 3.0 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar (rate 2.8 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 3.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 5.6 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Residents of OAC Countryside suffer a lower crime rate than residents of most other area, however when compared to other crime types the proportion of Theft TWOC is higher than expected and therefore a main concern for them.

Chart 4.6: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

4.7 Theft of cycle

In 2008/09 there were 1,090 police recorded Theft of Cycle offences, in terms of volume it was rank 16 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 1.7 per 1,000 pop.

The main message to be made in terms of reducing theft of cycle is where possible lock in a secure room or if outdoors, even at home, lock to a permanent fixture. For more information visit:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/how-you-can-prevent-crime/cycle-theft/>
http://www.ehow.com/how_1733_avoid-bicycle-theft.html

Risk of cycle theft is influenced strongly by location. Cycles are most at risk of being stolen from either the University or from a library or garden.

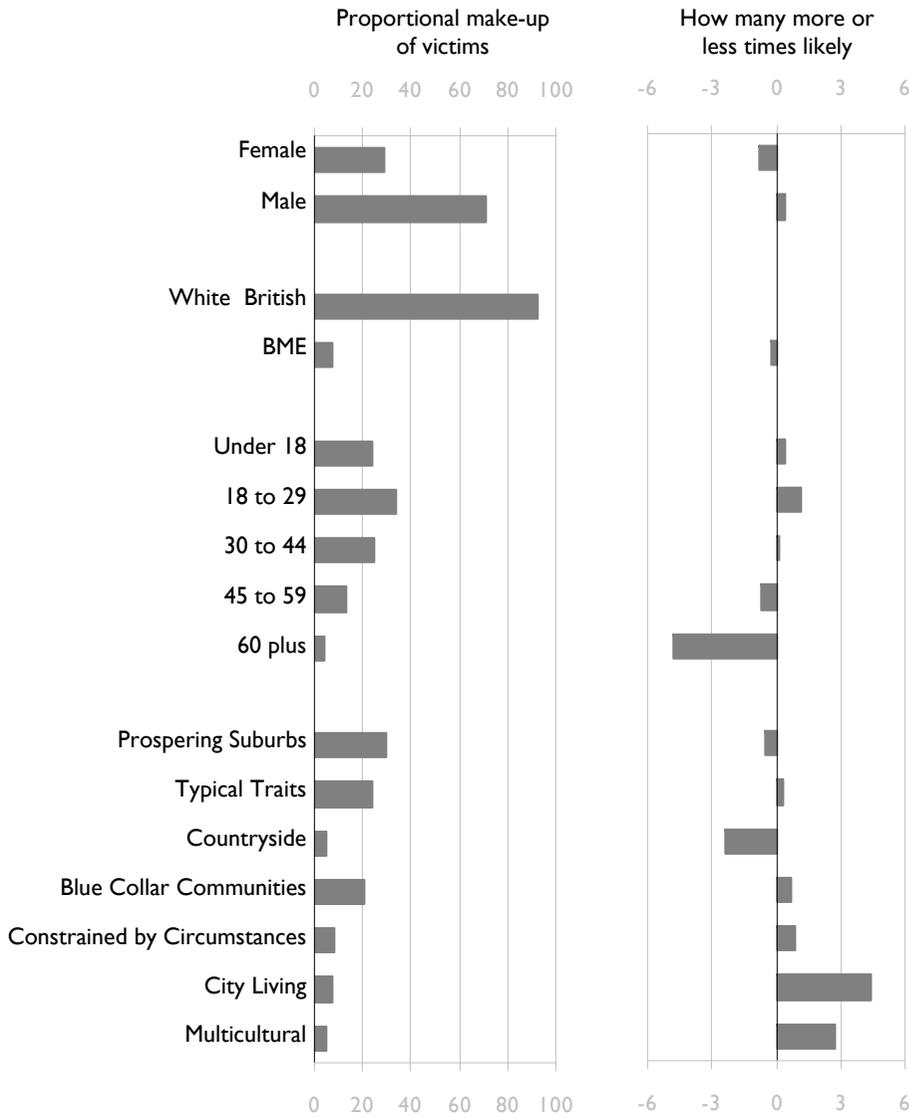
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft of Cycle are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 2.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Much more likely to be under 21. The under 17s account for just under a quarter of all cycle thefts. The 17 to 21 year olds account for a further 20% of thefts.
- Living in OAC Blue Collar (rate 2.8 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 3.1 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 9.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 6.4 per 1,000 pop)

Age profiles provide some interesting insight:

Over 90% of cycles stolen from the under 17s are from males. Over 80% of cycle thefts from the 18 to 21 year olds occur in the district of Charnwood, the vast majority of which are from students of the university. Nearly two out of every five cycles stolen from the 21 to the 46 year olds are taken from either the garden or driveway of a private premises.

Chart 4.7: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

4.8 Theft from person

In 2008/09 there were 559 police recorded Theft from Person offences, in terms of volume it was rank 17 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.9 per 1,000 population.

Theft from Person involves the taking of property from a person. The person may or may not feel the incident happening, but in either case no violence or force would have been used. The main message to be made about Theft from Person is to secure personal possession rather than leaving them in a open handbag, etc.

There is a massively inflated risk of Theft from Person occurring in either a market place or a shopping centre (twenty four times more likely than average). Relevant research suggests that the increasing the gangway width within a market can have beneficial effects. For more information see: www.popcenter.org/library/scp/pdf/153-Poyner_and_Webb.pdf

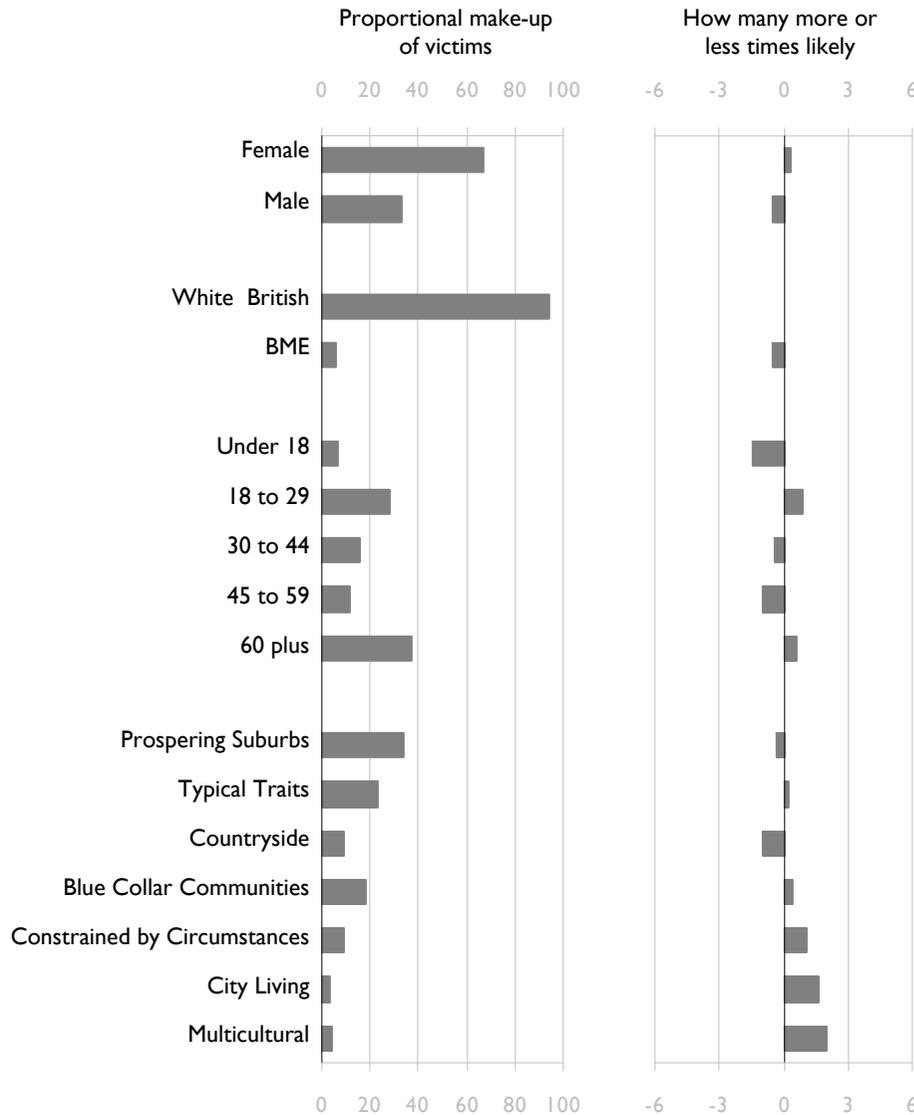
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft from Person are more likely to be:

- Female. Two-thirds of all Theft from Person victims are female
- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 1.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Over 60. (rate 1.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 2.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 2.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 1.8 per 1,000)

Victim profiles

The over 62s are considerably more at risk of being a Theft from Person victim when visiting generally busy public places such as supermarkets.

Chart 4.8: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



4.9 Vehicle Interference

In 2008/09 there were 406 police recorded Vehicle Interference offences, in terms of volume it was rank 20 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.6 per 1,000 population.

Both the Home Office website and the Crime Reduction website provide information on running a campaign to further reduce vehicle crime. For further information visit:

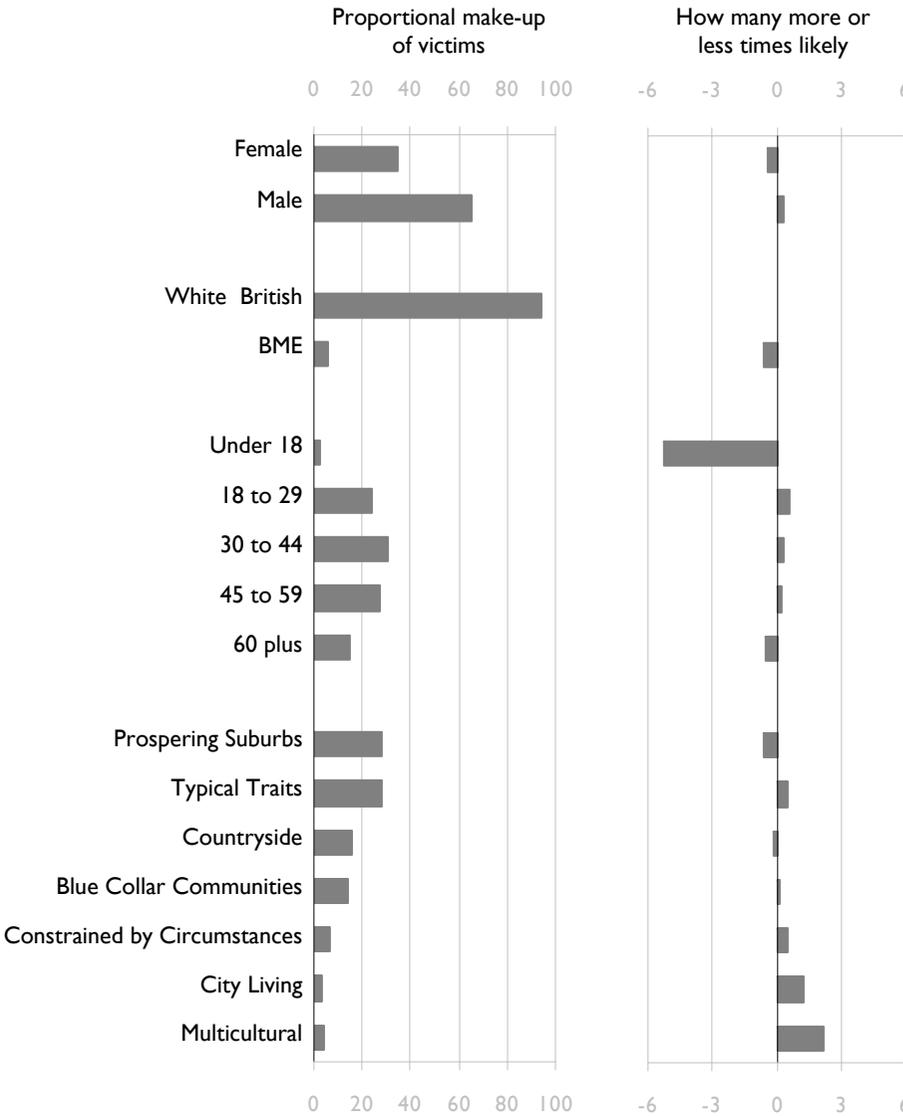
- <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/vehiclecrime/vehiclecrime52a.pdf>
- <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/vehicle-crime/>

In terms of location, driveway features as high risk, along with car parks.

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Vehicle Interference are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 0.8 per 1,000)
- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 1.0 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Typical Traits (rate 1.0 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 1.0 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 1.5 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 2.0 per 1,000)

Chart 4.9: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



4.10 Robbery

In 2008/09 there were 311 police recorded Robbery offences, in terms of volume it was rank 21 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population.

Robbery is a theft from a person that includes some degree of violence or force. National findings suggest that a mobile phone is stolen in half of all cases. For information of reducing robbery visit: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/robbery/>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Robbery are more likely to be:

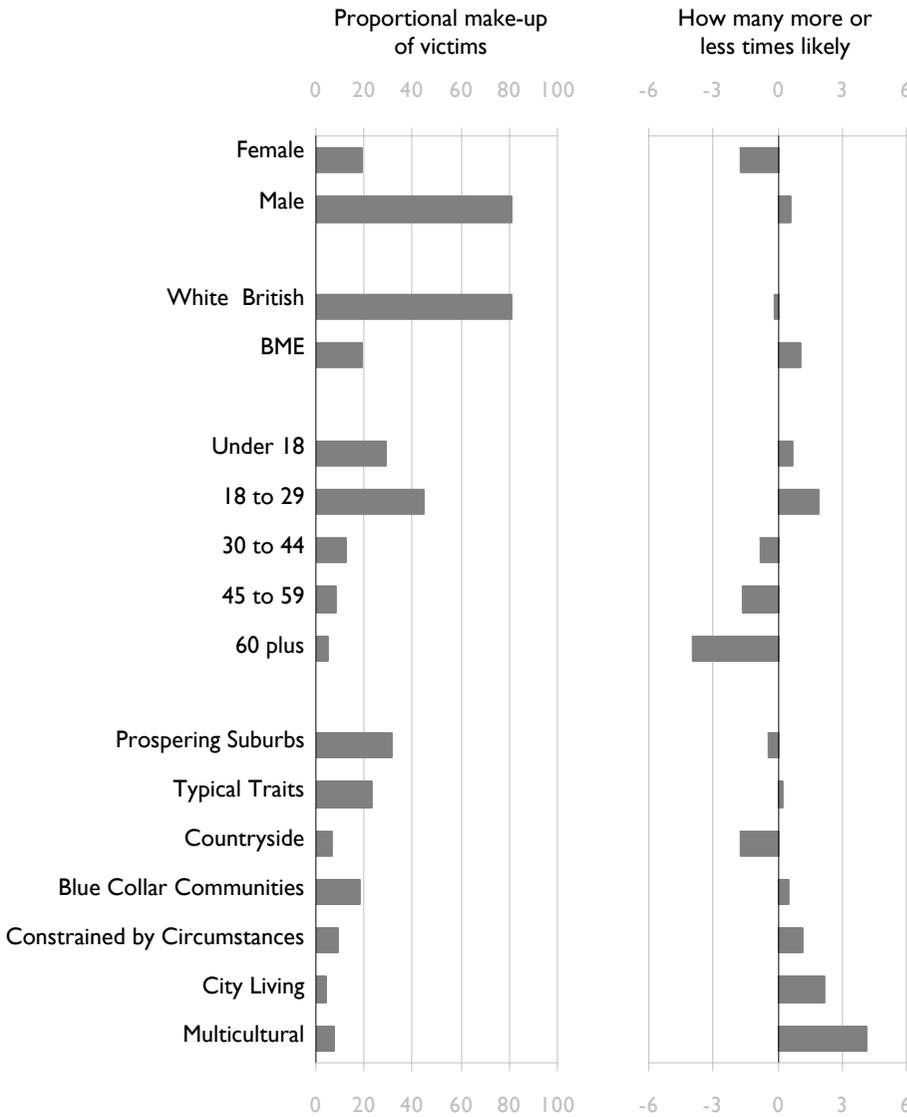
- Male (four in every five victims are male) (rate 0.8 per 1,000)
- BME (rate 1.0 per 1,000)
- Three times more likely to be under 21 (this subgroup accounts for half of all victims)

Victim profiles

A more detailed look at the interplay of victim profiles reveals a particular problem during 2008/09 in Oadby and Wigston with the robbery of under 21 year old males in public places or on public transport.

Another high risk but very small sub-group found in the analysis is Chinese residents aged 21 to 26 years. Although Indian and other Asian background ethnic groups in general also contribute to BME proving a higher risk factor than normal.

Chart 4.10: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic

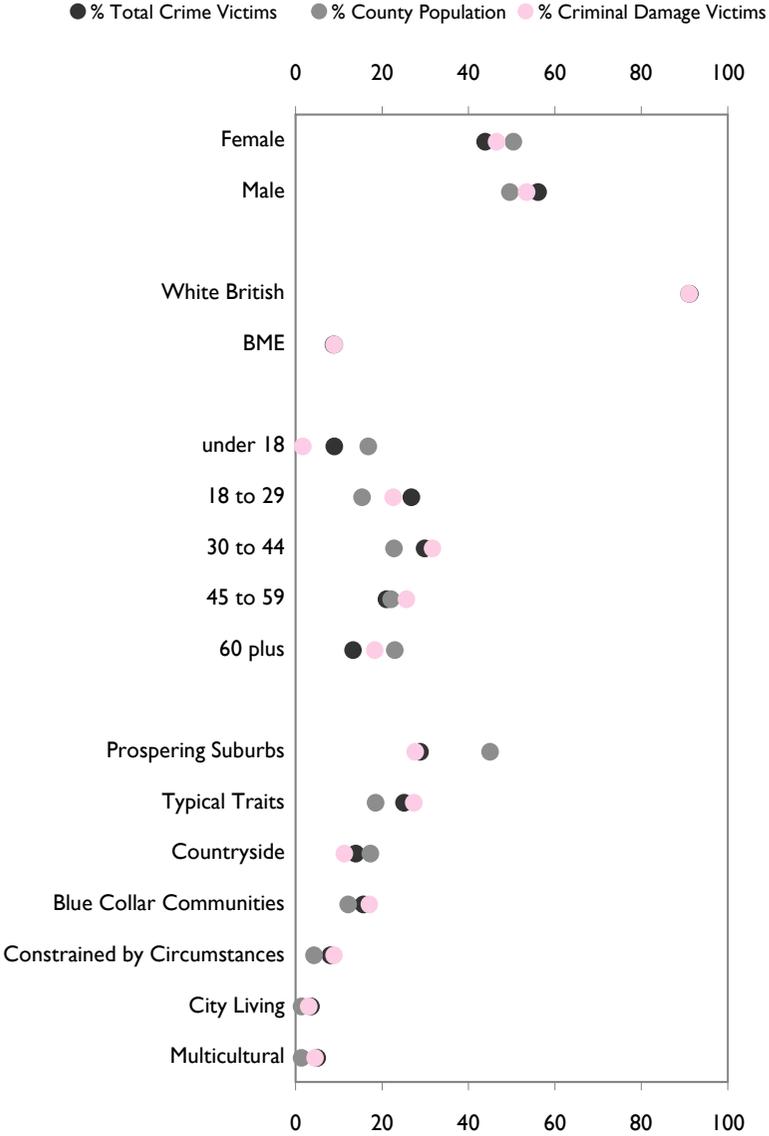


5 Criminal Damage victim profiles

The chart provides the profile of criminal damage victims in context of both the victim population as a whole and the population of Leicestershire. It allows a statistical assessment of whether the makeup of criminal damage victims are different from the other two populations, and so allows insight into what characteristics are most likely to contribute towards a person becoming a victim of a criminal damage.

- Males are much more likely to be a victim of crime in general and criminal damage victimisation follows this same pattern albeit to a lesser extent.
- Residents aged 30 to 44 are more likely to be a victim of crime in general and even more likely to be a victim of criminal damage than would be expected.
- The proportion of victims aged 45 to 59 are as expected given the population age spread. However, when compared to other crime types there are more criminal damage victims of this age group than would be expected.
- Although there are fewer crime victims aged over 60 than would be expected, comparably more of them are criminal damage victims.
- Criminal damage victimisation aligns well with the general pattern of total crime by OAC.
- However, both Blue Collar Communities and Typical Traits areas tend to experience a greater degree of criminal damage.
- Residents living in OAC Countryside tend to be even less likely to become a victim of criminal damage than would be expected.

Chart 5.1: Percentage profile of Criminal Damage victims in context of both recorded crime victims and of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

5.1 Criminal Damage to Vehicle

In 2008/09 there were 3,648 police recorded Criminal Damage to Vehicle offences, in terms of volume it was rank 3 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population.

For information regarding how to reduce criminal damage to vehicles visit:

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/cdfaq010.htm>

The location of the vehicle is the key predictor of risk. Vehicles parked for a length of time in an, at times, unmanned area are most at risk. E.g., driveway or car park.

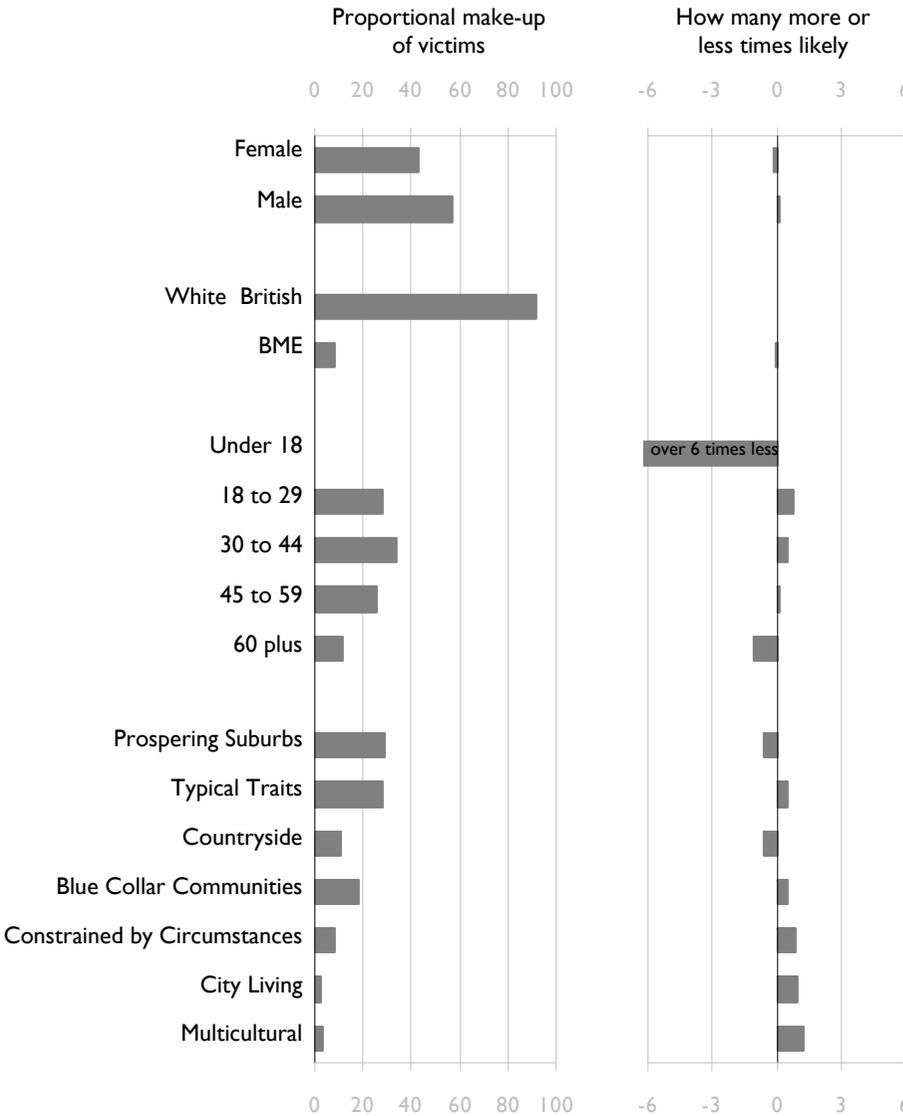
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Criminal Damage to Vehicle are more likely to be:

- Aged 18 to 44 (rate 9.2 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 12.9 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 11.2 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 10.8 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 8.7 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Typical Traits (rate 8.5 per 1,000)

Victim profiles

Criminal Damage to Vehicle proves a particular problem for 30 to 59 year olds who are residents of Blue Collar Communities.

Chart 5.2: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



5.2 Other Criminal Damage

In 2008/09 there were 1,899 police recorded Other Criminal Damage offences, in terms of volume it was rank 9 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population.

Other Criminal Damage includes criminal damage to buildings or property other than a dwelling (including racially aggravated incidents). For information about how to help reduce Criminal Damage visit: <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/cdactionplan.htm>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Other Criminal Damage are more likely to be:

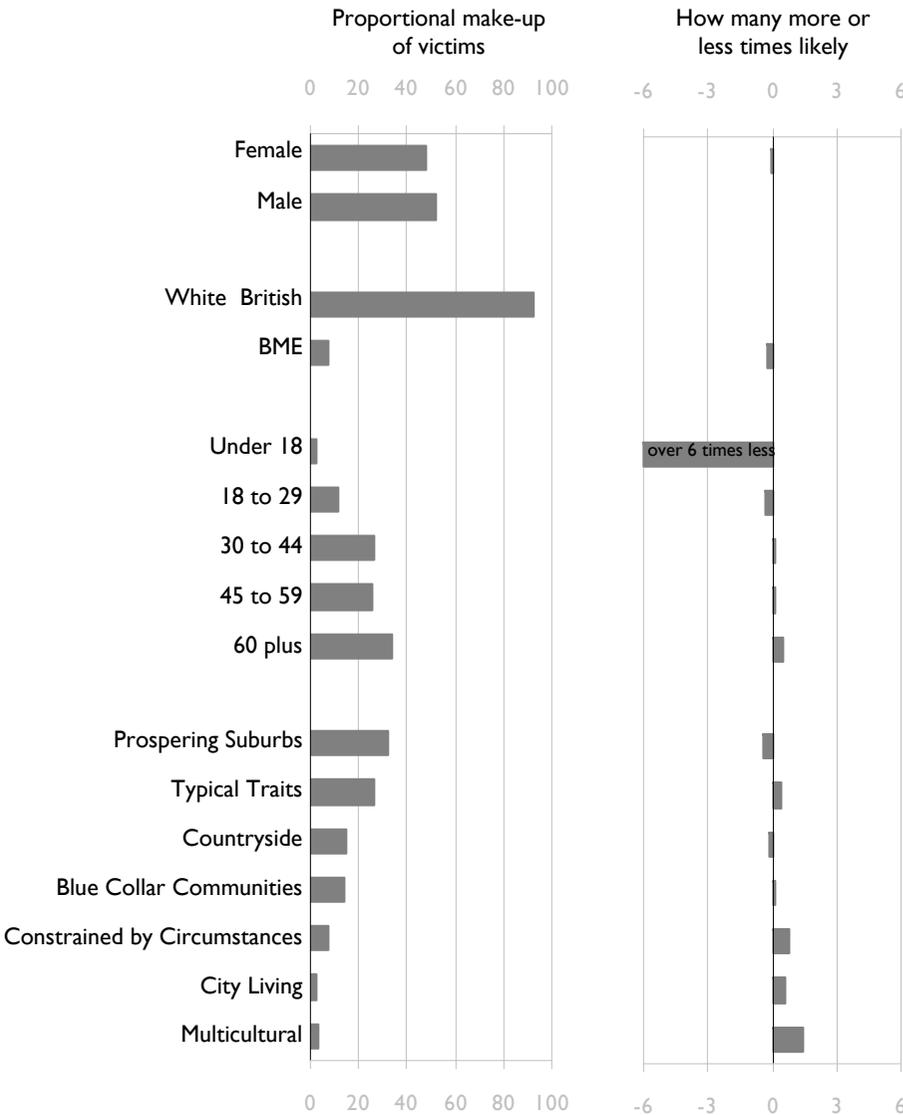
- Aged over 60 years of age (rate 4.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 7.3 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 5.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 4.8 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

The over 60s account for a third of all Other Criminal Damage victims compared to a quarter of the population of Leicestershire and only an eighth of recorded crime victims in general

Further analysis could identify no specific pockets of vulnerable people or high risk locations.

Chart 5.3: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



5.3 Criminal Damage to Dwelling

In 2008/09 there were 1,752 police recorded Criminal Damage to Dwelling offences, in terms of volume it was rank 12 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Criminal Damage visit: <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/cdactionplan.htm>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Criminal Damage to Dwelling are more likely to be:

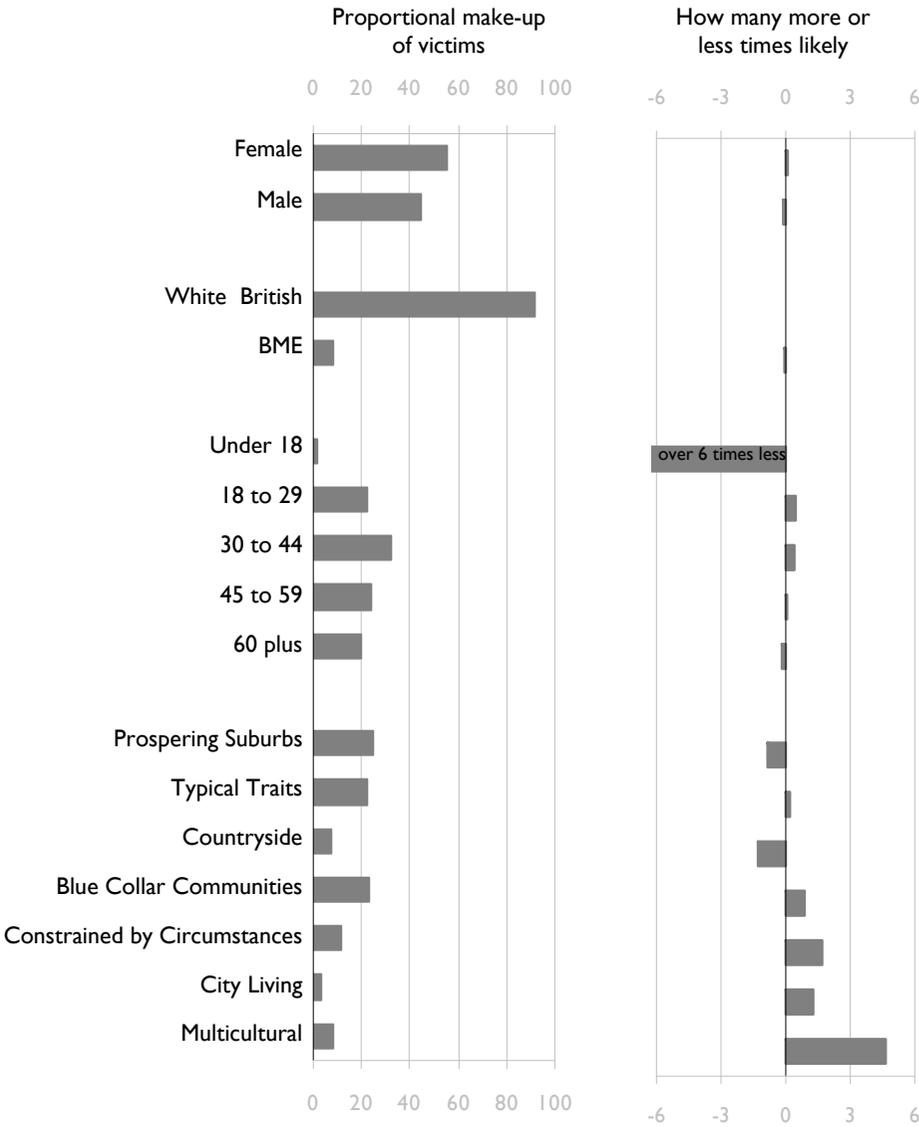
- Female (rate 3.0 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 15.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 7.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 6.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 5.1 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Location is the best predictor of risk of Criminal Damage to Dwelling. Offences in general are twice as likely to occur within the OAC BC 01 and three times more likely occur in this area if the victims were either aged over 53 years of age or female aged 21 to 37 years of age.

Whether this reflects a proportion of females living alone or whether this reflects a greater propensity for the female of a couple to report the crime is uncertain.

Chart 5.4: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

5.4 Criminal Damage to Other Building

In 2008/09 there were 1,107 police recorded Criminal Damage to Other Building offences, in terms of volume it was rank 15 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 1.7 per 1,000 population.

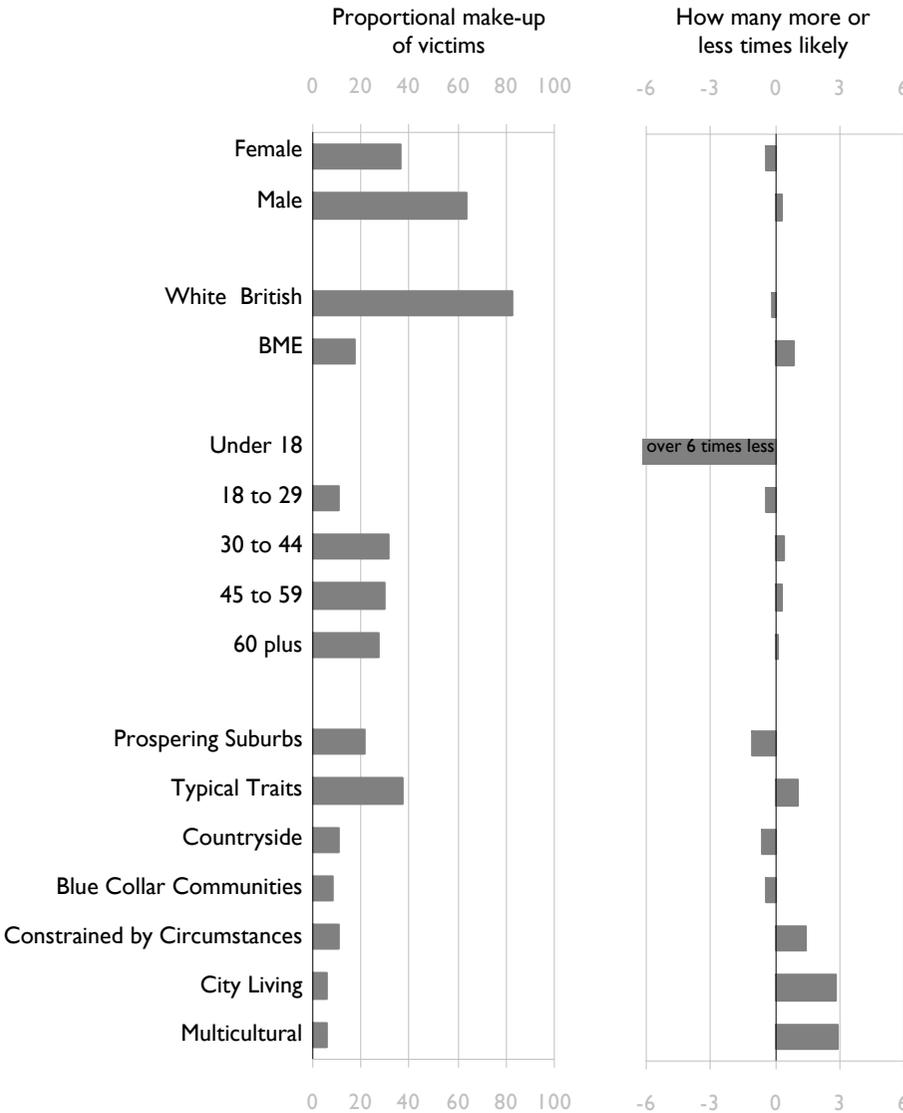
For information about how to help reduce Criminal Damage visit: <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/cdactionplan.htm>

Building type varies greatly. Most at risk in order of risk (greatest to least) include: Greenhouse and Community centre, Office, Take away, Place of Worship, Library, Hospital, Surgery, Jewellers and Building Society and Shop.

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Criminal Damage to Other Building are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 2.2 per 1,000 pop)
- BME (rate 3.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 30 or over (rate 2.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in Typical Traits (rate 3.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 4.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 6.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 6.8 per 1,000 pop)

Chart 5.5: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



5.5 Arson

In 2008/09 there were 293 police recorded Arson offences, in terms of volume it was rank 22 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce the risk of arson to both private property and business premises visit:
<http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/documents/arsonhurts.pdf>
<http://www.leicestershire-fire.gov.uk/documents/businessflyer.pdf>

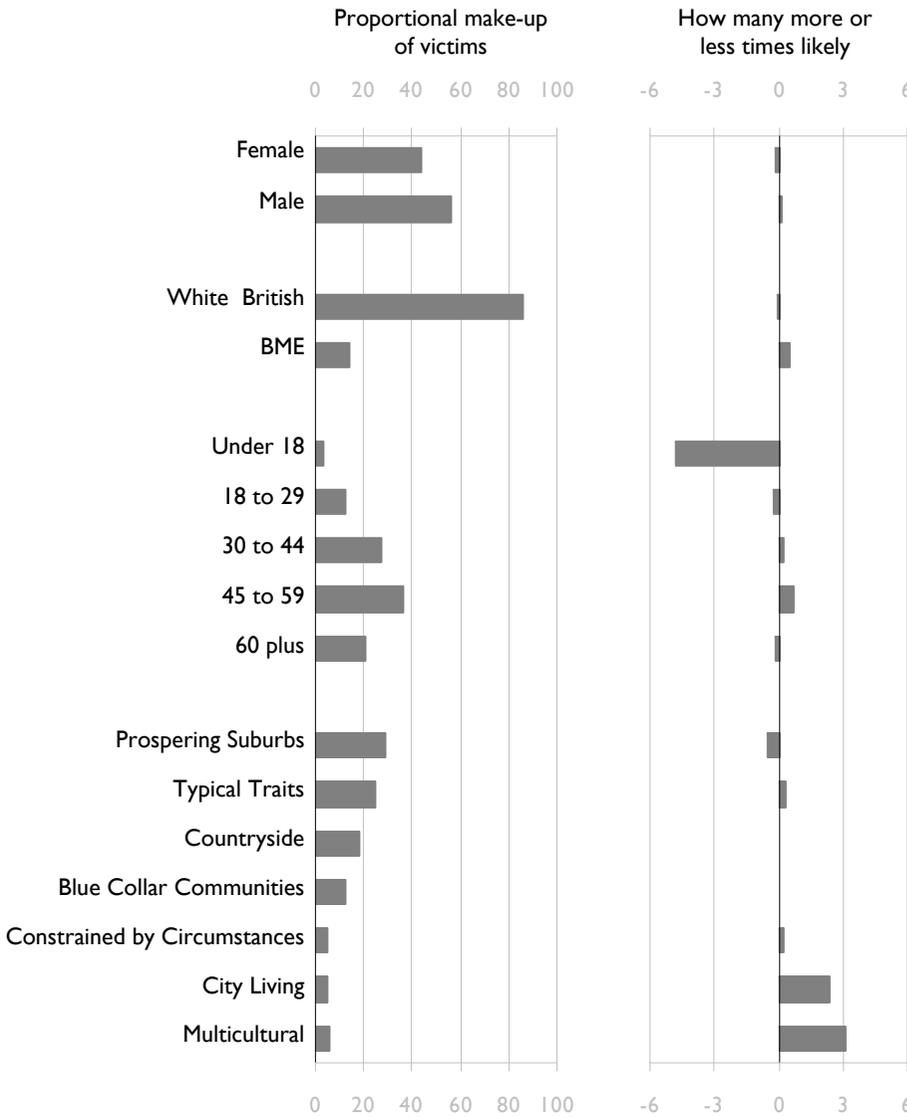
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Arson are more likely to be:

- BME background (rate 0.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 45 to 59 years (rate 0.8 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

A more detailed consideration of arson victims reveals both Indian and Irish ethnic groups to be at particular risk.

Chart 5.6: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



5.6 Threat to commit Criminal Damage

In 2008/09 there were 130 police recorded Threat to Commit Criminal Damage offences, in terms of volume it was rank 24 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.2 per 1,000 population.

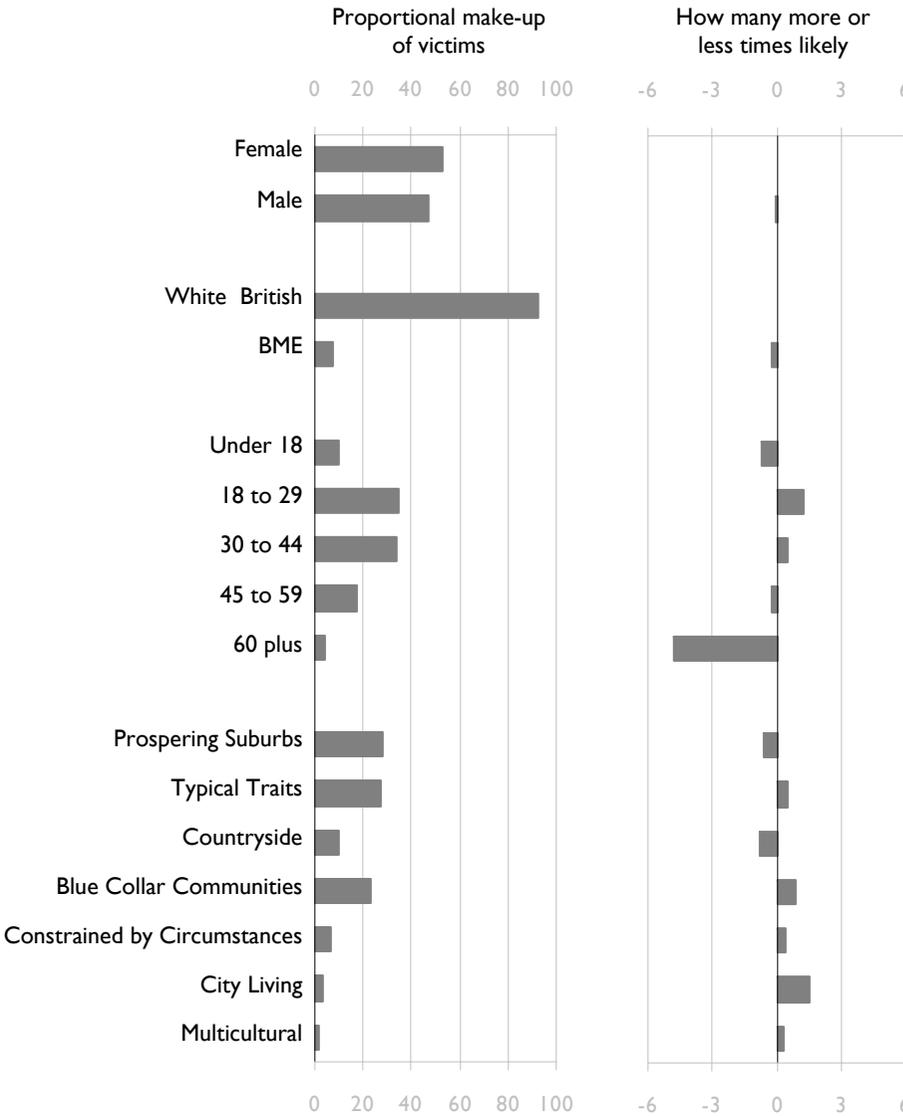
For information about how to help reduce Criminal Damage visit: <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/criminaldamage/cdactionplan.htm>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Threat to Commit Criminal Damage are more likely to be:

- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 0.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 0.4 per 1,000 pop)

Further analysis could identify no specific pockets of vulnerable people or high risk locations.

Chart 5.7: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic

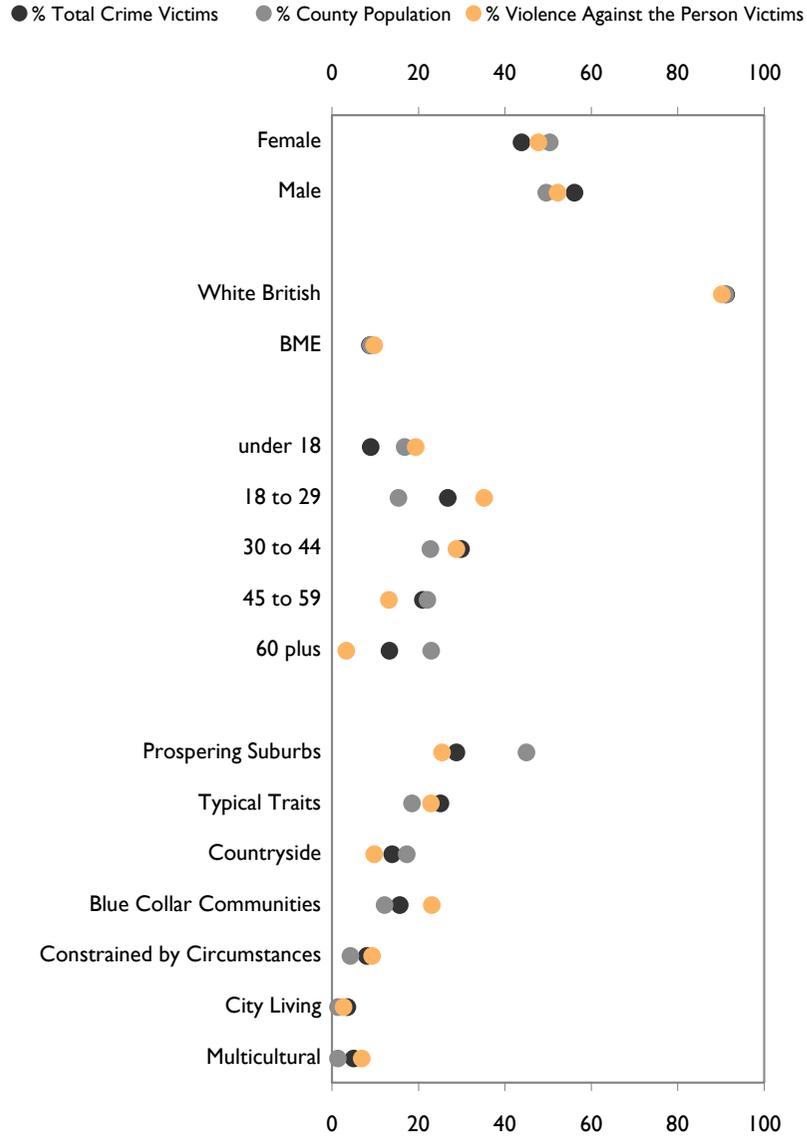


6 Violence Against the Person victim profiles

The chart provides the profile of Violence Against the Person victims in context of both the victim population as a whole and the population of Leicestershire. It allows a statistical assessment of whether the makeup of criminal damage victims are different from the other two, and so allows insight into what characteristics are most likely to contribute towards a person becoming a victim of a Violence Against the Person.

- Males are much more likely to be a victim of crime in general and Violence Against the Person victimisation follows this same pattern albeit to a lesser extent.
- The under 18s are generally much less likely to be a victim of crime than expected, however when considering crime type they are in fact very much more likely to be a victim of Violence Against the Person.
- The 18 to 29s are an over represented age group within the general victim population, accounting for a quarter of all victims yet only 15% of the county population. In relation to Violence Against the Person, this disparity is increased further as 18 to 29s account for a third of all such victims.
- The 30 to 44 age group are again an over represented age group within the victim population with the proportion of Violence Against the Person being as expected.
- Residents in Blue collar Communities account for more victims in general but also a much higher proportion of Violence Against the Person than expected.
- Constrained by Circumstances and Multicultural residents also tend to suffer a higher proportion of Violence Against the Person than expected.

Chart 6.1: Percentage profile of Violence Against the Person victims in context of both recorded crime victims and of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

6.1 Assault With Less Serious Injury (AWLSI)

AWLSI is National Indicator 20. The County is tasked with a 3% reduction target against last years figure for 2009/10. In 2008/09 there were 3,427 police recorded AWLSI offences, in terms of volume it was rank 4 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 5.3 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Violent Crime visit:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/violent-crime/>
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/tvcp/tvcp02jdigoodpractice.pdf>

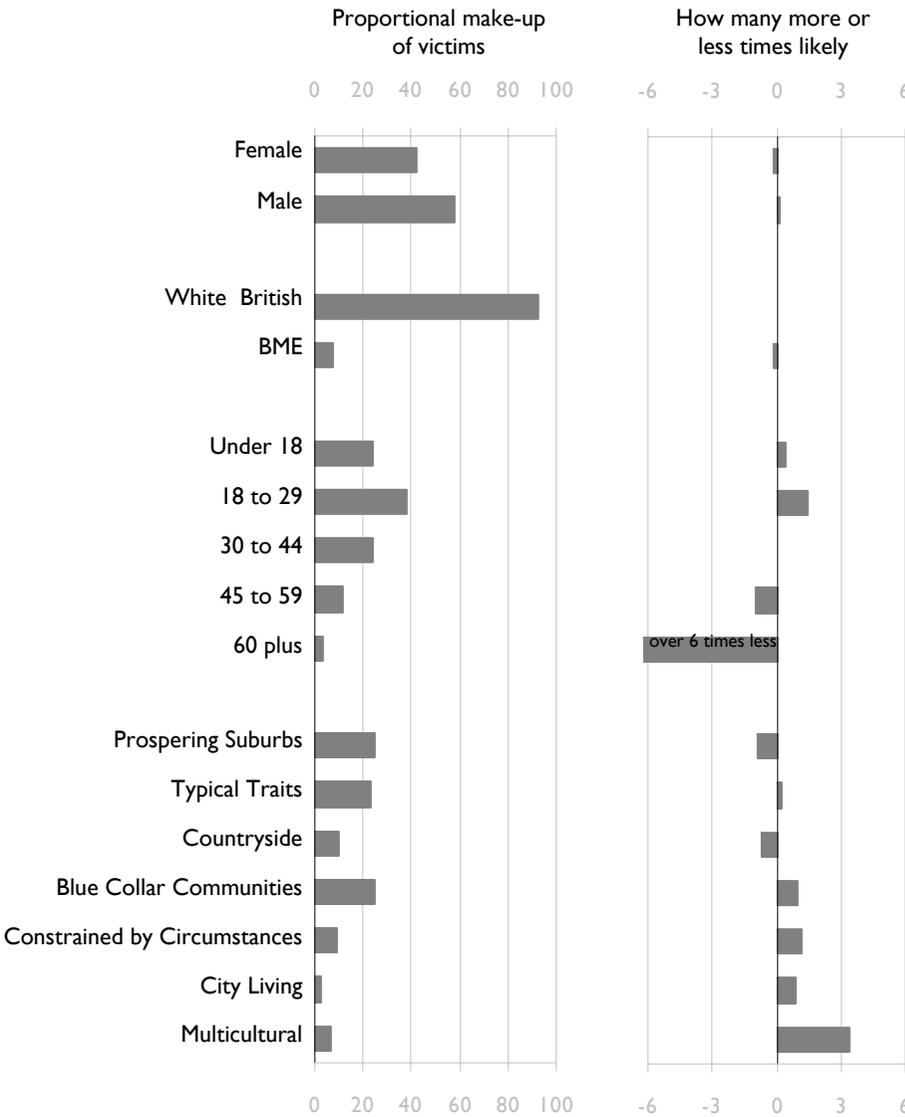
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of AWLSI are more likely to be:

- Aged under 18. The under 18ss account for a quarter of AWLSI victims compared to a seventh of the county population and only a tenth of recorded crime victims overall. (rate 7.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 18 to 29. The 18 to 29 year olds makes up over a third of AWLSI victims, a quarter of all recorded crime victims but only a seventh of the county population. (rate 13.2 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 23.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 11.7 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 10.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 10.0 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles:

The interplay of alcohol, age and whether the incident is domestic or not act as the best predictors of the risk of AWLSI. Under the influence of alcohol the under 26s prove five times more likely than average to become a victim, whereas, without alcohol, the under 17's are nearly three times more likely than average to be a victim of AWLSI. A domestic incident in general is more likely to result in a victim of AWLSI but with the inclusion of alcohol this likelihood increases to five times the average risk.

Chart 6.2: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

6.2 Other Violence against the person

In 2008/09 there were 3,025 police recorded Other Violence offences, in terms of volume it was rank 6 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 4.7 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Violent Crime visit:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/violent-crime/>
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/tvcp/tvcp02jdigoodpractice.pdf>
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/hate-crime/>

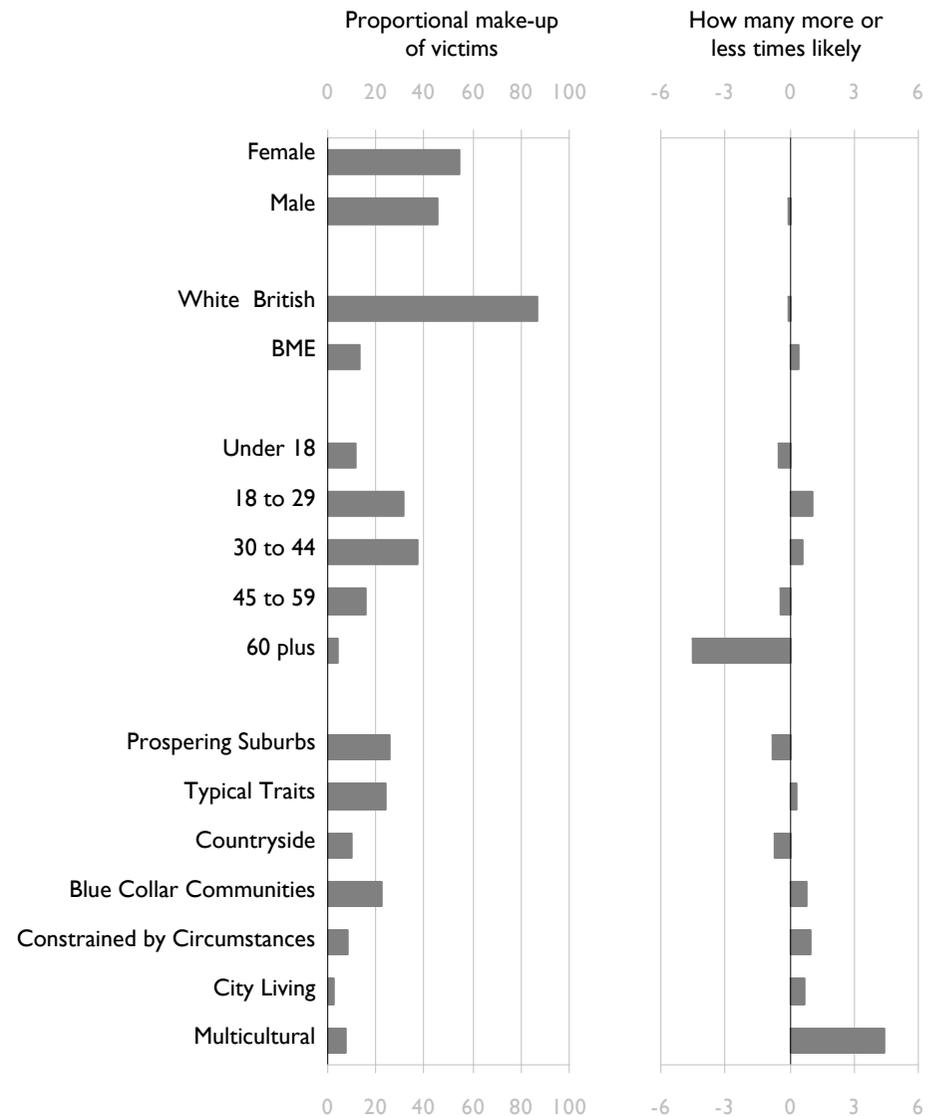
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Other Violence against the Person are more likely to be:

- Female (rate 5.1 per 1,000 pop)
- BME (rate 6.8 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 18 to 44 (rate 8.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 25.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 9.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 8.6 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles:

Other Violence against the person accounts for just 7% of known victims, however it accounts for nearly 60% of hate victims. For non-hate offences, Other Violence victims account for an inflated 20% of domestic offences. Therefore the nature of the crime, whether hate or domestic abuse greatly impacts the occurrence of Other Violence and accordingly the type of person likely to be a victim e.g. female or BME. Notably, Police Officers are at high risk of becoming a victim of Other Violence against the person, especially when alcohol is present.

Chart 6.3: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



6.3 Assault Without Injury (AWI)

In 2008/09 there were 1,898 police recorded Assault without Injury offences, in terms of volume it was rank 10 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Violent Crime visit:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/violent-crime/>
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/tvcp/tvcp02jdigoodpractice.pdf>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Assault without Injury are more likely to be:

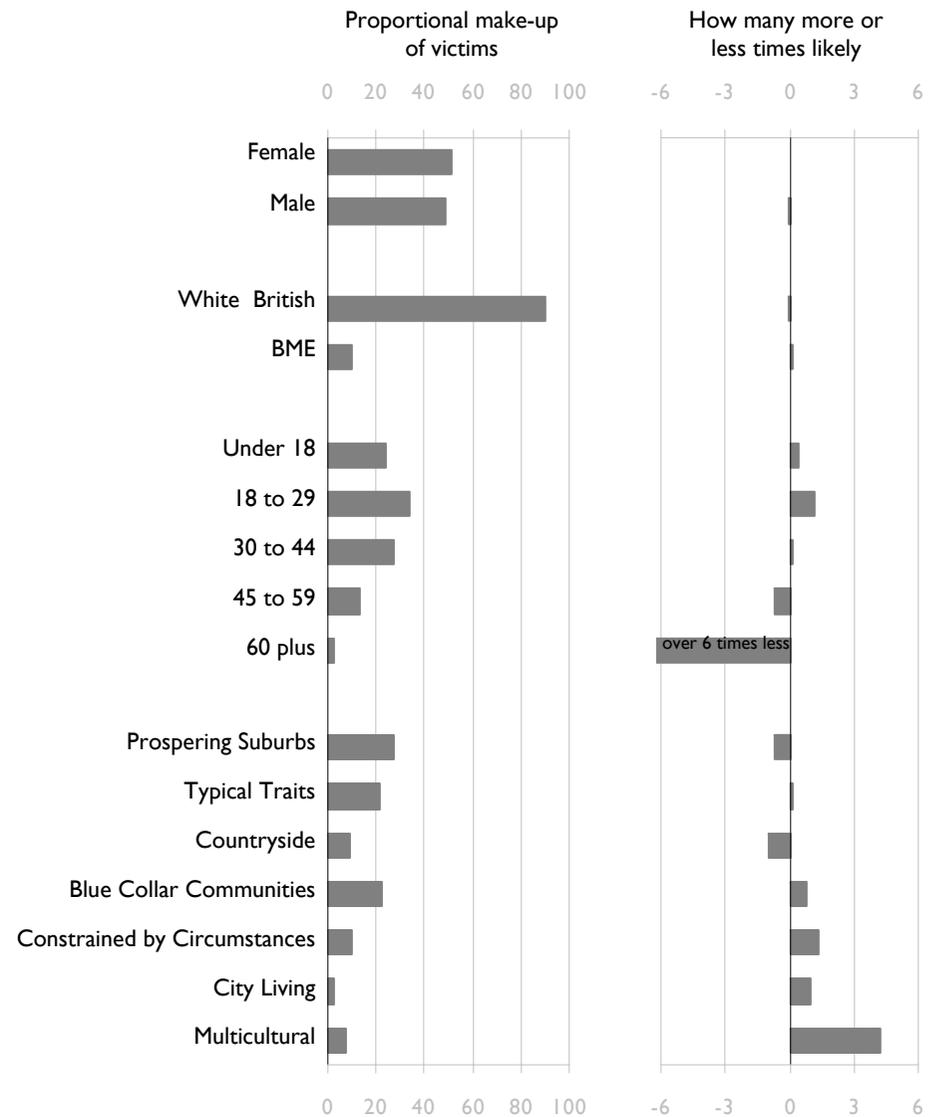
- Aged under 29 (rate 5.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 15.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 6.8 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 5.9 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 5.4 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

The under 18s account for a quarter of AWI victims compared to an seventh of the county population and only a tenth of recorded crime victims overall. The 18 to 29 age group make up a third of AWI victims, a quarter of all recorded crime victims but only a seventh of the county population.

A domestic incident is four times more likely than average to result in a victim of AWI. If alcohol is also a factor than the under 18s are particularly susceptible to victimisation, proving eight times more likely than average to be a victim of AWI. If alcohol is not present than BME are five times more likely than average to be a victim.

Chart 6.4: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

6.4 Serious Violent Crime

Serious Violent Crime is National Indicator 15. The County is tasked with a 5% reduction target against last years figure for 2009/10. In 2008/09 there were 230 police recorded Serious Violent Crime offences, in terms of volume it was rank 23 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.4 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Violent Crime visit:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/violent-crime/>
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/tvcp/tvcp02jdigoodpractice.pdf>

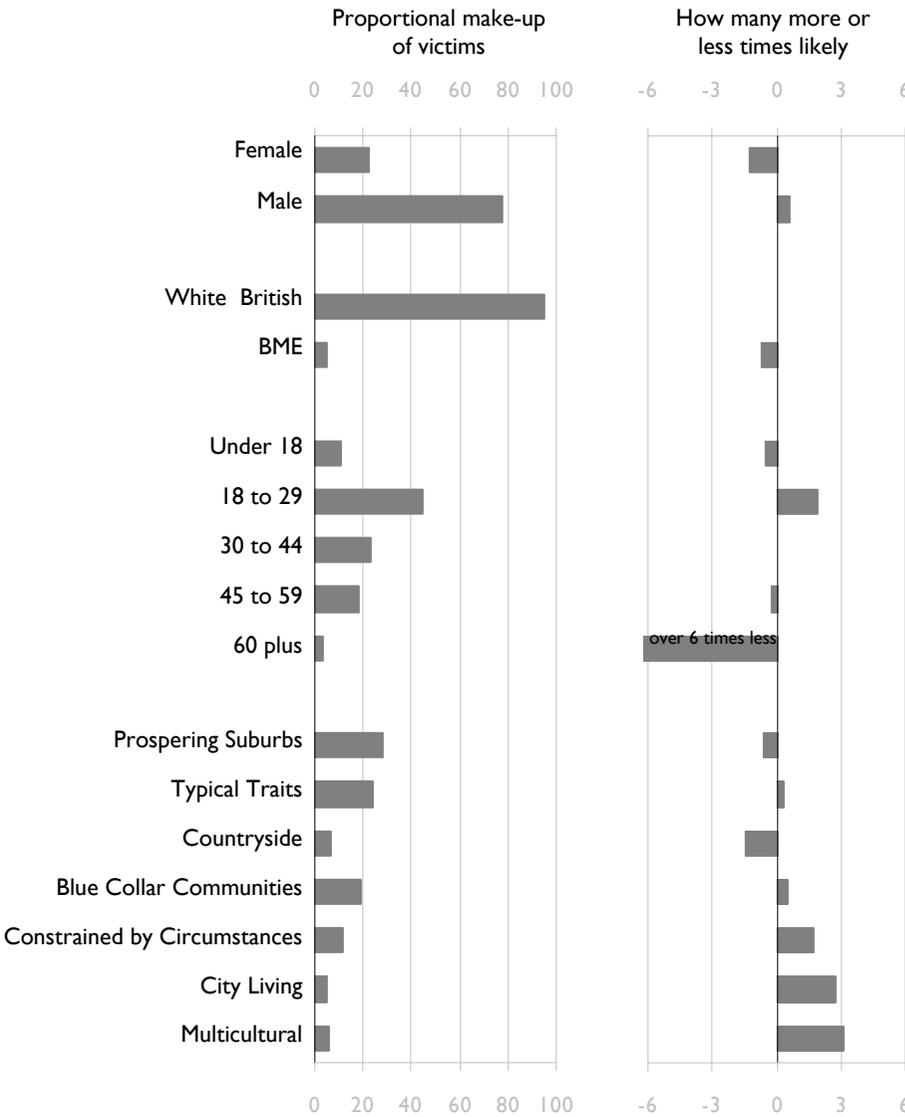
In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Serious Violent Crime are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 0.6 per 1,000 pop)
- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 1.0 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 1.0 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 1.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 1.5 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

Males account for three-quarters of all Serious Violent Crime victims. Nearly half of Serious Crime victims are aged between 18 and 29 years. If alcohol is not involved then men in either a prison or on public transport are the most likely to be at risk of a serious violent incident.

Chart 6.5: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic

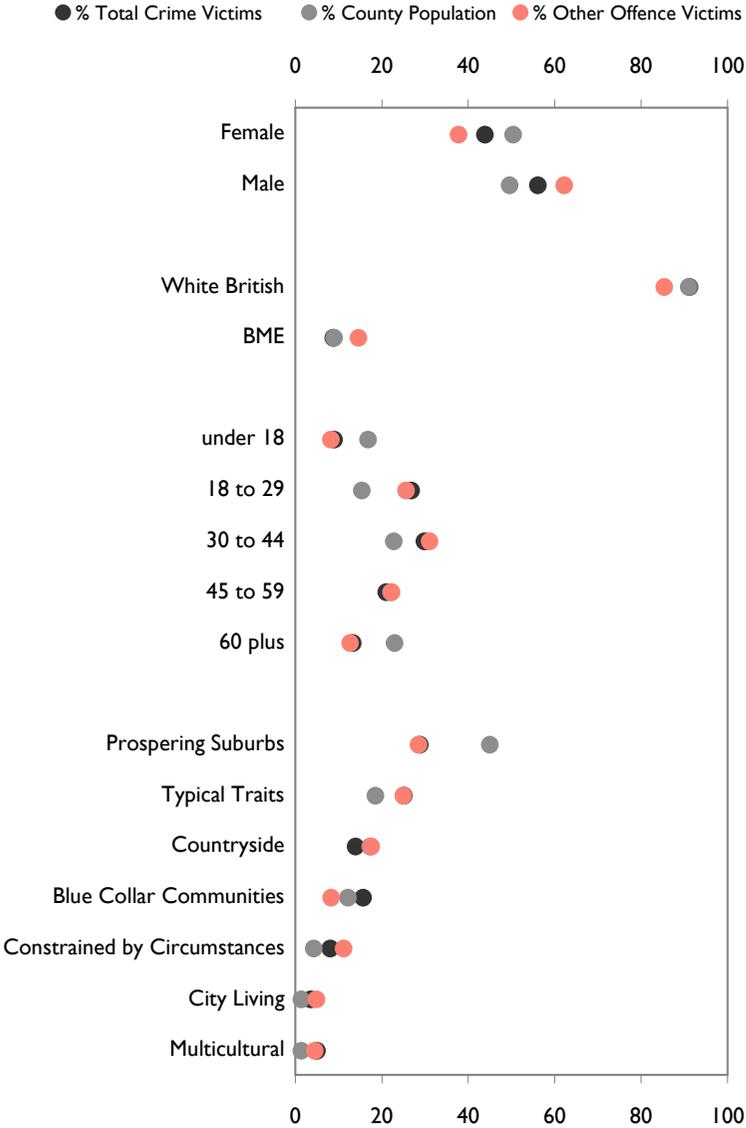


7 Other Offences victim profiles

The chart provides the profile of Other Offence victims in context of both the victim population as a whole and the population of Leicestershire. It allows a statistical assessment of whether the makeup of Other Offence victims are different from the other two populations, and so allows insight into what characteristics are most likely to contribute towards a person becoming a victim of an Other Offence.

- Males are more likely than females to be a victim of recorded crime and when compared to other crime types they are even more likely to be a victim of an Other Offence than expected.
- BME are twice as likely to be a victim of an Other Offence than expected.
- Other Offence victim age profiles align with the age profile for recorded crime victims overall. Therefore residents aged 18 to 44 are much more likely than expected to be a victim of an Other Offence.
- Residents from Constrained by Circumstances and City Living are more likely than expected, given the county and victim population profile, to be a victim of an Other Offence.
- Although Countryside residents tend to suffer a lower rate of crime in general when compared to other crime types Other Offences does seem a particular problem.

Chart 7.1: Percentage profile of Other Offence victims in context of both recorded crime victims and of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.1 Fraud and Forgery

In 2008/09 there were 1,783 police recorded Fraud and Forgery offences, in terms of volume it was rank 11 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce Fraud and Forgery visit:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/fraud/>

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Fraud and Forgery are more likely to be:

- Male (rate 3.5 per 1,000 pop). They account for two-thirds of victims
- BME (rate 5.5 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC City Living (rate 10.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 7.4 per 1,000)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 6.3 per 1,000 pop)

Victim profiles

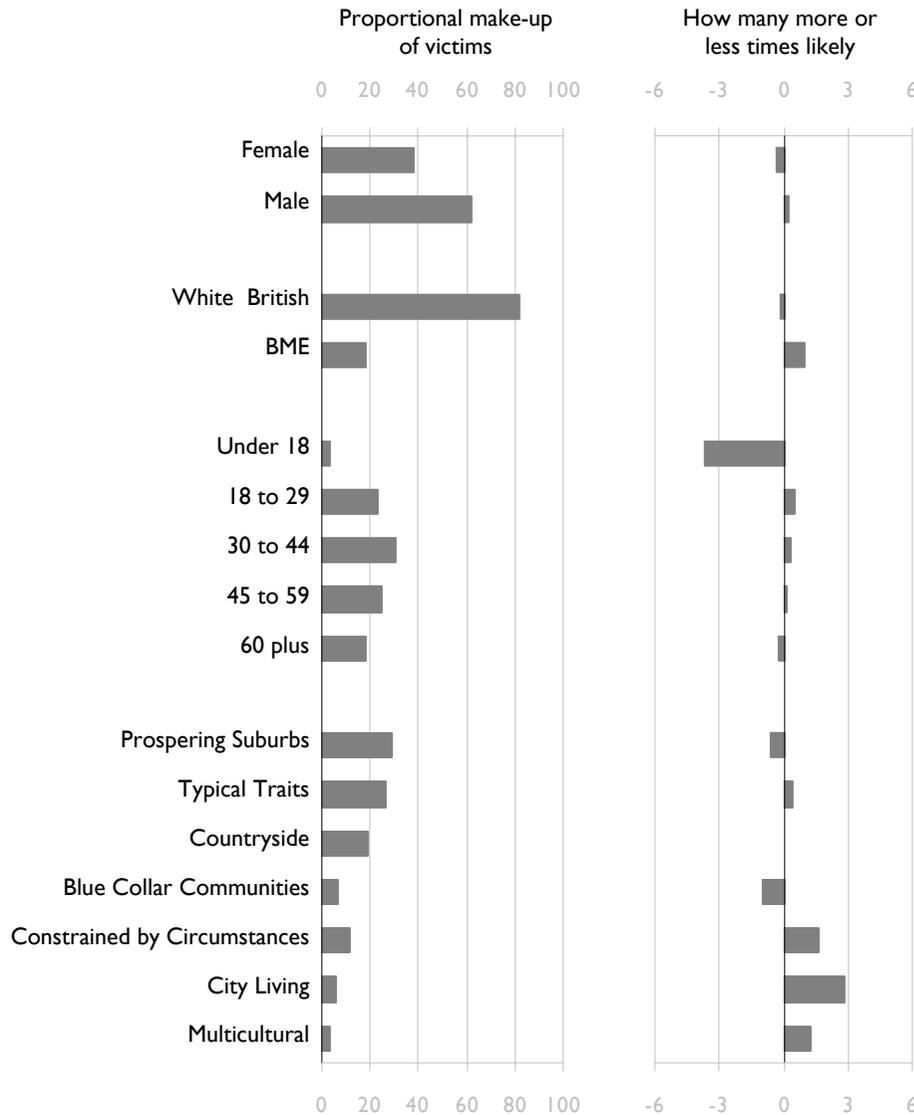
Given that Countryside residents tend to suffer much lower crime rates in general, Fraud and Forgery does tend to figure as more of a problem than expected.

7.2 Drugs

In 2008/09 there were 1,452 police recorded Drugs offences, in terms of volume it was rank 13 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population.

Given the nature of the drugs offence categories included in this crime subset (possession of controlled drugs) it is unclear in what capacity a victim has been recorded and therefore no further analysis has been conducted.

Chart 7.2: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.3 Other

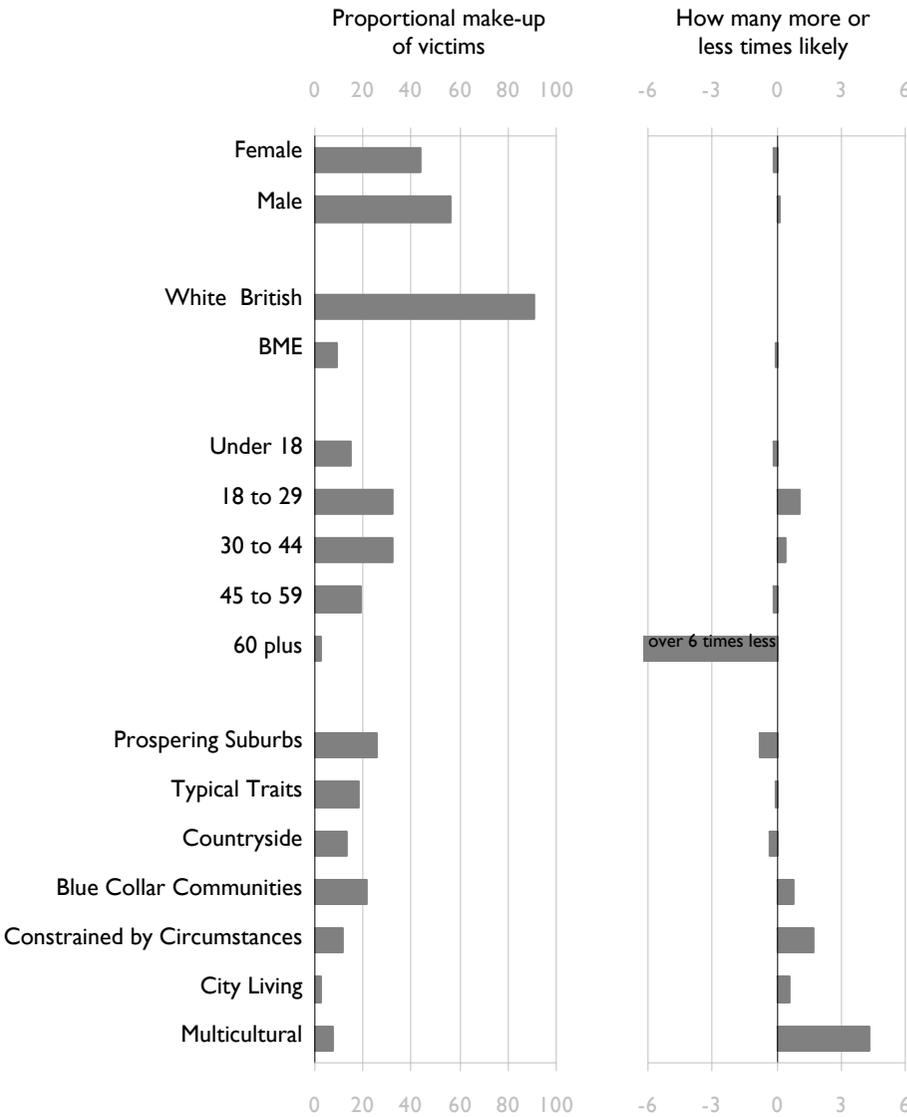
In 2008/09 there were 528 police recorded Other offences, in terms of volume it was rank 18 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.8 per 1,000 population.

In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Other offences are more likely to be:

- Aged 18 to 29 (rate 1.7 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 4.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 2.3 per 1,000 pop)
- Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities (rate 1.4 per 1,000 pop)
- Living City Living (rate 1.3 per 1,000 pop)

Further analysis provided no additional information.

Chart 7.3: Profile of crime victims, showing their proportional make-up and the relative likelihood of victimisation according to each characteristic



8 Sexual Offence victim profiles

The chart provides the profile of Sexual Offence victims in context of both the victim population as a whole and the population of Leicestershire. It allows a statistical assessment of whether the makeup of Sexual Offence victims are different from the other two populations, and so allows insight into what characteristics are most likely to contribute towards a person becoming a victim of a Sexual Offence.

- Females suffer less recorded crime in total, however they are much more likely to be a victim of a sexual offence and account for six out of every seven sexual offence victims.
- The under 18's are very much more likely to be a victim of a sexual offence than expected. They account for half of all victims.
- Residents of Blue Collar Communities are twice as likely than expected to report being a victim of a sexual offence.
- The remaining sexual offence OAC profiles tend to align with Total crime OAC profiles and so sexual offence victims are also more likely to be reported in Constrained by Circumstances, Multicultural and Typical Traits areas.

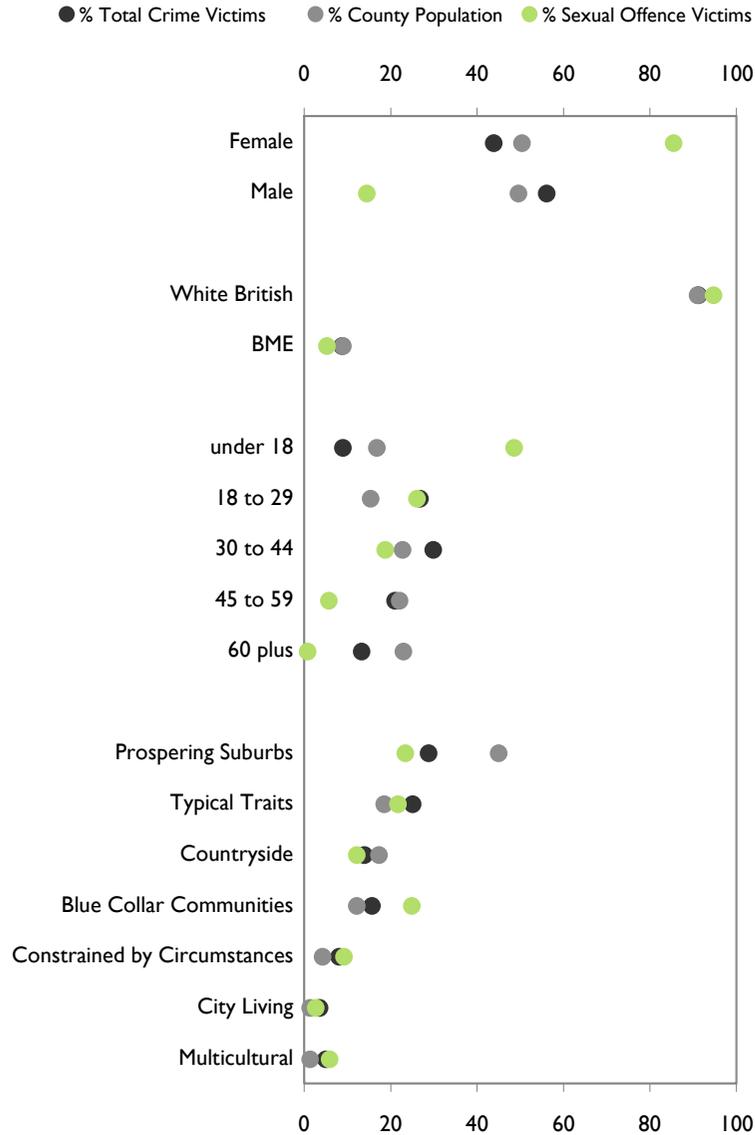
Sexual Offences

In 2008/09 there were 521 police recorded Sexual offences, in terms of volume it was rank 19 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.8 per 1,000 population.

For information about how to help reduce violence against women visit: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/violence-against-women/>

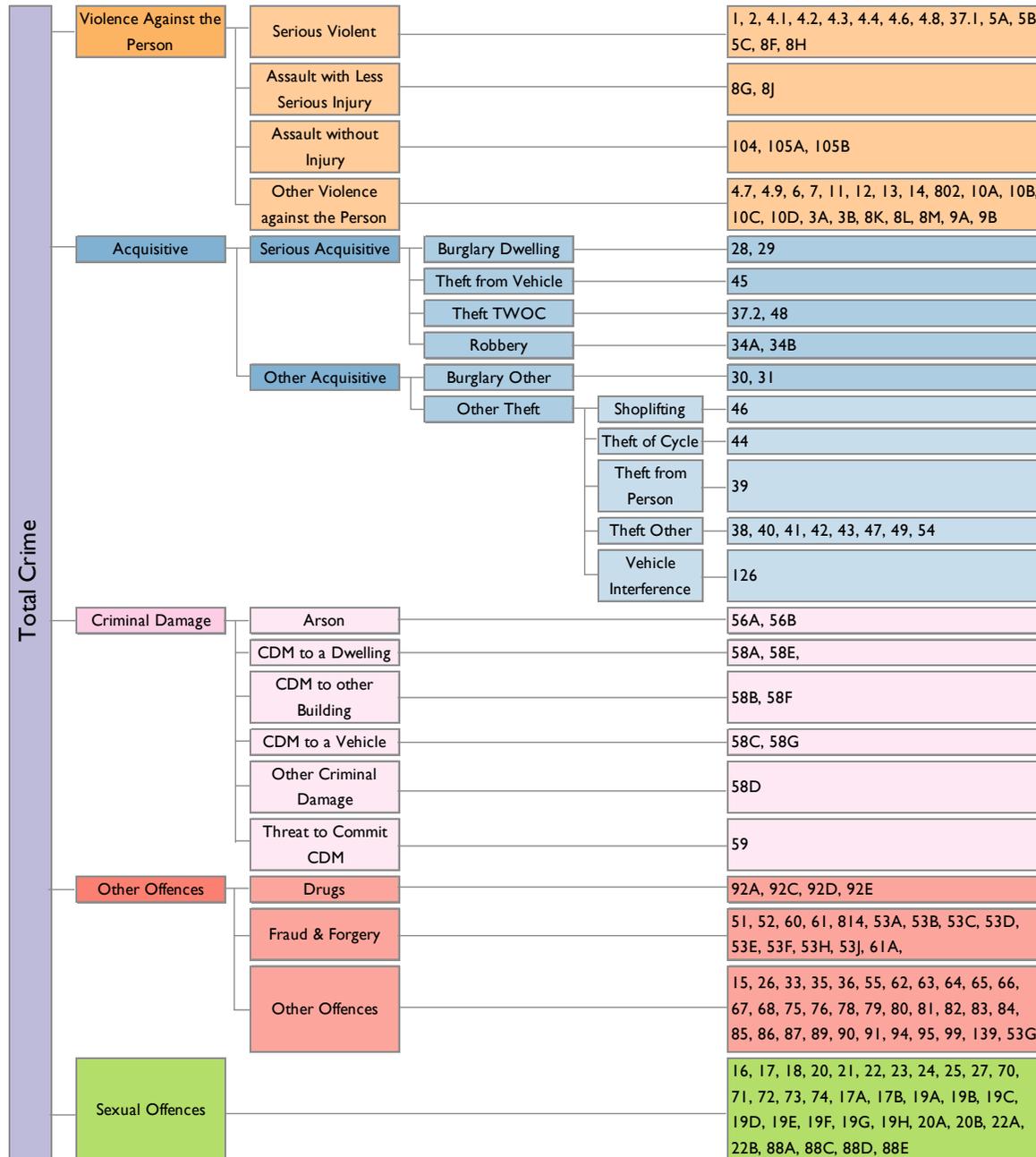
Further analysis provided no additional information.

Chart 8.1: Percentage profile of Sexual Offence victims in context of both recorded crime victims and of the Leicestershire population profile



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Appendix I : Hierarchy of offence types using the Crimsec3 Codes



The BCS Comparator Crimes are classified into ten broad categories. Table A1.1 below shows the offences included in the ten BCS comparator crime categories, including the individual HO codes.

Table A2.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
Burglary Dwelling	28	2801	Burglary Dwelling With Intent To Commit Rape
Burglary Dwelling	28	2802	Burglary Dwelling Violence (Gbh)
Burglary Dwelling	28	2803	Burglary Dwelling
Burglary Dwelling	28	2804	Distraction Burglary
Burglary Dwelling	29	2900	Aggravated Burglary Dwelling
Common Assault	105B	835	Common Assault Racially Aggravated
Common Assault	105B	842	Religiously Aggravated Common Assault
Common Assault	105B	848	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Common Assault
Common Assault	104	10400	Assault On A Constable
Common Assault	105A	10501	Common Assault
Robbery	34B	3411	Robbery Personal Property
Robbery	34B	3412	Assault With Intent To Rob Personal
Theft Cycle	44	4400	Theft Of Pedal Cycles
Theft Cycle	44	13718	Take Or Ride Pedal Cycle Without Consent
Theft from Person	39	3900	Theft From A Person
Theft from Vehicle	45	4510	Theft From Motor Vehicle
Theft from Vehicle	45	4511	Theft From Vehicle Other Than Motor Vehicles
Vehicle Interference	126	12600	Vehicle Interference
Vehicle Interference	126	82590	Tampering With Motor Vehicle

Table A2.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
Theft TWOC	37.2	3702	Aggravated Taking Of Vehicle Where Vehicle Driven Dangerously Injury To Any Per
Theft TWOC	48	4801	Theft Of Motor Vehicle
Theft TWOC	48	4802	Unauthorised Taking Of Motor Vehicle (Twoc)
Theft TWOC	48	4803	Twoc With Theft From Motor Vehicle
Theft TWOC	37.2	13101	Agg. Vehicle Taking Where Only Agg. Factor Is Crim. Dam. <65000
Vandalism	56	5601	Arson Endangering Life
Vandalism	56	5602	Arson Not Endangering Life
Vandalism	58A	5701	Criminal Dam To Dwelling Endanger Life
Vandalism	58B	5702	Criminal Dam To Building Otd Endanger Life
Vandalism	58C	5703	Criminal Damage To Vehicle Endanger Life
Vandalism	58D	5704	Criminal Dam Endanger Life Other
Vandalism	58E	5801	Criminal Dam To Dwelling Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58F	5802	Criminal Dam To Building Otd Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58G	5803	Criminal Dam To Vehicle Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58H	5804	Criminal Dam Other Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58E	5811	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling
Vandalism	58F	5812	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling
Vandalism	58G	5813	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle
Vandalism	58H	5814	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property
Vandalism	58E	5821	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling
Vandalism	58F	5822	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling
Vandalism	58G	5823	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle
Vandalism	58H	5824	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property
Vandalism	58C	5864	Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicles
Vandalism	58A	5865	Criminal Damage To Dwelling
Vandalism	58B	5866	Criminal Damage To Other Building
Vandalism	58D	5870	Other Criminal Damage
Wounding	5	501	G.B.H. With Intent Sec. 18
Wounding	5	502	Shooting Naval Revenue Vessels
Wounding	5	504	Choke Suffocate With Intent
Wounding	5	505	Using Chloroform Etc. To Commit Offence
Wounding	5	506	Burning Maiming Etc By Explosion
Wounding	5	507	Causing Explosions Or Casting Corrosive Fluids With Intent To Cause G.B.H.

Table A2.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
Wounding	5	508	Placing Explosives In/Near Ships Or Buildings With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm
Wounding	5	509	Place Explosives In/Nr Ships/Bldgs With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm
Wounding	5	510	Endangering Life/Causing Harm By Administering Poison.
Wounding	5	511	Cause Danger To Anything On A Road Which Interferes With A Vehicle Or Traffic Eq
Wounding	5	513	Possess Explosive With Intent To Endanger Life
Wounding	5	514	Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group One)
Wounding	5	515	Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group Two)
Wounding	5	516	Possess Firearm WITH Intent To Endanger Life Of Damage Property (Group Three)
Wounding	5	517	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group One)
Wounding	5	518	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (-Group Two)
Wounding	5	519	Using Firearm/Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group Three)
Wounding	5	520	Contravene Use Etc Of Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	521	Making Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	522	Use Of Nuclear Weapons (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	523	Overseas Weapon Related Acts (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	524	Use Of Noxious Substances To Harm Or Intimidate (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	525	Piloting Aircraft Under The Influence Of Drugs Or Alcohol
Wounding	5	527	Torture
Wounding	8A	801	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20
Wounding	8A	802	Administering Poison With Intent
Wounding	8A	804	Causing Bodily Harm By Furious Driving
Wounding	8A	805	Assaults On Person Preserving Wreck
Wounding	8A	806	Abh Sec 47
Wounding	8A	820	Assault With Intent To Resist Apprehension Or Assault Person Assist A Constable
Wounding	8A	821	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog To Be Dangerously Out Of Control In Pubic Pla
Wounding	8A	822	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog Dangerously Out Of Control Non-Public Place
Wounding	8D	833	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	834	Abh Sec 47 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	840	Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	841	Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8D	846	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	847	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8A	852	Female Genital Mutilation (Circumcision)

Appendix 3 : Output Area Classification

Profile of Leicestershire Communities

For the purposes of this Evidence-Base report, the 2001 Output Area Classification (OAC) has been used to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using census data. In short, the OAC distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short-hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 1,993 census output areas within Leicestershire. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics, but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

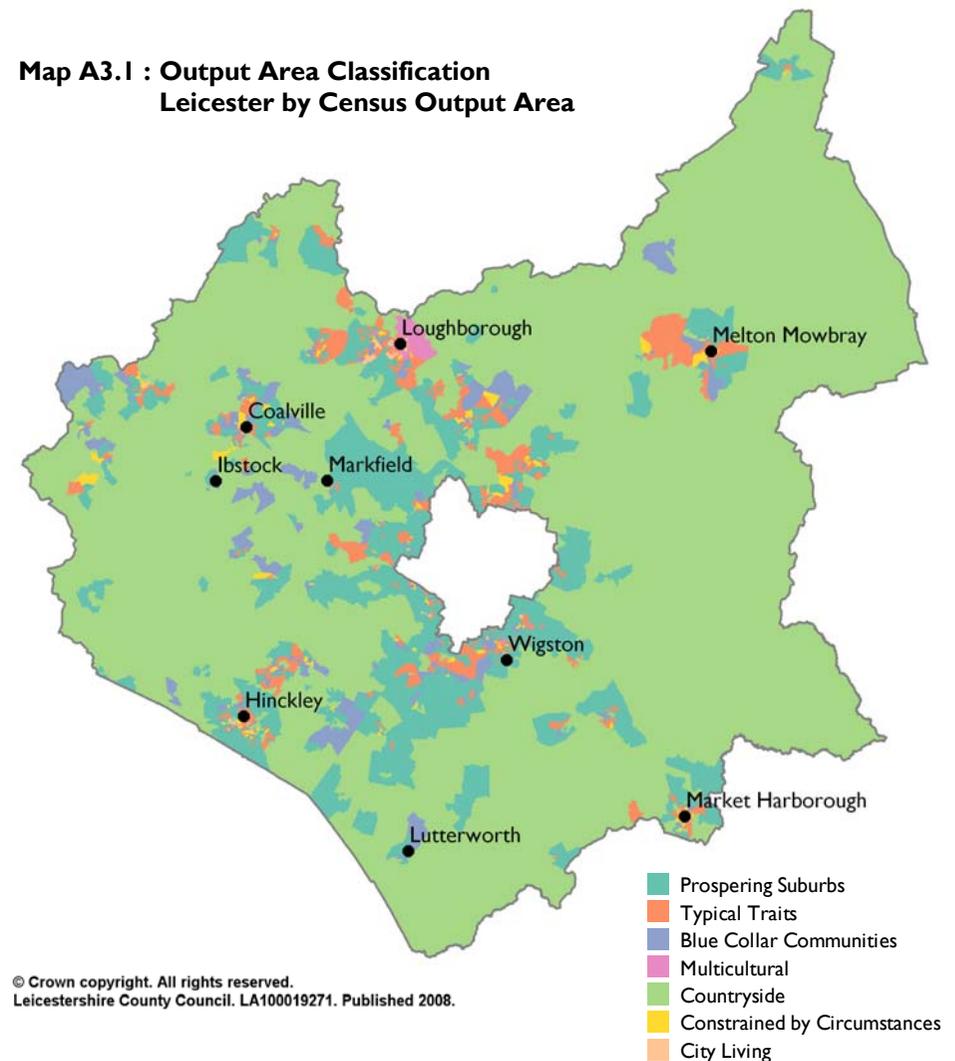
The OAC methodology will group areas with similar socio-economic characteristics into one of seven clusters:

- Prospering Suburbs
- Typical Traits
- Blue Collar Communities
- Multicultural
- Countryside
- Constrained by Circumstances
- City Living

The defining socio-economic characteristics for each of the clusters are shown in Table A3.4 (p.40), including examples of areas within each cluster for each CSP where appropriate.

Map A3.1 shows the OAC classification applied to the 1,993 census output areas² of Leicestershire. The map highlights the vast 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs' areas in contrast to the geographical concentrations of the other cluster types.

**Map A3.1 : Output Area Classification
Leicester by Census Output Area**



These seven clusters have been used within this report to examine the level of recorded crime and incidents of anti-social behaviour, along with the perceptions of crime, within the different communities of Leicestershire, according to their residents socio-economic characteristics.

¹ Source : Output Area Classification User Group - OAC (<http://www.areaclassification.org.uk>)

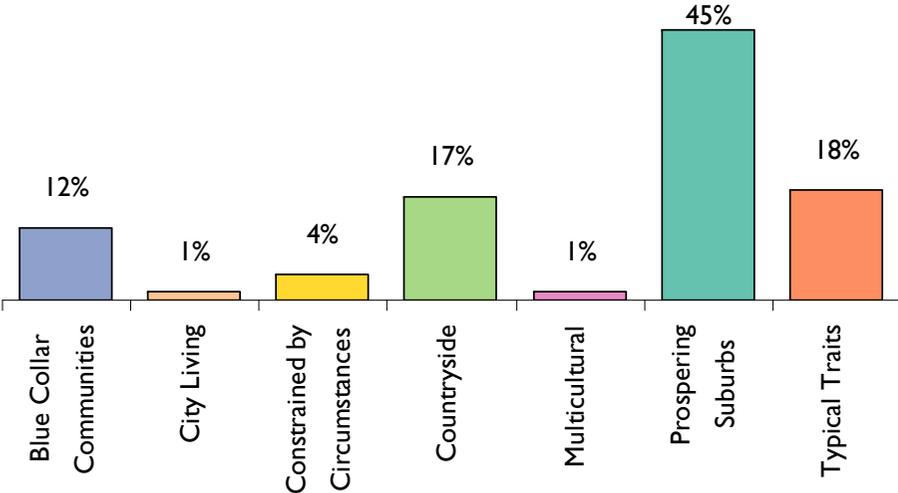
² For a full description of the Output Area Classification see http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp

Chart A3.2 shows the proportion of the population of Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC clusters. The chart highlights that almost half the population of Leicestershire live in 'Prospering Suburb' areas. In contrast, only 1% of the county population live in each of the 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' communities.

Chart A3.3 shows the proportion of the population of each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC Clusters.

The different OAC population profiles within each district will have an influence on the geographical distribution of crime and disorder issues across the county and districts of Leicestershire.

Chart A3.2 : Proportion of Leicestershire Population living within each of the seven OAC Clusters



Based on 2001 Census Output Area Populations

Compared to the overall county population profile, the most significant differences are as follows....

Blaby District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (64%) and a lower proportion living within 'Countryside' areas (7%).

Charnwood Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Multicultural' areas (5%) and 'City Living' areas (5%) and a lower proportion living in 'Countryside' areas (10%).

Harborough District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%). The proportion of residents living in all the other area types within Harborough District is lower than the County average.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has a population profile similar to the County.

Melton Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Prospering Suburb' areas (32%).

North West Leicestershire District has higher proportions of residents living within 'Blue Collar Communities' areas (20%) and 'Countryside' areas (24%).

Oadby and Wigston Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (65%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Countryside' areas (1%).

Chart A3.3 : % CSP Population living within each of the seven clusters



Table A3.4 : Output Area Classification
Descriptions of the key characteristics to classify the communities of Leicestershire using geodemographics

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....		Population	% Area	Example of areas	
Prospering Suburbs	a far higher than national average	% 2+ car ownership households	45%	14%	Blaby:	Kirby Muxloe: Barry Drive, Station Close, Towers Drive
		% detached housing			Charnwood:	Quorn: Chaveney Road, Toller Road, Buddon Lane
	a far lower than national average	% public housing			Harborough:	Broughton Astley: Old Mill Road, Station Road, The Meadow
		% terraced housing			Hinckley & Bosworth:	Groby: Woodlands Drive, Parklands Avenue, Fern Crescent
		% all flats			Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Grange Drive, Wilcox Drive, Hollygate Close
		% households with no central heating			NW Leicestershire:	Castle Donington: Fox Road, Paddock Close, Fosbrook Drive
		% privately rented housing			Oadby & Wigston:	Oadby: Windrush Drive, Trent Close, Colne Close
Typical Traits	a far higher than national average	% terraced housing	18%	3%	Blaby:	Blaby: Park Road, Lavender Close, Holly Grove
	a far lower than national average	% public housing			Charnwood:	Barrow Upon Soar: Melton Road, Warner Street, Grove Lane
					Harborough:	Market Harborough: Granville Street, Bath Street, Cross Street
					Hinckley & Bosworth:	Barwell: Byron Street, Moore Road, Charnwood Road
					Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Victoria Street, Albert Street, Cromwell Road
					NW Leicestershire:	Ellistown: Midland Road, Whitehill Road, Ibstock Road
					Oadby & Wigston:	Wigston: Gladstone Street, Victoria Street, Penney Close
Blue Collar Communities	a far higher than national average	% terraced housing	12%	3%	Blaby:	Glen Parva: Westdale Avenue, Needham Avenue, Cork Lane
		% public housing			Charnwood:	Anstey: Link Road, Netherfield Road, Holgate Close
	a far lower than national average	% all flats			Harborough:	Fleckney: Gladstone Street, Elizabeth Road, Elizabeth Close
		% higher education qualifications			Hinckley & Bosworth:	Earl Shilton: Belle Vue Road, Mallory Street, Norton Road
					Melton:	Melton Mowbray: Sandy Lane, Blakeney Crescent, Dalby Road
					NW Leicestershire:	Whitwick: Green Lane, George Street, Silver Street
					Oadby & Wigston:	Wigston: Lansdowne Grove, Hazelwood Road, Belper Close
Multicultural	a far higher than national average	% all flats	2%	< 1%	Blaby:	-
		% public housing			Charnwood:	Loughborough: Albert Promenade, Leicester Road, Beeches Road
		% Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi			Harborough:	-
		% Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black			Hinckley & Bosworth:	-
		% born outside the UK			Melton:	-
	a far lower than national average	% 2+ car ownership households			NW Leicestershire:	-
		% detached housing			Oadby & Wigston:	Oadby: Harborough Road, King Street, Albion Street

Continued.

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....	Population	% Area	Example of areas	
 Countryside	a far higher than national average	% 2+ car ownership households % residents working from home % residents in agricultural/fishing employment % detached housing	17%	79%	Blaby: Sapcote: Stanton Road, Church Street, Mill Close Charnwood: Swithland: Main Street, Charnia Grove, Leicester Lane Harborough: Tur Langton: Main Street, Main Street, Shangton Road Hinckley & Bosworth: Kirkby Mallory: Church Road, Main Street, Ashby Road Melton: Somerby: High Street, Main Street, The Field NW Leicestershire: Breedon-On-The-Hill: Berry Avenue, Hastings Close, The Crescent Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Horsewell Lane, Welford Road, Hillside Avenue
	a far lower than national average	population density % residents using public transport for work % all flats			
 Constrained by Circumstances	a far higher than national average	% public housing % all flats	4%	1%	Blaby: Blaby: Cedar Road, Wykeham Close, Southway Charnwood: Loughborough: Alan Moss Road, Burns Road Harborough: Market Harborough: Meadow Street, Shropshire Close, The Broadway Hinckley & Bosworth: Earl Shilton: Avenue North, Almeys Lane, Maughan Street Melton: Melton Mowbray: Egerton View, Dorian Rise, Dalby Road NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Malvern Crescent, Millfield Close, Repton Close Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Elizabeth Court, Aylestone Lane, Long Street
	a far lower than national average	% detached housing % 2+ car ownership households % higher education qualifications			
 City Living	a far higher than national average	% all flats % privately rented housing	2%	< 1%	Blaby: Leicester: Watergate Lane, The Osiers, The Osiers Charnwood: Loughborough: Leopold Street, Paget Street Harborough: Market Harborough: St. Marys Road, Northampton Road, Britannia Walk Hinckley & Bosworth: Hinckley: Granville Gardens, Coventry Road, Mason Court Melton: - NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Market Street, Claridge Place, North Street Oadby & Wigston: Oadby: Regent Street, Leicester Road
	a far lower than national average	% detached housing % households with non-dependant children			
total		805 sq. miles	609,578		

If you require information contained in this publication in another version eg large print, Braille, tape or an alternative language please call Jeff Hardy 0116 305 74342 or email jefferson.hardy@leics.gov.uk

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 7342 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા યવસ્થા કરીશું.

નેવર ડુવાનું ઇસ જાણવારી નું સમજણ વિષ વ્રષ મદદ ચાહીલી હૈ તાં વિરખા કરકે 0116 305 7342 નંબર કે ફોન કરે અરે અરે અસી ડુવાલી મદદ લઈ વિસે હા પૂરવ કર દલાંગે।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 7342 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں
0116 305 7342 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 7342，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 7342, a my Ci pomożemy.

