

crime and disorder

Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009

Evidence for a Safer Leicestershire

Reader Information

Document Title	Crime & Disorder 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime & Disorder • Domestic Abuse • Hate Incidents • Offender Management • Victimisation • Drugs and Alcohol • Community Safety Perceptions And a place based report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places Summary This place based report summarises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 current information about police recorded crime in Leicestershire for 2008/09 together with information on Anti-Social Behaviour and Deliberate Fires.		
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Executive Summary

The purpose of this evidence-base document is to provide Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) within Leicestershire with a comprehensive, robust and accurate picture of crime and disorder issues across the County. This evidence-base report provides fundamental information regarding police recorded crime and forms part of the 2009 Partnership Strategic Assessment. The information within this document should assist the identification of strategic priorities and facilitate the formulation and review of the County Community Safety Agreement and the Partnership Community Safety Plans.

Care has been taken to produce a replicable, accurate and statistically robust methodology where possible throughout this report. Within this report guidance is provided on the interpretation of the results so that readers can not only understand where the key findings have come from, but can also delve further into the evidence presented and draw additional conclusions about community safety issues at levels below those presented for the headline crime types.

The findings within this document have been summarised in a separate report: **Leicestershire County - Summary Document**. This covers the key findings from not only this report, but the other reports that make up the 2009 Partnership Strategic Assessment.

This document, and the others that form the complete 2009 PSA are also available to download on LSR-Online:
<http://www.lsr-online.org/>

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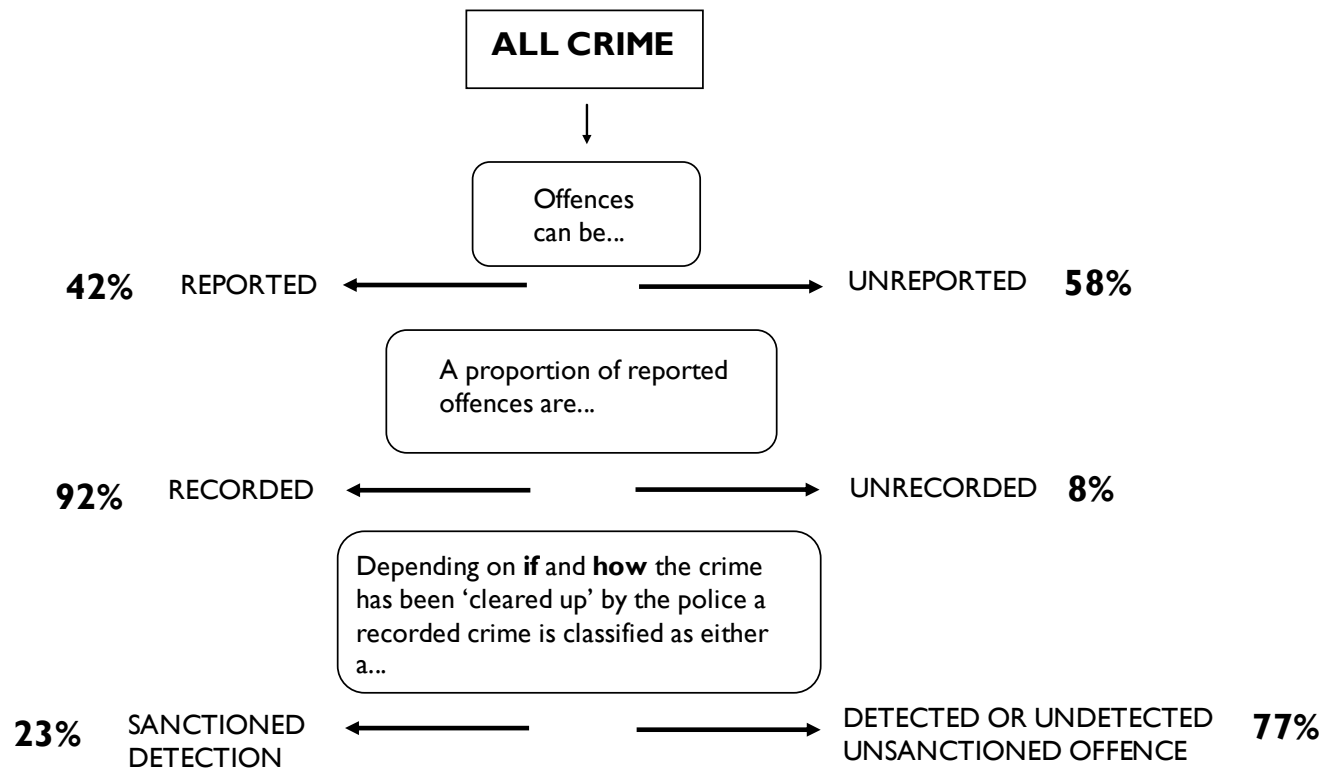
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I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Reporting Crime

Figure I.1 shows how the proportionality of crime distorts as it moves through the processes of being reported, recorded and detected as a sanctioned offence. Assuming a definitive figure for the total number of reported and unreported incidences was available, only a minority of these offences (9%) would actually conclude in a formal sanction being issued.

Figure I.1: The levels and structure of crime processing



Note:
 Reported and unreported crime proportions are based on BCS national crime reporting rates 2007/08 and are presented only to provide an illustration of what reported crime may look like in Leicestershire.
 Recorded crime rates and detection rates are sourced from Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

1.2 Unreported Crime

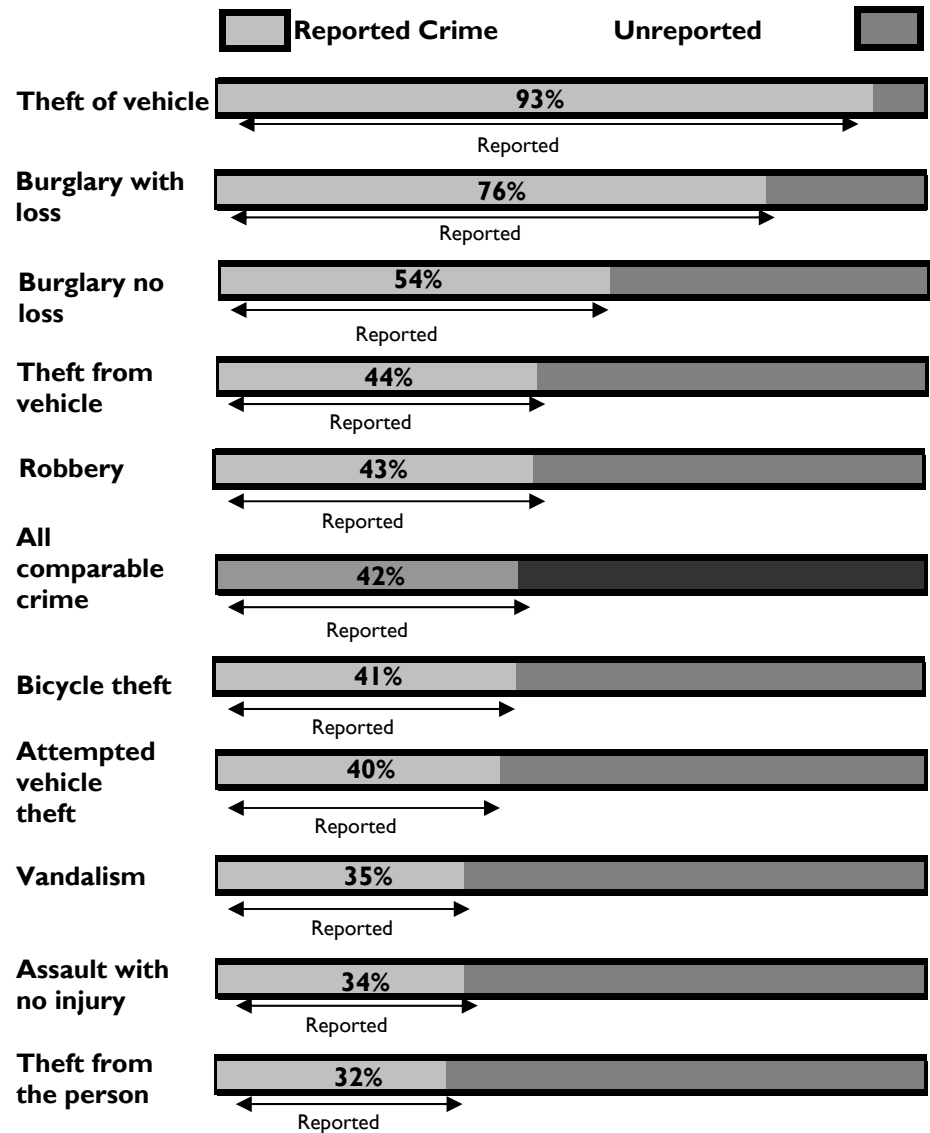
Traditional crime analysis predominantly centres upon the use of Police recorded data. However, a proportion of crime that takes place each year remains unreported by victims and subsequently it is not picked up in existing police statistics. Consequently examining police recorded crime only provides a partial picture.

Whilst it is difficult to measure incidents that have not been reported to the police (or recorded by them), unreported comparable offences are accounted for in the British Crime Survey (BCS). This enables the provision of a more complete picture of household and personal crime in England and Wales, and one that is unaffected by variations in the behaviour of victims reporting the incident to the police.

It is not possible to use BCS data to calculate reporting rates at the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area level because the sample size means that any estimates would not be robust. However, by examining national crime reporting rates (Chart 1.2) it is possible to gain a picture of how patterns might translate for Leicestershire.

Nationally in 2007/08 the BCS showed that 58% of all comparable incidents are never reported to the police. When broken down further, reporting rates are seen to vary by offence type. For example, 68% of theft from person offences were unreported whilst only 7% of theft of vehicle offences remained unreported. The high proportion of unreported incidents reflects a discrepancy between what people say and what they actually do and the BCS indicates a variety of reasons for this. The most frequently cited reasons given by victims were that the incident was considered to be too trivial, there was no loss, or there was a lack of confidence that the police would or could do much about it.

Chart 1.2: Reporting rates based on 2007/08 BCS interviews



Note: This chart shows national reporting rates on crimes against individuals and households. Rates are based on 2007/08 BCS interviews and refer to the BCS comparable subset of offences only. Rates can be found in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin: Crime in England and Wales 2007/08 report.

1.3 Prioritising crime

Currently priority setting is often driven by analysing Police recorded crime. However as unreported offences constitute such a large proportion of all crime it is important to factor them in also. Whilst it is not possible to look at where unreported offences occur or why, it is known that they do happen.

The following analysis enables an evaluation of crime priorities within the context of a different set of criteria, including unrecorded crime. Using the 2005 update to the Home Office Research Study 217: The Economic and Social Costs of Crime (Brand & Price 2000, see Appendix I for a full explanation of the methodology) as a methodological basis crimes in Leicestershire are ranked by priority according to these different standards.

The first column in Table 1.3 arranges crime by the volume of **Police Recorded Offences** in 2008/09 and thus presents crimes such as criminal damage and theft at the top.

In column two, entitled **Multiplied Incidents**, the actual number of police recorded offences have been adjusted using the BCS Multiplier. This provides a more accurate picture of crime as it takes into account under reporting and under detecting of offences: the effect being that Common Assault moves up two places. This is likely to be because a large proportion of violent crimes such as Common Assault often remain unreported to police because victims consider the issue to be a private matter and so deal with it themselves (BCS 2007/08).

Column three, named **Cost of Crime** takes the multiplied incidents figures and multiplies these by cost estimates to give a more fuller picture of the costs accrued in monetary terms as a consequence of the harm caused by crime. Accordingly sexual offences moves up to first place and other wounding moves up to second place, which may in part be attributable to higher health costs for such incidents.

Table 1.3 The impact of harm caused by crime in Leicestershire County 2007/08

Police Recorded Offences		Multiplied Incidents		Cost of Crime		Cost of Crime (inc. physical, psychological & emotional)	
Criminal damage	1	Criminal damage	1	Sexual Offences	1	Sexual Offences	1
Theft	2	Theft	2	Other Wounding	2	Other Wounding	2
Other Wounding	3	Common assault	3	Burglary in dwelling	3	Criminal damage	3
Burglary in dwelling	4	Other Wounding	4	Criminal damage	4	Common assault	4
Common assault	5	Burglary in dwelling	5	Theft	5	Burglary in dwelling	5
Sexual Offences	6	Sexual Offences	6	Common assault	6	Theft	6
Robbery	7	Robbery	7	Serious Wounding	7	Serious Wounding	7
Serious Wounding	8	Serious Wounding	8	Robbery	8	Robbery	8
Homicide	9	Homicide	9	Homicide	9	Homicide	9

The estimated number of crimes in Table 1.3 cannot be considered as reliable as the estimates produced from specific surveys. The estimates produced here use information about some crimes (BCS comparable crimes - for a complete list see APPENDIX 2) to make estimates about the actual level of other crimes for which we are less informed (e.g. crimes against the under-16s). For these purposes lower overall reliability of the estimate of total number of crimes is accepted in return for greater completeness of the crime estimates.

In the final column, **Cost of Crime (inc. physical, psychological and emotional cost)** the same formula has been used as in the cost of crime calculations but this time the physical, psychological and emotional impact has also been included in the costings. Unsurprisingly sexual offences remain at the top of the table and common assault has moved up two positions. Serious wounding is situated further down the rankings than would be expected which is explained by methodological changes causing health-related impacts to be less significant than previously estimated.

The study shows different ways of assessing the seriousness of different BCS crimes in the context of additional criteria to that of crime volume. As a result crimes such as criminal damage and theft vary greatly in their positioning within the latter two stages of the analysis. Both crime types move from being ranked highest priority in terms of crime volume to further down the table when considering monetary costs or the physical, emotional, or psychological impact. In contrast, Robbery, Serious Wounding and Homicide are ranked consistently low within each stage of the analysis.

The purpose of this section is to highlight the limitations of relying purely on police recorded crime statistics as a means for interpreting the breadth and size of crime as an issue in a particular area. Notably because recorded offences represent such a small fraction of overall crime.

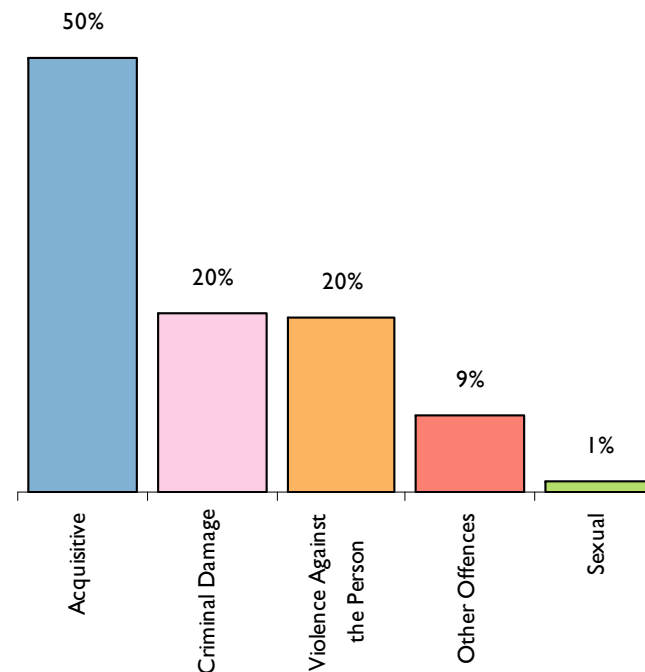
To fully gauge how big an issue crime is, unreported incidents and reasons behind not reporting crime must also be understood. Similarly, it is useful to recognise how priorities may change according to criteria additional to crime volume e.g. cost for the economy and the emotional, physical and psychological cost to a victim.

I.4 Profile of recorded crime

Whilst it is known that police recorded crime does not present the full picture of crime, it has the advantage of being suitable for use with small geographical areas. It has already been mentioned that it is not possible to apply the BCS estimates of unreported crime to the Leicestershire area. This section shows the patterns for total recorded crime at a high-level, and serves as an introduction to the types of trends that can be observed using this data.

This section of the report looks at recorded offences across Leicestershire by aggregating crimes into high-level crime categories. During 2008//09 there were a total of 43,079 offences recorded in Leicestershire. Chart I.4 provides a profile of these offences.

Chart I.4: Profile of recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2008/09



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Acquisitive crime accounts for nearly half of all recorded offences within Leicestershire. Criminal Damage and Violence Against the Person offences each contribute to a fifth.

Chart 1.5 looks at these high-level crime types further and identifies where a particular issue disproportionately affects a particular Community Safety Partnership (CSP) compared to the overall county distribution. The chart shows where the proportion of an offence type within a CSP is significantly much higher, slightly higher, as expected, slightly lower, or significantly much lower than would be expected compared to the profile of offences across the whole county in 2008/09.

Chart 1.5: Comparison of the profile of recorded offences for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire, 2008/09

	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Melton	NW Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston	
acquisitive	▲			▼			▼	acquisitive
criminal damage		▼			▲			criminal damage
violence against the person	▼	▲					▲	violence against the person
other	▲	▼			▼		▲	other
sexual								sexual

Key (Statistically significant differences)	
▲	Much higher proportion than expected
▲	Higher proportion than expected
▼	Lower proportion than expected
▼	Much lower proportion than expected

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Significant differences for each high-level crime type are as follows:

Acquisitive crime

Given the distribution and proportionality of acquisitive offences in other CSPs, the proportion of acquisitive crime is slightly higher in Blaby, significantly much lower in Oadby and Wigston and slightly lower in Hinckley and Bosworth compared to other offences.

Criminal Damage

There is a slightly higher proportion of criminal damage offences in Melton and a slightly lower proportion of criminal damage offences in Charnwood.

Violence against the person

Violence against the person offences are significantly much higher in Charnwood, slightly higher in Oadby and Wigston and significantly much lower in Blaby.

Other

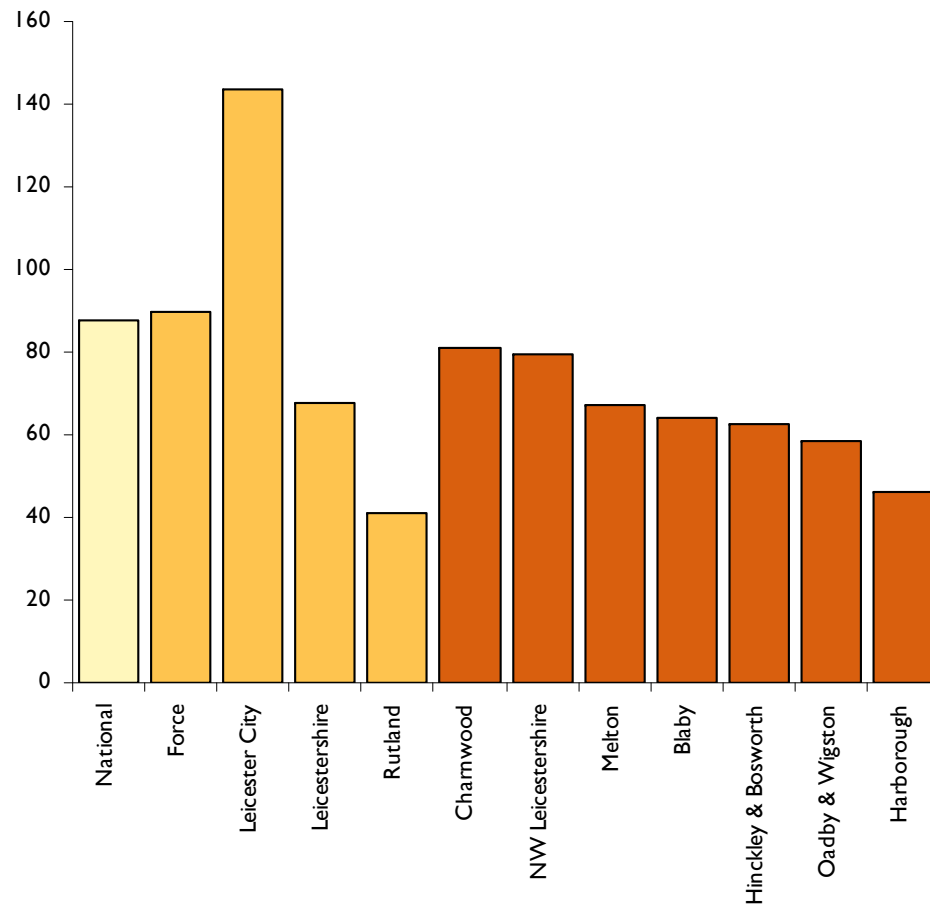
For all ‘other offences’ there is a significantly much higher proportion in Blaby and in Oadby & Wigston. Conversely there is a significantly much lower proportion in Charnwood and Melton.

Sexual

The profile of sexual offences is similar for each CSP, there are no significant differences.

Chart 1.6 looks at the crime rate per 1,000 population^(*) showing how Leicestershire sits for total crime compared to the National and sub-regional picture. Crime rates are also shown for each of Leicestershire's CSPs.

Chart 1.6: Crime rates per 1,000 population for total recorded crime



Source: *Crime in England and Wales 2008/09*
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

* Population figures based on the Office of National Statistics 2007 Mid-Year Estimates

Information here only covers the high-level picture of total crime; serving as a quick over-view and introduction to the crime patterns observed in Leicestershire when using police recorded crime.

What follows is a more detailed analysis of the patterns in recorded crime across Leicestershire; forming the majority of the evidence-base of this Crime & Disorder report. However, before these crime summaries are presented some explanation of the techniques employed and how to interpret the outcomes are presented. This will enable the reader to understand more about where the results have come from, but also provides the tools to allow further investigation of crime types at a lower levels that are not covered fully in this report (the hierarchy of offence types using Crimsec3 codes can be found in APPENDIX 3).

2. METHODOLOGY

This section provides the details of the processes involved in the production of this evidence-base document; providing the reader with the necessary tools to gather further information from this report. However, the first stage is to understand how this report fits in, and contributes to, the overall production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA).

2.1 Understanding the Issues

The PSA is driven by a need to understand and respond to the issues arising from the 'Safer' outcomes within the Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, the priorities identified with current Community Safety Plans for the seven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), and The National Performance Framework. However, identification of the issues alone does not go far enough and so the purpose of the PSA is to understand how the issues affect Leicestershire and the communities within the County. To do this, the PSA adopts the following questions from the Home Office Guidance, *Developing a Strategic Assessment - An effective practice toolkit for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships, October 2007*.

- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?
- Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?
- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?
- Is the issue bigger in some communities within Leicestershire compared to others?
- Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?
- Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

The questions highlighted in green are those that are either specifically answered by this report, or can be at least partially answered from the evidence presented.

As previously described in the 'Reader Information' section, this report forms only one part of a suite of products that together make the 2009 PSA. The other reports in the set are designed to answer the remaining questions or contribute to a richer evidence base to further enhance the answers to the questions addressed in this Crime and Disorder report. All the reports together feed into the **Leicestershire County Summary Document** which is designed to provide a strategic overview of the current crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire and is modelled around these key questions.

2.2 Data Analysis and Presentation

A significant amount of effort has been put into ensuring that the information reported within this document, and the other documents of the 2009 PSA, is consistent with similar information reported elsewhere.

Obviously police recorded crime figures are a major data source for the production of this report. This data is provided by the Performance Review Department at Leicestershire Constabulary and includes offences recorded in 2008/9 and the previous five financial years. In addition to this, Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service have provided incident details for all deliberate fires reported within Leicestershire during the current year and also 2006/07 and 2007/08.

To help identify the key issues, various analytical tools have been employed during the production of this report. Where possible, proven statistical techniques have been used to provide a robust and

consistent methodology to analyse the underlying 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 is useful as it 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.

Throughout this report and the rest of the 2009 PSA documents, when something is referred to as being **highly statistically significant** it means that it is significant at the 99% confidence level; there would be only a 1% change that the result occurred as a random chance. If a result is described as **statistically significant**, it means that it is significant at the 95% confidence level and there is a 5% change that the result occurred by random chance.

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. To aid understanding of the later crime summaries, the techniques have been grouped according to the questions they have been employed to answer:

Is the issue bigger in some communities within Leicestershire compared to others?

This is the only question to not be fully answered by this report alone. Other evidence for this question comes primarily from the **Places Summary** document. However, the contribution of this report comes

from the identification of high-crime areas or hotspots. These are the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that have a crime volume that is statistically significantly higher than the other LSOAs in the county.

To determine which areas were statistical outliers, and hence hotspots for any given crime type, **Box Plots** were used. A box plot is a graphical representation of the distribution of a range of continuous data. 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. Whilst the box plots themselves are never presented in the report, the outliers they produce are displayed on both **LSOA Maps** and **LSOA Cartograms** and the quartile distribution has been used and converted into a **Domino Display** (Figure 2.1)

Figure 2.1: Domino display showing the use of quartiles and outliers from the box plot output

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

Lower Super Output Area maps - these geographical areas contain approximately 1,500 households each. There are 396 LSOAs in Leicestershire County. Densely populated LSOAs in towns only cover small geographical areas whereas similar numbers of people in the countryside are covered by LSOAs covering a much larger geographical area. Thematic maps have been produced by LSOA in order to present the geographical distribution of results.

Lower Super Output Area Cartogram - the Leicestershire cartogram was created in order to display data at the LSOA level without the presentation of the data being skewed by the geographical size of the area it represents. In the traditional LSOA maps based on geographic area, LSOAs with very high densities of residents appear rather small and insignificant on the map, compared to large less densely populated area which visually dominate the map.

The cartogram presents data based on the average population of the LSOA, giving a standardized appearance so the viewers' attention is focused on the differences in the data range rather than areas of larger geographical size.

In order to create the cartogram, each LSOA was examined in terms of population. Leicestershire LSOAs have a population between 1,020 and 2,550 (except for one LSOA incorporating the student campus in Loughborough with a population of 4,500). Therefore, in order to give an accurate representation of the population within Leicestershire, one hexagon was used to represent approximately a population of 1,500.

In order to ensure that no misinterpretations arise due to either the spatial inaccuracies of the cartogram or the rather misleading geographical sizes represented within the traditional map of Leicestershire LSOAs, both maps have been included for the high level crime types.

The method for determining outliers has also been applied to the distribution of values for change over time. This included statistical outliers at either end of the distribution scale i.e. those areas that were upper outliers were denoted as having significantly increased in crime and those that were lower outliers were areas that had significantly reduced their crime.

Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

Bar charts have been used to display information on the rates per 1,000 population for the various crime types. Standardising the crime data to a rate makes comparisons across geographical area possible. This information is presented at two different levels:

- Using the Audit Commission CIPFA Groups shows Leicestershire in comparison to its similar Local Authorities
- Using information from iQuanta and the Most Similar Family Groups (MSFG), comparisons can be made for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire and for their similar areas.

On each of the charts the upper and lower quartiles of the distribution are delimited and this can then be used to identify which areas fall in the best and worst 25% of performing areas.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

Tables are presented showing statistical differences when this year's data is compared to last year and the five-year average (or two-year average in the case of ASB and Deliberate Fires). These differences are determined from a series of mosaic plots which are not presented but provide the statistical evidence to populate the tables.

A **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.

In order to provide an extra level of information, trend lines are also presented at a National, Police Force Area and County Level. These allow the calculation of percentage change in crime types and cover this year and the previous five years. Using these two sets of evidence together can help answer the question of whether a given crime type is increasing or decreasing in Leicestershire.

2.3 Interpretation Pathway

In the Crime Summaries section that follows, only the high-level crime types have been analysed in detail. It is this analysis that will feed into the separate **Leicestershire County Summary Document**. However, the evidence provided for each crime type goes beyond just the high-level crimes.

The overarching crime types have been broken down into the crime types that are used in the **Crime Reduction Dashboards** that provide a monthly update on the performance of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships against crime reduction targets. The aim of this section is to provide a summary of the way the analysis has been put together and the appropriate 'interpretation pathway' that will allow the reader to understand the evidence for the sub-categories of crime.

The structure of each of the Crime Summaries follows, wherever possible, the same structure throughout. The only exception to this is where a particular set of evidence was not available or the datasets were not suitable for analysis in a specific way. If evidence is missing, an explanation of why is provided in the relevant Crime Summary. The structure of each of the Crime Summaries is as follows:

1. A written account of the evidence for each high-level crime type
2. Summary accounts for each high-level crime type based specifically around the key questions that have been previously outlined

The two points above are only provided for the main high-level crime type. The information provided below covering all the other evidence in the Crime Summaries will allow the reader to assemble similar information for the break-down of each crime type into its sub-categories.

3. A geographic and cartogram LSOA map of the hotspot areas for the overarching crime type
4. A table providing additional information on the hotspots for the overarching crime types
5. Cartograms of hotspot areas for the sub-categories of the overall crime type
6. A table providing additional information on the hotspots of the crime sub-categories.

NB: Where a LSOA is a hotspot for the overarching crime type and one or more of the crime sub-categories, it will not be included in this table again i.e. the map reference remains the same).

7. Cartogram LSOA maps of changes in hotspot areas since last year. Areas shown in orange (consistent high crime areas) and purple (new high crime areas) will together make up the this year's hotspots.
8. A table showing only improved areas i.e. those areas that were hotspots last year that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

NB: If a LSOA has appeared in either of the previous two tables in a given Crime summary, then it will not be repeated in this table. The map reference remains constant throughout and only previously unmentioned LSOAs are included.

The methodology for keeping the map references consistent (i.e. the legend number of each LSOA does not change with each set of maps) was adopted to give a more place-based approach. On a more practical level, this methodology also allowed for shorter tables as a lot of duplication was removed.

Points 1-8 above provide all the evidence necessary to answer the question of whether the issue is bigger in some communities in Leicestershire compared to others. Points 9-11 below outline the evidence available to address the issue of whether the issue is bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas:

9. A table showing the crime rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire and the individual districts, and the rank position of each within their most similar group.
10. A bar chart of the crime rate in Leicestershire compared to its similar family group
11. Thumbnail bar charts of the crime rate in the CSPs of Leicestershire compared to their similar groups.

The final part of the Crime Summaries deals with the question of whether the issue is deteriorating in Leicestershire

12. A table showing significant differences between the volume of crime this year compared to last year and the five-year average. Comparisons are made between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales, Leicestershire and the rest of the Force Area, and between the different CSPs.

13. A six-year trend line showing the variation in the volume of crime at a high level at three levels of geography
14. A six-year trend line showing the variation in the volume of crime for the sub-categories at three levels of geography.

As is demonstrated above, the evidence has been specifically laid out to allow ease of interpretation. This, combined with the incorporation of elements of statistical validity wherever possible, allows for easy interpretation of the evidence for the sub-categories or crime. The methodology is as transparent as possible and will, in the future, allow for replication.

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3. CRIME SUMMARIES

3.1 Total Crime

There are eleven areas in Leicestershire that have a total recorded crime figure that is significantly high (Map 3.1). These areas account for approximately 16% of total recorded crime across the county.

The eleven high-crime areas predominantly cover town centre areas, and consequently are dispersed across most districts. The only exception to this being Harborough that does not contain a high-crime area for total recorded offences. Further information on crime in town centres can be found in the 'Places Summary' report of this PSA. As a general rule, the high-crime areas that cover town centres are also high-crime areas for the sub-divisions of total crime (Table 3.2). Where the total crime hot-spots are not town centres they tend to cover areas of concentrations of people e.g. Fosse Park and Castle Donington and acquisitive crimes are more likely to contribute to the significantly high levels for total recorded crime.

Just under half of the hotspots for total crime have also seen a significant increase in crime in 2008/9 when compared to the crime figures of the previous year. These areas exclusively coincide with town centre areas. Conversely one area: Coalville Centre has significantly reduced total recorded crime between 2007/8 and 2008/9.

When compared to the five-year average, the majority of high-crime areas have experienced either no significant change in total crime, or and improvement in crime levels for 2008/9. One area has seen a significant increase in crime this year compared to the long-term average: Castle Donington West & Donington Park. As mentioned previously, this area is also a hotspot for both serious and other acquisitive crime. Both of these crime types have seen a significant increase in 2008/9 compared to the five-year average.

Map 3.5 shows the total crime hotspots present a very consistent picture when compared to last year. All eleven of the current high-crime areas were also total crime hotspots last year. Only one area has

improved from being a hotspot last year: Loughborough Derby Road East and this is like to be as a result of a significant reduction in criminal damage offences, rather than an overall reduction in total crime.

Chart 1.6 shows that Leicestershire has a total crime rate that is lower than that of England and Wales and also the Force Area. Chart 3.8 shows that Leicestershire lies in top (best) 25% of areas when compared to similar local authorities (as defined by the Audit Commission's CIPFA groups). Leicestershire is ranked fourth out of 16 authorities and even though this is an increase in rank (worsening), in real terms the actual rate per 1,000 population for total recorded crime has decreased. This means that it is likely that whilst Leicestershire is improving, the other authorities in the group are generally improving at a faster rate.

The Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) of Leicestershire are compared with their own similar areas (based on the iQuanta similar family groups) in Chart 3.9. This reveals that Harborough and Oadby and Wigston are the only districts to have a total crime rate in the top (best) 25% of areas - and both have achieved an overall reduction in total crime. North West Leicestershire has the highest total crime rate per 1,000 population but unlike the other CSPs that fall in the bottom (worst) 25% of areas, North West Leicestershire has actually achieved a reduction in crime rate.

When comparing total crime volumes across all districts this year against last year, Table 3.10 shows that Harborough is significantly lower than would be expected. Hinckley and Bosworth has a lower than expected amount of total crime in 2008/9 when all districts are considered against the five-year average. The County, however, has a highly significantly increased crime level when compared to the rest of England and Wales for both last year and the five-year average. Chart 3.11 shows this is likely to be down to a 25% reduction nationally compared to only a 7% decrease for the county from 2003/4.

Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 11 hotspots accounting for 16% of total crime
- Harborough is the only CSP not to have a total crime hotspot
- The majority of hotspots cover town centre areas.
- Charnwood has the highest number of high-crime areas (4) covering the Loughborough area
- Five hotspots have experienced a significant increase in crime compared to last year but only one (Castle Donington West & Donington Park) has significantly worsened compared to the five-year average.
- All 11 of the hotspot areas were also hotspots for total crime last year.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has experienced a 7% reduction since 2003/4 but nationally the figure is 25%. Starting from a low base point it could be expected the reduction would not match the national figure and this explains why, compared to the rest of England and Wales, total crime in the County is highly significantly higher than would be expected both against last year and the five-year average.
- Total crime in Leicestershire is no different from the rest of the Force Area in 2008/9 compared to last year and the five-year average
- Harborough has significantly lower volume of crime this year than would be expected when compared to all other districts and total crime in 2007/8
- Hinckley and Bosworth has significantly lower crime volume than would be expected compared to all other districts and the five-year average

Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- The total crime rate per 1,000 population is considerably lower in Leicestershire compared to both the Force Area and Nationally.
- Leicestershire performs well for total crime, ranking fourth and in the best 25% similar local authorities
- Leicestershire has reduced its total crime rate since last year but has increased in rank, indicating that the County is not improving as fast as other similar local authorities.
- Harborough and Oadby and Wigston are the only CSPs to fall in the best 25% of their similar groups and both have a rate lower than the County
- North West Leicestershire has the highest crime rate of Leicestershire CSPs, but has also had a rate reduction compared to last year.
- Blaby, Charnwood and Melton also fall in the worst 25% of their similar areas and all have seen an increase in crime rate since last year. Blaby is the only one of these to have a rate lower than the County.

Sexual Offences

The only sub-division of total recorded crime to be discussed in this section is sexual offences. Each of the other crime types that contribute to the overall figure of total recorded crime are presented in more detail (along with their sub-divisions) in subsequent sections of this report. Within the dataset utilised in this report, the individual Home Office crime codes that make up sexual offences are not provided. This means that sexual offences cannot be broken down into any further crime categories, and as such, it makes sense to consider the evidence around this crime type in this section.

There are 18 high-crime areas for sexual offences across Leicestershire in 2008/9 (Map 3.3). These areas account for just over one-fifth of all sexual offences. Sexual offences is a relatively low-volume crime within the County, accounting for just 1% of the total recorded crime (Chart 1.4). Because of the low volume of this crime type, the maximum number of offences, even in the hotspot areas, is just 10 offences.

The distribution of the hotspot areas is widely dispersed across Leicestershire and this is supported by Chart 1.5 showing that there are no significant differences in the profile of sexual offences for each of the Leicestershire CSPs. The LSOAs with the highest number of sexual offences all coincide with town centres, and beyond this the rest of the hotspots cover areas around smaller centres of population.

Map 3.5 shows the changes in the high-crime areas for sexual offences from last year. A third of hotspots have remained consistently high since last year and of these only one (Coalville Centre) has seen a significant reduction in sexual offences since last year. The rest of the hotspots are made up of areas that were not significantly high in sexual offences last year. These 'new' hotspots may be a function of the limited distribution of values within the sexual offences category, and not necessarily a true reflection of higher crime levels. However, seven

of these areas have seen a significant increase in sexual offences compared to last year and the five-year average (Table 3.4).

Table 3.10 shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the number of sexual offences between 2008/9 and either the previous year or the five-year average. This is true for comparisons between districts, and for the county against the Force Area and England and Wales.

The fact that there are no deviations from what would be expected for any of the comparisons presented in Table 3.10 is also reflected in the trend lines of Chart 3.12. This shows a very consistent pattern for changes in the number of sexual offences through time. If anything, Leicestershire is outperforming both the Force Area and National picture having achieved a 10% reduction in sexual offences since 2007/8 compared to a 5% and 4% reduction respectively.

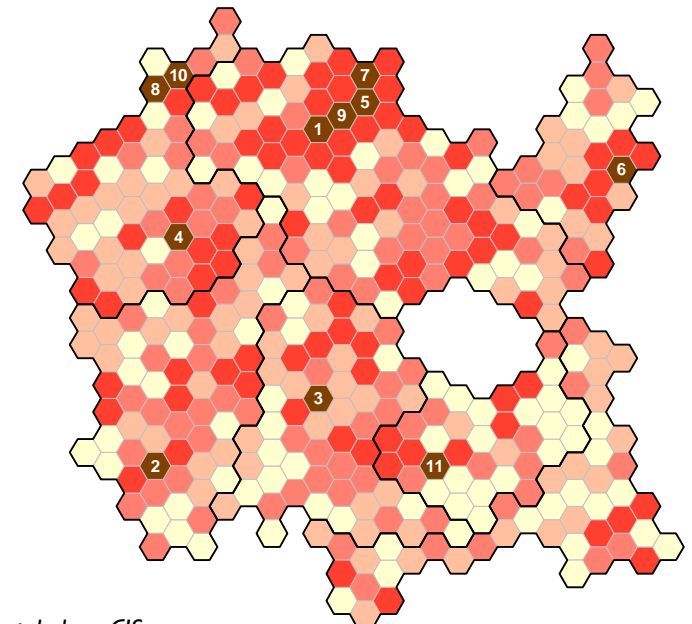
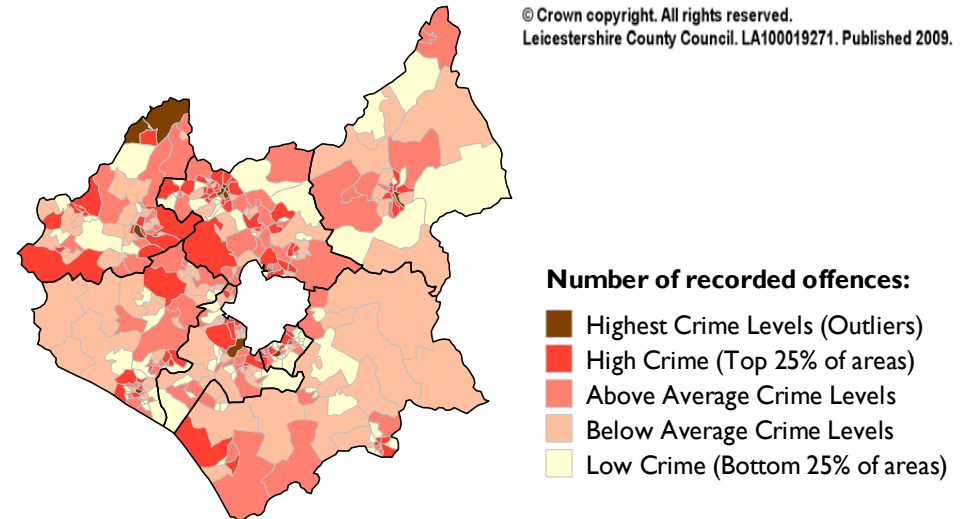
Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 18 high-crime areas for sexual offences
- The distribution of sexual offences is consistent across all of Leicestershire's CSPs.
- 21% of the county's sexual offences happened in these hotspots but sexual offences is a relatively low volume crime in Leicestershire making up just 1% of all offences.
- The worst of the hotspot areas do cover major town centre areas but beyond that their distribution is dispersed.
- Only 6 high-crime areas have remained significantly high for sexual offences in 2008/9 compared to 2007/8

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- There are no statistically significant differences in Leicestershire for sexual offences compared to the Force Area and National picture. The levels are what would be expected compared to both the previous year and five-year average.
- Leicestershire is performing well in the reduction of sexual offences, achieving a 10% reduction since 2007/8. The equivalent figures for the Force area and England and Wales are 5% and 4% respectively.
- The changes over time in the CSPs are in line with the county picture with none of the CSPs proving to be different from the expected compared to 2007/8 and the five-year average.

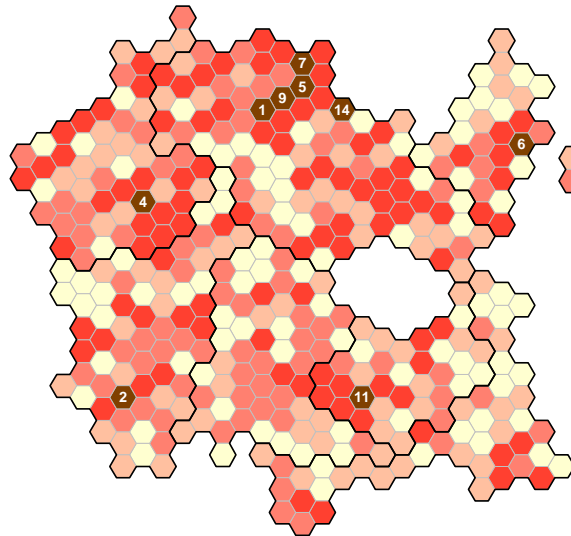
Map 3.1: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on total crime counts, 2008/9



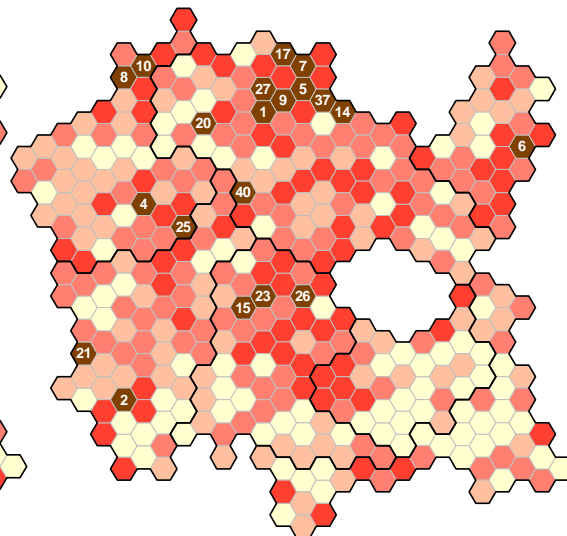
Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.3: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of total crime by Leicestershire LSOA

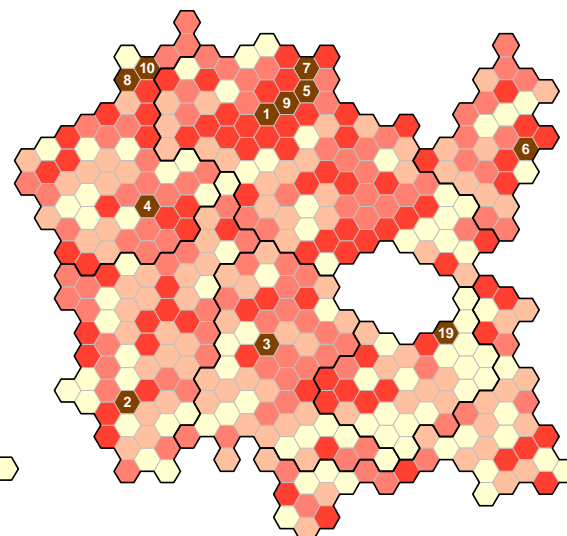
Violence Against the Person (VAP)



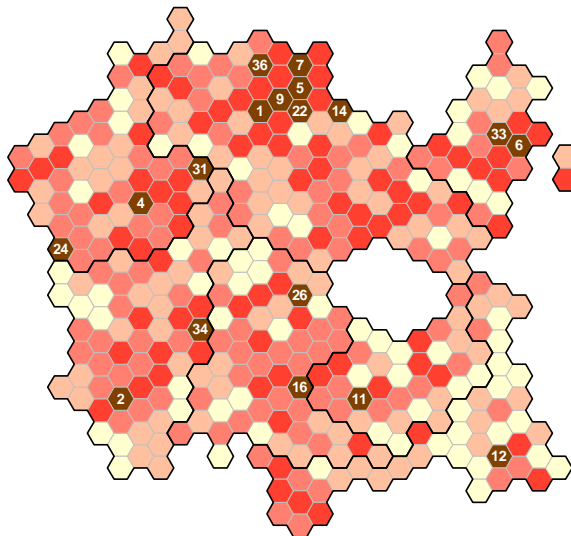
Serious Acquisitive Crime



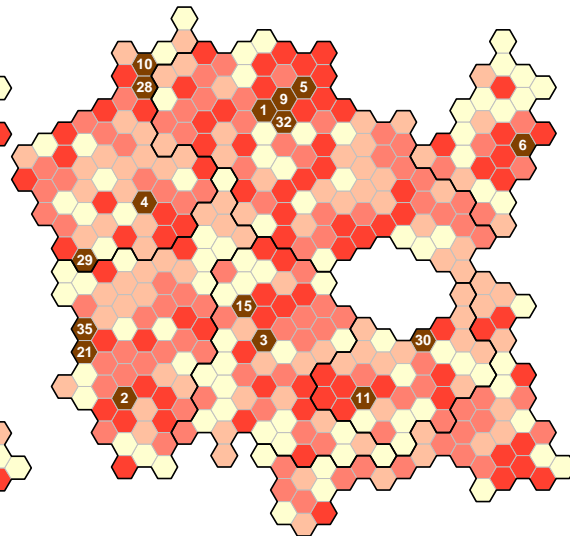
Other Acquisitive Crime



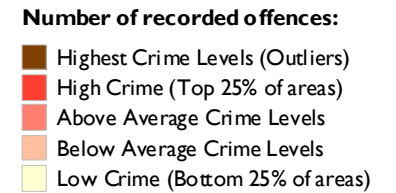
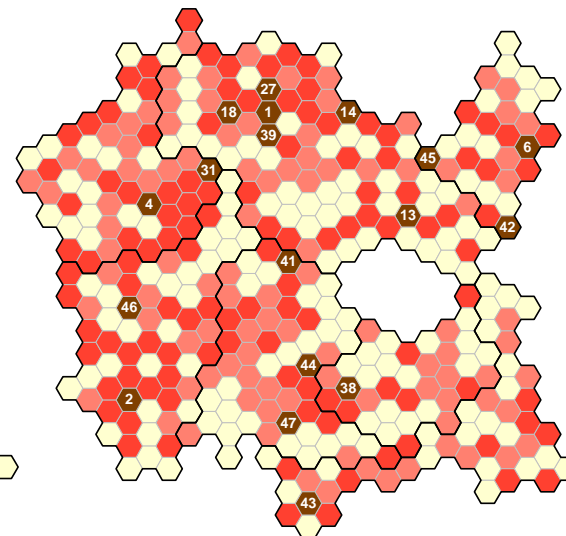
Criminal Damage



Other Offences

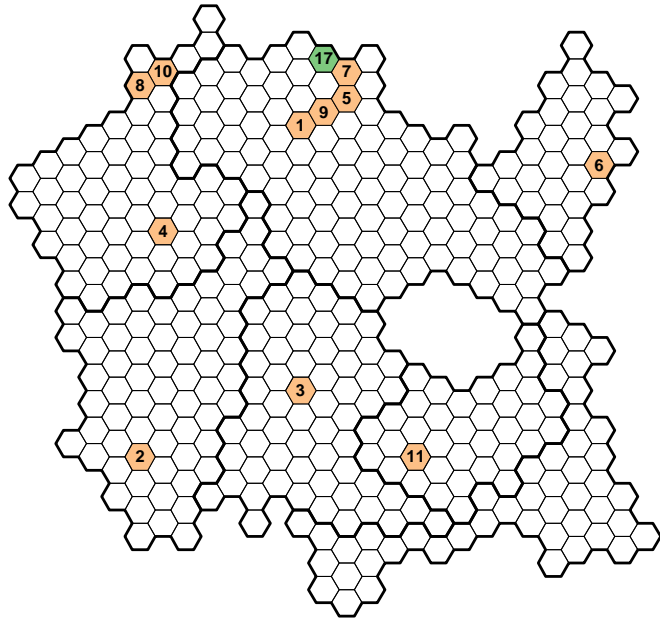


Sexual Offences



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Total Crime



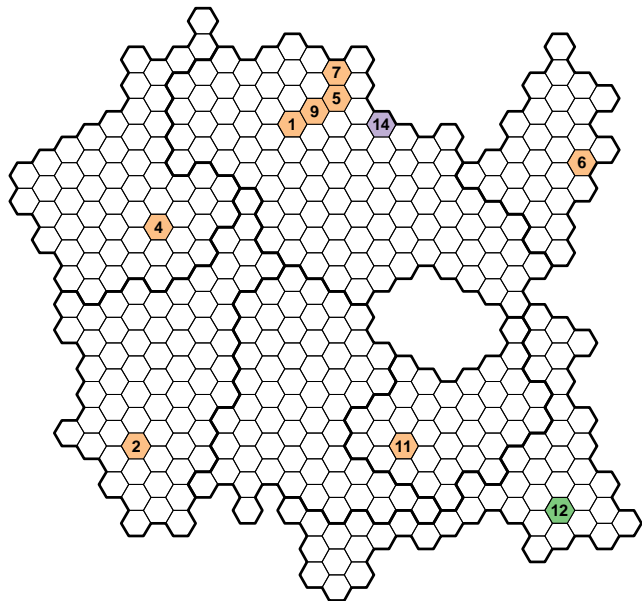
Map 3.5: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for total crime and its crime sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

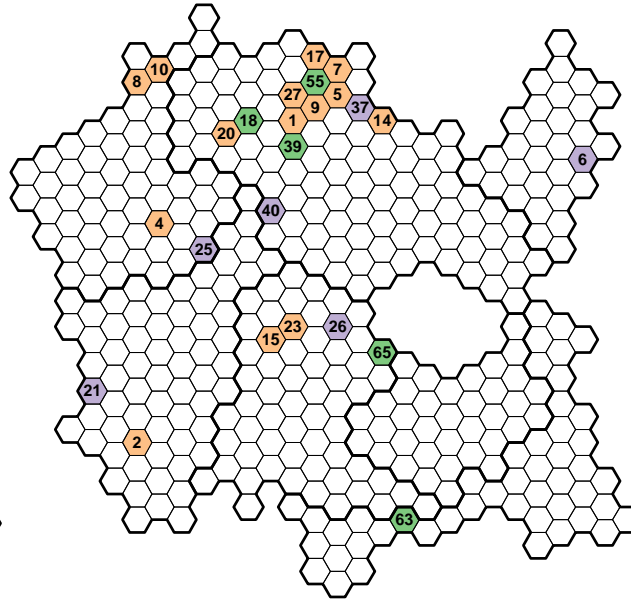
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Violence Against the Person (VAP)



Serious Acquisitive Crime



Other Acquisitive Crime

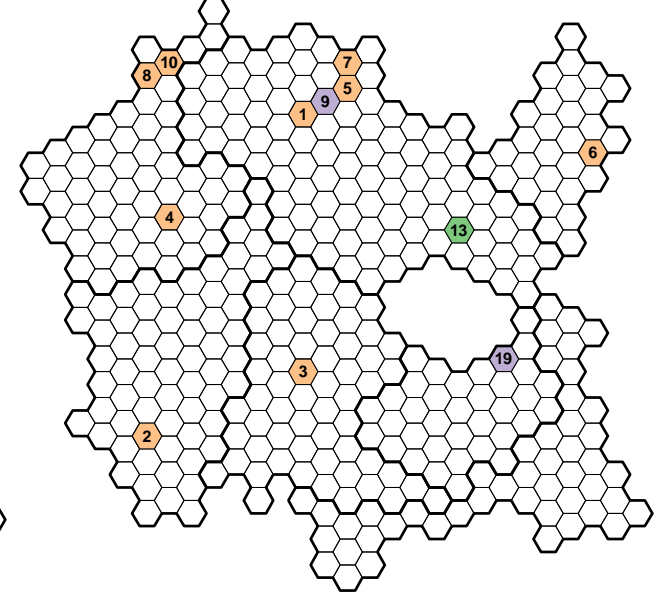
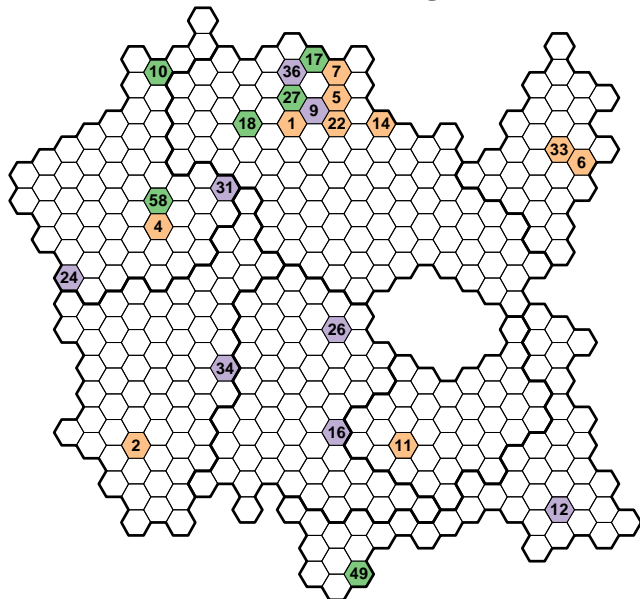


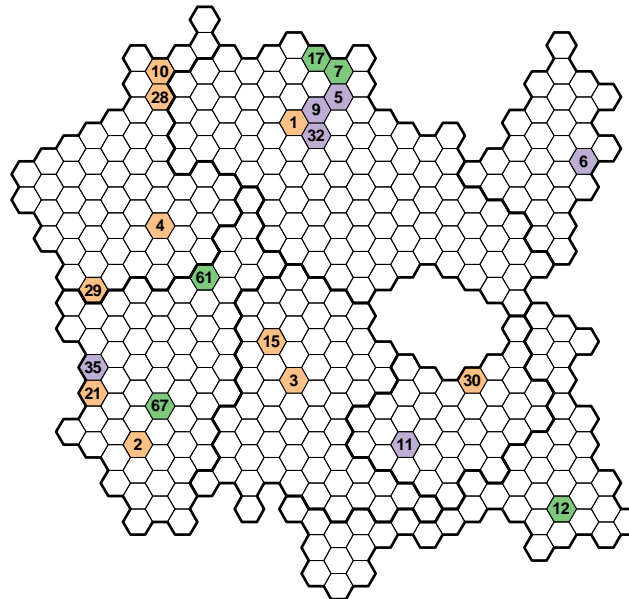
Table 3.6: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for total crime and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Total Crime	VAP	Serious Acquisitive	Other Acquisitive	Criminal Damage	Other Offences	Sexual	Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Total Crime	VAP	Serious Acquisitive	Other Acquisitive	Criminal Damage	Other Offences	Sexual	
48	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road							*	60	NW Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell Centre								*
49	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East				*				61	Hinckley & Bosworth	Stanton Under Bardon & Copt Oak								*
50	NW Leicestershire	Snibston East							*	62	NW Leicestershire	Ibstock East & Batram								*
51	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre							*	63	Harborough	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford		*						*
52	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North							*	64	Melton	Waltham-on-the-Wolds & Scalford								*
53	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road							*	65	Blaby	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent		*						*
54	Charnwood	Syston North							*	66	Harborough	Market Harborough - Welland Park								*
55	Charnwood	Loughborough Oxford Street		*						67	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Middlefield Lane								*
56	NW Leicestershire	Ashby Ivanhoe East							*	68	Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage North West								*
57	Charnwood	Mountsorrel Centre							*	69	Harborough	Sutton in the Elms								*
58	NW Leicestershire	Whitwick West				*				70	Blaby	Enderby South								*
59	Charnwood	Loughborough Gorse Covert							*	71	NW Leicestershire	Normanton & Packington								*

Criminal Damage



Other Offences



Sexual Offences

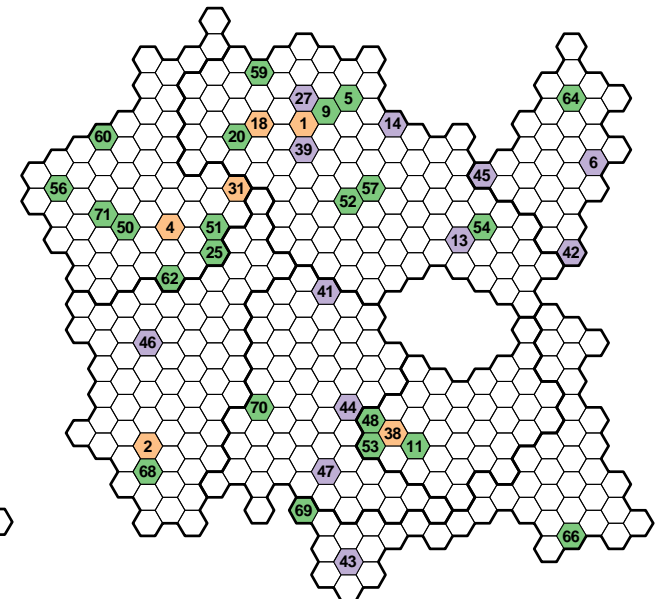


Table 3.7: Changes in ranks and rates for total recorded offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Harborough	2	3	(1) ▼	45.7	49.7	(-4) ▼
Oadby & Wigston	4	3	(1) ▲	58.2	58.9	(-0.7) ▼
Hinckley & Bosworth	9	10	(1) ▼	62.5	65.3	(-2.8) ▼
Blaby	12	11	(1) ▲	64.2	63.0	(1.2) ▲
Charnwood	12	12	◀▶	79.9	78.3	(1.6) ▲
Melton	14	10	(4) ▲	67.1	64.9	(2.2) ▲
North West Leicestershire	14	14	◀▶	78.7	80.3	(-1.6) ▼
LEICESTERSHIRE	4	3	(1) ▲	67.3	67.8	(-0.5) ▼

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.8: Total recorded offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

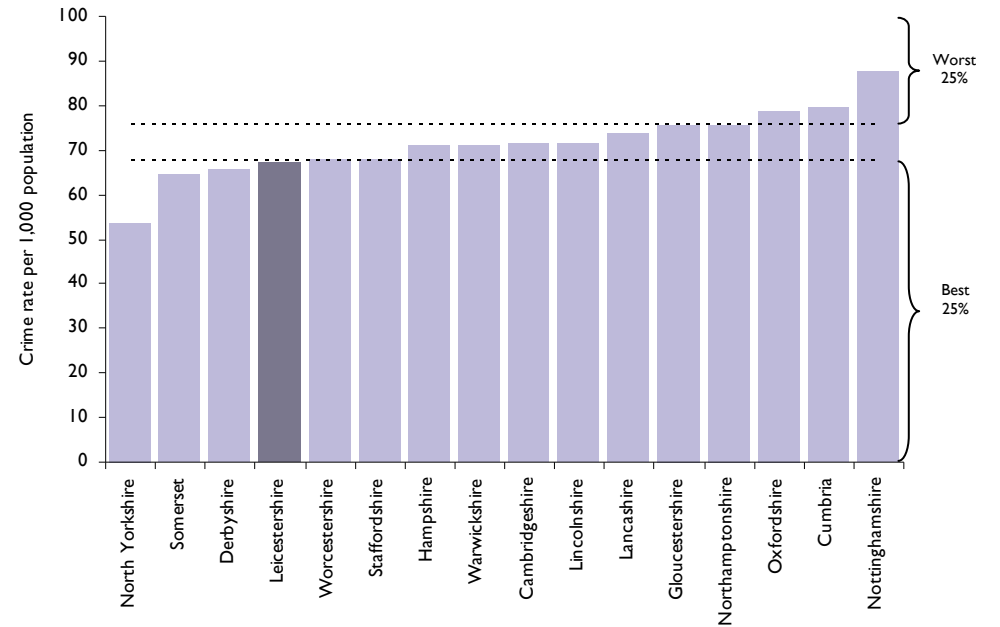
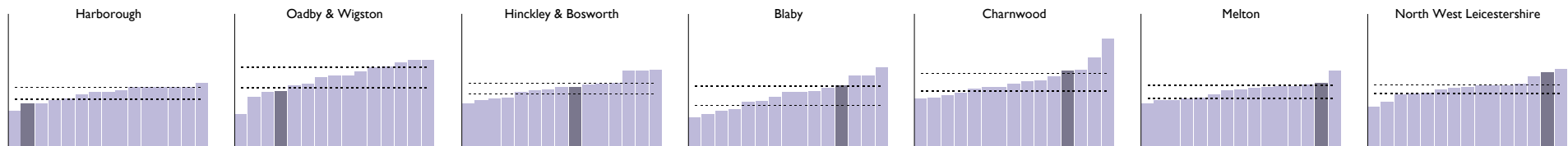


Chart 3.9: Total recorded offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQuanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.10: Significant changes in total crime comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.

Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Total Crime		Violence Against the Person		Serious Acquisitive Crime		Other Acquisitive Crime		Criminal Damage		Other Offences		Sexual Offences	
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR
	COUNTY (compared to England & Wales)	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▼
COUNTY (compared to Force Area)							▲	▲						
Blaby						▲			▲					
Charnwood							▲	▲						
Harborough	▼		▼											
Hinckley & Bosworth		▼				▼	▼							
Melton									▲	▲				
NW Leicestershire														
Oadby & Wigston					▲	▲								

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 3.11: Total recorded crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

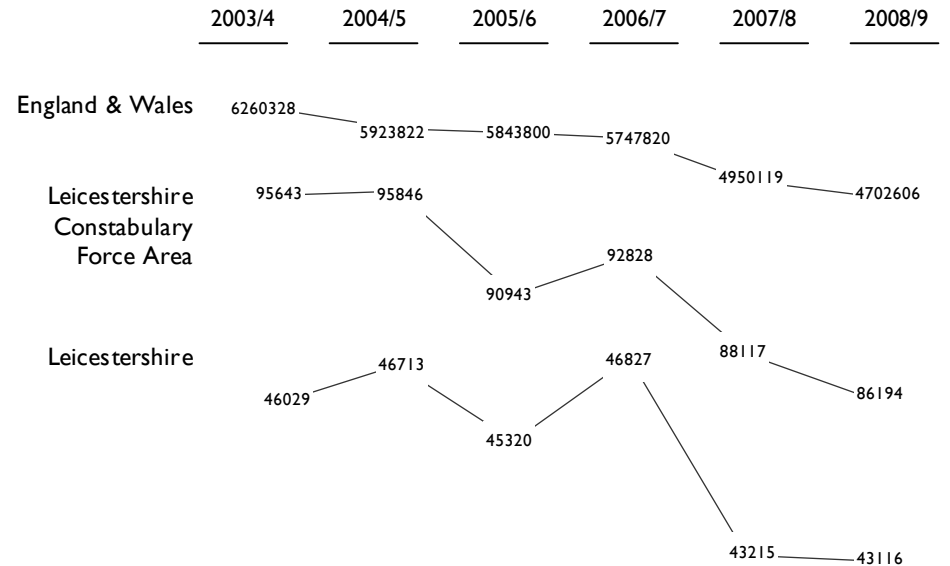
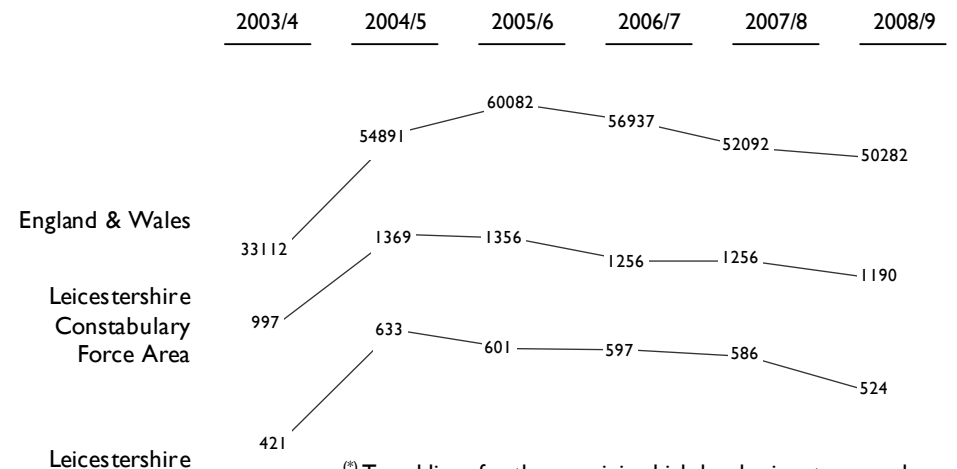


Chart 3.12: Sexual offences (*) trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.



(*) Trend lines for the remaining high-level crime types under total crime are presented in the subsequent sections of this report along with their respective crime sub-categories.

3.2 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

There are nine LSOAs across Leicestershire with significantly high levels of crime for violence against the person (VAP) (Map 3.13). These high-crime areas account for nearly 20% of Leicestershire's VAP offences.

Charnwood appears to have a disproportionately high volume of VAP offences as shown on Chart 1.5. This is also supported by the evidence in Table 3.14 that shows that five out of the nine VAP hotspots are in Charnwood, or more specifically the LSOAs that cover Loughborough. However, the worst area for VAP offences is actually Hinckley Town Centre but this area has experienced a significant reduction in VAP offences this year compared to the five-year average. Generally speaking, if an area is a hotspot for VAP offences, it is also likely to be a high-crime area for each of the sub-divisions of this crime type.

The problem areas around Loughborough are of particular concern, along with the other principal town centre areas of Hinckley, Coalville and Melton because they are consistent high-crime areas (Map 3.17). This is true for VAP overall, but also for the sub-categories.

The sub-categories for VAP offences include two National Indicators: NI20 (Assault with less serious injury) and NI15 (Serious violent crime). Chart 3.20 shows at a county level, Leicestershire sits just outside the top 25% of best performing areas, ranking sixth out of 16 for Assault with less serious injury. A similar pattern is evident at a district level too with none of the districts positioned in the top 25% of best performing areas (Chart 3.21). Despite this, both the County and all districts have achieved a decrease in rate for NI20 between 2007/8 and 2008/9 (Table 3.19). However, only in one district: Harborough, has this equated to a move to a more favourable rank. The four best performing districts all sit below the County rate for NI20

For serious violent crime, Leicestershire falls in the top 25% of best

performing areas (Chart 3.23) despite having actually had an increase in serious violent crime per 1,000 population. This pattern of an increased rate for NI15 continues in each of the districts (Table 3.22). Similarly to the County, however, the ranking of each of the CSPs within their similar family groups has seen an improvement. This is true of all districts with exception of Charnwood and this is the only CSP to have a rate greater than the County for NI15. The problem with interpreting changes in rank and rate for serious violent crime is that the volumes are so small that even small changes can have a big effect and as such, figures must be considered with caution.

The changes in VAP offences over time reveals that when Leicestershire is compared to the rest of England and Wales, it has a significantly higher number of offences compared to both last year and the five-year average than would be expected (Table 3.25). This is most likely due to the rapid decrease in VAP offences between 2006/7 and present of 13% compared to just an 8% reduction for the same period (Chart 3.26). In fact, between this year and last, Leicestershire actually saw a slight increase in VAP offences.

For reason explained on Page 35, national comparisons for the crime types below VAP were not possible. However, change over time comparisons were possible between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force Area, but no significant differences exist. At a district level Harborough is the only district to show a significant difference. When compared to all other districts and VAP offences from 2007/8, this year Harborough has seen significantly fewer crimes that would be expected.

Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are nine LSOAs that have significantly high levels of VAP offences and these account for nearly 20% of all VAP offences in the County
- Charnwood district has a disproportionately large number of VAP offences compared to other districts with a concentration of VAP offences around Loughborough
- Hotspot areas for VAP offences are fairly consistent. Eight out of the nine high-crime areas for VAP were also hotspots last year.
- None of the VAP hotspots have seen a significant reduction in crime since last year, but the highest crime area of Hinckley town centre has significantly reduced the volume of VAP offences compared to the five-year average.

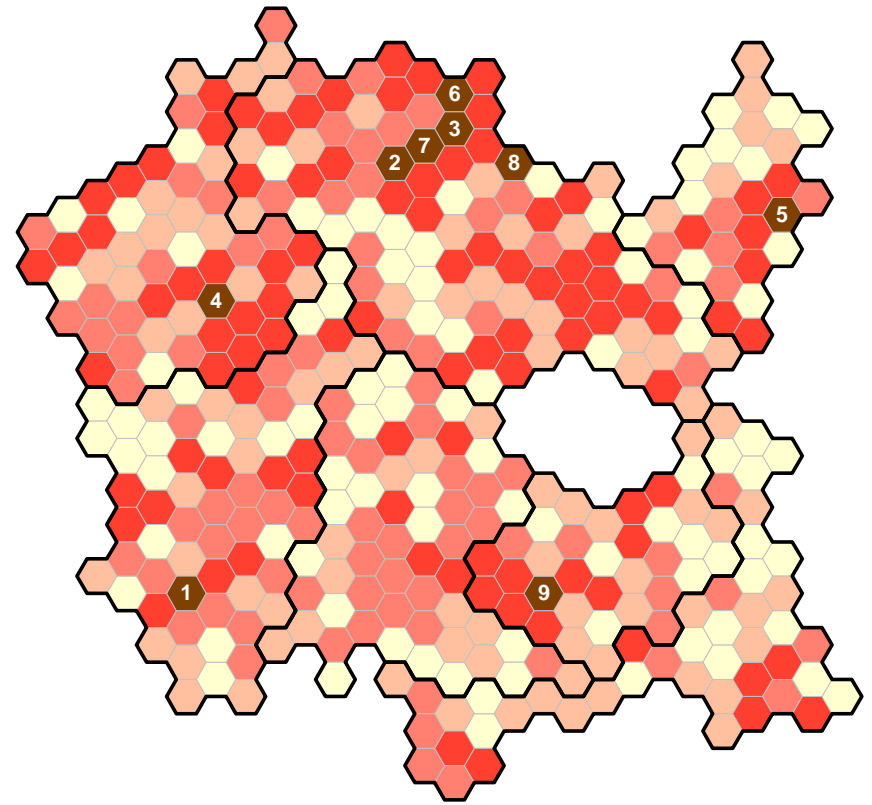
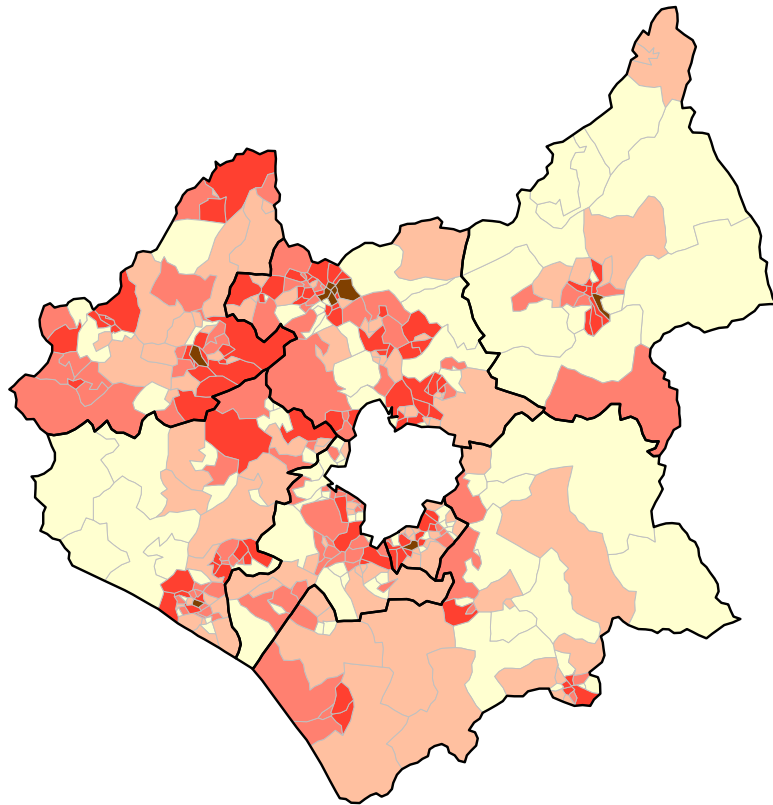
Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Compared to the national picture, Leicestershire is not improving as rapidly as England and Wales in VAP offences and this is reflected in significantly higher levels of crime that would be expected when compared to last year and the five-year average.
- Between 2007/8 and 2008/9 VAP in the County increased slightly by <1%, bucking a four-year reduction trend
- Leicestershire mirrors the same change in VAP offences over time as in the rest of the Force Area.
- Only Harborough shows any deviation from the expected for change over time. It has significantly fewer VAP offences this year when compared to the other districts and last year's levels.

Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- For NI20 Leicestershire falls just outside the top 25% of best performing areas within it's similar group but has decreased the rate of Assault with less serious Injury since last year.
- All districts have reduced the volume of Assault WLSI since last year, but this has not necessarily resulted in a lower rank
- For NI15 Leicestershire's rank is 3 out of 16 similar areas and in the best 25% for Serious violent crime.
- All districts have seen an increase since last year in serious violent crime but most have also improved their rank. This is likely to be a result of the generally low volumes of crime in this category rather than any real trend.
- Oadby and Wigston, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby all have a rate below that of the County for NI20.
- Charnwood is the only CSP to have a rate above the County level for NI15

Map 3.13: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on violence against the person crime counts, 2008/9



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 Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2009.

- Number of recorded offences:**
- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
 - High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
 - Above Average Crime Levels
 - Below Average Crime Levels
 - Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.14: High crime areas in Leicestershire for violence against the person, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

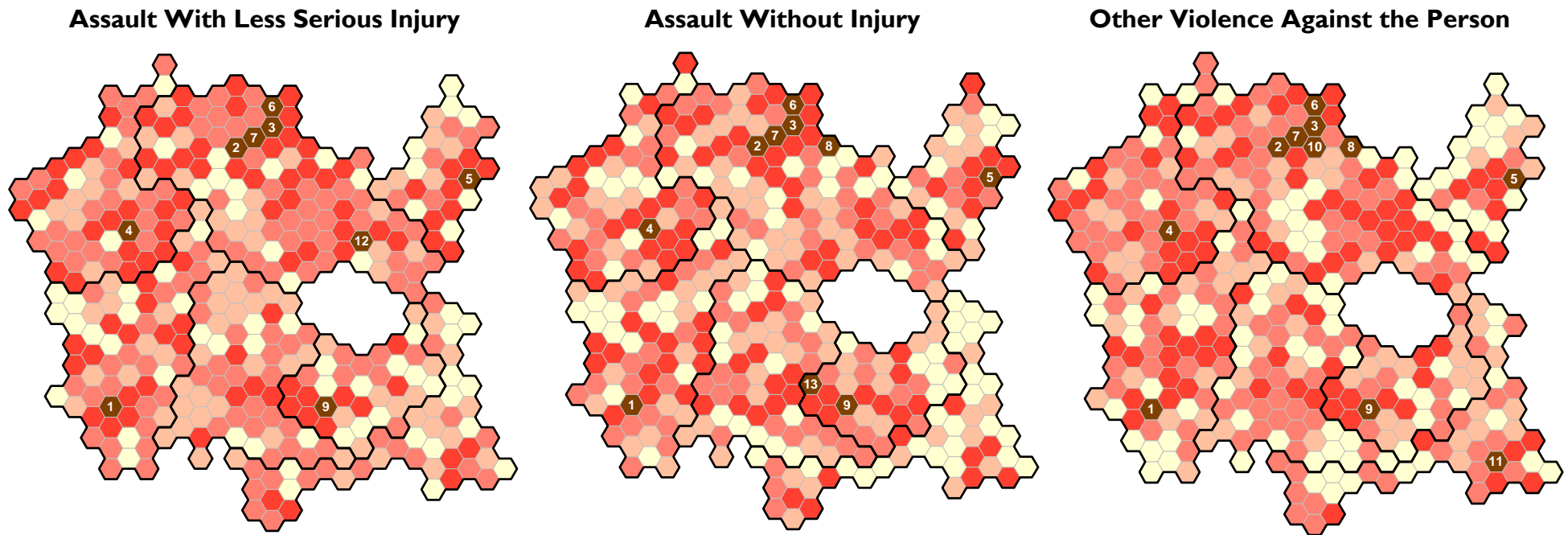
Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)					Significant changes from last year					Significant changes from 5yr average								
			Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime	Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime	Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime				
1	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	276	103	41	122	10	●	●	●	●	●			▼		▲	▼	▼		▲
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	263	113	43	99	8	●	●	●	●	●	▲			▲		▲	▼	▲	
3	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	224	112	43	55	14	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲		▲	▲	▲		▲
4	North West Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	194	86	50	54	4	●	●	●	●	●				▼					
5	Melton	Melton Craven West	174	62	29	79	4	●	●	●	●	●	▲		▲	▲	▲	▲			▲
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	162	74	38	41	9	●	●	●	●	●				▼	▲			▼	▲
7	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	102	36	26	33	7	●	●	●	●	●					▲				▲
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	94	31	19	41	3	●	●	●	●	●	▲			▲		▲		▲	
9	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	89	37	19	30	3	●	●	●	●	●					▲	▼	▼		▼

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.15: Cartograms of high crime areas based on aspects of violence against the person by Leicestershire LSOA



The fourth category making up the total figure for Violence Against the Person offences is Serious Violent Crime. Cartograms of this crime type have not been included in this section due to the small number of offences recorded.

The total number of serious violent crimes in 2008/09 in Leicestershire was just 231 with the maximum in any LSOA being 14 offences. 70% of LSOA in the county recorded no serious violent crimes in 2008/09. However, the high-crime areas (outliers) for serious violent crime are still included in the subsequent tables and analysis because the methodology for their calculation remains robust even in this limited distribution of values.

Number of recorded offences:

- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
- High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
- Above Average Crime Levels
- Below Average Crime Levels
- Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.16: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for aspects of violence against the person, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)					Significant changes from last year					Significant changes from 5yr average							
			Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime	Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime	Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime			
10	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	74	32	12	30	0	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▼			▲	
11	Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	74	29	11	31	3	●	●	●	●	●	▼		▼		▼		▼	
12	Charnwood	Thurmaston North West	71	36	16	17	2	●	●	●	●	●					▲	▲		
13	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road	66	21	18	23	4	●	●	●	●	●					▲			
14	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle South West	39	10	13	11	5	●	●	●	●	●					▲			▲
15	Charnwood	Quorn North	23	11	4	4	4	●	●	○	●	●								▲

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.17: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire for violence against the person and its crime sub-categories.
 Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

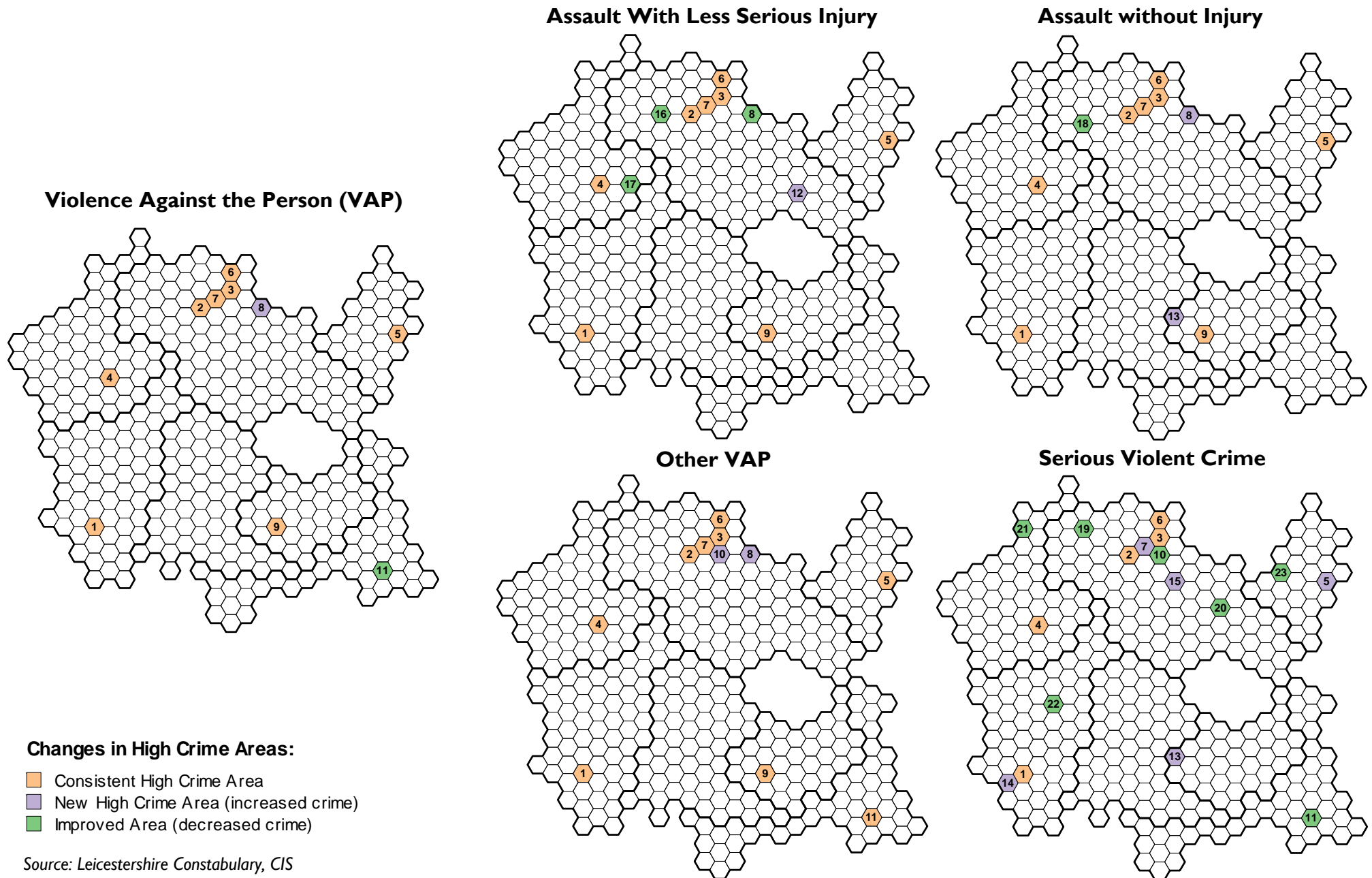


Table 3.18: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for violence against the person and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Violence Against the Person	Assault With Less Serious Injury	Assault Without Injury	Other Violence Against the Person	Serious Violent Crime
16	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East		*			
17	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre		*			
18	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West			*		
19	Charnwood	Loughborough Garendon West					*
20	Charnwood	Sileby South West					*
21	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park					*
22	Hinckley & Bosworth	Desford North & Peckleton					*
23	Melton	Broughton, Old Dalby & Kettleby					*

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.19: Changes in ranks and rates for assault with less serious injury offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Oadby & Wigston	5	4	(1) ▲	4.5	5.5	(-1) ▼
Harborough	6	8	(2) ▼	3.3	4.2	(-0.9) ▼
Blaby	6	5	(1) ▲	3.4	4.1	(-0.7) ▼
Hinckley & Bosworth	9	9	◀▶	5.0	5.7	(-0.7) ▼
Melton	13	12	(1) ▲	5.6	6.1	(-0.5) ▼
North West Leicestershire	13	12	(1) ▲	6.6	7.6	(-1) ▼
Charnwood	13	13	◀▶	7.2	7.7	(-0.5) ▼
LEICESTERSHIRE	6	6	◀▶	5.3	6.1	(-0.8) ▼

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.20: Assault with less serious injury offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

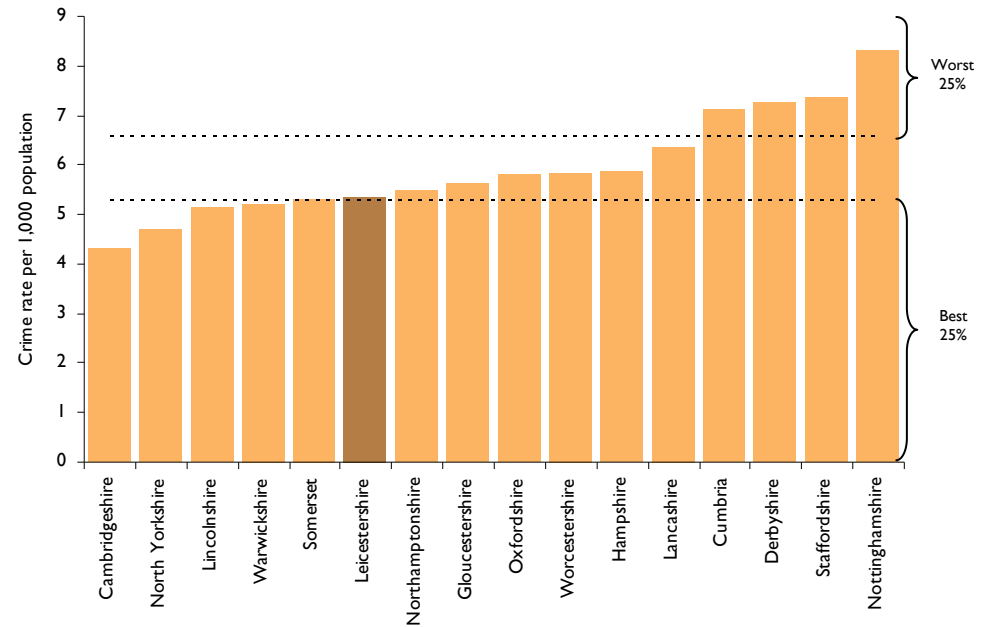
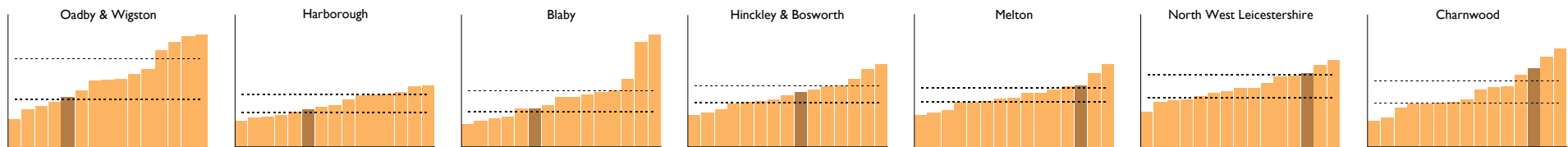


Chart 3.21: Assault with less serious injury offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.22: Changes in ranks and rates for serious violent offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Melton	3	14	(11) ▼	0.3	0.2	(0.1) ▲
North West Leicestershire	3	12	(9) ▼	0.3	0.2	(0.1) ▲
Oadby & Wigston	6	10	(4) ▼	0.4	0.1	(0.3) ▲
Blaby	7	9	(2) ▼	0.3	0.1	(0.2) ▲
Hinckley & Bosworth	7	15	(8) ▼	0.4	0.3	(0.1) ▲
Harborough	9	12	(3) ▼	0.3	0.2	(0.1) ▲
Charnwood	15	13	(2) ▲	0.5	0.2	(0.3) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	3	12	(9) ▼	0.4	0.2	(0.2) ▲

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.23: Serious violent offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

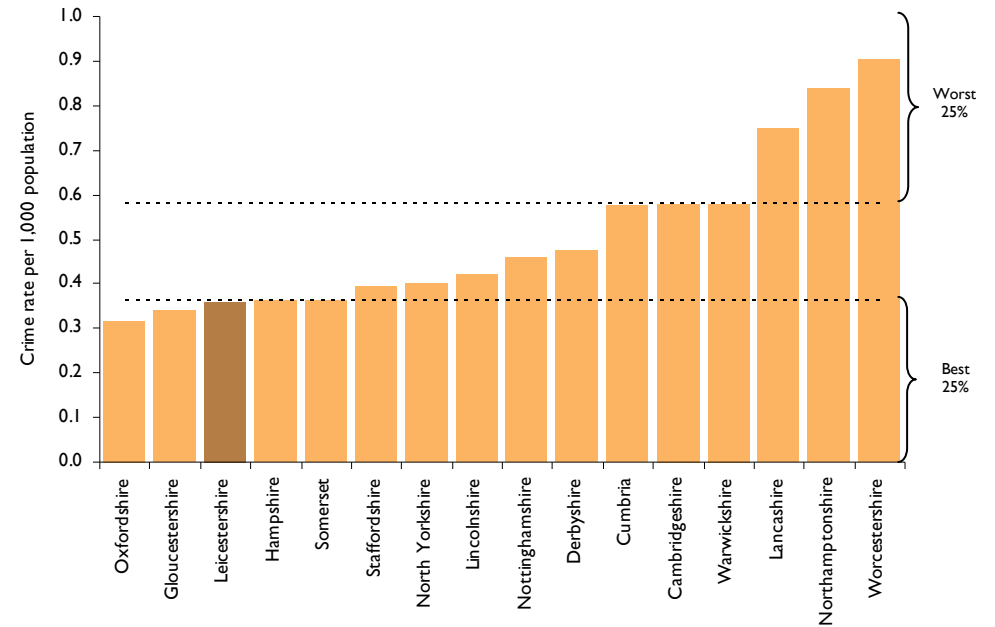
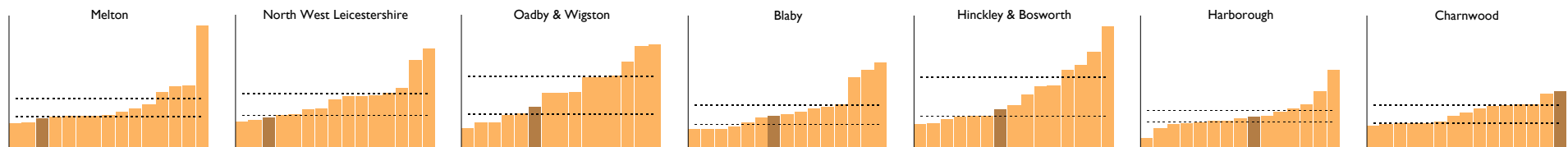


Chart 3.24: Serious violent offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.25: Significant changes in violence against the person comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.

Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Violence Against the Person		Serious Violent Crime		Assault WLSI		Assault without Injury		Other VAP		
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	
COUNTY <small>(compared to England & Wales)</small>	▲	▲	* see separate note on serious violent crime								
COUNTY <small>(compared to rest of Force)</small>											
Blaby											
Charnwood											
Harborough	▼										
Hinckley & Bosworth											
Melton											
NW Leicestershire											
Oadby & Wigston											

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Completion of Table 3.25 for the comparison of Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales is not possible with the data provided in the Crime in England and Wales 2008/09 report. Difficulties arise due to changes in the way that serious violent crime is recorded and coded by the Police.

Serious violent crime now includes categories 5A, 5B and 5C (introduced from the 1st April 2008) that replace classification 5. According to the Crime in England and Wales 2008/09 report

“classification 5A was influenced by a clarification in recording rules that had the effect of significantly increasing levels of recording in some forces”.

The advice in the Home Office report is that the figures for 2008/09 for classification 5A should be viewed as provisional as a current inspection by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary may give rise to further revisions from forces. Most of confusion with serious violent crime levels centres around the recoding of GBH with intent.

Because of the way the crime codes have been changed (also influencing crimes recorded in category 8 and it’s new subdivisions around GBH), it is impossible to provide a national picture of the break-down of violence against the person. The overall VAP crime levels remain unaffected as crime counts have simply been redistributed, but consideration of crime volumes below this upper-level category are not now possible. This means that in the following trend lines, the national picture of change in crime counts is missing with the exception of the trend covering the over-arching VAP category.

Comparisons between districts and between Leicestershire County and the rest of the Force Area are still presented in both Table 3.25 and the following trend lines.

Chart 3.26: Violence against the person crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

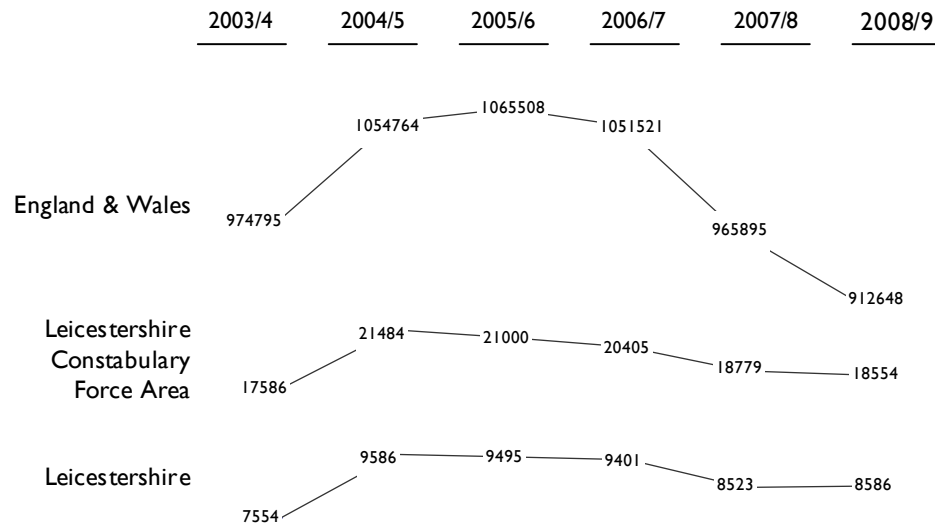
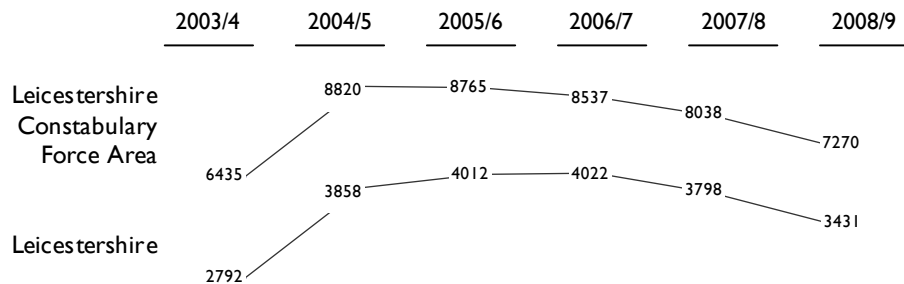
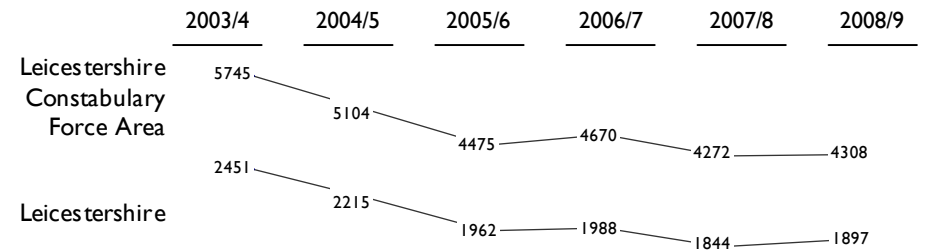


Chart 3.27: Aspects of violence against the person crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

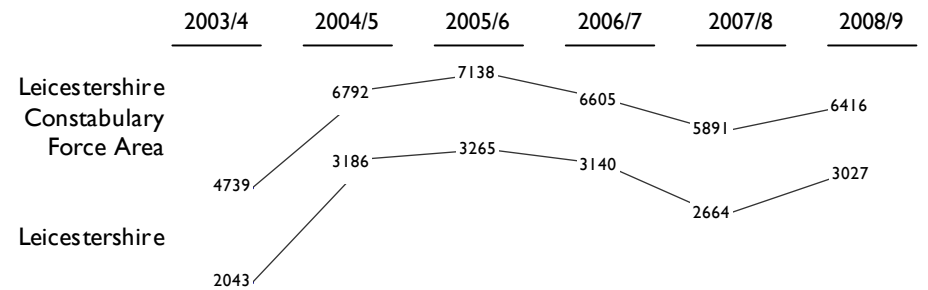
Assault With Less Serious Injury



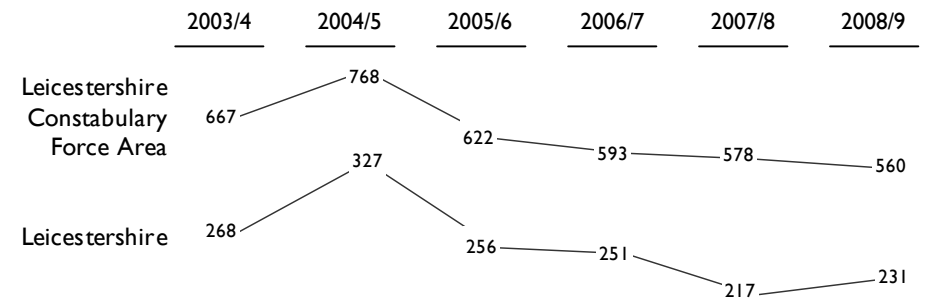
Assault without Injury



Other VAP



Serious Violent Crime



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

3.3 Serious Acquisitive Crime

There are 20 LSOAs across Leicestershire that have significantly high volumes of serious acquisitive crime (Map 3.28) and these account of around 16% of all serious acquisitive crimes in the County. Although half of these hotspots occur in Charnwood, the highest volume areas are in NW Leicestershire, around Castle Donington. These areas are in the top 25% of worst areas for burglary dwelling and Robbery, but are also hotspots for vehicle crime. When comparing this year to both last year and the five-year average, both areas have seen a significant increase in the volume of serious acquisitive crime, and this appears to be driven mostly by a significant increase in vehicle crime (Table 3.29).

With the exception of a couple of the town centre areas, it appears that an LSOA is unlikely to be a high-crime area for all aspects of serious acquisitive crime. This could be because distinct communities are most affected by the different crime types. Further information and profiles regarding the victims of the 2008/9 crime can be seen in the 'Victimisation' report of this PSA.

Nearly three-quarters of the hotspots for serious acquisitive crime were also hotspots last year (Map 3.32). Of the new high-crime areas all but one area has experience a significant increase in either serious acquisitive crime, or an aspect of it, since last year.

Leicestershire falls in the middle 50% of similar local authorities for serious acquisitive crime (Chart 3.35). It ranks 11 out of 16, the same ranking as last year despite a very slight increase in the volume of crime (Table 3.34). Melton, Blaby and NW Leicestershire all fall in the bottom 25% of worst performing CSPs (Chart 3.36) and have a rate higher than the County. Out of these three districts, NW Leicestershire has the highest rate of serious acquisitive crime per 1,000 population and is the only one to have increased in rate and rank since 2007/8.

At a county level, Leicestershire has a higher than expected volume of serious acquisitive crime when compared to last year and the rest of England and Wales. This changes to a highly significantly higher volume when compared to the five-year average (Table 3.43). Between 2003/4 and 2007/8, serious acquisitive crime decrease by 30% in England and Wales (Chart 3.44); the equivalent figure for the County is 26% and is followed by a slight increase (2%) from this year to last. It is likely that changes in vehicle crime a responsible for driving this trend. The county presents a similar picture to rest of the Force Area for change over time.

Compared to other districts and the five-year average, Blaby has a significantly higher volume of serious acquisitive crime than would be expected and the same is true of Oadby and Wigston, although the significant difference for this CSP is also true for the change from last year to this (Table 3.43). This higher volume of crime is most likely to have come from significantly higher volumes of robbery in Oadby and Wigston.

Hinckley and Bosworth has a significantly lower than expected number of burglary dwelling offences when compared to other districts, last year and the five-year average. This, however, only translates to a significantly lower than expected number of crime when compared to the five-year average for overall serious acquisitive crime.

Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 20 high-crime areas for serious acquisitive crime across Leicestershire and these account for 16% of serious acquisitive offences.
- The worst performing areas are around Castle Donington where vehicle crime is the main issue
- These top two areas with the highest volume of serious acquisitive crime have both experienced a significant increase in crime since last year and compared to the five-year average.
- There is a high level of consistency in the hotspots for serious acquisitive crime with nearly three-quarters of this year's hotspots having remained areas of concern since last year.
- The new high-crime areas are now of concern because all but one of them has seen a significant increase in either serious acquisitive crime, or an aspect of it, since last year.

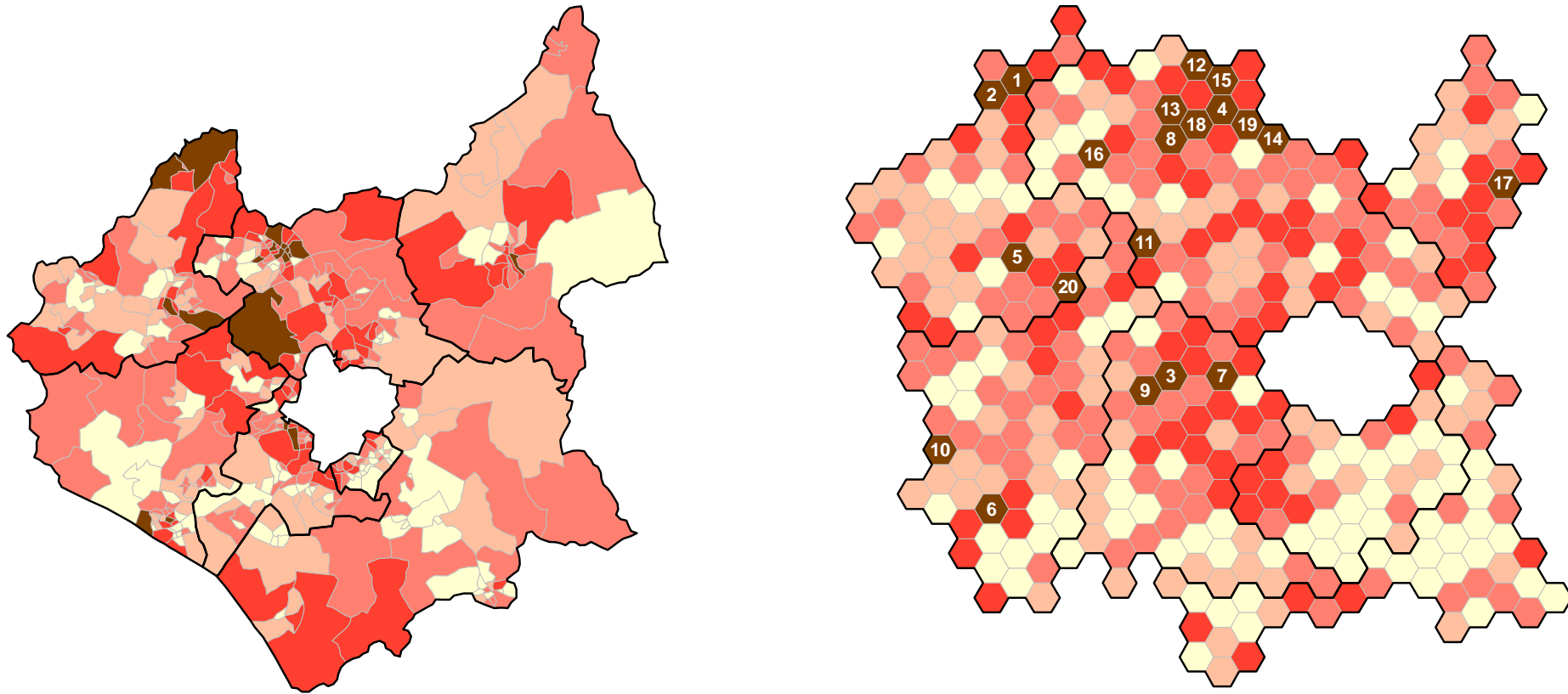
Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire falls in the middle 50% of similar local authorities for its serious acquisitive crime rate.
- The county has seen a slight increase in the rate per 1,000 population for this crime type but has maintained its rank position since last year.
- Melton, Blaby and NW Leicestershire all fall in the bottom 25% of worst performing CSPs for this crime type and all have a rate higher than that of the County.
- Only Oadby & Wigston and Harborough are in the top 25% of their similar groups for rates of serious acquisitive crime. Combined with Hinckley and Bosworth, these areas have a rate below the County level.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- When the County is compared to the rest of England and Wales it has a higher than expected number of offences compared to this year, and a highly significantly higher number of offences compared to the five-year average.
- Vehicle crime appears to be the main contributor to these patterns in serious acquisitive crime.
- Between 2003/4 and 2007/8, the five-year reduction for the County was 26% compared to 30% in the rest of England and Wales.
- There has been a 2% increase in serious acquisitive crime across Leicestershire from last year to this.
- Hinckley and Bosworth is the only district to have a significantly lower number of crimes than expected this year when compared to other districts and the five-year average. This is likely to be due to a reduction in burglary dwelling offences

Map 3.28: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on serious acquisitive crime counts, 2008/9



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Number of recorded offences:

- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
- High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
- Above Average Crime Levels
- Below Average Crime Levels
- Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.29: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for serious acquisitive crime, 2008/9

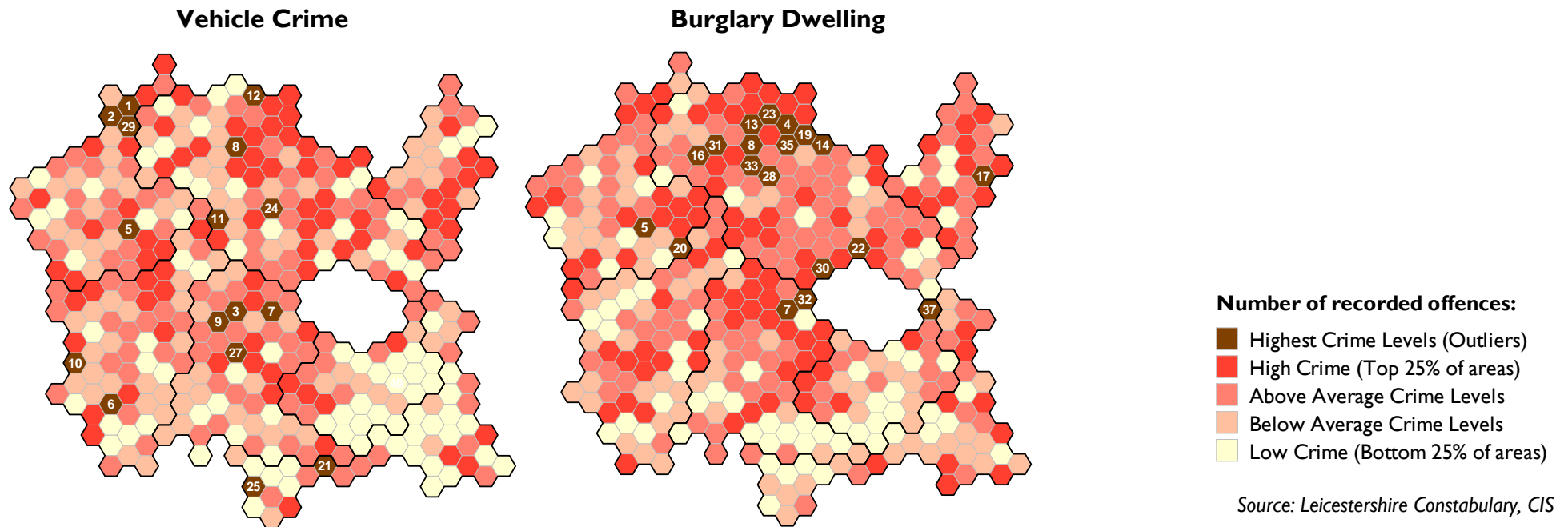
Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)								Significant changes from last year				Significant changes from 5yr average			
			Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery
1	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	106	94	11	1	●	●	○	○	▲	▲			▲	▲		
2	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	105	89	14	2	●	●	○	○	▲	▲			▲	▲	▲	
3	Blaby	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park	83	70	13	0	●	●	○	○					▲	▲	▲	
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	82	27	43	12	●	○	●	●		▼			▼			
5	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	72	48	17	7	●	●	●	●								
6	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	70	50	14	6	●	●	○	○	▲	▲						
7	Blaby	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	65	41	22	2	●	●	●	○	▲		▲		▲		▲	
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	64	41	17	6	●	●	●	●	▼		▼	▼	▼		▼	▼
9	Blaby	Leicester Forest East - MI Services	63	49	11	3	●	●	○	○					▲	▲		
10	Hinckley & Bosworth	Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates	63	54	7	2	●	●	○	○	▲	▲			▲	▲		
11	Charnwood	Bradgate and Beacon	61	53	8	0	●	●	○	○	▲	▲			▲	▲		
12	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	58	46	10	2	●	●	○	○	▼		▼					
13	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	55	22	31	2	●	○	●	○	▼		▼					
14	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	52	22	27	3	●	○	●	○								
15	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	52	33	13	6	●	○	○	○				▼				
16	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	51	31	20	0	●	○	●	○		▲	▼				▼	
17	Melton	Melton Craven West	51	31	17	3	●	○	●	○								
18	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	50	33	12	5	●	○	○	○	▼		▼				▼	▼
19	Charnwood	Loughborough Central Station	48	18	24	6	●	○	●	●				▲				▲
20	NW Leicestershire	Bardon	48	27	20	1	●	○	●	○				▲			▲	

▲ Significant Increase in crime
▼ Significant Reduction in crime

● High Crime Areas (Outliers)
● Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
○ High Crime
○ Low Crime
○ Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.30: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of serious acquisitive crime by Leicestershire LSOA

Along with vehicle crime and burglary dwelling, robbery also contributes to the serious acquisitive crime category. Cartograms of this crime type have not been included in this section due to the small number of offences recorded.

The total number of robberies in 2008/09 in Leicestershire was 311 with the maximum in any LSOA being 12 offences. 60% of LSOA in the county recorded no robberies 2008/09. However, the high-crime areas (outliers) for robbery are still included in the subsequent tables and analysis because the methodology for their calculation remains robust even in this limited distribution of values.

Table 3.31: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for aspects of serious acquisitive crime, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

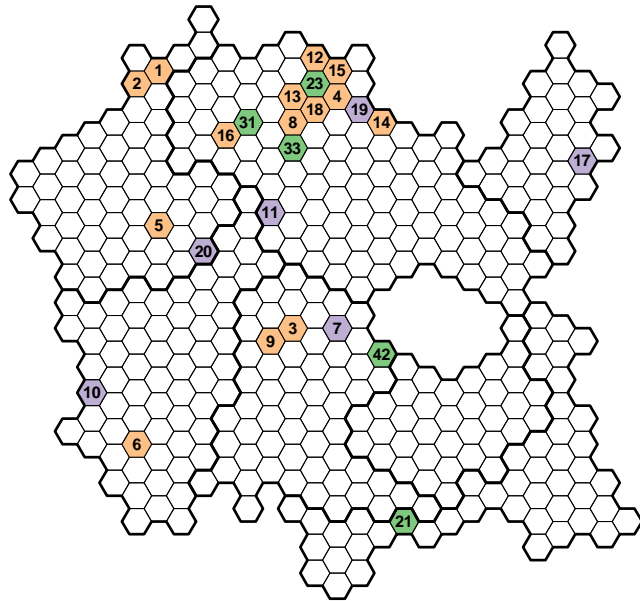
Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)								Significant changes from last year				Significant changes from 5yr average			
			Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery	Serious Aquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery
21	Harborough	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford	46	43	3	0	●	●	○	○			▼		▲	▲		
22	Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	45	21	20	4	●	●	●	●							▲	▲
23	Charnwood	Loughborough Oxford Street	44	13	27	4	●	●	●	●							▲	▲
24	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	44	37	7	0	●	●	○	○		▲						
25	Harborough	Ullesthorpe & Magna Park	44	41	3	0	●	●	○	○		▲			▲	▲		
26	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Stoughton Drive	44	24	16	4	●	●	○	●					▲	▲		▲
27	Blaby	Fosse Park	42	34	5	3	●	●	○	○								
28	Charnwood	Loughborough Woodthorpe	41	20	20	1	●	●	●	○								▲
29	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington South	41	36	5	0	●	●	○	○	▲	▲			▲	▲		
30	Charnwood	Birstall South East	39	20	19	0	●	●	●	○								▼
31	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	39	16	17	6	●	●	●	●	▼		▼		▼		▼	▲
32	Blaby	Glenfield North East	37	15	21	1	●	●	●	○					▲		▲	
33	Charnwood	Loughborough Southfields North	37	17	17	3	●	●	●	○	▼		▼				▼	
34	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	37	22	8	7	●	●	○	●								▲
35	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	36	12	21	3	●	●	●	○						▼		
36	Oadby & Wigston	Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate	33	22	6	5	●	●	○	●								▲
37	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Bupa Hospital	30	11	18	1	●	●	●	○								▲
38	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road	26	13	8	5	●	●	○	●								▲
39	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Fairstone Hill	16	6	4	6	●	○	○	●								▲
40	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby London Road	11	3	4	4	○	○	○	●								▲

▲ Significant Increase in crime
▼ Significant Reduction in crime

● High Crime Areas (Outliers)
● Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
○ High Crime
○ Low Crime
○ Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Serious Acquisitive



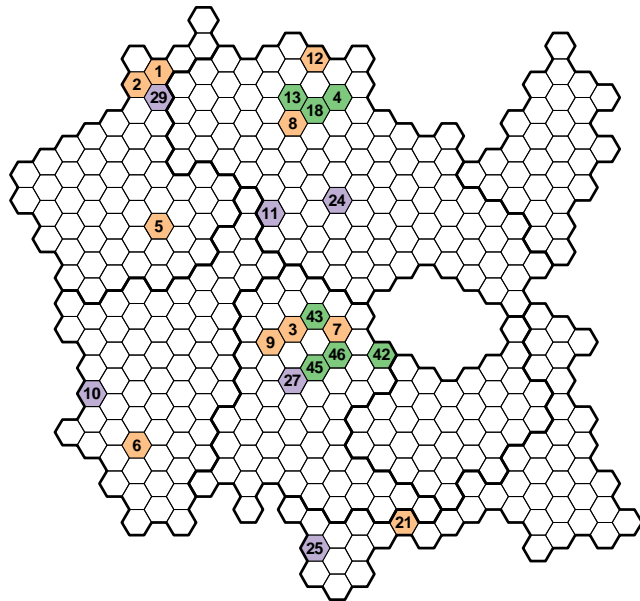
Map 3.32: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for serious acquisitive crime and its crime sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

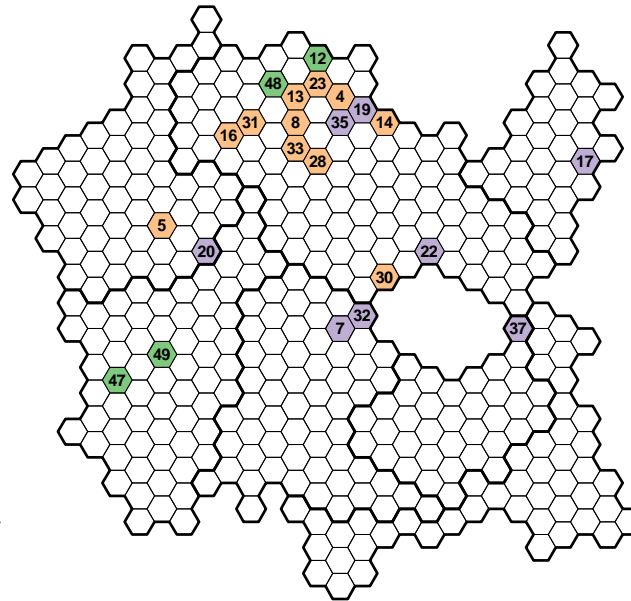
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Vehicle Crime



Burglary Dwelling



Robbery

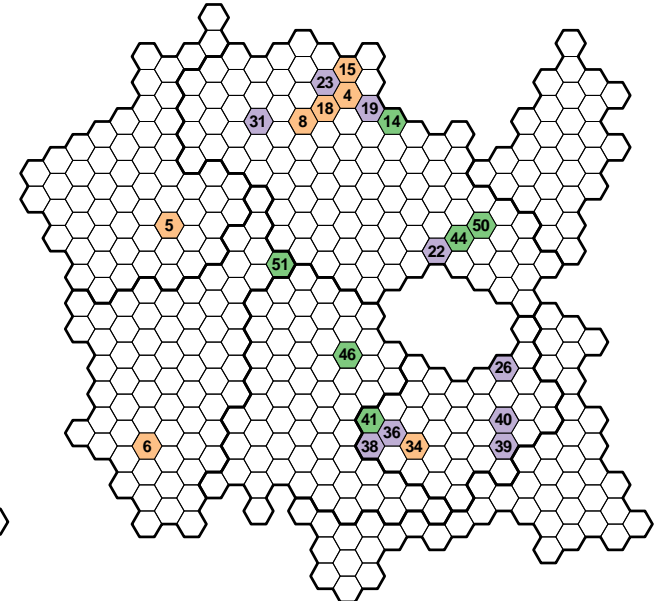


Table 3.33: High-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for Leicestershire for serious acquisitive crime and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Serious Acquisitive	Vehicle Crime	Burglary Dwelling	Robbery
41	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road				*
42	Blaby	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent	*	*		
43	Blaby	Thorpe Astley North		*		
44	Charnwood	Thurmaston North West				*
45	Blaby	Braunstone Town Lubbesthrope Road		*		
46	Blaby	Winstanley Community College		*		*
47	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Trinity West			*	
48	Charnwood	Loughborough Knightthorpe Road			*	
49	Hinckley & Bosworth	Barwell Centre			*	
50	Charnwood	Syston North				*
51	Hinckley & Bosworth	Groby East				*

Table 3.34: Changes in ranks and rates for serious acquisitive offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Oadby & Wigston	3	2	(1) ▲	9.4	7.6	(1.8) ▲
Harborough	4	4	◀▶	8.1	8.4	(-0.3) ▼
Hinckley & Bosworth	7	7	◀▶	11.4	11.7	(-0.3) ▼
Charnwood	10	11	(1) ▼	14.2	14.4	(-0.2) ▼
Melton	12	12	◀▶	12.7	12.7	◀▶
Blaby	13	13	◀▶	13.7	13.7	◀▶
North West Leicestershire	14	13	(1) ▲	14.3	13.9	(0.4) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	11	11	◀▶	12.4	12.3	(0.1) ▲

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.35: Serious acquisitive offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

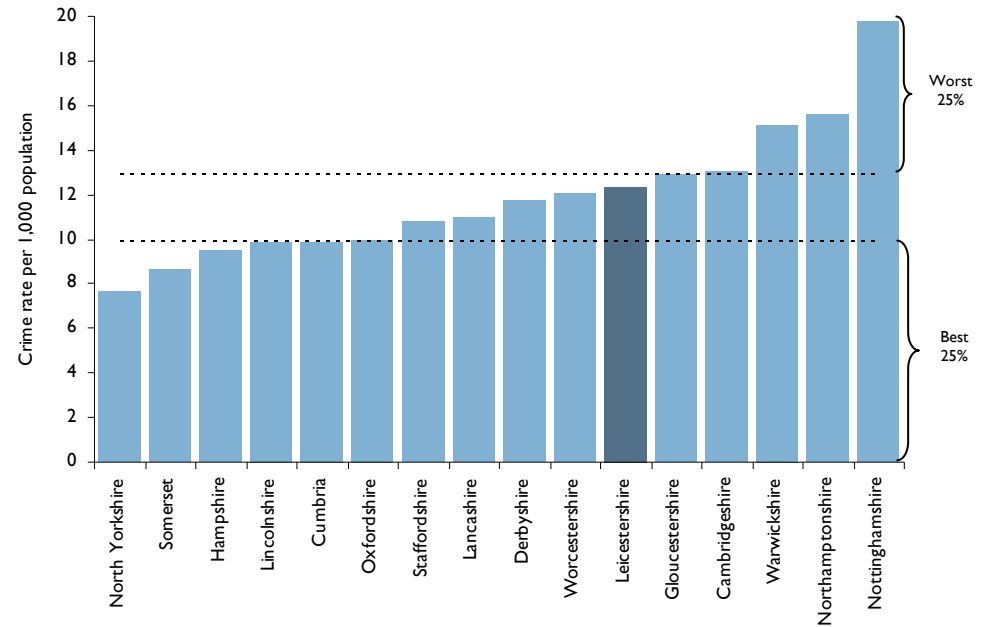
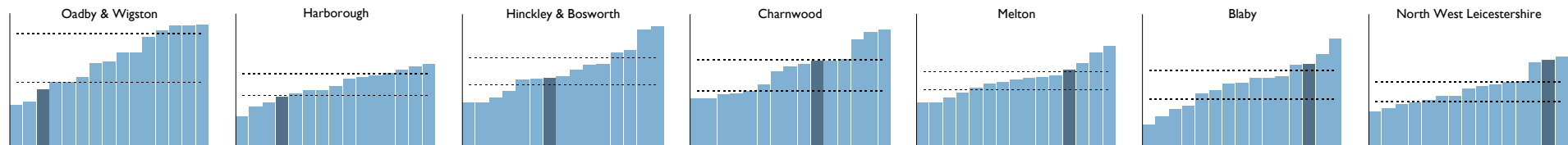


Chart 3.36: Serious acquisitive offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.37: Changes in ranks and rates for vehicle crime offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Oadby & Wigston	3	1	(2) ▲	5.1	4.6	(0.5) ▲
Harborough	3	3	◀▶	5.3	5.7	(-0.4) ▼
Hinckley & Bosworth	6	7	(1) ▼	7.7	7.3	(0.4) ▲
Charnwood	7	7	◀▶	8.1	8.0	(0.1) ▲
Melton	10	11	(1) ▼	7.8	8.1	(-0.3) ▼
Blaby	13	14	(1) ▼	9.1	10.1	(-1) ▼
North West Leicestershire	15	13	(2) ▲	9.9	9.6	(0.3) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	10	10	◀▶	7.8	7.8	◀▶

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.38: Vehicle crime offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

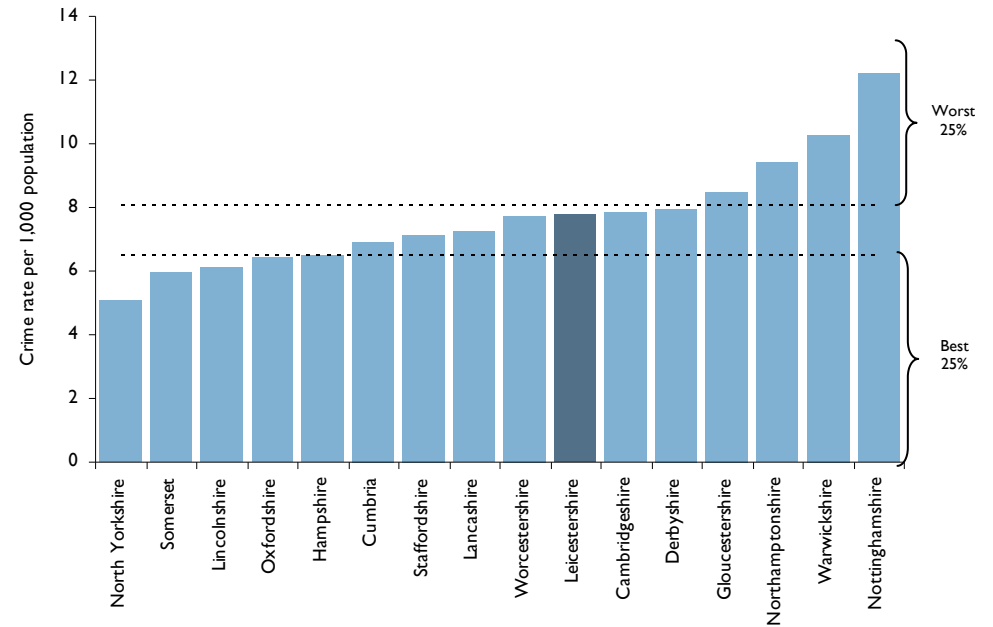
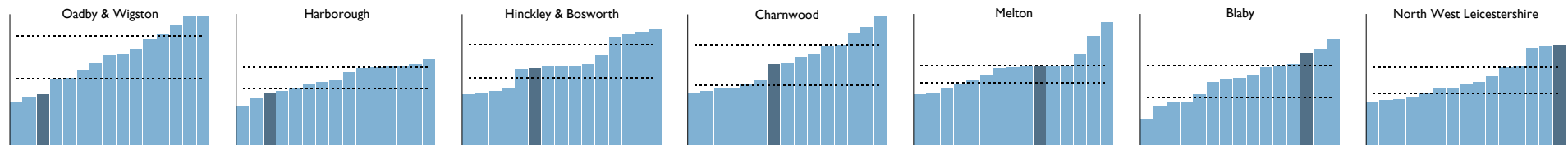


Chart 3.39: Vehicle crime offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.40: Changes in ranks and rates for burglary dwelling offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Oadby & Wigston	4	3	(1) ▲	8.1	5.9	(2.2) ▲
Harborough	6	7	(1) ▼	6.5	6.3	(0.2) ▲
Hinckley & Bosworth	6	11	(5) ▼	8.2	9.9	(-1.7) ▼
Blaby	13	10	(3) ▲	10.6	7.7	(2.9) ▲
North West Leicestershire	14	14	◀▶	9.9	9.9	◀▶
Charnwood	14	14	◀▶	14.4	14.5	(-0.1) ▼
Melton	15	15	◀▶	11.3	10.2	(1.1) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	13	13	◀▶	10.3	9.9	(0.4) ▲

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.41: Burglary dwelling offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

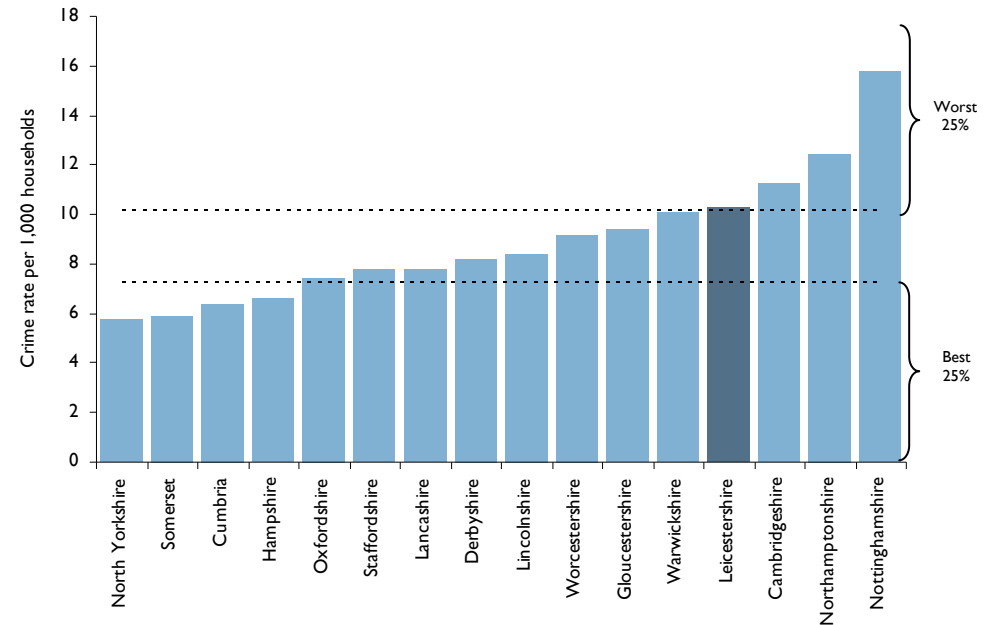
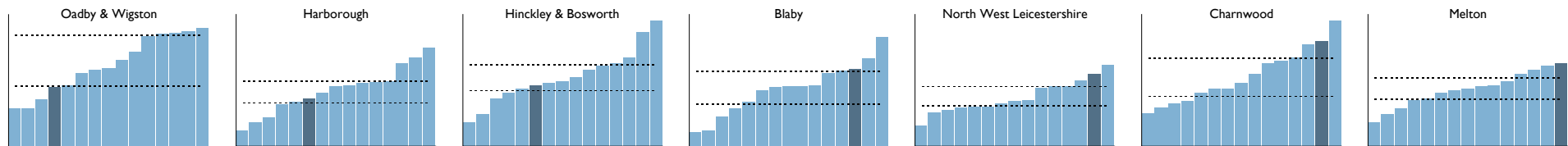


Chart 3.42: Burglary dwelling offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.43: Significant changes in serious acquisitive crime comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.

Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Serious Acquisitive Crime							
	Burglary Dwelling		Vehicle Crime		Robbery			
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR
COUNTY (compared to England & Wales)	▲	▲			▲	▲		
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)			▼		▲			
Blaby		▲	▲					
Charnwood								
Harborough								
Hinckley & Bosworth		▼	▼	▼				
Melton								
NW Leicestershire								
Oadby & Wigston	▲	▲					▲	▲

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Chart 3.44: Serious acquisitive crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

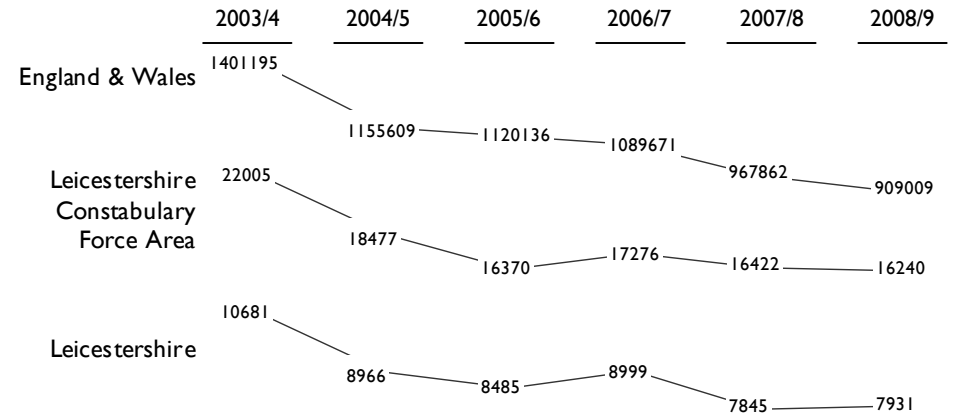
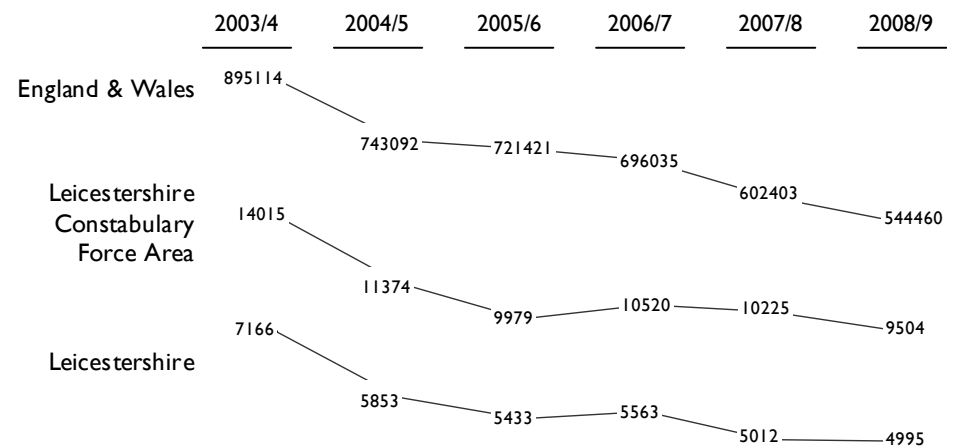


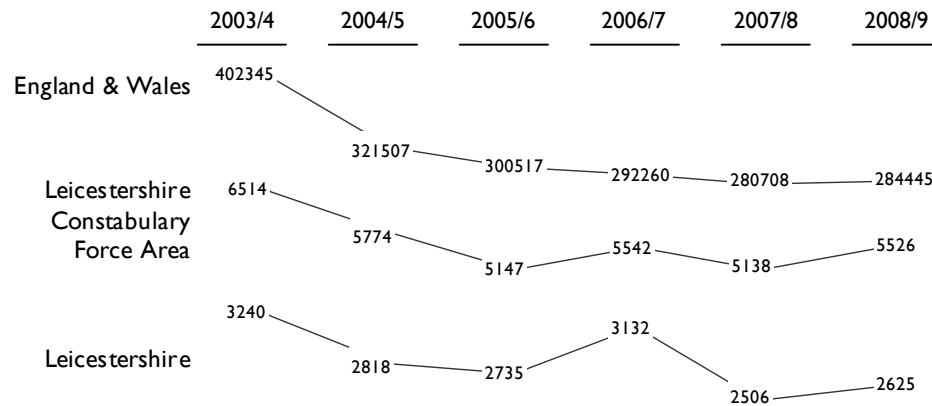
Chart 3.45: Aspects of serious acquisitive crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

Vehicle Crime

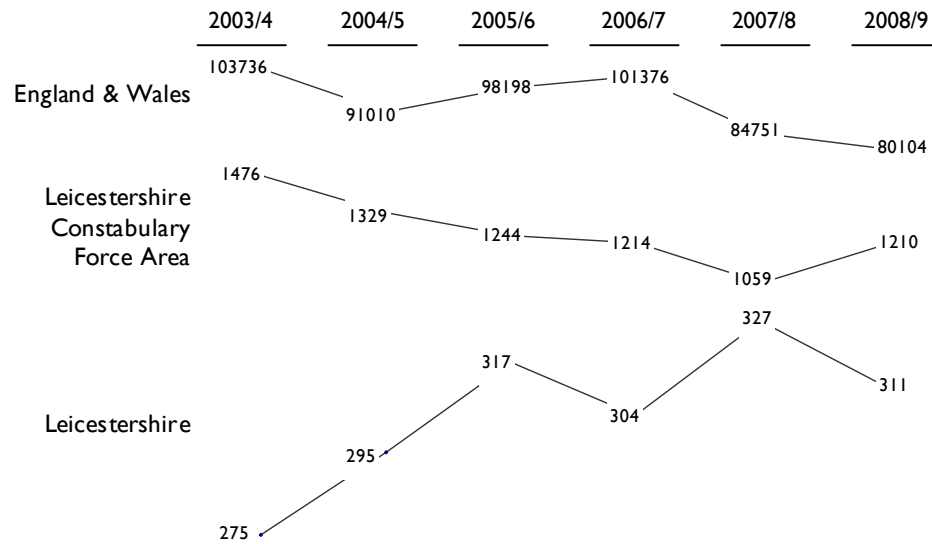


Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Burglary Dwelling



Robbery



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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3.4 Other Acquisitive Crime

There are eleven areas that are significantly high for other acquisitive crime and these areas account for nearly one-quarter of all the other acquisitive crimes in Leicestershire. These areas have a wide distribution across Leicestershire but with concentrations in NW Leicester and Charnwood (Map 3.46). Of these eleven areas, eight have seen a significant increase in other acquisitive crime since last year. 80% of the hotspots for other acquisitive crime this year were also high-crime areas last year (Map 3.50).

For comparisons with similar groups at a county and district level, only the rates for other burglary offences are available in a form that is suitable for comparison with the police recorded crime data. For this sub-category of other acquisitive crime, Leicestershire sits on the threshold of the best 25% of similar local authorities (Chart 3.53). It has a rank position of 5 out of 16 but this has increased by two since last year corresponding to a increase in the rate of other burglary offences.

All districts have seen an increase in their rank position between last year and this. This trend is also evidenced by a increase in rate across most districts. The only exception to this is that of Hinckley and Bosworth where the other burglary rate has decreased, but has still resulted in an increase in rank. This indicates that as a general rule the other CSPs in the group have probably improved at a faster rate than Hinckley and Bosworth - which still only falls in the middle 50% of similar CSPs for the rate of other burglary offences. Oadby and Wigston and Harborough, despite a worsening crime rate, still fall in the top 25% of best performing CSPs. Melton, Charnwood and NW Leicestershire all fall in the bottom (worst) 25% of areas and have a rate for other burglary offences greater than the county.

Chart 3.56 shows the change over time for other acquisitive offences.

Between last year and this, Leicestershire has seen an increase in offences of 5%. The Force Area has also seen an increase in other burglary offences but nowhere near the magnitude of that of the County. The same trend for England and Wales shows that there was actually a decrease in the volume of other acquisitive offences (4%).

Interpretation of the trend lines in this way might explain why there are a highly significantly higher number of other acquisitive offences in the County than the rest of England and Wales compared to last year and the five-year average, and a significantly higher number than expected when comparing the County to the rest of the Force Area (Table 3.55).

At a district level for other acquisitive offences Charnwood has a significantly higher number of offences this year than expected compared to all other districts and last year and the five-year average. Hinckley and Bosworth has significantly fewer offences this year compared to last year and all other districts.

Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 11 hotspots for other acquisitive crime, accounting for nearly 25% of this crime type in the County.
- These have a wide distribution across the County but with concentrations in NW Leicestershire and Charnwood
- Harborough is the only district not to have a hotspot
- Eight of the 11 areas have seen a significant increase in the volume of other acquisitive crime since last year.
- There is a high level of consistency in the high-crime areas with 80% of them having remained so since last year.

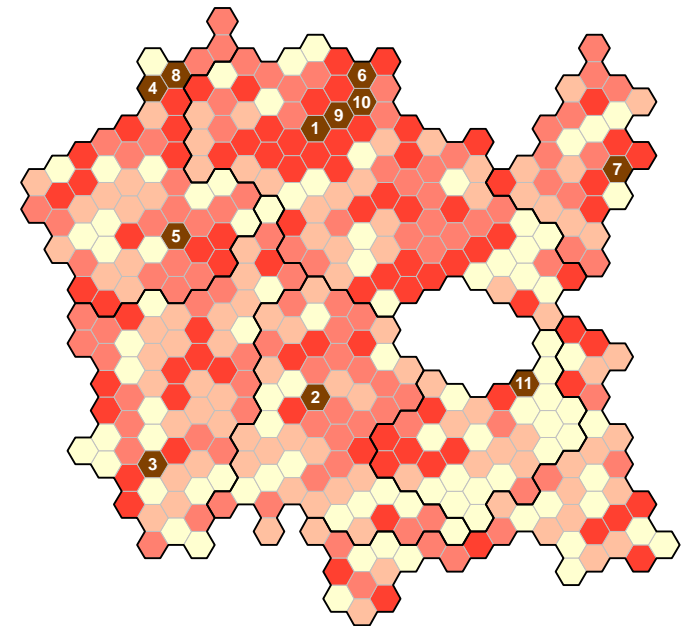
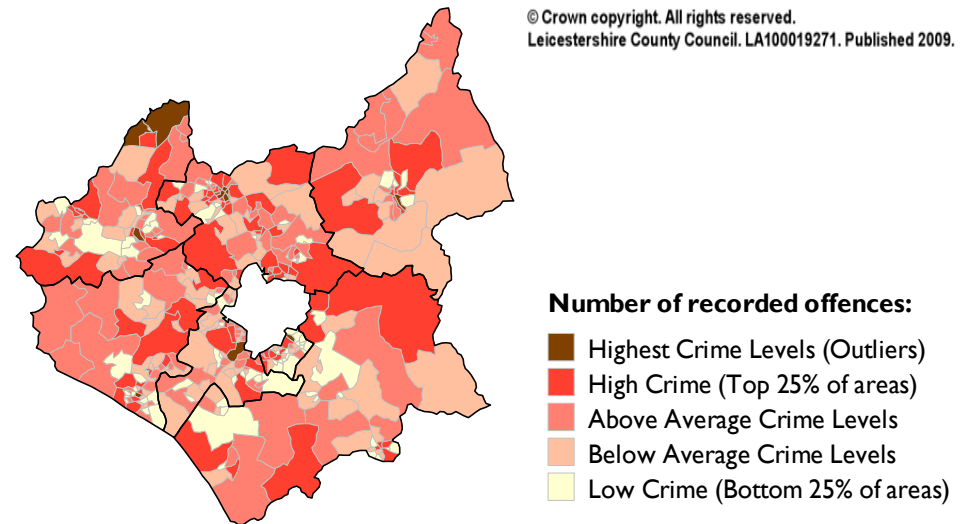
Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- For other burglary offences Leicestershire has seen an increase in its rate and rank compared to last year.
- This places Leicestershire just outside the top 25% of best performing local authorities for this crime type.
- Oadby and Wigston and Harborough are the only districts to fall in the best 25% of similar CSPs, but both have seen an increase in crime and an increase in rank.
- Only Hinckley and Bosworth has reduced its rate of other burglary offences but this has still resulted in an increase in rank meaning other similar areas are improving faster.
- Melton, Charnwood and NW Leicestershire all fall in the bottom (worst) 25% of areas and have a rate exceeding the County level

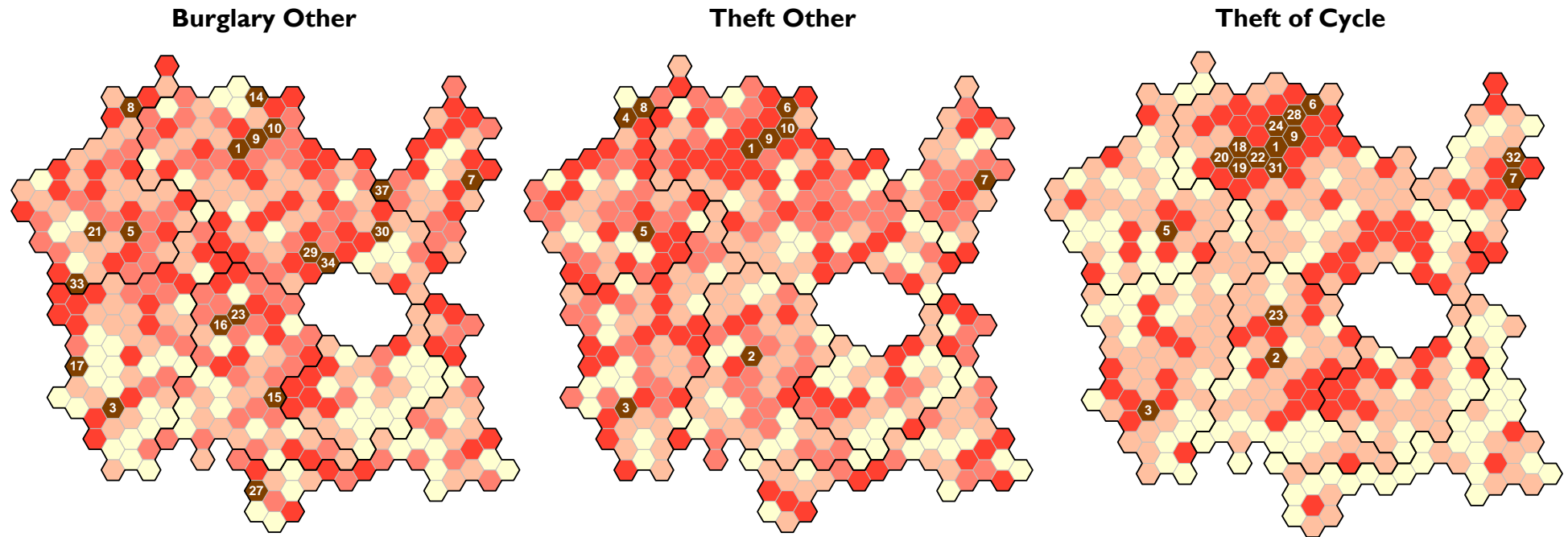
Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has seen an increase in other acquisitive offences of 5% since last year.
- The national comparison is a 4% reduction in England and Wales for the same period.
- The Force Area has seen an increase, but only of <1%.
- These factors might explain why there are more offences in Leicestershire this year than expected compared to the rest of the Force area and the rest of England and Wales. This high crime level is significant and highly significant respectively for both comparisons this year and against the five-year average.
- Hinckley and Bosworth has significantly fewer offences this year compared to last year and all other districts.

Map 3.46: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on other acquisitive crime counts, 2008/9



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.48: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of other acquisitive crime by Leicestershire LSOA

Three other sub-categories contribute to the overall level of other acquisitive crimes: shoplifting, theft from person and vehicle interference. However the cartograms of these crime types are not presented here due to the small number of offences, or the unusual geographical distribution of the offences.

In the case of shoplifting there have been 2556 offences across the county, accounting for approximately 20% of other acquisitive crime. However, the distribution of these offences is highly localised with nearly half of shoplifting offences having occurred in just the 9 high-crime areas for this crime type. Nearly 50% LSOAs have no recorded shoplifting offences in 2008/09.

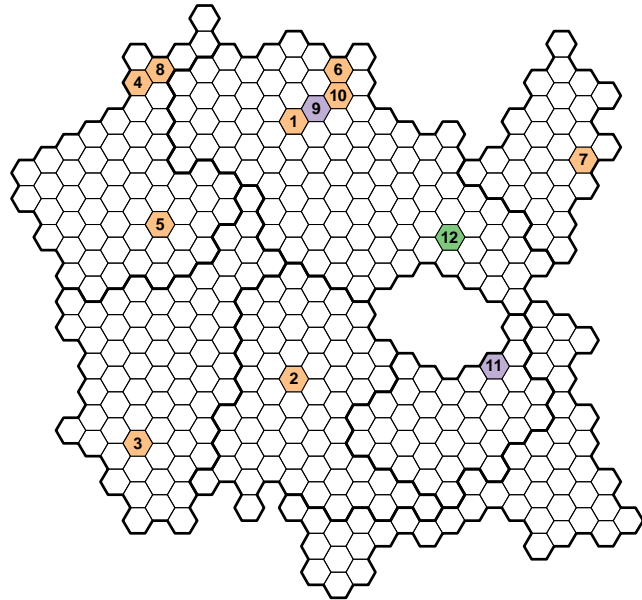
For theft from person and vehicle interference, the crime volume is much smaller than that of shoplifting (557 and 407 respectively). This, combined with a localised distribution of crime (70% of LSOAs do not have any theft from person offences, with the comparable figure for vehicle interference being 46%) means these crime types are unsuitable for mapping on a cartogram. The high-crime areas (outliers) for all three missing crime types are, however, still included in the subsequent tables and analysis because the methodology for their calculation remains robust even in the limited distribution of crime.

Number of recorded offences:

- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
- High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
- Above Average Crime Levels
- Below Average Crime Levels
- Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Other Acquisitive Crime



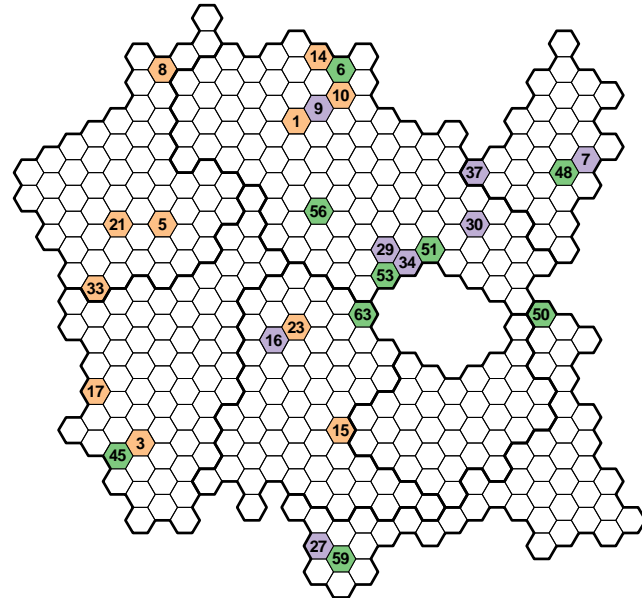
Map 3.50: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for other acquisitive crime and its sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

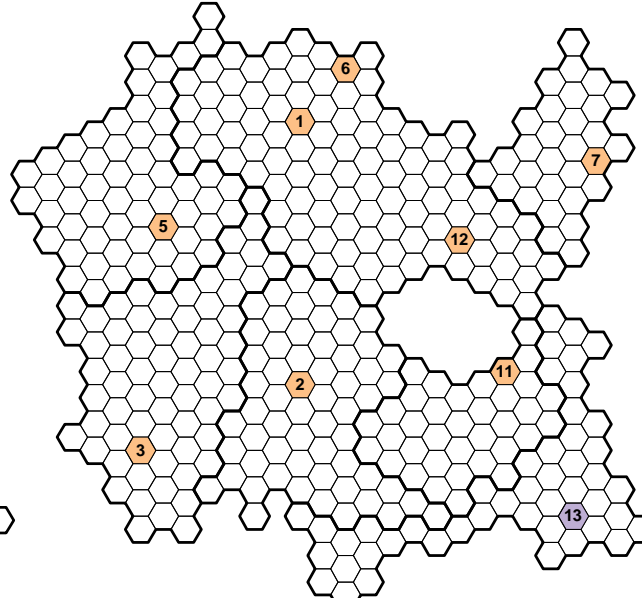
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Burglary Other



Shoplifting



Theft (Other)

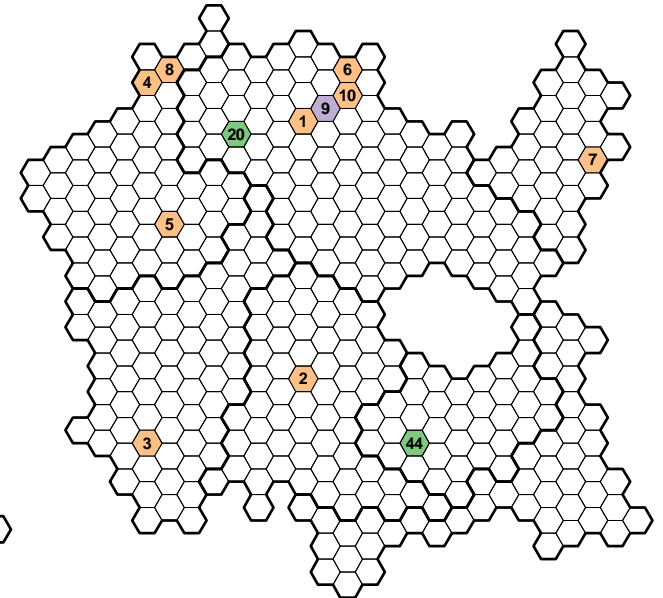
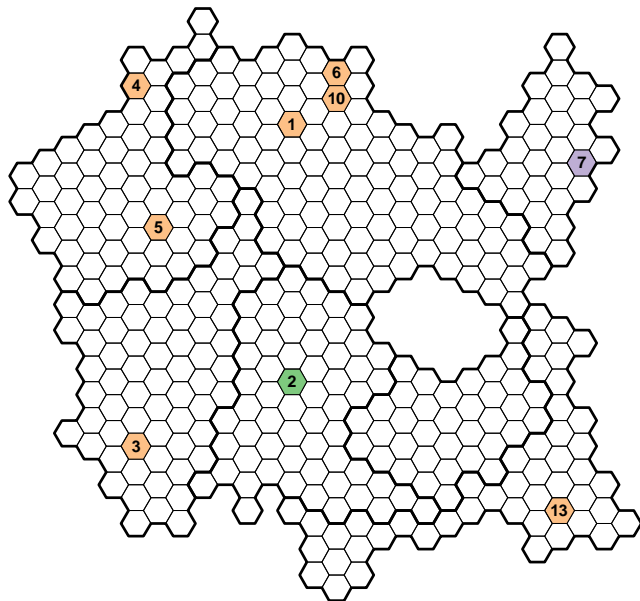


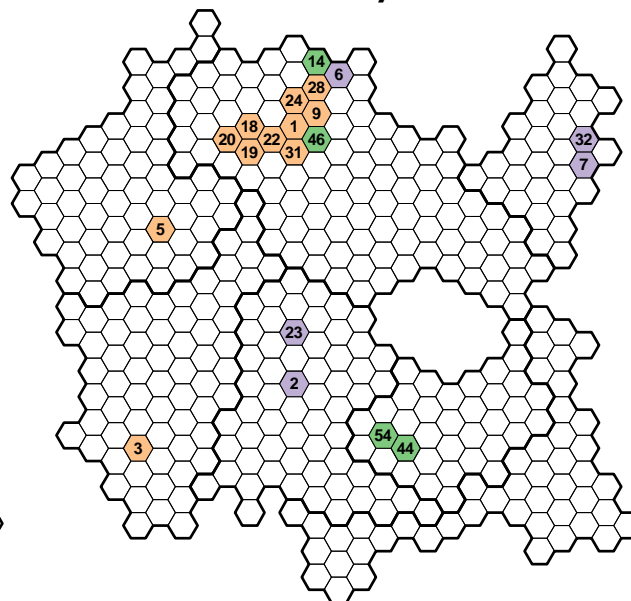
Table 3.51: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for other acquisitive crime and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Other Acquisitive					Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Theft From Person				
			Burglary Other Shoplifting	Theft (Other)	Theft From Person	Theft of Cycle	Vehicle Interference				Theft of Cycle	Vehicle Interference	Other Acquisitive	Burglary Other	Shoplifting
44	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station		*	*			54	Oadby & Wigston	Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate				*	
45	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle South West	*					55	NW Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell Centre					*
46	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe West			*			56	Charnwood	Swithland and Cropston West	*				
47	Charnwood	The Wolds East				*		57	Charnwood	Loughborough Warwick Way					*
48	Melton	Melton Egerton East	*					58	Blaby	Thorpe Astley North					*
49	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South				*		59	Harborough	Lutterworth North	*				
50	Harborough	Scraptoft	*					60	Blaby	Glen Parva West					*
51	Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	*					61	Melton	Melton Egerton North West					*
52	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North				*		62	Blaby	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent					*
53	Charnwood	Birstall South East	*					63	Blaby	Glenfield North East	*				

Theft from Person



Theft of Cycle



58

Vehicle Interference

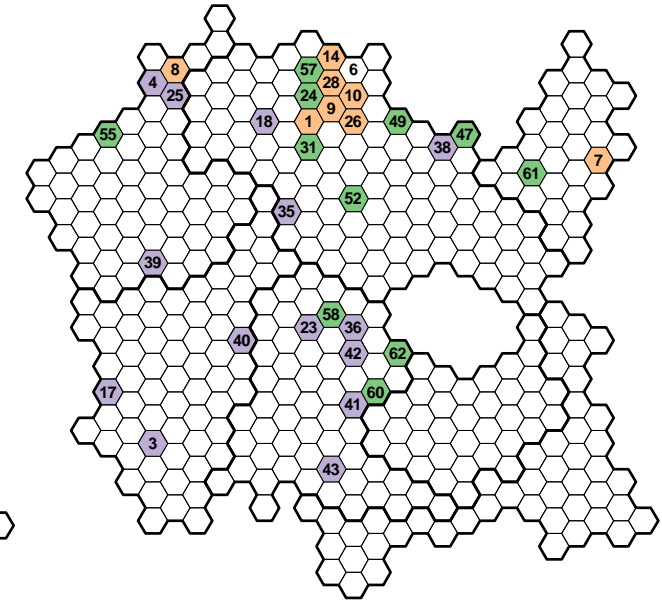


Table 3.52: Changes in ranks and rates for other burglary offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Oadby & Wigston	3	2	(1) ▲	3.4	3.1	(0.3) ▲
Harborough	5	3	(2) ▲	4.1	3.9	(0.2) ▲
Hinckley & Bosworth	7	6	(1) ▲	4.7	4.8	(-0.1) ▼
Blaby	12	10	(2) ▲	5.2	4.9	(0.3) ▲
Melton	12	8	(4) ▲	6.6	5.0	(1.6) ▲
Charnwood	13	10	(3) ▲	6.1	4.9	(1.2) ▲
North West Leicestershire	14	12	(2) ▲	6.3	5.8	(0.5) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	5	3	(2) ▲	5.3	4.7	(0.6) ▲

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.53: Other burglary offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

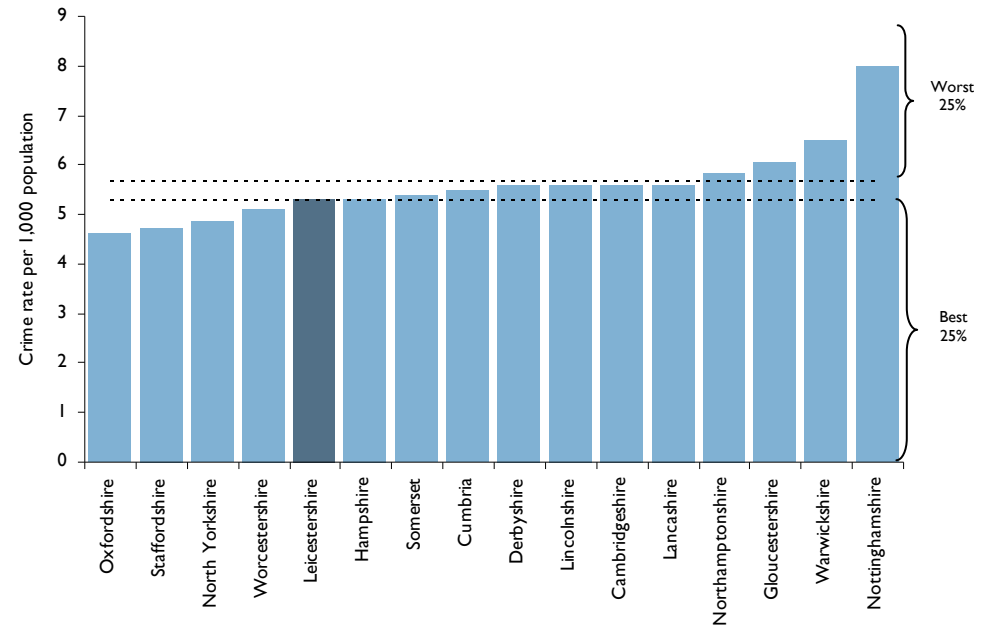
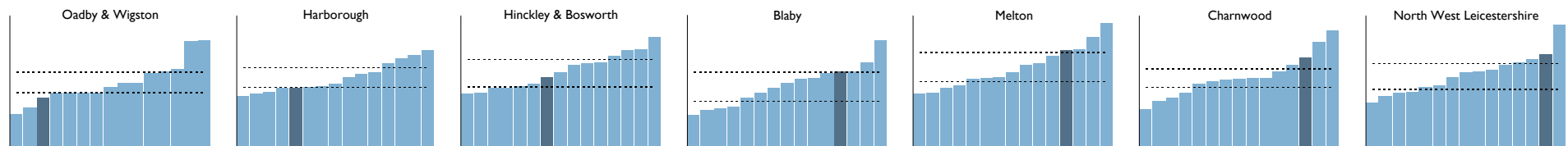


Chart 3.54: Other burglary offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.55: Significant changes in other acquisitive crime comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.
 Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Other Acquisitive Crime													
	Burglary Other		Shoplifting		Theft from Person		Theft of Cycle		Vehicle Interference		Theft (Other)			
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR		
COUNTY (compared to England & Wales)	▲	▲	▲	▲					▲	▲	▲		▲	▲
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)	▲	▲												▲
Blaby														
Charnwood	▲	▲												▲
Harborough								▼	▼					
Hinckley & Bosworth	▼													
Melton				▼	▼									
NW Leicestershire														
Oadby & Wigston														

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
 Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 3.56: Other acquisitive crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

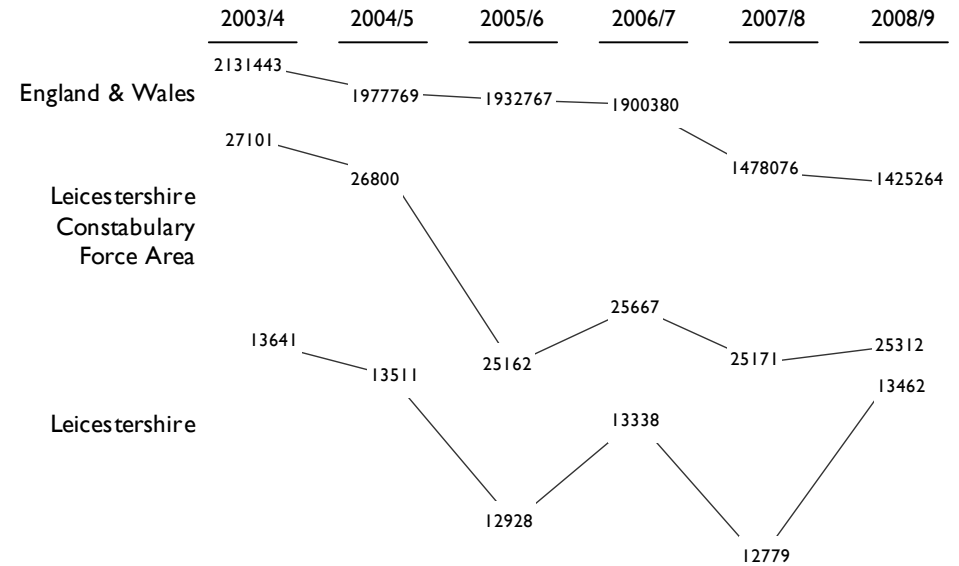
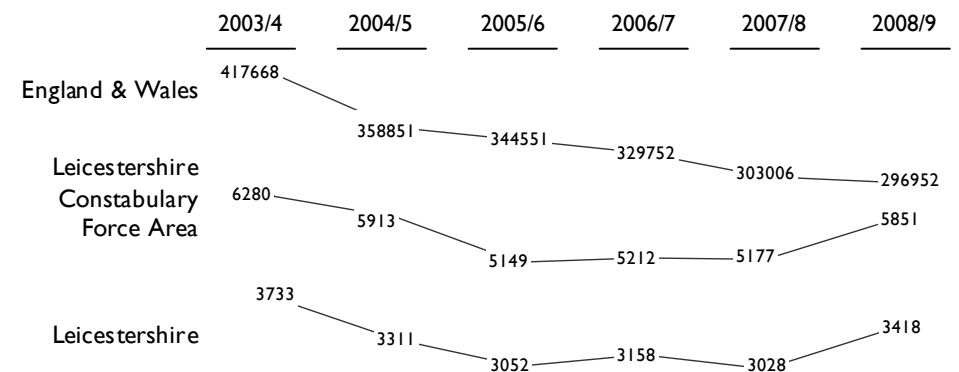
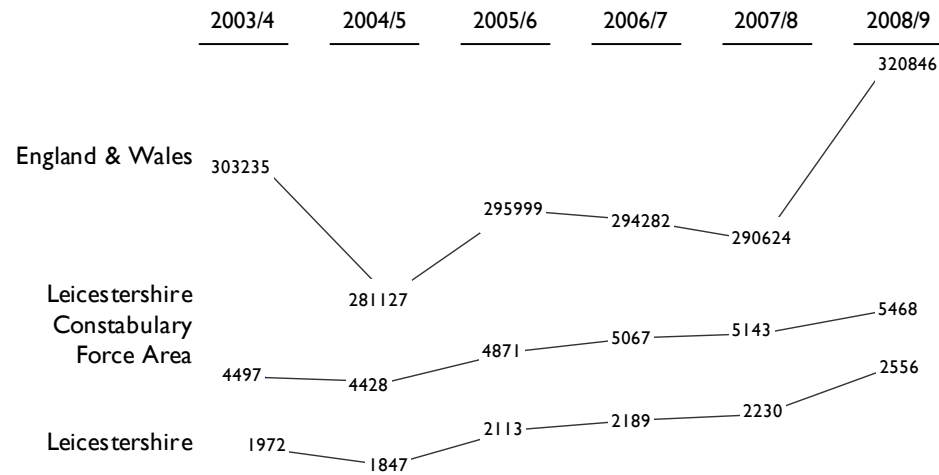


Chart 3.57: Aspects of other acquisitive crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

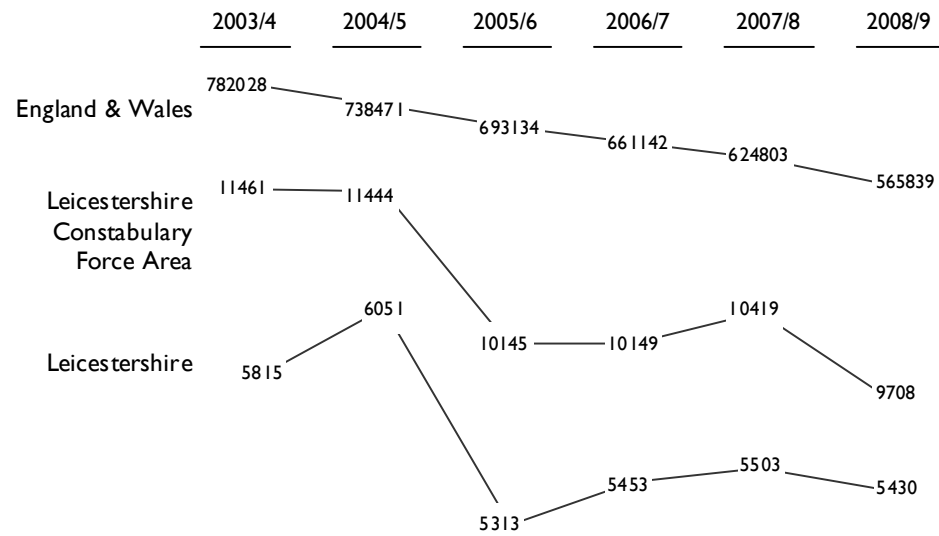
Burglary Other



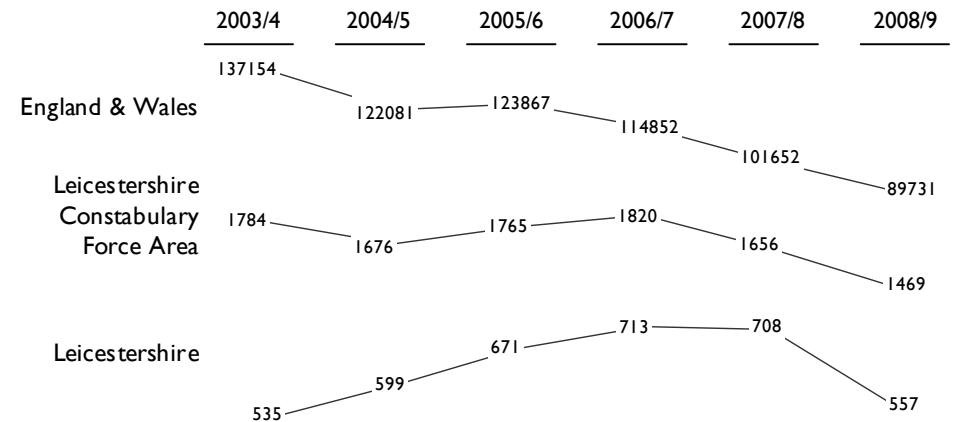
Shoplifting



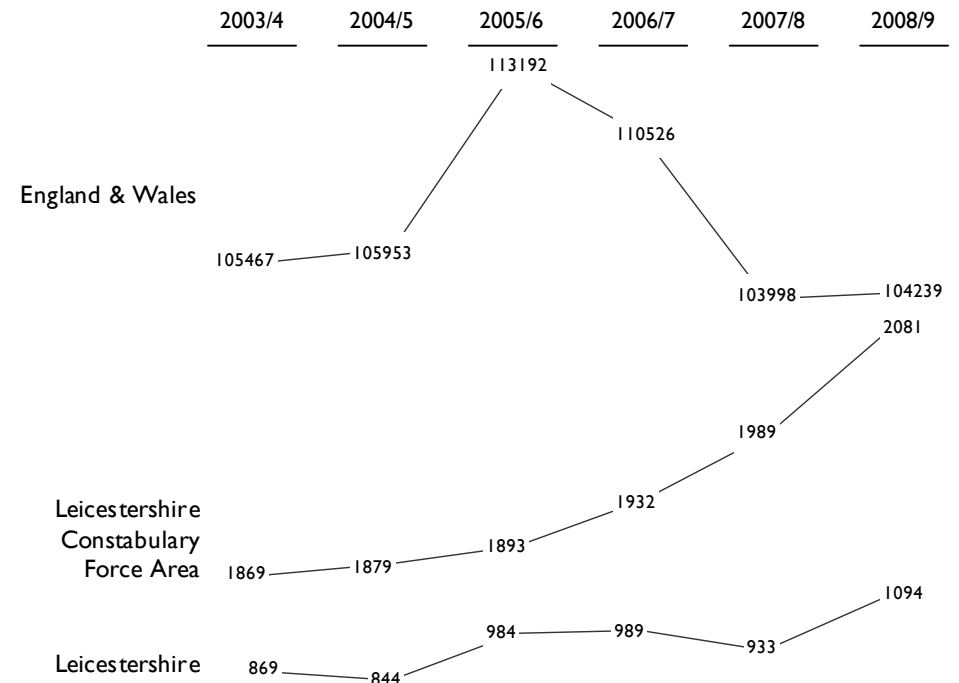
Theft (Other)



Theft from Person

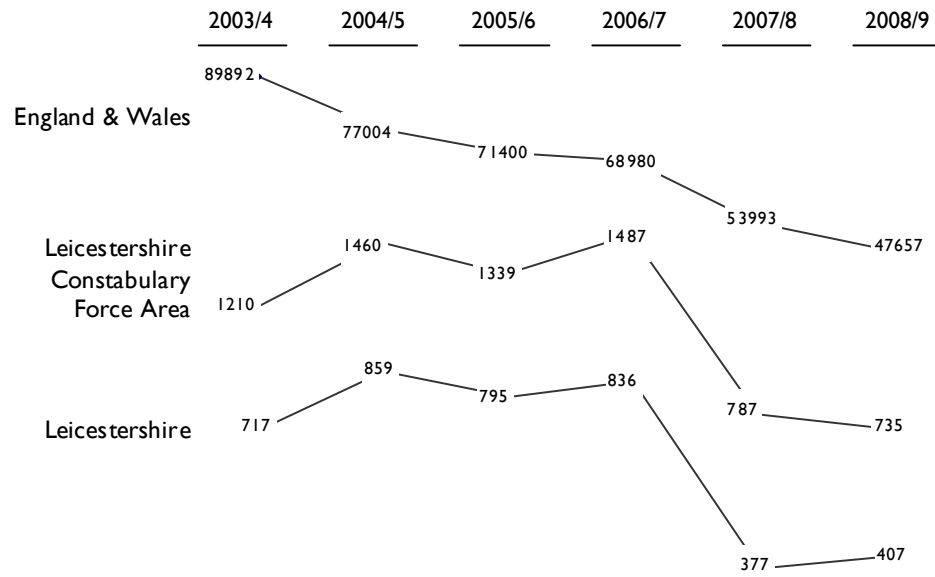


Theft of Cycle



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Vehicle Interference



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
 Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

3.5 Criminal Damage (CDM)

There are eighteen LSOAs that have been classified as significantly high for the volume of criminal damage offences and they account for 16% of all criminal damage offences in Leicestershire. These areas coincide with many of the County's town centre areas and certainly with more urban communities (Map 3.58). Nearly 40% of these high-crime areas are in Charnwood and these fall exclusively around Loughborough, but there is at least one criminal damage hotspot in each of the Leicestershire CSPs.

The high-crime areas for criminal damage present a much less consistent picture than that of other crime types. Only just over half of criminal damage hotspots this year were also high-crime areas last year (Map 3.62). Of the eight new hotspot areas, half have seen a significant increase in the number of recorded criminal damage offences since last year.

Leicestershire sits very favourably in its group of most similar local authorities for the criminal damage offence rate (Chart 3.65). A decrease in rate per 1,000 population from last year to this has improved the rank position by one and the County now ranks at position two out of the 16 similar areas. This places the County in the top 25% of best performing local authorities (Table 3.64)

At a district level only Harborough and Oadby and Wigston fall in the zone of the 25% of best performing CSPs in their respective groups (and occupy ranks one and two respectively). Blaby and Melton fall in the bottom 25% (worst) of their similar groups (Chart 3.66). These two CSPs are also the only two in the County to have had an increase in both rate and the associated rank between last year and this. Harborough, Oadby and Wigston and Hinckley and Bosworth all have a criminal damage crime rate below that of the County.

Comparing the level of criminal damage to last year and across the other districts shows that Blaby and Melton have a significantly higher number of criminal damage offences than would otherwise be expected. In the case of Melton this is also true when this year is compared to the five-year average (Table 3.67). It appears that the major factor contributing to these differences is that of criminal damage to a vehicle.

When the County is compared to the rest of the Force Area, there is no statistical difference between the criminal damage levels from this year and last year or the five-year average. However, comparing Leicestershire with the rest of England and Wales shows that the County has a highly significantly higher number of criminal damage offences than would be expected compared to the five-year average (Table 3.67). Chart 3.68 shows that nationally England and Wales has seen a 23% reduction between 2003/4 and present. However, the equivalent figure for the county is only a 6% reduction.

Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are eighteen high-crime areas for criminal damage offences, accounting for 16% of Leicestershire's criminal damage offences.
- These areas have a wide distribution but are concentrated in Charnwood; specifically around Loughborough.
- All districts have at least one criminal damage hotspot
- The high-crime areas for criminal damage offences are more changeable than other crime types. Only just over half of the hotspots this year have remained so from last year.

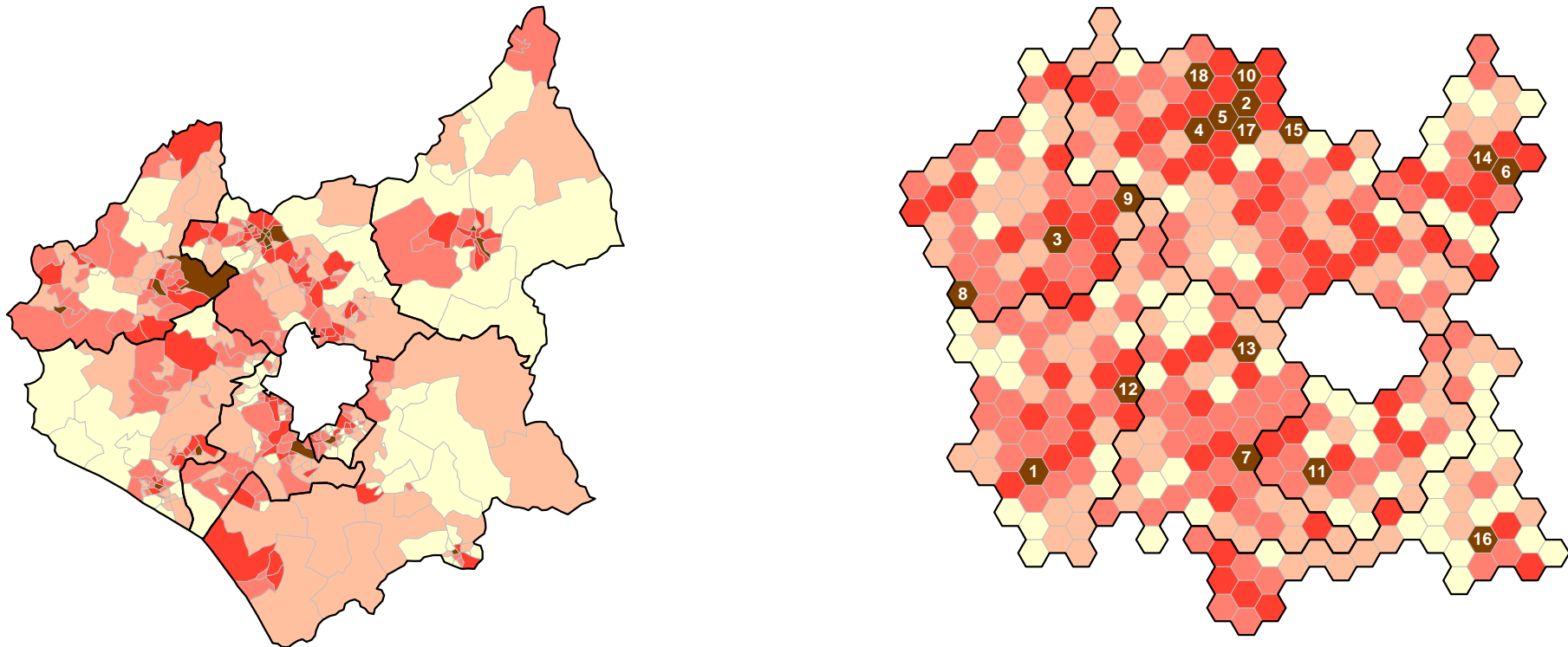
Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has achieved a 6% reduction in criminal damage offences since 2003/4. The equivalent long-term trend for England and Wales is a 23% reduction.
- Compared to the five-year average for the rest of England and Wales, Leicestershire has a highly significantly higher number of criminal damage offences than would be expected.
- Blaby and Melton have a significantly higher number of criminal damage offences than expected compared to all other districts and last year's figures.
- The same is true for Melton when compared to the longer-term five-year average.

Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire sits very favourably in its group of similar local authorities and ranks in the top (best) 25% of areas.
- Since last year Leicestershire has decreased its criminal damage rate.
- Harborough and Oadby and Wigston are the only districts to fall in the top (best) 25% of their most similar groups.
- Melton and Blaby fall in the bottom (worst) 25% of their most similar groups and are the only two districts to have experienced an increase in the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population since last year.
- Harborough, Oadby and Wigston and Hinckley and Bosworth all have a criminal damage crime rate below that of the County.

Map 3.58: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on criminal damage counts, 2008/9



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 Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2009.

- Number of recorded offences:**
- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
 - High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
 - Above Average Crime Levels
 - Below Average Crime Levels
 - Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.59: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for criminal damage, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

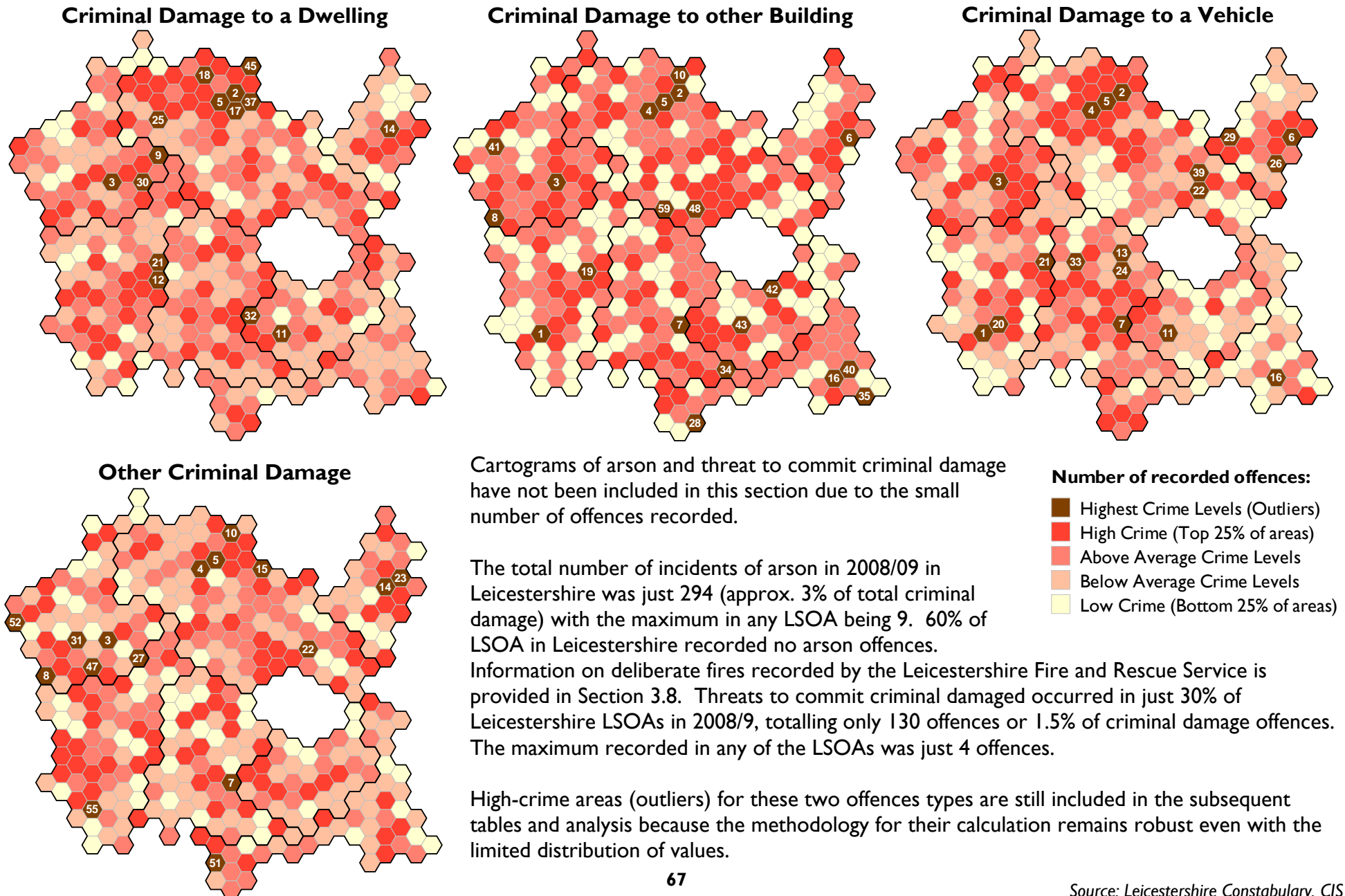
Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Criminal Damage	Number of recorded offences (this year)						Significant changes from last year						Significant changes from 5yr average												
				Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM	Criminal Damage	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM	Criminal Damage	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM					
1	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	135	3	10	42	68	12	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲							▼	▼	▲	▼	
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	119	4	49	26	26	10	4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		▲							▲	▲	▲	▲
3	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	107	9	16	30	32	19	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼					▼	▲	▼		
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	101	6	8	27	43	17	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲							▲	▼	▼		
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	98	3	24	24	33	14	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲				▲					▼
6	Melton	Melton Craven West	90	1	14	23	39	12	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲								▲		▲	
7	Blaby	Blaby North	76	0	12	14	26	24	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼							▲	▼		▲	
8	NW Leicestershire	Measham Centre	72	3	12	13	24	20	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲							▼	▲	▲	▲	
9	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	69	0	40	3	18	8	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲									▲	
10	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	67	4	13	14	19	13	4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								▲	▼		▲	
11	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	67	2	18	11	26	9	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							▼	▼	▼	▼		
12	Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	65	2	32	8	13	10	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		▲							▲		▼	
13	Blaby	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	63	0	11	1	42	8	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲									▲		
14	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	63	1	32	3	12	14	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼							▼	▼			
15	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	62	3	14	8	17	20	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼				▼	▼	▼			
16	Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	60	2	3	23	25	7	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									▲			
17	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	59	2	23	2	22	9	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●										▲		
18	Charnwood	Loughborough Warwick Way	57	2	30	1	21	3	0	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							▼					

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

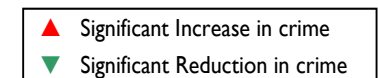
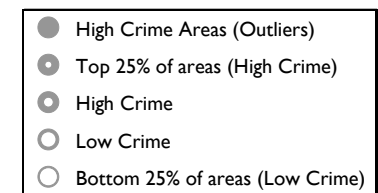
Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.60: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of criminal damage by Leicestershire LSOA

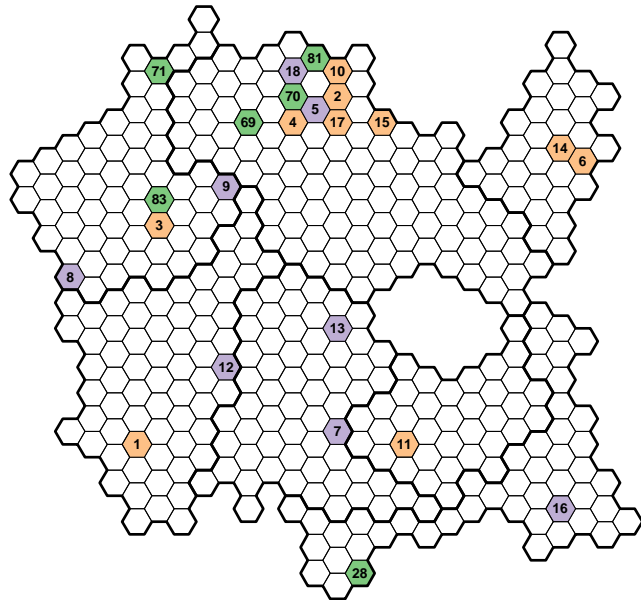


Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)													Significant changes from last year					Significant changes from 5yr average					
			Criminal Damage						Criminal Damage						Criminal Damage					Criminal Damage						
			Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM	Threat to Commit CDM
57	NW Leicestershire	Greater Appleby	27	0	3	5	14	3	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲
58	NW Leicestershire	Whitwick East	27	0	4	1	18	2	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼	●	●	●	●	●	▲
59	Charnwood	Anstey South	25	2	1	15	3	4	0	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●	●	●	▲
60	Hinckley & Bosworth	Newbold Verdon North	25	6	4	3	5	7	0	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●	●	●	●	▲
61	Charnwood	Shepshed Central	23	0	8	3	8	1	3	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
62	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Bupa Hospital	22	8	5	1	7	1	0	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●	●	●	●	▲
63	Charnwood	Barrow South East	21	0	2	4	9	4	2	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
64	Harborough	Lutterworth West	19	0	1	0	13	3	2	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
65	Charnwood	East Goscote North	16	4	2	2	3	5	0	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
66	Charnwood	Thurmaston South East	16	0	5	0	6	2	3	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
67	Harborough	Great Bowden	16	0	3	2	6	3	2	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲
68	Oadby & Wigston	Wigston Meadow Way	7	0	2	0	1	2	2	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS



Criminal Damage



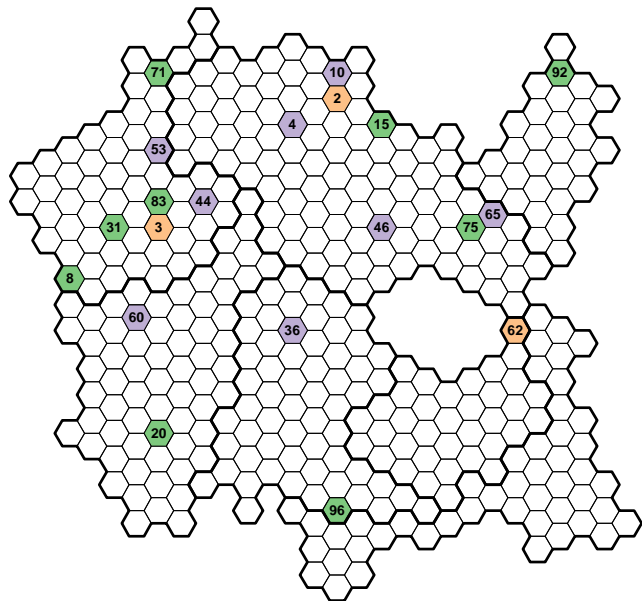
Map 3.62: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for criminal damage and its crime sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

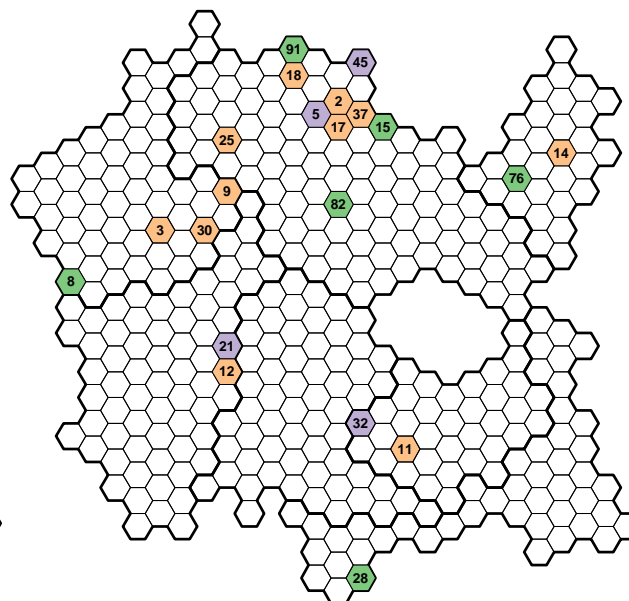
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

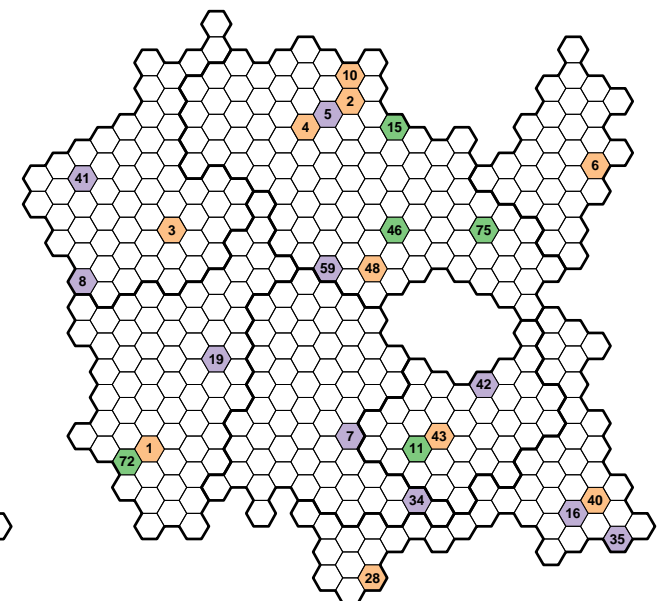
Arson



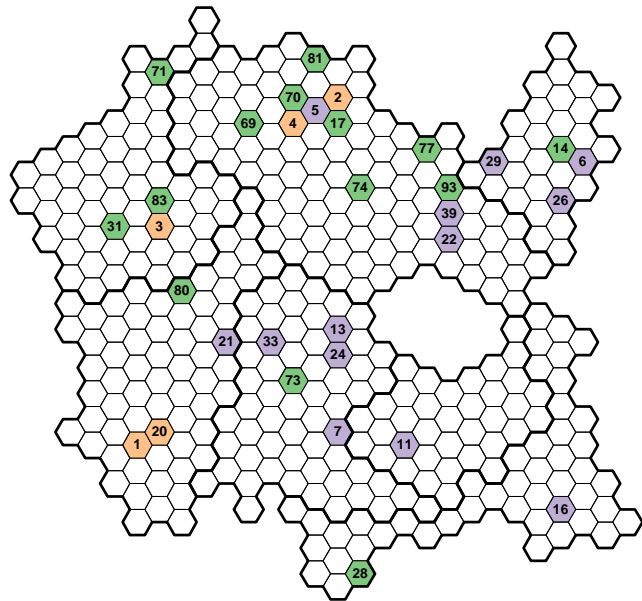
Criminal damage to dwelling



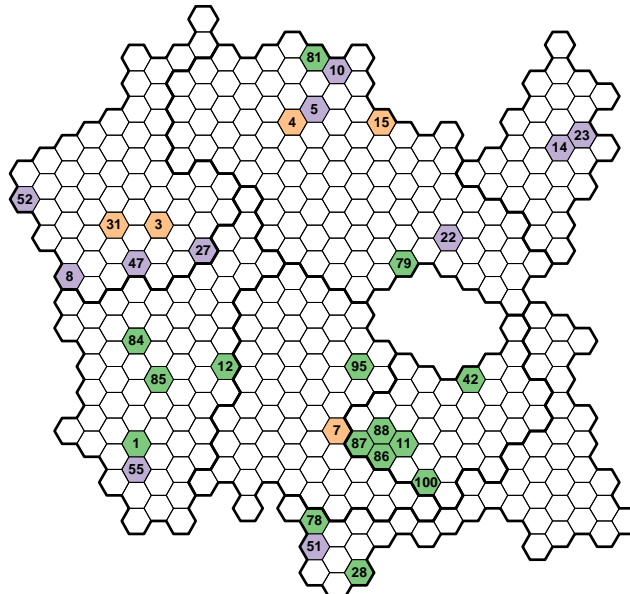
Criminal damage to other building



Criminal damage to vehicle



Other criminal damage



Threat to commit criminal damage

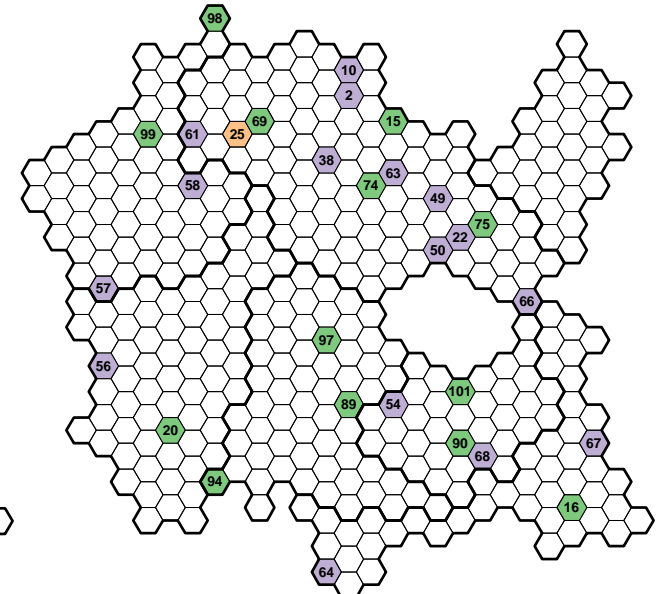


Table 3.63: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for criminal damage and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Criminal Damage					Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Criminal Damage				
			Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle	Other CDM				Threat to Commit CDM	Arson	CDM to Dwelling	CDM to Other Building	CDM to Vehicle
69	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	*			*	*	86	Oadby & Wigston South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road					*	
70	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	*			*		87	Oadby & Wigston South Wigston Countesthorpe Road					*	
71	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	*	*		*		88	Oadby & Wigston Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate					*	
72	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle South West			*			89	Blaby Glen Parva South					*	
73	Blaby	Fosse Park				*		90	Oadby & Wigston Wigston Meadow Primary School					*	
74	Charnwood	Mountsorrel Centre				*	*	91	Charnwood Loughborough Dishley East		*				
75	Charnwood	Syston North	*		*		*	92	Melton Greater Bottesford, Muston & Normanton	*					
76	Melton	Melton Egerton North West		*				93	Charnwood Sileby South East			*			
77	Charnwood	Sileby North				*		94	Blaby Elmesthorpe & Potters Marston					*	
78	Harborough	Primethorpe					*	95	Blaby Braunstone Town Cleveley Avenue				*		
79	Charnwood	Birstall East					*	96	Blaby Cosby South	*					
80	Hinckley & Bosworth	Bagworth & Thornton				*		97	Blaby Braunstone Town The Osiers					*	
81	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	*			*	*	98	NW Leicestershire Kegworth North					*	
82	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North		*				99	NW Leicestershire Worthington, Osgathorpe & Newbold					*	
83	NW Leicestershire	Whitwick West	*	*		*		100	Oadby & Wigston Wigston Thythorn Primary School & Killy Bridge				*		
84	Hinckley & Bosworth	Barwell North					*	101	Oadby & Wigston Wigston Leicester Road					*	
85	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Barwell Lane					*								

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.64: Changes in ranks and rates for criminal damage offences in the CSPs of Leicestershire and for the Leicestershire Local Authority area (comparing Apr 08 - Mar 09 with the previous financial year)

	2008/9 Rank	2007/8 Rank	Rank Change	2008/9 Rate	2007/8 Rate	Rate Change
Harborough	1	2	(1) ▼	9.6	11.3	(-1.7) ▼
Oadby & Wigston	2	5	(3) ▼	12.1	15.1	(-3) ▼
Hinckley & Bosworth	9	11	(2) ▼	13.3	15.0	(-1.7) ▼
Charnwood	10	11	(1) ▼	15.4	17.5	(-2.1) ▼
North West Leicestershire	11	11	◀▶	15.5	16.9	(-1.4) ▼
Blaby	12	8	(4) ▲	13.7	13.0	(0.7) ▲
Melton	13	5	(8) ▲	15.3	14.0	(1.3) ▲
LEICESTERSHIRE	2	3	(1) ▼	13.8	15.1	(-1.3) ▼

NB: The changes shown are simply differences from last year and not necessarily statistically significant changes

Chart 3.65: Criminal damage offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)

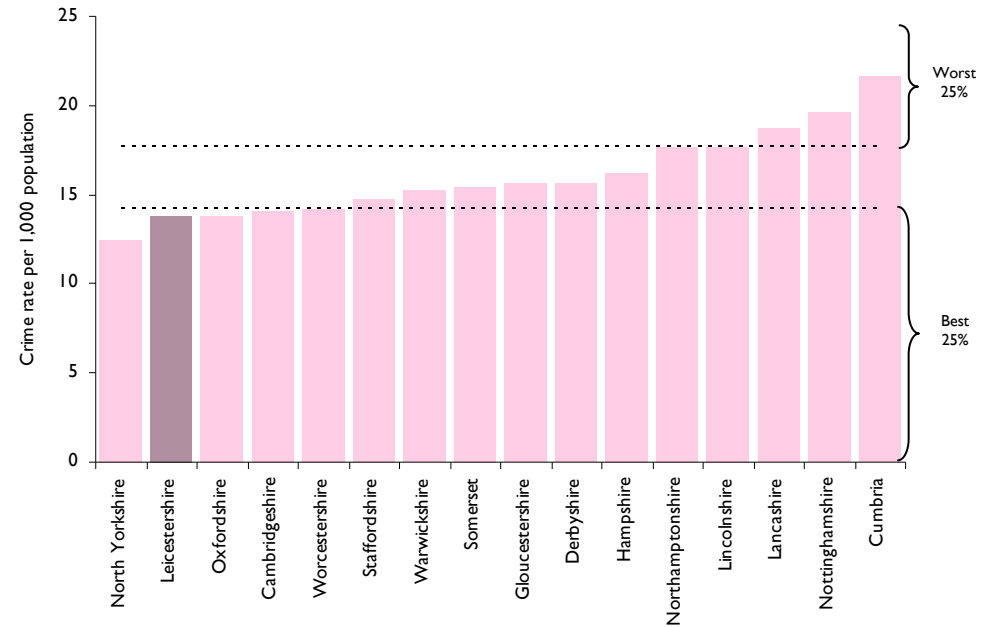
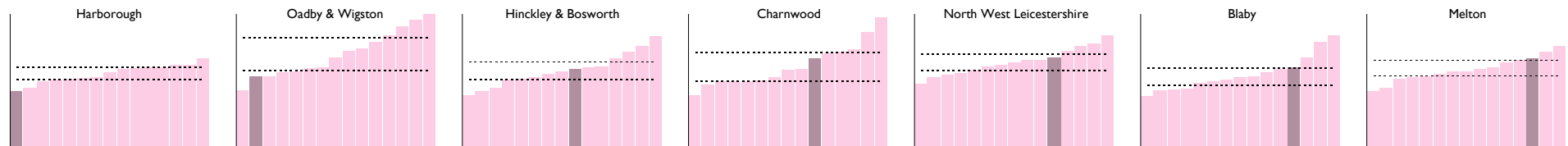


Chart 3.66: Criminal damage offence rates (per 1,000 population) for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire, compared to similar CSPs^(*) across England and Wales (Apr 08 - Mar 09)



Source: IQanta (01.06.09)

* for lists of the most similar CSPs see Appendix 4

Table 3.67: Significant changes in criminal damage comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.

Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Criminal Damage (CDM)														
	Arson		CDM to Dwelling		CDM to Other Building		CDM to Vehicle		Other CDM		Threat to Commit CDM				
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	
COUNTY (compared to England & Wales)		▲									▲		▲	▲	
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)															
Blaby	▲								▲	▲					
Charnwood									▼	▼					
Harborough															
Hinckley & Bosworth															
Melton	▲	▲							▲	▲	▲	▲			
NW Leicestershire															
Oadby & Wigston											▼				

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Chart 3.68: Criminal damage trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

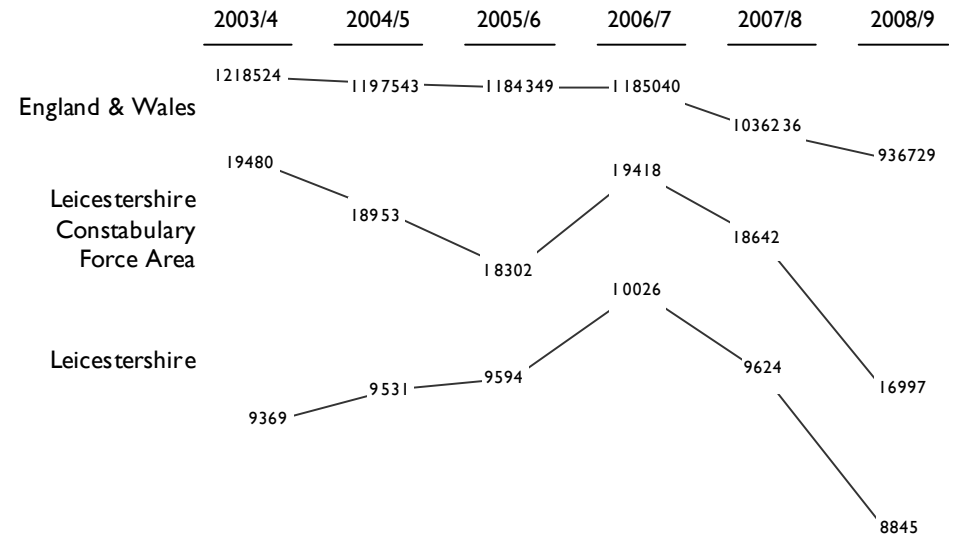
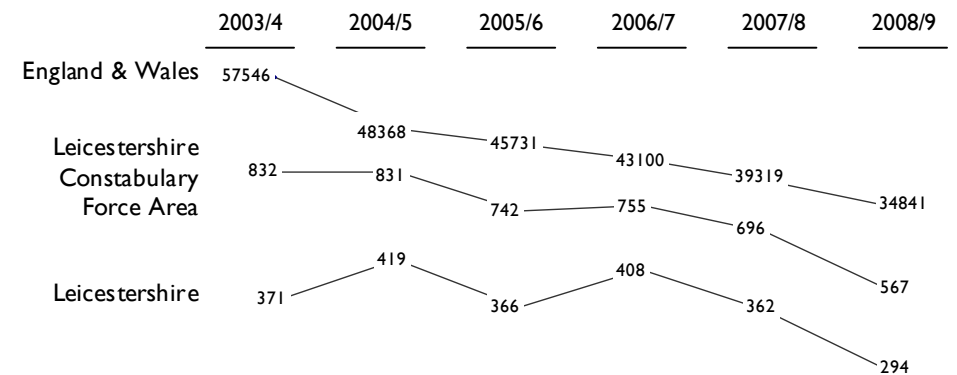


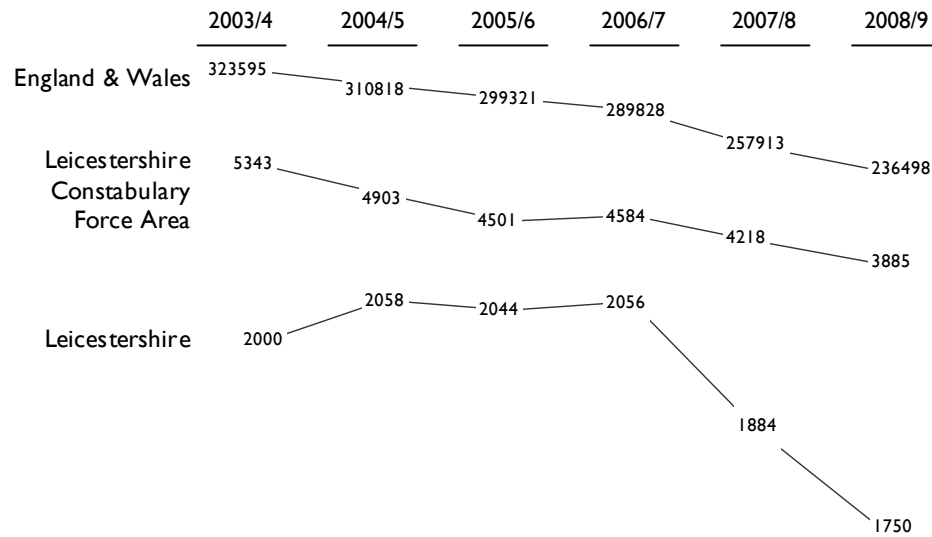
Chart 3.69: Aspects of criminal damage trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.

Arson

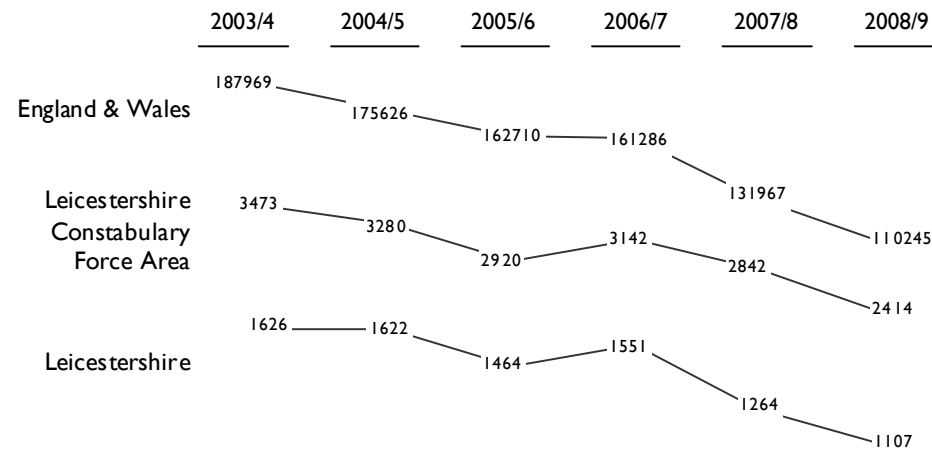


Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

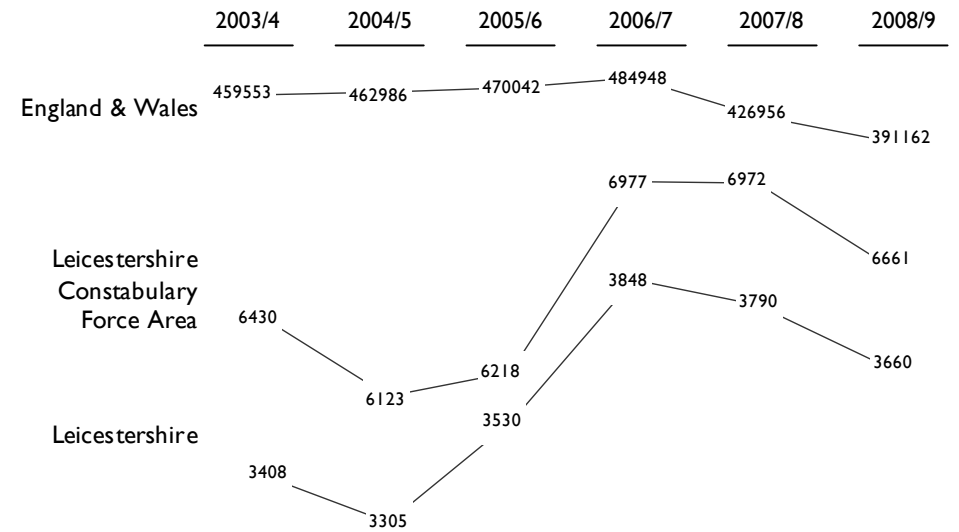
Criminal damage to dwelling



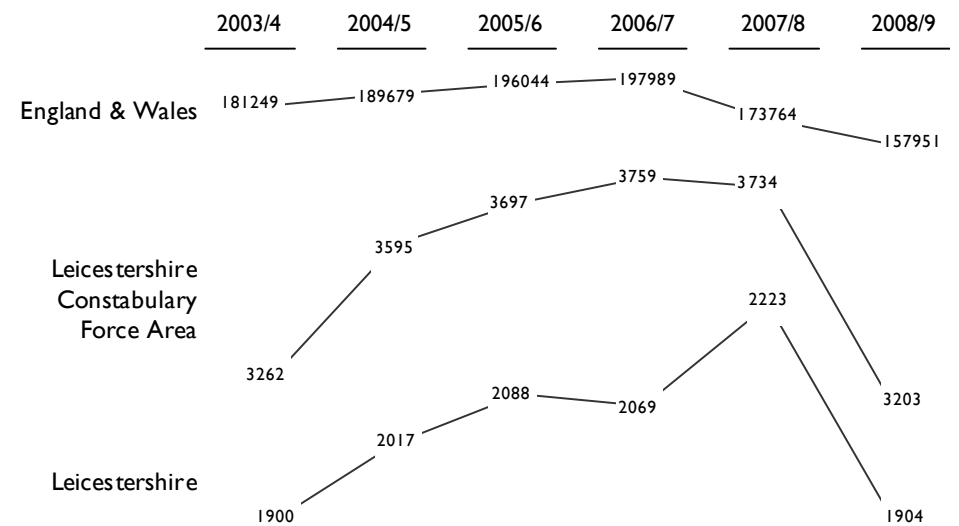
Criminal damage to other buildings



Criminal damage to vehicle

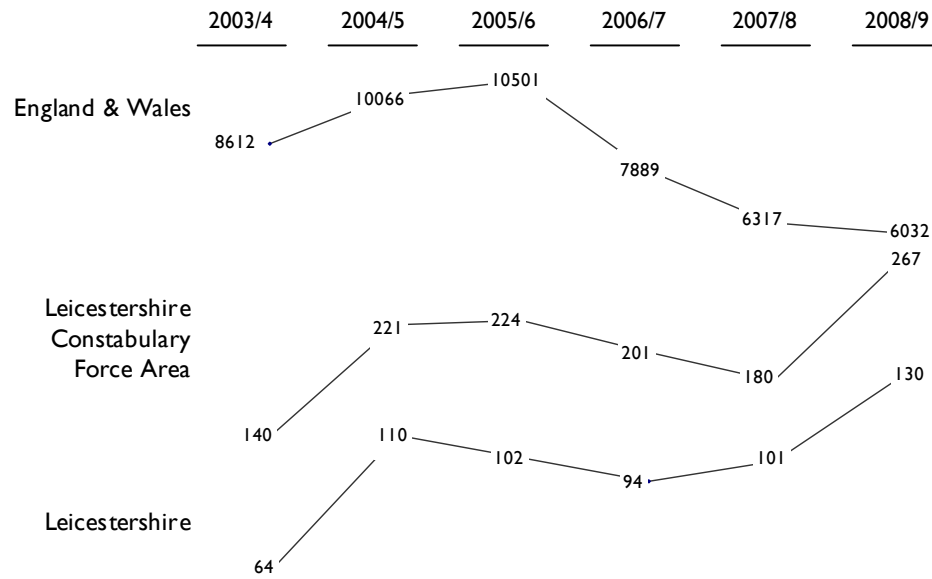


Other criminal damage



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Threat to commit criminal damage



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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3.6 Other Offences

Other offences account for 9% of the total volume of crime in Leicestershire. Chart 1.5 shows that, at a district level, Oadby and Wigston and Blaby are disproportionately affected; both having a much higher proportion of other offences. Harborough is the only district not to have a hotspot for other offences.

Whilst this may be true in terms of the volume of crime, the concentrations of hotspot areas are found in NW Leicestershire and Charnwood (Map 3.70). There are 16 hotspot areas for other offences and these account for nearly 30% of all other offences in Leicestershire. Just over one-third of areas have seen a significant increase in the volume of other offences since 2007/8. Nearly two-thirds of the high-crime areas in 2008/9 were also hotspots in 2007/8 (Map 3.74).

Leicestershire has seen a 14% decrease in the volume of other offences since 2003/4. The comparison figures for both the Force Area and England and Wales are 7% and 11% respectively (Chart 3.77). This would help to explain why Leicestershire has significantly fewer offences than expected this year when compared to England and Wales and the five-year average (Table 3.76). When this year is compared to last year, the County has bucked the trend shown in both the Force Area and England and Wales of an increase in other offences, instead decreasing the volume of offences by 2% since 2007/8.

At a district level, there are no significant differences between any CSP when comparing this year to last year's other offences volume and the five-year average.

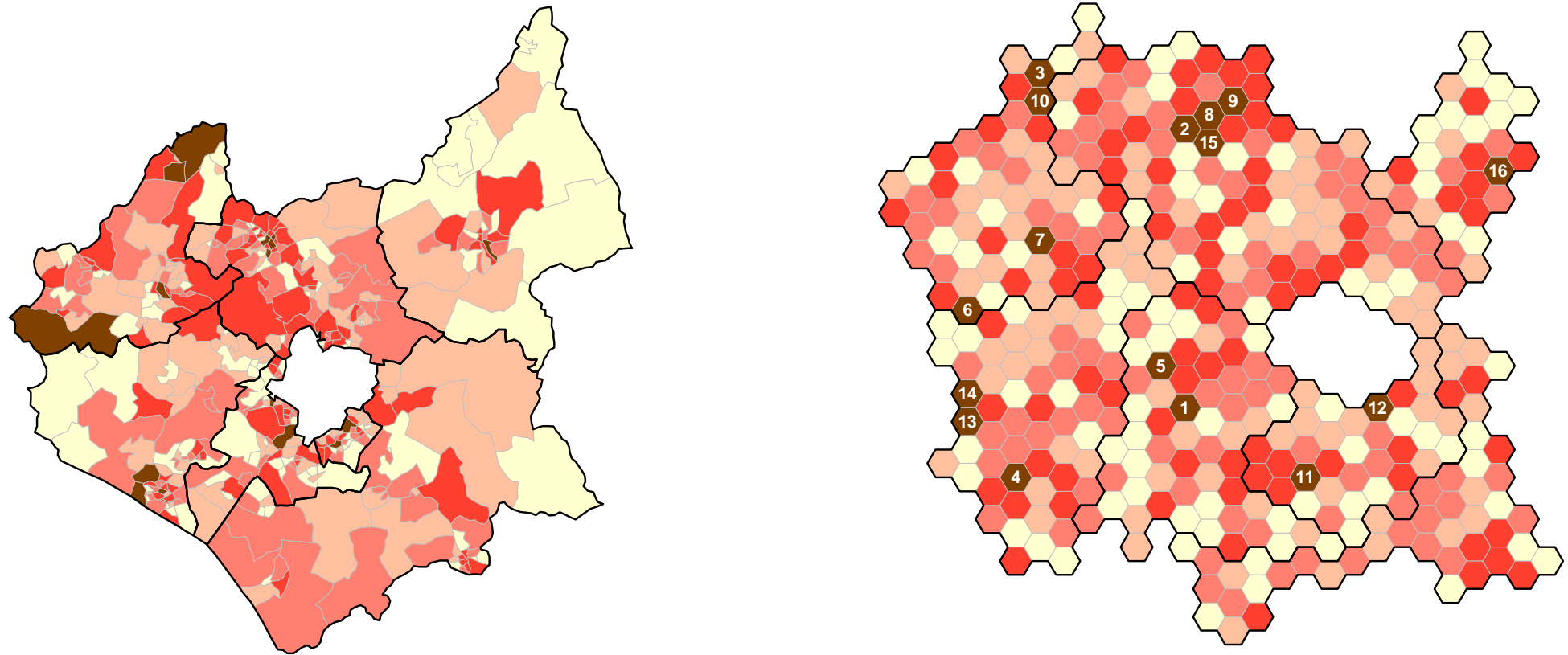
Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 16 hotspots in Leicestershire, accounting for nearly 30% of the County's other offences volume.
- Oadby and Wigston and Blaby have a much higher proportion of other offences than the other districts based on volume.
- Harborough is the only district not to have an other offences hotspot
- Just over one-third of hotspots have seen a significant increase in volume since 2007/8
- Nearly two-thirds of the high-crime areas in 2008/9 were also hotspots last year.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has decreased its volume of other offences by 14% since 2003/4. The National and Force Area comparison values are 11% and 7% respectively.
- This larger reduction explains why Leicestershire has significantly fewer crimes this year than expected when compared to the rest of England and Wales and the five-year average.
- Unlike the Force Area and England and Wales, Leicestershire has actually decreased the volume of other offences since last year (a 2% reduction).
- There are no significant differences between any districts when this year's other offences count is compared to either last year or the five-year average.

Map 3.70: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on other offences, 2008/9



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 Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2009.

- Number of recorded offences:**
- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
 - High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
 - Above Average Crime Levels
 - Below Average Crime Levels
 - Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.71: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for other offences, 2008/9

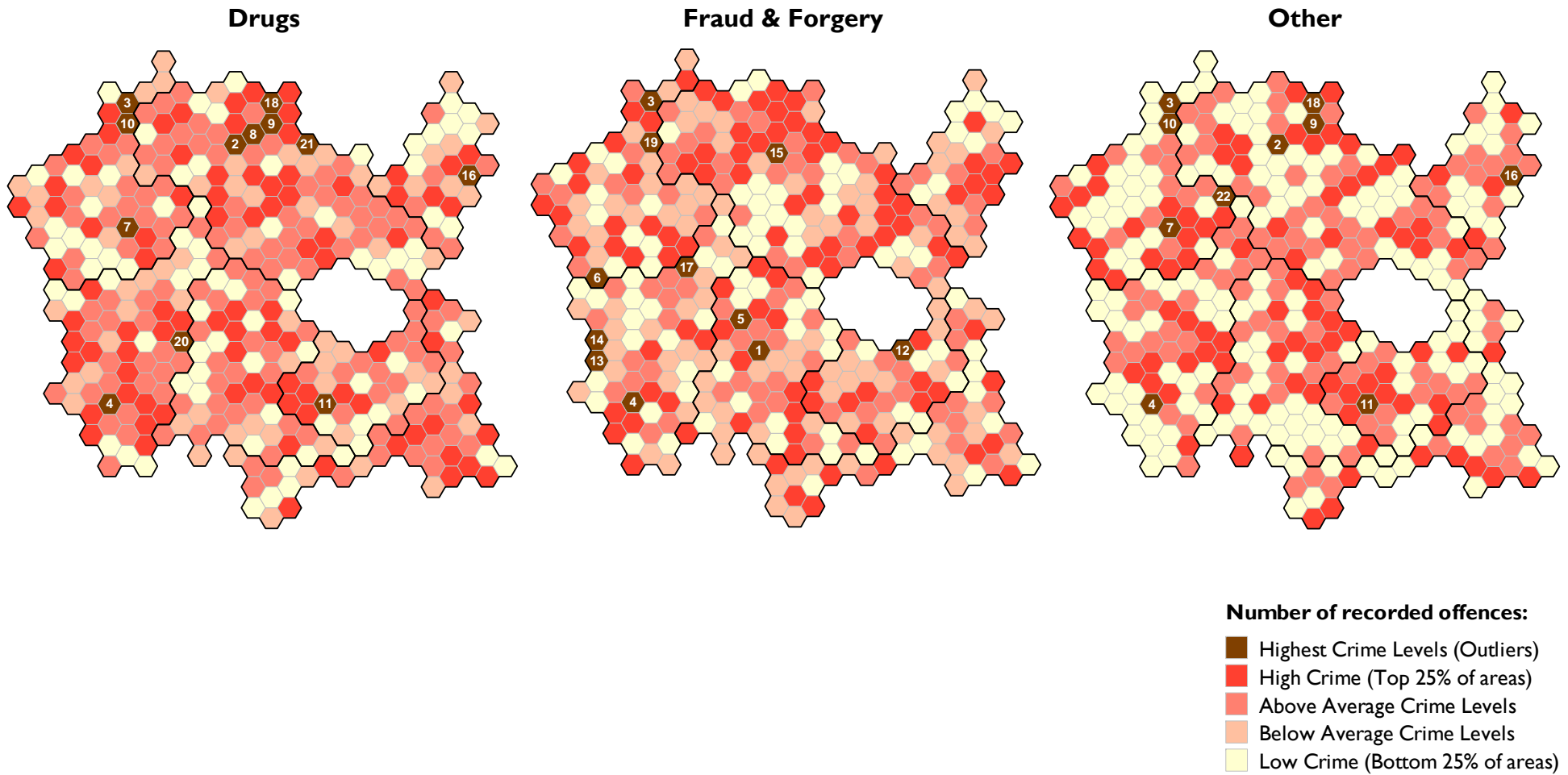
Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)									Significant changes from last year			Significant changes from 5yr average			
			Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other
1	Blaby	Fosse Park	156	8	142	6	●	○	●	○								
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	98	44	23	31	●	●	○	●	▲	▲			▲	▼	▲	
3	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	85	29	47	9	●	●	●	●	▼	▼	▲	▲	▼	▲		
4	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	81	34	26	21	●	●	●	●	▲				▲	▼	▼	
5	Blaby	Leicester Forest East - MI Services	69	6	62	1	●	○	●	○				▼		▼		
6	NW Leicestershire	Greater Appleby	68	3	61	4	●	○	●	○	▲		▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
7	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	59	27	23	9	●	●	○	●	▼	▼		▼		▼		
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	58	45	8	5	●	●	○	○	▲	▲		▼	▲		▼	
9	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	57	22	6	29	●	●	○	●	▲			▲	▼	▼	▲	
10	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington South	50	30	5	15	●	●	○	●		▼		▲	▲	▲		▲
11	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	49	30	12	7	●	●	○	●	▲		▲	▲	▲	▲		
12	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby The Parade & Leicester Racecourse	46	7	36	3	●	○	●	○				▲		▲		
13	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates	42	13	28	1	●	○	●	○					▲			
14	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Fields	40	6	33	1	●	○	●	○				▲		▲		
15	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe West	39	2	37	0	●	○	●	○			▲					
16	Melton	Melton Craven West	39	21	6	12	●	●	○	●				▲		▼		

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Map 3.72: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of other offences by Leicestershire LSOA



Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.73: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for aspects of criminal other offences, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the five-year average

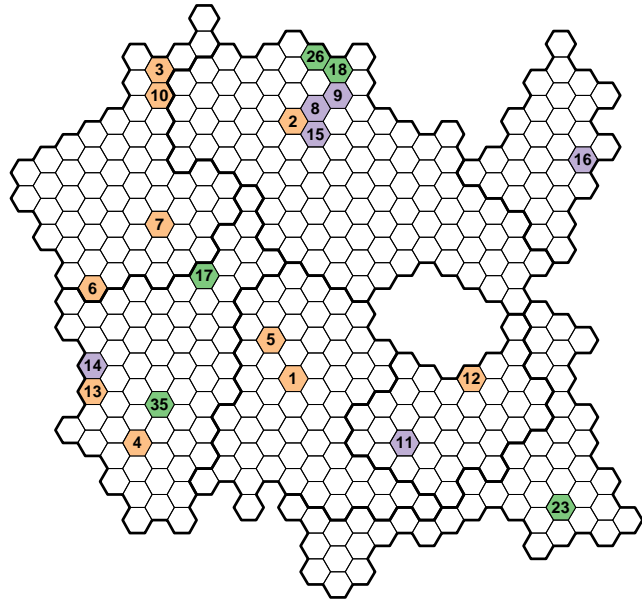
Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)				Significant changes from last year			Significant changes from 5yr average						
			Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other		
17	Hinckley & Bosworth	Stanton Under Bardon & Copt Oak	37	1	35	1	●	○	●	○	▼		▼		▼	
18	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	31	17	5	9	●	●	○	●			▼		▼	
19	NW Leicestershire	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	30	4	25	1	●	○	●	○				▼		▼
20	Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	26	17	7	2	●	●	○	○	▲	▲		▲	▲	
21	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	23	15	5	3	●	●	○	○						
22	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	15	6	1	8	●	○	○	●				▼		▲

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Other offences



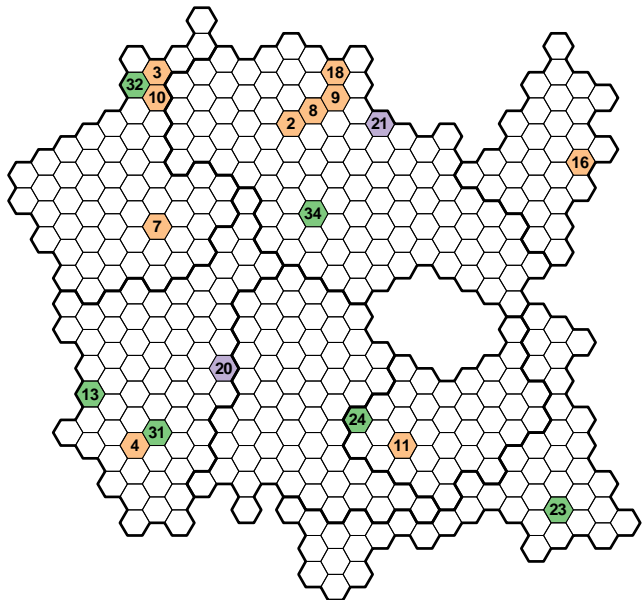
Map 3.74: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for other offences and its crime sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

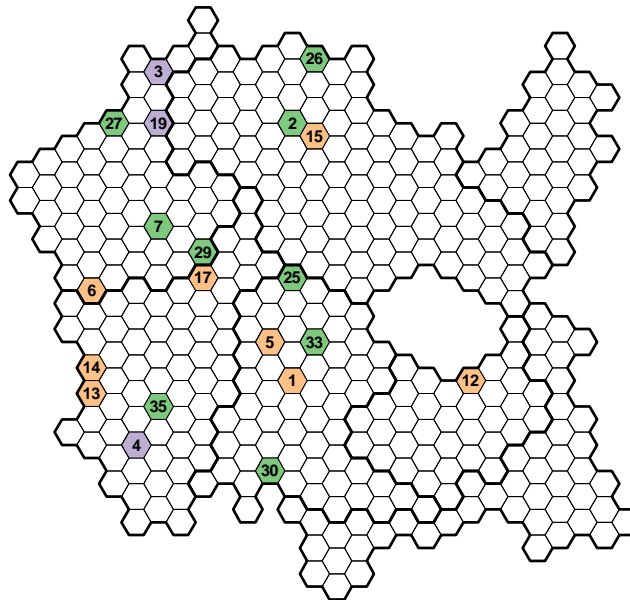
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Drugs



Fraud & Forgery



Other

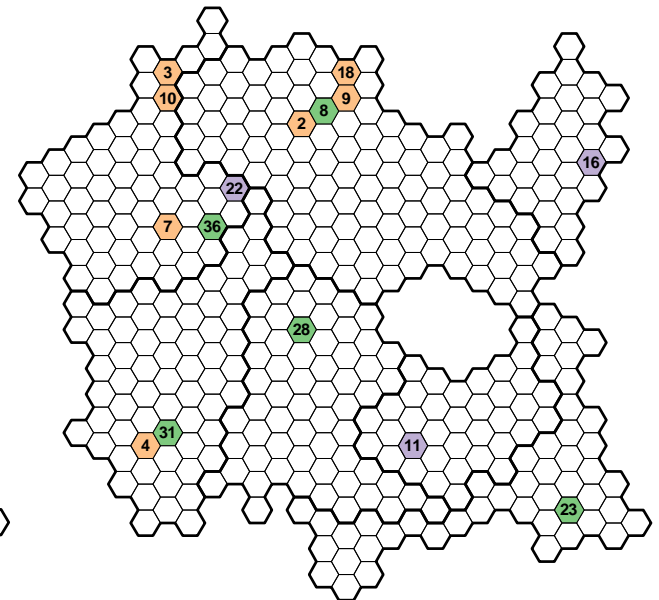


Table 3.75: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for other offences and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Other Offences	Drugs	Fraud & Forgery	Other
23	Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	*	*		*
24	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road		*		
25	Blaby	Glenfield North West			*	
26	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	*		*	
27	NW Leicestershire	Ashby Holywell East			*	
28	Blaby	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park				*
29	NW Leicestershire	Bardon			*	
30	Blaby	Stoney Stanton East			*	
31	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre North		*		*
32	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park		*		
33	Blaby	Braunstone Town The Osiers			*	
34	Charnwood	Swithland and Cropston West		*		
35	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Middlefield Lane	*		*	
36	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre				*

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Table 3.76: Significant changes in other offences comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the five-year average.
 Comparisons are shown between districts, between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area, and between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales

	Other Offences							
	Other Offences		Drugs		Fraud & Forgery		Other	
	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR	LY	5YR
COUNTY (compared to England & Wales)		▼						▼
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)								
Blaby								
Charnwood								
Harborough								
Hinckley & Bosworth			▲			▼		
Melton								
NW Leicestershire			▼					
Oadby & Wigston								▲

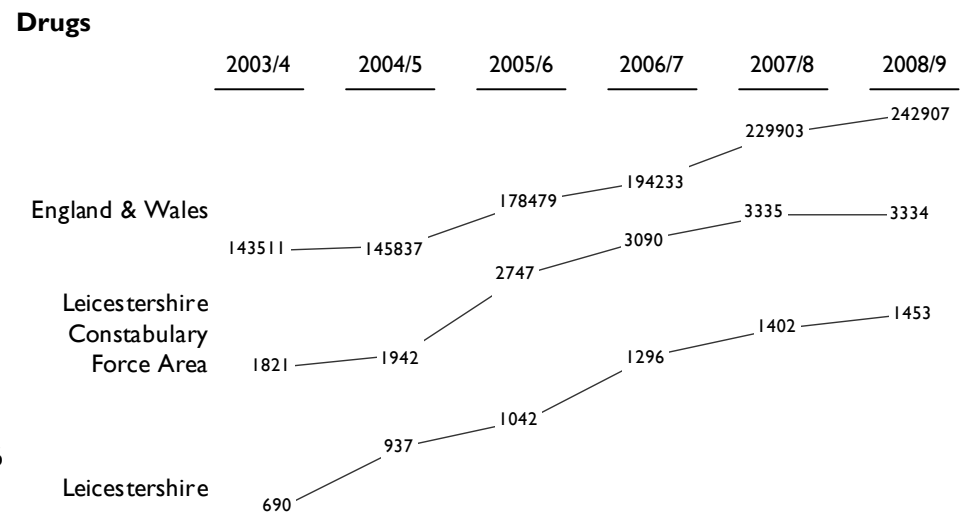
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
 Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

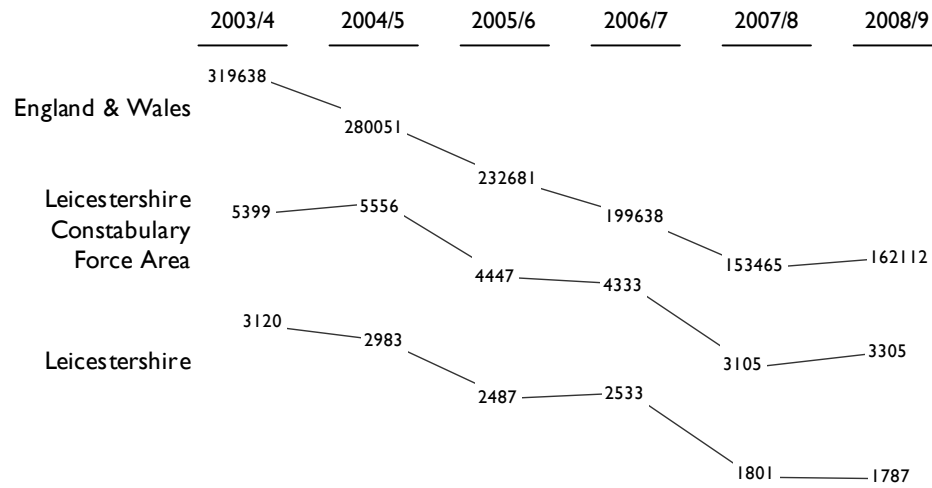
Chart 3.77: Other offences trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.



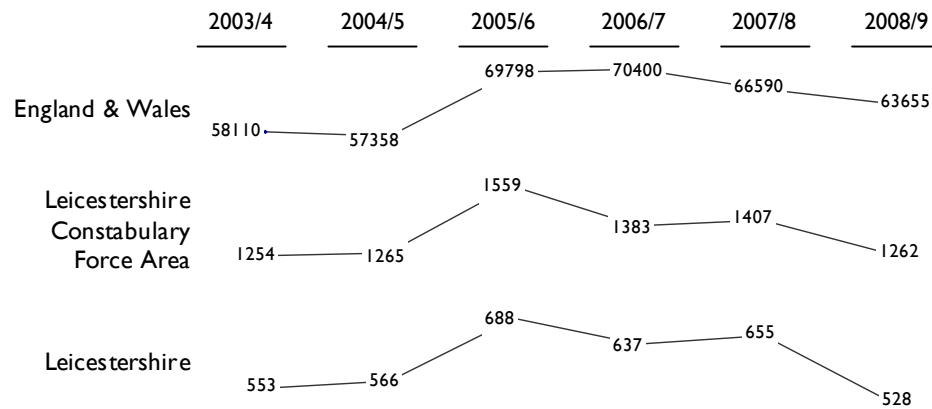
Chart 3.78: Aspects of other offences trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area and the National (England and Wales) figures.



Fraud and Forgery



Other



Source: Home Office Report: Crime in England and Wales 2008/09
Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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3.7 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

There are 18 LSOAs in 2008/9 that have a significantly high volume of ASB incidents (Map 3.79). These areas account of almost one-fifth of the ASB incidents across the County. The high-crime areas are quite widely dispersed across the County and there is at least one hotspot for ASB incidents in each of the CSPs, generally covering town centre areas or concentrations of population.

Compared to the two-year average, none of the hotspot areas have seen a significant reduction in the volume of ASB incidents, but eight have had a significant increase (Table 3.80). Comparing the number of crimes this year to last year shows that only three of the high-crime areas have seen a significant improvement, and eight areas have seen a significant decline in ASB levels.

Over 70% of the high-crime areas have remained so since 2007/8 (Map 3.83). All of the five new high-crime areas have seen a significant increase in the volume of ASB incidents since 2007/8.

Trend lines are not presented for anti-social behaviour incidents because of the shorter time period covered by the data and the lack of an available national picture of ASB incidents in England and Wales. Records for ASB only date back to 2006/7 (now spanning three complete years) so throughout this section tables are presented comparing the 2008/9 figures with the previous year of the two-year average.

When the County figure this year is compared to the rest of England and Wales and last year and the average of the previous two years, it can be seen that Leicestershire has a highly significantly higher number of crimes than would be expected (Table 3.85).

NW Leicestershire has fewer ASB incidents than expected this year compared to all other districts and last year and the two-year average,

whereas Oadby and Wigston has a higher number of incidents than expected.

Further information about ASB is available in the 'Community Safety Perceptions' report of this PSA.

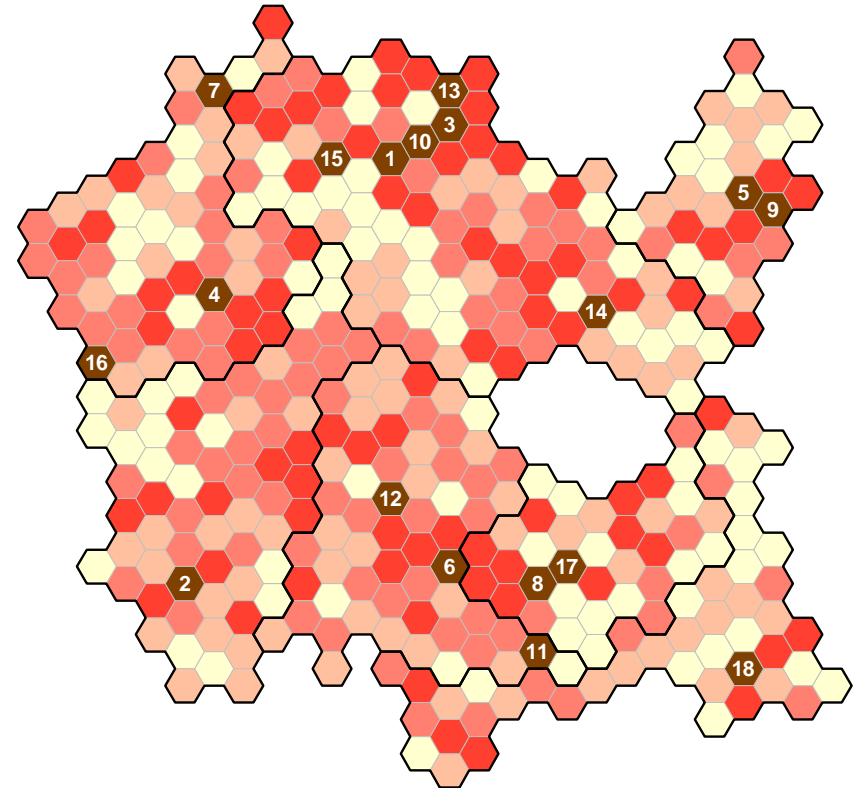
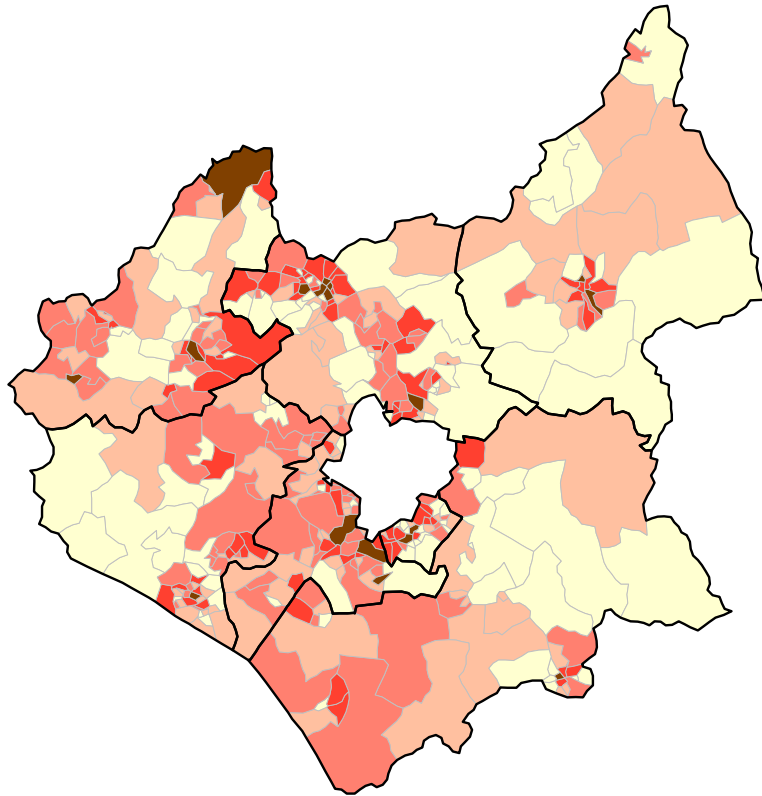
Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 18 areas with significantly high crime, and these account for about 20% of all Leicestershire's ASB incidents.
- The hotspots have a wide geographical distribution covering each of the CSPs
- The areas covered include mainly town centres but also other areas of population concentrations
- 70% of the hotspots have remained consistently high since last year.
- All of the five new hotspots have seen a significant increase in the number of ASB incidents since last year.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has a highly significantly higher number of ASB incidents this year compared to the rest of England and Wales and last year and the two-year average.
- NW Leicestershire has significantly fewer ASB incidents this year than expected when compared to all other districts and last year and the two-year average.
- Oadby and Wigston has significantly more ASB incidents this year than expected when compared to all other districts and last year and the two-year average.

Map 3.79: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on anti-social behaviour incidents, 2008/9



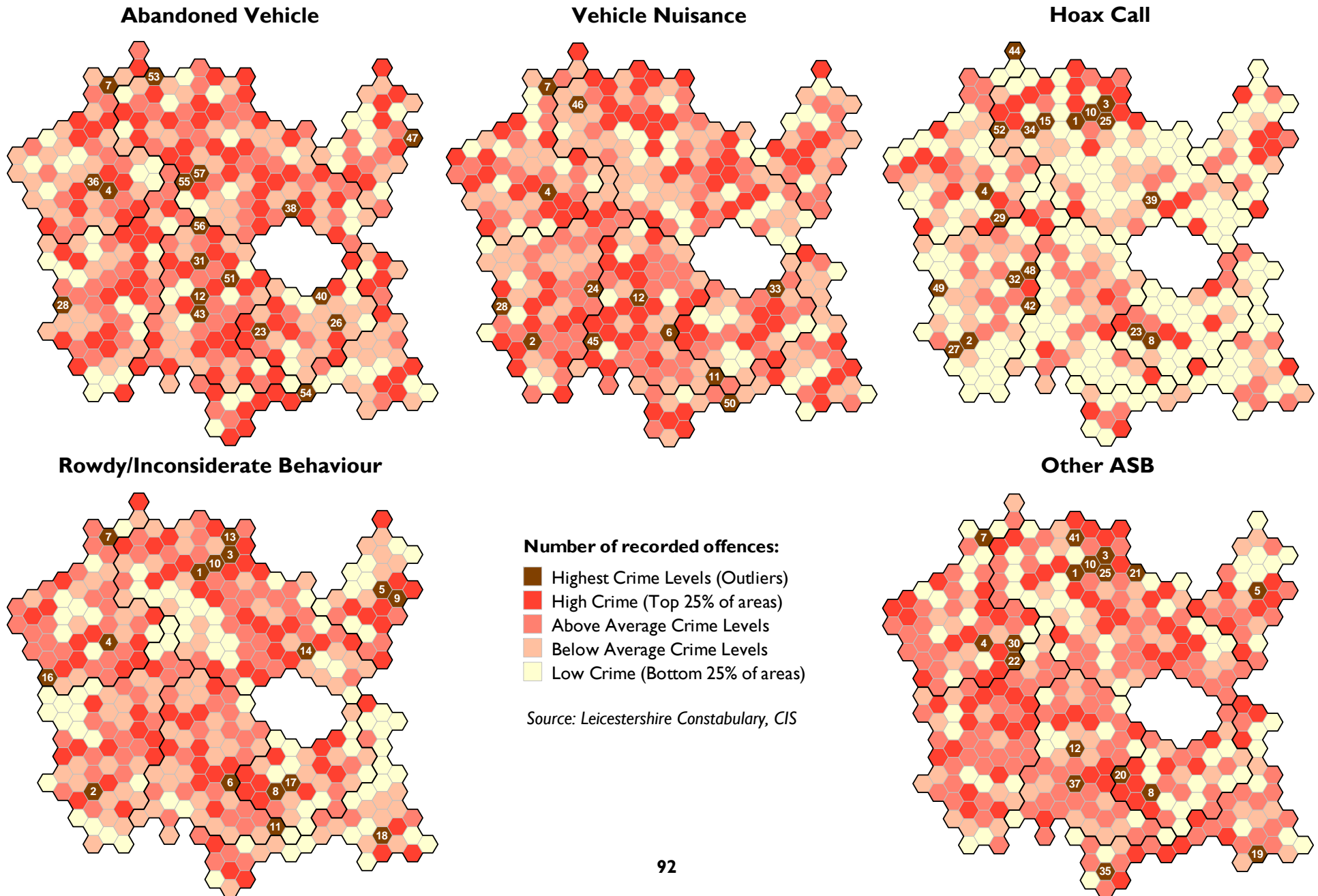
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Number of recorded offences:

- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
- High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
- Above Average Crime Levels
- Below Average Crime Levels
- Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

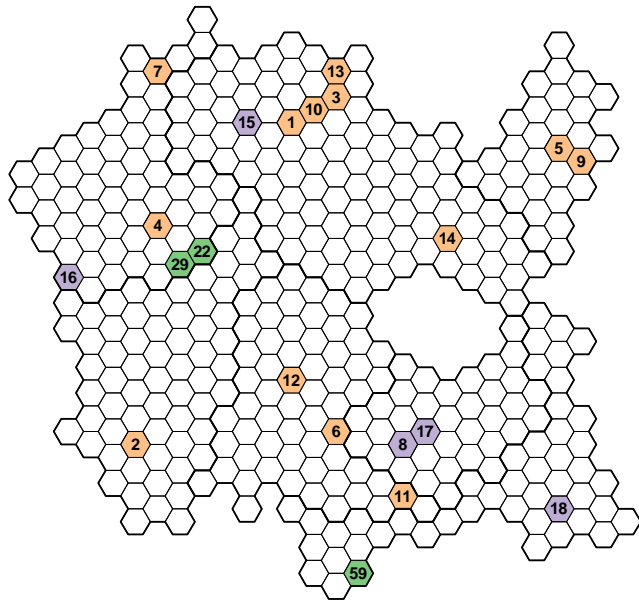
Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Map 3.81: Cartograms of high-crime areas based on aspects of anti-social behaviour by Leicestershire LSOA



Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)										Significant changes from last year					Significant changes from 2yr average					
			ASB	Abandoned Vehicle		Hoax Call	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour		Other ASB	ASB	Abandoned Vehicle		Hoax Call	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour		Other ASB	ASB	Abandoned Vehicle		Hoax Call	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour		Other ASB
				Vehicle Nuisance	Vehicle Nuisance		Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour			Abandoned Vehicle	Vehicle Nuisance		Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour			Abandoned Vehicle	Vehicle Nuisance		Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	
37	Blaby	Narborough East	108	5	12	3	65	23	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲						▲	
38	Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	107	13	10	5	64	15	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	▼					▼		
39	Charnwood	Birstall North	102	2	3	13	72	12	●	○	○	●	●	●							▲		
40	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby The Parade & Leicester Racecourse	102	15	8	2	70	7	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲						▲		
41	Charnwood	Loughborough Warwick Way	97	5	12	6	45	29	●	●	●	●	●	●							▲		
42	Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton West	96	4	7	12	66	7	●	●	●	●	●	●									
43	Blaby	Narborough North	94	13	12	1	61	7	●	●	●	○	●	●							▲		
44	NWLeics	Kegworth North	90	4	13	14	54	5	●	●	●	●	●	○									
45	Blaby	Croft	89	6	35	1	41	6	●	●	●	○	●	○							▲		
46	Charnwood	Shepshed North East	89	4	24	7	50	4	●	●	●	●	●	○							▲		
47	Melton	Melton Newport South	89	12	5	3	61	8	●	●	○	●	●	●							▲		
48	Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton North East	86	2	9	14	46	15	●	○	●	●	●	●							▼		
49	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Fields	79	5	22	13	32	7	●	●	●	●	●	●									
50	Harborough	Peatling, Bruntingthorpe, Kimcote & Walton	60	10	23	2	13	12	●	●	●	○	●	●							▲		
51	Blaby	Winstanley Community College	57	13	6	2	32	4	●	●	●	●	●	○							▲		
52	Charnwood	Shepshed Central	53	1	2	12	31	7	●	○	○	●	●	●							▲		
53	Charnwood	Hathern	50	13	15	1	17	4	●	●	●	○	○	○							▲		
54	Harborough	Bosworth, Kilworth & Mowsley	47	13	5	2	14	13	○	●	○	●	○	●							▲		
55	Charnwood	Bradgate and Beacon	45	14	5	2	8	16	○	●	○	●	○	●							▲		
56	Blaby	Glenfield North West	43	12	2	1	23	5	○	●	○	○	○	○							▼		
57	Charnwood	Loughborough Outwoods South	35	12	3	1	16	3	○	●	○	○	○	○							▲		

Anti-Social Behaviour



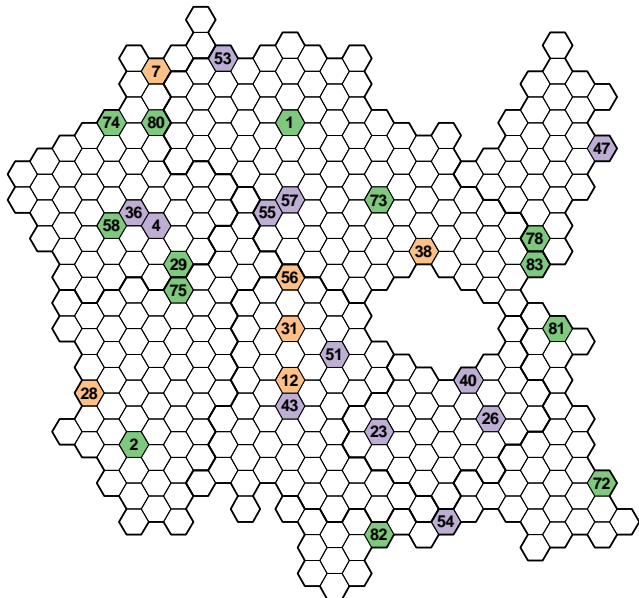
Map 3.83: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for anti-social behaviour and its sub-categories.
Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08

Changes in High Crime Areas:

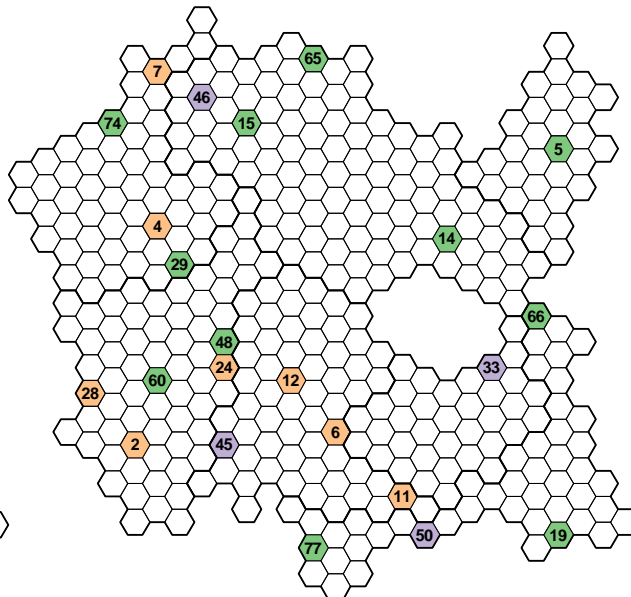
- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

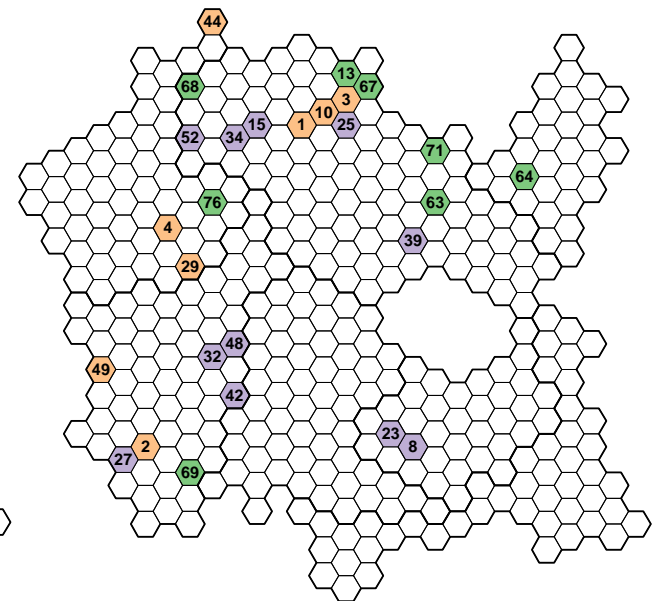
Abandoned Vehicle



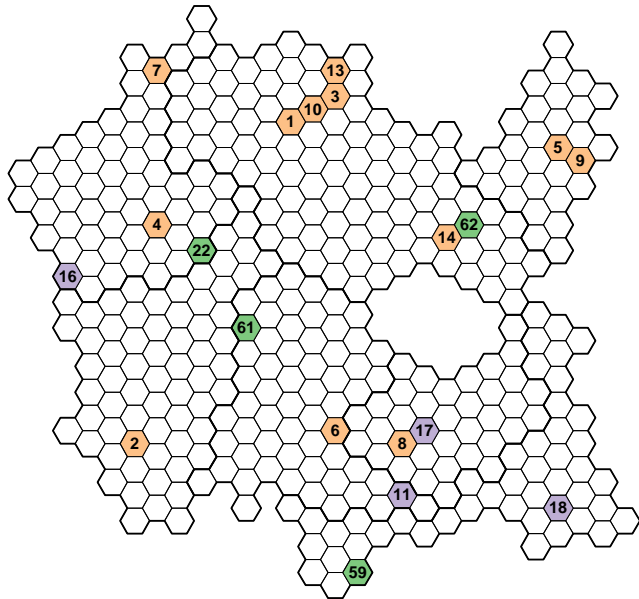
Vehicle Nuisance



Hoax Call



Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour



Other ASB

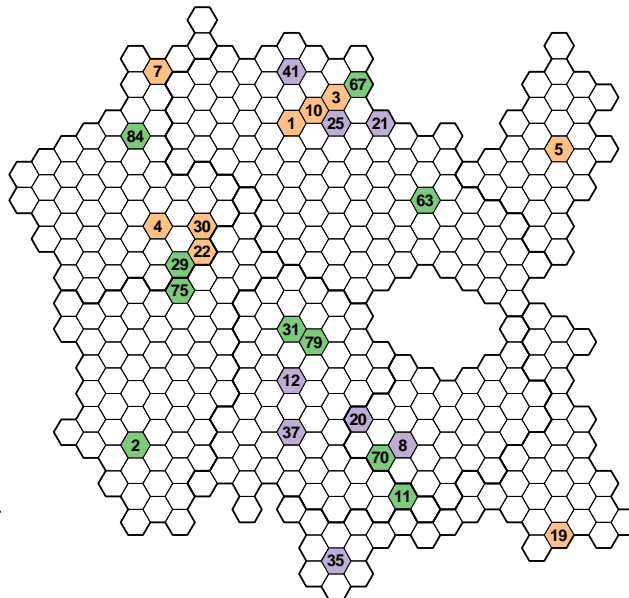


Table 3.84: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for anti-social behaviour and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	ASB	Abandoned Vehicle	Vehicle Nuisance	Hoax Call	Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour	Other ASB
58	NWLeics	Snibston East	*	*				
59	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	*				*	
60	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Barwell Lane		*				
61	Blaby	Leicester Forest East - North					*	
62	Charnwood	System North					*	
63	Charnwood	Sileby South West			*			*
64	Melton	Melton Egerton North West			*			
65	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East		*				
66	Harborough	Scraptoft		*				
67	Charnwood	Loughborough Midland Station			*			*
68	Charnwood	Shepshed North West			*			
69	Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage North			*			
70	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road					*	
71	Charnwood	Sileby North			*			
72	Harborough	Market Harborough East & Welland Industrial Estate	*					
73	Charnwood	Mountsorrel East	*					
74	NWLeics	Ashby Holywell East	*	*				
75	Hinckley & Bosworth	Bagworth & Thornton	*					*
76	NWLeics	Greenhill Castle Rock				*		
77	Harborough	Ullesthorpe & Magna Park		*				
78	Melton	Melton Dorian South	*					
79	Blaby	Braunstone Town The Osiers						*
80	NWLeics	Diseworth, Belton & Gracedieu	*					
81	Harborough	Tilton, Hungarton & Tugby	*					
82	Harborough	Ashby, Frolesworth & Dunton	*					
83	Charnwood	Queniborough East, Barkby & South Croxton	*					
84	NWLeics	Worthington, Osgathorpe & Newbold						*

Table 3.85: Significant changes in anti-social behaviour comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the two-year average.
Comparisons are shown between districts and between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area,

	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)												
	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)		Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour		Vehicle Nuisance		Hoax Call		Abandoned Vehicle		Other ASB		
	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲							▲	▲
Blaby				▼		▲						▲	▲
Charnwood													
Harborough				▼									
Hinckley & Bosworth													
Melton				▼									
NW Leicestershire	▼	▼				▼						▼	▼
Oadby & Wigston	▲	▲				▲	▲	▲	▲				

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

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3.8 Deliberate Fires

The Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service classifies fires as 'deliberate' if the primary cause of ignition is thought to be intentional. Deliberate fire incidents break down into:

Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fires involving deaths, casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances.

Secondary fires are the majority of outdoor and outdoor structure fires including grassland and refuse fires unless they involve casualties or rescues, property loss or five or more appliances attend. Fires in derelict buildings are also included in this category.

Cartograms of primary and secondary fires have not been included in this section due to the small number of offences recorded. The total number of deliberate fires in Leicestershire in 2008/9 was 704 - 30% (238) of which are classified as primary fires with the remaining 70% (466) being secondary fires. High-crime areas (outliers) for both primary and secondary fires are still included in the subsequent tables and analysis because the methodology for their calculation remains robust even within the limited distribution of values.

There are 17 areas across Leicestershire that are significantly high for deliberate fire incidents (Map 3.86) These areas account for 20% of all the deliberate fire incidents in the County. North West Leicestershire and Charnwood have higher numbers of the hotspot areas than other districts.

Three out of the top four areas for deliberate fire incidents were also high-crime areas last year (Map 3.89). The only exception to this is Rothley East which is a new hotspot but has seen a significant increase in the number of offences since last year (Table 3.87). The high number of improved areas and new hotspots shown on Map 3.89 are likely to

be a function of the small number of deliberate fire incidents across the county, meaning small changes can produce significant results, rather than any true pattern of change.

When the County is compared to both the rest of England and Wales and the rest of the Force Area, there are not significant differences over time when compared to this year's figures. There are also no significant differences between districts comparing this year to last year and the two-year average (Table 3.91)

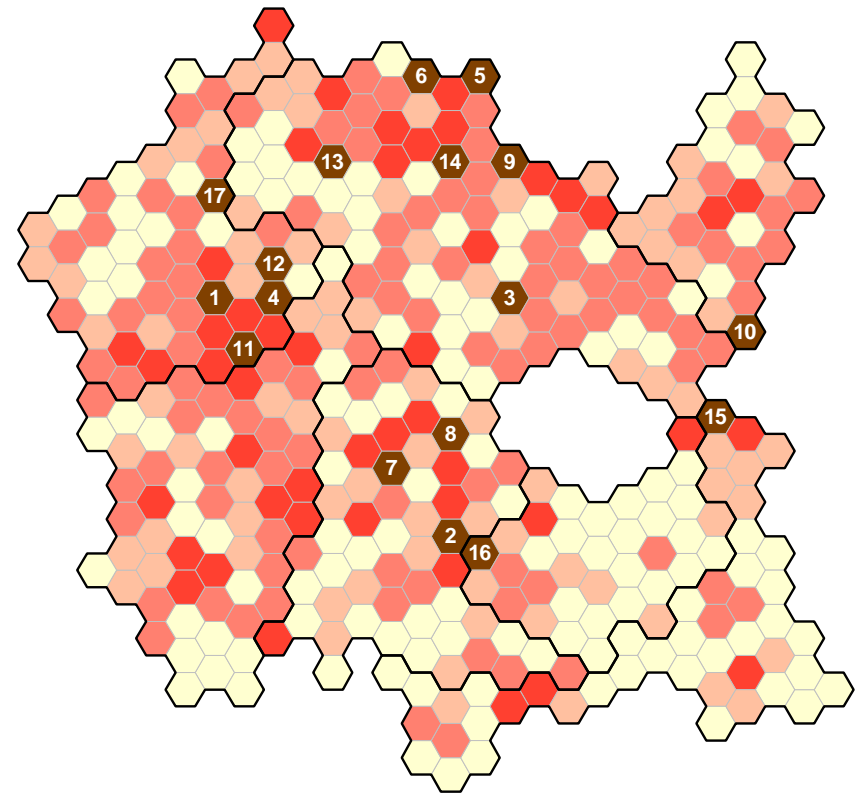
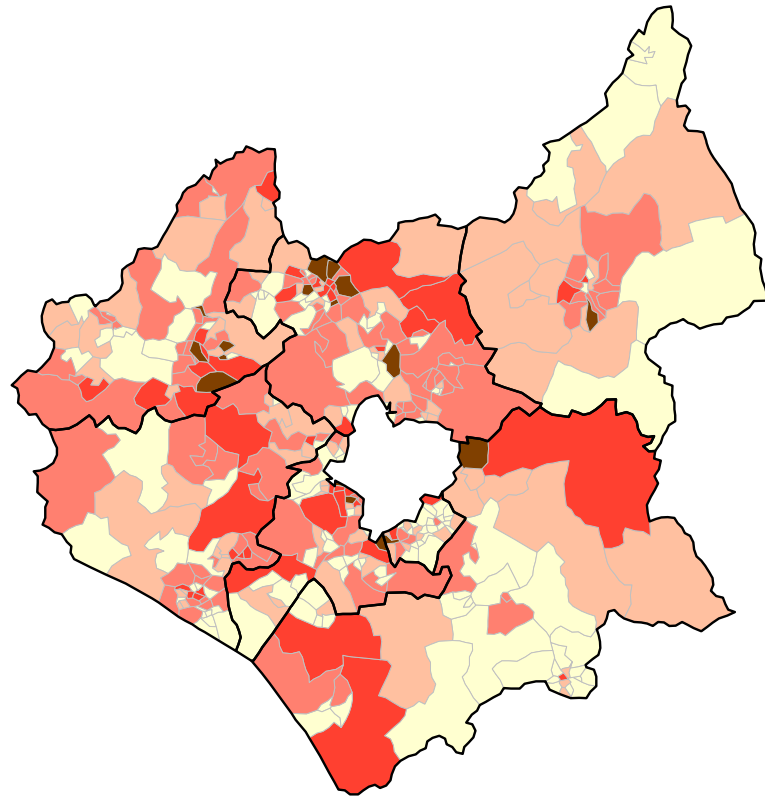
Where are the 'hotspot' areas for this issue?

- There are 17 hotspots account for 20% of Leicestershire's deliberate fire incidents
- Concentrations of hotspots are found in North West Leicestershire and Charnwood
- Three out of the top four areas were hotspots last year too
- There is little consistency in high crime areas but this is likely to be due to the small number of incidents mean small variations in number can produce significant changes.

Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire shows no significant changes from either the rest of the Force Area or the rest of England and Wales when this year is compared to last year or the two year average.
- There are also no significant differences between districts comparing this year to last year and the two-year average.

Map 3.86: Geographic and cartographic representation of the high-crime areas in Leicestershire by LSOA based on deliberate fire incidents, 2008/9



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Number of recorded offences:

- Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)
- High Crime (Top 25% of areas)
- Above Average Crime Levels
- Below Average Crime Levels
- Low Crime (Bottom 25% of areas)

Source: Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service

Table 3.87: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for deliberate fire incidents, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the two-year average

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)						Significant changes from last year			Significant changes from 2yr average		
			Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires
1	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	17	3	14	●	●	●				▼		▼
2	Blaby	Glen Parva South	15	13	2	●	●	○	▼		▼		▲	▼
3	Charnwood	Rothley East	13	3	10	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲		▲
4	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	11	2	9	●	○	●						
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Meadow Lane	11	3	8	●	●	●	▲		▲	▲		▲
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	10	1	9	●	○	●						▲
7	Blaby	Meridian Leisure Park	9	2	7	●	○	●			▲			▲
8	Blaby	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	8	1	7	●	○	●			▲			▲
9	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	8	3	5	●	●	●						
10	Melton	Melton Warwick West	8	2	6	●	○	●						
11	NW Leicestershire	Ellistown & Battleflat	7	1	6	●	○	●						
12	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Castle Rock	7	2	5	●	○	●						
13	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	7	2	5	●	○	●			▼			
14	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	7	4	3	●	●	○		▲				
15	Harborough	Scraptoft	7	5	2	●	●	○	▲	▲		▲	▲	
16	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road	7	3	4	●	●	○						
17	NW Leicestershire	Thringstone East	7	3	4	●	●	○						▼

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Table 3.88: High-crime areas in Leicestershire for aspects of deliberate fires, 2008/9

Number of recorded offences for each LSOA together with significant changes based on last year and the two-year average

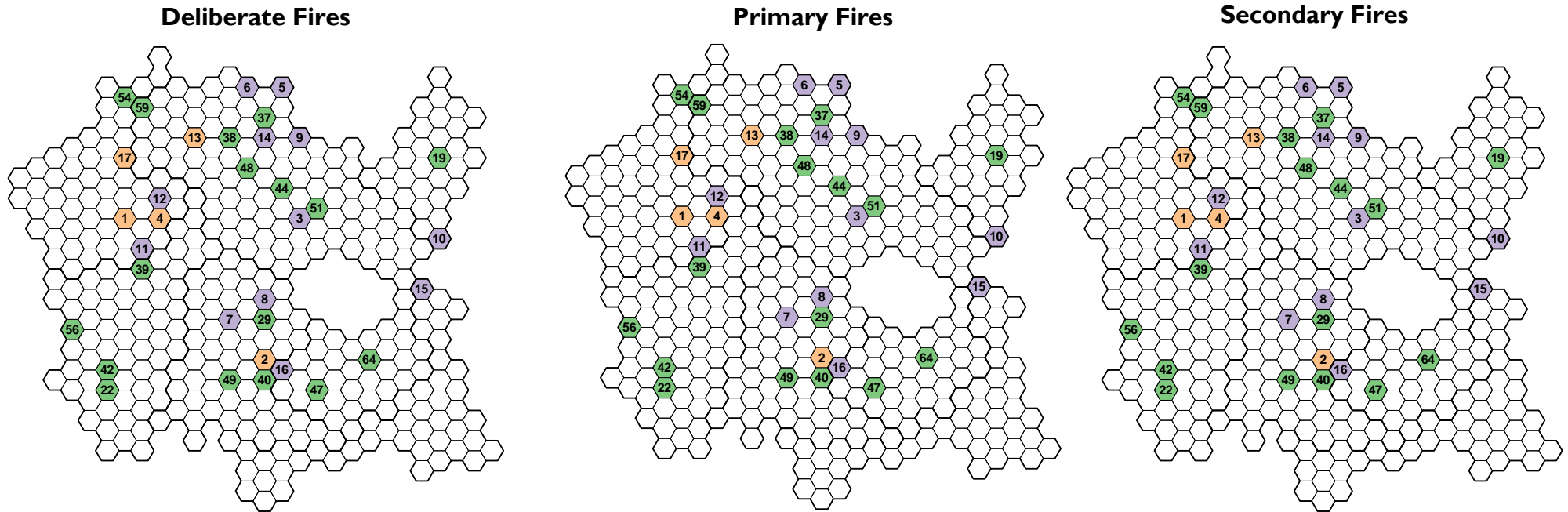
Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Number of recorded offences (this year)						Significant changes from last year			Significant changes from 2yr average		
			Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires
18	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	6	1	5	●	●	●						
19	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	6	1	5	●	●	●						
20	Blaby	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park	6	3	3	●	●	●		▲				
21	Blaby	Braunstone Town Turnbull Drive	5	0	5	●	●	●	▲		▲	▲		▲
22	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	5	0	5	●	●	●		▼		▼	▼	
23	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Trinity West	5	0	5	●	●	●						
24	Melton	Melton Egerton South West	5	4	1	●	●	●					▲	
25	Harborough	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford	5	4	1	●	●	●					▲	▲
26	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Bupa Hospital	5	3	2	●	●	●				▲	▲	
27	Oadby & Wigston	South Wigston Cornwall Business Centre	5	4	1	●	●	●		▲			▲	
28	Blaby	Thorpe Astley North	5	0	5	●	●	●						
29	Blaby	Winstanley Community College	5	0	5	●	●	●						
30	Harborough	Ashby, Frolesworth & Dunton	4	3	1	●	●	●						
31	Charnwood	Sileby North	4	3	1	●	●	●		▲				
32	Charnwood	Thrussington, Seagrave & SixHills	4	4	0	●	●	○		▲			▲	
33	Harborough	Tilton, Hungarton & Tugby	4	3	1	●	●	●						
34	Hinckley & Bosworth	odwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates	3	3	0	●	●	○						
35	Blaby	Whetstone South West	3	3	0	●	●	○						

- High Crime Areas (Outliers)
- Top 25% of areas (High Crime)
- High Crime
- Low Crime
- Bottom 25% of areas (Low Crime)

- ▲ Significant Increase in crime
- ▼ Significant Reduction in crime

Map 3.89: Cartograms of changes in high-crime areas by LSOA in Leicestershire based on crime counts for other offences and its crime sub-categories.

Changes calculated comparing 2008/09 to 2007/08



Changes in High Crime Areas:

- Consistent High Crime Area
- New High Crime Area (increased crime)
- Improved Area (decreased crime)

Source: Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service

Table 3.90: Leicestershire high-crime areas in 2007/8 by LSOA for deliberate fires and its sub-categories, that are no longer high-crime areas this year.

Map Ref.	CDRP	LSOA	Deliberate Fires	
			Primary Fires	Secondary Fires
36	NW Leicestershire	Bardon		*
37	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	*	*
38	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	*	*
39	Hinckley & Bosworth	Bagworth & Thornton	*	*
40	Blaby	Blaby North	*	*
41	Hinckley & Bosworth	Desford North & Peckleton	*	*
42	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle North West	*	*
43	Charnwood	Loughborough Gorse Covert		*
44	Charnwood	Mountsorrel Centre	*	*
45	NW Leicestershire	Whitwick West	*	*
46	Charnwood	Birstall East	*	*
47	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	*	*
48	Charnwood	Loughborough Woodthorpe	*	*
49	Blaby	Narborough East	*	*
50	Charnwood	Syston North		*
51	Charnwood	Syston West	*	*
52	Charnwood	Bradgate and Beacon	*	*
53	Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage Common	*	*
54	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	*	*
55	NW Leicestershire	Donisthorpe South & Oakthorpe East	*	*
56	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Fields	*	*
57	Blaby	Huncote West & Thurlaston	*	*
58	Charnwood	Queniborough East, Barkby & South Croxton	*	*
59	Charnwood	Shepshed North West	*	*
60	Hinckley & Bosworth	Higham-On-The-Hill, Sibson & Sutton Cheney	*	*
61	Harborough	Burton Overy, Carlton Curlieu & Great Glen	*	*
62	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	*	*
63	Harborough	Lubenham	*	*
64	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Industrial Estate	*	*

Table 3.91: Significant changes in deliberate fires comparing 2008/9 to both last year and the two-year average.
Comparisons are shown between districts and between Leicestershire and the rest of the Force area.

	Deliberate Fires					
	Deliberate Fires		Primary Fires		Secondary Fires	
	LY	2YR	LY	2YR	LY	2YR
COUNTY (compared to rest of Force)						
Blaby						
Charnwood						
Harborough						
Hinckley & Bosworth						
Melton						
NW Leicestershire						
Oadby & Wigston					▼	

- ▲ Higher than expected crime (highly significant)
- ▲ Higher than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (significant)
- ▼ Lower than expected crime (highly significant)

Source: Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service

APPENDIX I - Economic & Social Costs of Crime Methodology

Table AI: Estimated number of crime incidents in Leicestershire 2008 - 2009

Type of Crime	Police recorded crime Leicestershire 2008/09	Multiplier on recorded offences	Estimated number of actual incidents 2008/09
Attempted Vehicle Theft	406	2.2	893.2
Burglary Dwelling	2621	2.2	5766.2
Common Assault	1898	7.7	14614.6
Criminal Damage	8829	4.3	37964.7
Homicide	2	1	2
Less Serious Wounding	3427	1.8	6168.6
More Serious Wounding	228	1.8	410.4
Robbery from Individuals	278	3.7	1028.6
Sexual	521	5.2	2709.2
Theft from Person	559	4.6	2571.4
Theft from Vehicle	3851	2.8	10782.8
Theft of a Pedal Cycle	1090	3.6	3924
Theft of Vehicle	1145	1.2	1374

Source of updated multiplier estimates:

¹Home Office On-Line Report June 2005 —The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04 by Dubourg, Hamed and Thorns
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/statistics/statistics39.htm>

The following analysis is based upon 2005 methodological improvements made to the Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000)¹.

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of a range of crimes by calculating cost of crime estimates. Thus allowing strategy makers to prioritise and focus scarce resources on policies that have the biggest impact on harm caused by crime rather than simply the number of crimes. The study does not attempt to estimate the cost of all crime but rather a subset of crime where reliable information is available on the cost and the number of offences committed.

Table A2: Average cost estimates for crime in Leicestershire 2008 / 2009 based on 2005 methodology

Offence category	In anticipation of crime (£)		As consequence of crime (£)						In response to crime (£)				TOTAL COST (million)	TOTAL excl physical & emotional (million)
	2009 Defensive Expenditure	Insurance Administration	Physical and Emotional Impact on Direct Victims	Value of Property Stolen	Property Damaged/ Destroyed	Property Recovered	Victim Services	Lost Output	Health Services	Criminal Justice System	Average Cost (£)	No Incidents		
Violence against the person	1	1	6,486	0	0	0	11	1,953	1,597	2,285	12,334	13,160	162	77
Homicide	172	271	1,019,807	0	0	0	2,491	534,700	913	170,966	1,729,321	2	3	1
Wounding	1	1	5,398	0	0	0	8	1,382	1,598	2,104	10,492	6,579	69	34
Serious Wounding	1	1	5,398	0	0	0	8	1,382	1,598	17,003	25,391	410	10	8
Other Wounding	1	1	5,398	0	0	0	8	1,382	1,598	1,159	9,548	6,169	59	26
Sexual Offences	4	6	26,970	0	0	0	38	5,251	1,086	3,909	37,263	2,709	101	28
Common assault	0	0	934	0	0	0	7	319	146	302	1,708	14,615	25	11
Robbery	0	25	3,613	129	14	-23	19	1,198	572	3,083	8,631	1,029	9	5
Burglary in dwelling	262	210	766	1,003	222	-26	13	76	0	1,348	3,872	5,766	22	18
Theft	70	62	228	333	82	-43	1	12	0	257	1,002	19,545	20	15
Theft - not vehicle	0	39	140	207	20	-15	1	4	0	357	753	6,495	5	4
Theft of vehicle	647	439	948	2,806	414	-642	1	56	0	236	4,904	1,374	7	5
Theft from vehicle	137	59	315	284	149	-13	1	24	0	59	1,017	10,783	11	8
Attempted vehicle theft	77	25	230	0	183	0	1	13	0	77	606	893	1	0
Criminal damage	15	43	559	0	251	0	2	7	0	149	1,028	37,965	39	18

Table A1 provides an example of the multipliers used in the updated study in 2005. It uses the actual number of notifiable offences recorded by the police within a given period and then multiplies this by a calculated estimate in order to provide a more realistic figure of the actual incidence of these crimes. In doing so, it takes into account that many crime types are either under reported (such as common assault) or are undetected (such as theft from a shop). Table A2 builds upon the multiplier estimates of table one. The financial figures for each category have been taken directly from the Home Office study and updated according to the Retail Price Index for March 2009 in order to provide an accurate estimate².

The table includes a column depicting the emotional, physical and psychological impact of each crime upon it's victim to provide an indication of the true cost of crime to society.

² Office for National Statistics: Retail Price Index March 2009

APPENDIX 2 : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

The BCS Comparator Crimes are classified into ten broad categories. Table A3 below shows the offences included in the ten BCS comparator crime categories, including the individual HO codes.

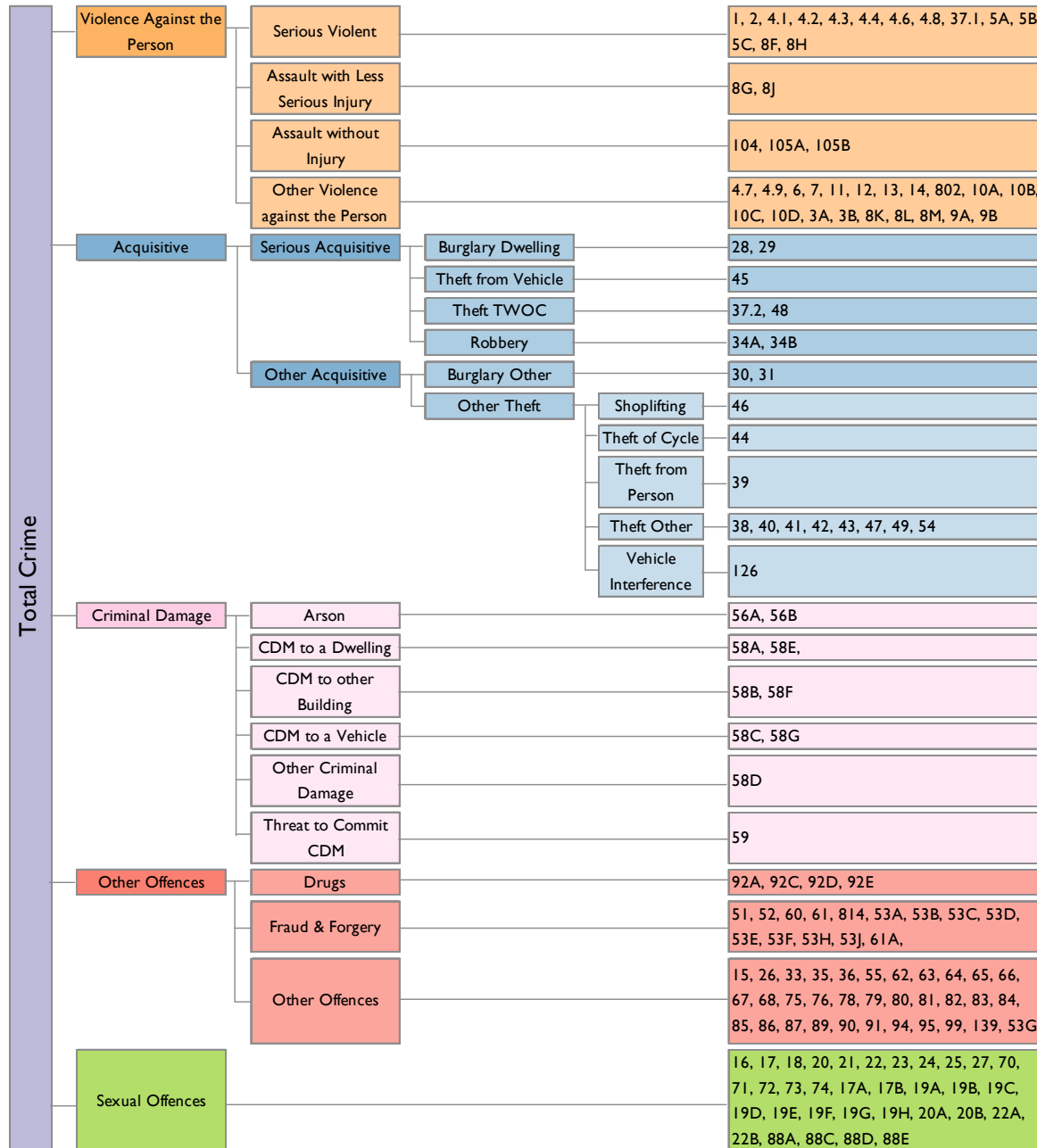
Table A3 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued...)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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

<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.

<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 Substancesto 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 : Hierarchy of Crime Types using the Crimsec3 Categories



APPENDIX 4 - Similar Family Groups for the Leicestershire CSPs

Leicestershire - Blaby	Leicestershire - Charnwood	Leicestershire - Harborough	Leicestershire - Hinckley & Bosworth
Cambridgeshire - East Cambridgeshire	Essex - Chelmsford	Cambridgeshire - Huntingdonshire	Essex - Braintree
Derbyshire - Erewash	Essex - Epping Forest	Dorset - East Dorset	Essex - Epping Forest
Derbyshire - South Derbyshire	Hertfordshire - Dacorum	Hampshire - East Hampshire	Leicestershire - Harborough
Dorset - East Dorset	Hertfordshire - Hertsmeire	Hampshire - New Forest	Leicestershire - Melton
Essex - Castle Point	Hertfordshire - North Hertfordshire	Leicestershire - Hinckley & Bosworth	North Yorkshire - Selby
Essex - Maldon	Hertfordshire - Three Rivers	Leicestershire - Melton	Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire
Essex - Rochford	Kent - Sevenoaks	Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire - East Northamptonshire
Leicestershire - Hinckley & Bosworth	Kent - Tonbridge & Malling	Staffordshire - Lichfield	Northamptonshire - Kettering
Leicestershire - Oadby & Wigston	Sussex - Arun	Suffolk - Babergh	Staffordshire - Lichfield
Norfolk - Broadland	Thames Valley - Aylesbury Vale	Surrey - Tandridge	Suffolk - Babergh
Nottinghamshire - Gedling	Thames Valley - Cherwell	Sussex - Mid Sussex	Thames Valley - Aylesbury Vale
Staffordshire - Cannock Chase	Thames Valley - Milton Keynes	Thames Valley - Aylesbury Vale	West Mercia - Bromsgrove
Staffordshire - South Staffordshire	Thames Valley - West Berkshire	Thames Valley - Chiltern	West Mercia - Wyre Forest
West Mercia - Bromsgrove	Wiltshire - Swindon	West Mercia - Bromsgrove	West Midlands - Solihull
Leicestershire - Melton	Leicestershire - North West Leicestershire	Leicestershire - Oadby & Wigston	
Derbyshire - South Derbyshire	Derbyshire - High Peak	Derbyshire - Erewash	
Essex - Braintree	Devon & Cornwall - Mid Devon	Essex - Castle Point	
Gloucestershire - Stroud	Devon & Cornwall - North Devon	Essex - Rochford	
Leicestershire - Harborough	Gloucestershire - Stroud	Hampshire - Havant	
Leicestershire - Hinckley & Bosworth	Gwent - Monmouthshire	Hertfordshire - Broxbourne	
Lincolnshire - South Kesteven	Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire	Leicestershire - Blaby	
North Yorkshire - Selby	Lancashire - Wyre	Metropolitan Police - Bexley	
Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire	Lincolnshire - South Kesteven	Metropolitan Police - Havering	
Northamptonshire - East Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire - Gedling	
Staffordshire - Lichfield	Staffordshire - Stafford	Staffordshire - Cannock Chase	
Staffordshire - Staffordshire Moorlands	Suffolk - Suffolk Coastal	Staffordshire - Tamworth	
Suffolk - Babergh	Suffolk - Western Suffolk	Sussex - Adur	
Warwickshire - North Warwickshire	Warwickshire - Rugby	Warwickshire - Nuneaton & Bedworth	
West Mercia - Wyre Forest	West Mercia - South Worcestershire	West Midlands - Dudley	

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

નેવર ટ્રુઅન્ટુ ઇસ નાસ્કારી નું સમજણ વિષ વ્રષ મદદ ચાહીલી હૈ તાં વિરખા કરકે 0116 305 7342 નંબર કે ફોન કરે અરે અસીં ટ્રુઅન્ટી મદદ લઈ કિસે દા પૂરબ કર દલાંગી।

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0116 305 7342 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

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