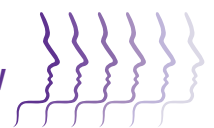




# Leicestershire County summary document

Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009  
Evidence for a Safer Leicestershire

Leicestershire Safer  
Communities Strategy  
Board  
*Making Leicestershire Safer*



## Reader Information

**Document Title** Leicestershire Partnership Strategic Assessment  
County Summary 2009

**Document Context** This report provides a summary of the crime, disorder and substance misuse issues across Leicestershire.

This Evidence Summary pulls together the key points from the full Partnership Strategic Assessment 2009. This is made up of seven theme based reports and a place based report

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

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Community Safety Partnerships  
Elected Members

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**This report was produced by the Research & Information Team, Chief Executive's Department, Leicestershire County Council.**

Whilst every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this document Leicestershire County Council cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

The views expressed in this document are those of the authors.

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## **I. Introduction**

### **I.1 Purpose of the Strategic Assessment**

This document provides a strategic overview of the current crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire. The information within this document is designed to aid the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board review current and develop future strategic priorities across the County. It is also designed to provide the seven district based Community Safety Partnerships across the County with information required to review their current strategic priorities and produce their annual statutory Community Safety Plan.

### **I.2 Aim of the Strategic Assessment**

The aim of this summary document is to answer key questions relating to the crime and disorder issues affecting the communities of Leicestershire. The process of producing this Strategic Assessment has focussed, where possible, on answering the following questions for each particular issue affecting the communities of Leicestershire.

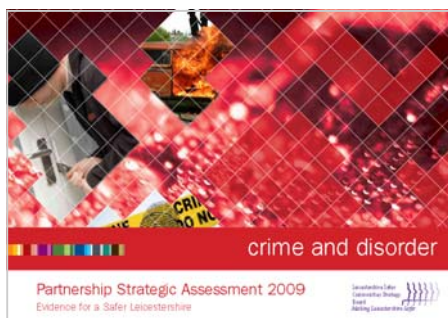
- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?
- Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?
- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?
- Where are the hotspots areas for this problem?
- Is the issue bigger in some communities within Leicestershire compared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

### **I.3 Content of the Strategic Assessment**

This document provides a high level summary of the information presented in the more detailed research reports, shown on the next page.

## 1.4 Structure of the Strategic Assessment

This summary document pulls together information from a suite of community safety based research reports. This suite of documents includes information from a variety of agencies engaged in the tackling local community safety issues. An outline of the seven reports is provided below:



This document presents current information about police recorded crime in Leicestershire for 2008/09 together with information on Anti-Social Behaviour and Deliberate Fires.

This document presents information about adult and young offender needs in Leicestershire and the affect on reoffending based on a cohort of offenders from 2007/08.



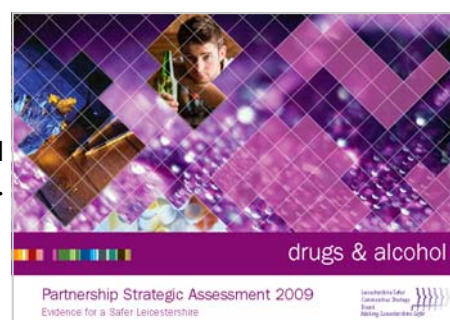
This document presents current information about hate incidents reported across Leicestershire and an update on the progress of the Hate Incident Monitoring Project

This document presents current information about reported domestic abuse incidents and domestic abuse service provision across Leicestershire



This document presents a summary of the public perception of community safety issues within Leicestershire.

This document presents current information about drug and alcohol misuse and treatment service provision across Leicestershire.



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

These reports are all available on the Leicestershire Statistics and Research (LSR) Online web portal:  
<http://www.lsr-online.org/>

## 2.1 Total Recorded Crime

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Leicestershire's 2008 Place Survey reports that 54% of respondents rank crime as one of five most important issues in making somewhere a good place to live, thus making it the single most important issue within the County.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report page 20

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Leicestershire has experienced a 7% reduction since 2003/04 compared to a national reduction of 25%. As Leicestershire starts from a comparatively low base in 2003/04 it could be expected that this reduction would not match the national figure. This explains why, compared to the rest of England and Wales, total crime in the County is significantly higher than expected compared to both last year and the five-year average number of offences.
- The comparative trend in 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 number of offences.
- Compared to 2007/08, the volume of recorded crime in Harborough is significantly lower in 2008/09 relative to the other districts.
- During 2008/09, in Hinckley and Bosworth the volume of crime is significantly lower compared to the five-year average, relative to the other districts.
- The overall total recorded crime level in the Priority Neighbourhood areas has followed a similar trend to the rest of the County, a 10% reduction since 2003/04.
- Since 2007/08, there has been a considerable increase in total recorded crime in five of the priority neighbourhoods.
- In contrast to the rest of the county, there has been a significant increase in total recorded crime within the town centre areas of Leicestershire.
- Compared to 2007/08 there are no new emerging hotspot areas for total crime in Leicestershire.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 21 & 24  
Reference : Places Summary report, page 22 23 24 & 28

### 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 total crime rate lower than the County
- North West Leicestershire has the highest crime rate of Leicestershire CSPs, but has 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.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 6 & 23

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

- Two of the Community Forum areas within Leicestershire have a crime rate more than double the county rate and considerably higher than the national total recorded crime rate (Loughborough East and Loughborough South West)
- Six forum areas have both relatively high crime rates and residents think the level of crime need improving.
- One quarter of total offences in Leicestershire, during 2008/09, were recorded in the Priority Neighbourhoods.

Reference : Places Summary report, page 4,5 & 14

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 11 hotspots accounting for 16% of total crime
- Relative to the rest of Leicestershire, 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 had a significant increase compared to the five-year average.
- All 11 of the hotspot areas were also hotspots for total crime last year.
- One hotspot area in 2007/08, Loughborough Derby Road East, has seen improvements in the level of crime and is no longer a hotspot area in 2008/09

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 16 and 17

### Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?

- Nearly a quarter (23%) of county respondents are to some degree dissatisfied with the current level of crime in their area. These individuals have been segmented according to whether they prioritise crime as important or not:

**Crime is a priority and needs improving** accounts for 14% of respondents. The reasons for their dissatisfaction include: they are subjected to anti-social behaviour, they are poorly informed, they live in areas of low social capital, they feel vulnerable, and they live in an area of high crime. These respondents also demonstrate a high level of investment in society and therefore are keen to see their investments protected against the impact of crime.

- There are eight Community Forum areas where the proportion of respondents that think the level of crime is both important and needs improving is above the County average.

**Crime is not priority but needs improving** accounts for 9% of respondents. The reasons for their dissatisfaction include: they are subjected to anti-social behaviour, they live in areas of low social capital, they feel vulnerable and they live in an area of high crime. There is also a sense that these individuals do not prioritise crime because they have more pressing and more personal concerns such as poor health or unemployment to worry about. Also, they are much more likely to rent accommodation rather than own it and therefore they are less likely to worry about protecting their material investments from the effects of crime.

- Compared to the rest of the county, a significantly high proportion of respondents in Priority Neighbourhood areas do not think that the level of crime is important, but needs improving in their local area.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report pages 21, 31, 32  
Reference : Places Summary report, pages 8 & 25

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- Victims of police recorded Total Crime are more likely to be:
  - **Male.** Males account for 50% of the County population but 56% of known victims.
  - **Aged between 18 to 44.** Residents aged between 18 and 44 constitute 38% of the county population, yet this age group accounts for 57% of known victims.
  - **Living in OAC Typical Traits.** Residents in Typical Trait areas comprise 18% of the population of Leicestershire. Victims resident in this area amount to a quarter 25% of known victims.
  - **Living in OAC Blue Collar.** Residents of Blue Collar Communities account for 12% of the county population and 16% of known victims.
  - **Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances.** Residents of Constrained by Circumstances communities represent 4% of the population of Leicestershire and 8% of victims.
  - **Living in OAC City Living.** Residents of City Living make up just 1% of the county population, they account for 4% of victims.
  - **Living in OAC Multicultural.** Multicultural residents only account for 1% of the county population, but they constitute 5% of known victims.

Note a Total Crime victim profile is useful in providing an overview of who, in general, is more likely to be a victim of crime. However, different crime types are found to produce very distinct victim profiles which are often masked by the dominance of a few high-volume crime types.

Reference : Victimisation report, page 7

## 2.2 Anti-social behaviour

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- The volume of ASB incidents reported to the police in Leicestershire during 2008/09 equates to approximately two-thirds of the volume of all recorded crime in Leicestershire in the same period of time.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- The volume of ASB incidents reported in Leicestershire is significantly higher compared to 2007/08 and 2006/07, relative to the rest of the Force Area.
- NW Leicestershire has significantly fewer ASB incidents reported in 2008/09 compared to the previous two years, relative to the other districts of the County.
- Oadby and Wigston has significantly more ASB incidents reported in 2008/09 compared to the previous two years, relative to the other districts of the County.
- Out of the 18 ASB hotspots areas identified in 2008/09 eight have had a significant increase in ASB incidents compared to the previous two years.
- Compared to 2007/08 there are five emerging hotspot areas of reported ASB incidents.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 89

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- In the context of total recorded crime, the proportion of reported ASB incidents to recorded crime in Leicestershire is 65%, compared to the comparable proportion of 60% in Leicester City. In relative terms the issue of reported ASB in Leicestershire is similar to Leicester City.

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

- The ASB incident rate is relatively high in eight community forum areas compared to the county rate.
- In Loughborough East community forum area the ASB rate is double the overall County ASB rate.
- Six community forum areas have both relatively high rates of ASB and perceived high levels of ASB.
- A significantly higher proportion of survey respondents in Priority Neighbourhoods think that all aspects of ASB are a problem in their local area, compared to the rest of the County.

Reference : Place Summary report, page 9, 14 & 15

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 18 areas in Leicestershire with significantly high ASB incident levels. These account for approximately 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.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report pages 89 & 91

### Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?

- Generally, perceptions of anti-social behaviour in Leicestershire are not a problem when compared Nationally and to the East Midlands, as well as the majority of other local authorities in England. In total 14% of County residents think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area (NI 17), which ranks Leicestershire 11 of the 27 counties nationwide. Within the County perceptions of anti-social behaviour should be considered a high priority for both North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnerships.
- NI 21, 'Percentage who agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area' which forms part of the county's LAA2, is currently below target (25.1% compared to 2010/11 target of 33%) and ranks 17 of the 27 counties nationwide and it should therefore should be considered a high priority for both the County and for the Community Safety Partnerships of Melton, and Hinckley and Bosworth.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report pages 6 & 7

## 2.3 Criminal Damage

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Criminal damage accounts for 20% of all recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2008/09, a similar proportion to the previous year.

Reference : Crime & Disorder page 4

### 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 previous five-year average, Leicestershire has a significantly higher number of criminal damage offences, relative to the rest of England and Wales.
- Compared to last year, Blaby and Melton have a significantly higher number of criminal damage offences in 2008/09, relative to the other districts in the County.
- Compared to the previous five years, Melton has a significantly higher number of criminal damage offences in 2008/09, relative to the other districts of the County.
- Compared to 2007/08 there are eight emerging criminal damage hotspots in Leicestershire.
- Criminal damage to vehicle, though only accounting for approximately 5% of town centre offences is a growing issues in several town centre areas in 2008/09 compared to last year.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 71 & 75  
Reference : Places Summary report, pages 32 -42

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire has a relatively low rate of criminal damage compared to similar local authorities and ranks in the top (best) 25% of similar areas.
- Harborough and Oadby and Wigston are the only districts to have a criminal damage rate within the top (best) 25% of their most similar groups.
- The criminal damage rates in Melton and Blaby are 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 since last year.
- Harborough, Oadby and Wigston and Hinckley and Bosworth all have a criminal damage crime rate below that of the County.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 74

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- 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, with a concentration in Charnwood, around Loughborough.
- All districts have at least one criminal damage hotspot
- The hotspot areas for criminal damage offences are more changeable than other crime types, as only approximately half of the hotspots from 2007/08 remain in 2008/09 (six previous hotspots have improved since last years).

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 65

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

- The volume of offences makes criminal damage to vehicles and dwellings a particular issue within Priority Neighbourhood areas.
- The proportion of criminal damage to a dwelling offences, compared to total crime, in Priority Neighbourhoods is double the equivalent proportion in the rest of the County.

Reference : Places Summary report, page 18 & 19

### Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?

- A quarter (26%) of County respondents believe that Vandalism and graffiti is a very or fairly big problem in their local area, and therefore ranks in importance 3 of the 7 anti-social strands that contribute to NI 17 'Percentage who think the anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area'.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report, page 14

**Who is most affected in Leicestershire?**

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

Reference : Victimisation report, page 21

## 2.4 Deliberate Fires

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- The number of deliberate fires recorded in Leicestershire by Leicestershire Fire and rescue Service (704) is relatively low in relation to other offences recorded by the police. This figure is nearly two and a half times higher than that of the Arson offences recorded by the police. Considering the potential consequences of these incidents the volume of deliberate fires cannot be sensibly compared to different recorded crime types.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- The number of deliberate fires has remained at a similar level in Leicestershire compared to the last two years.
- Comparing the number of deliberate fires this year to last year and the two-year average, there are no significant changes at a district level.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 99

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Comparable data is not currently available

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 17 hotspots accounting 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 also hotspots in 2007/08.
- Comparing 2008/09 with the previous year there is little consistency in hotspot areas. This is likely to be due to the small number of incidents, as small variations in numbers can produce significant changes.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 99

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- In 2008/09 there were 293 police recorded Arson offences, in terms of volume it was rank 22 of 24 (highest to lowest) of recorded offence crime types with an average offence rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population.
- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Arson are more likely to be:
  - Of BME background (rate 0.7 per 1,000 pop)
  - Aged 45 to 59 years (rate 0.8 per 1,000 pop)

### • Interesting victim profiles

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

Reference : Victimisation report, page 26

## 2.5 Violence against the person

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Violence against the person (VAP) accounts for one in every five offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2008/09

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- The relative downward trend in violence against the person offences recorded in Leicestershire is smaller compared to decrease in England and Wales.
- The number of violence against the person offences within Leicestershire remained at a similar level in 2008/09 compared to 2007/08, following a year-on-year decrease in the preceding four years.
- The trend in violence against the person in Leicestershire follows the trend across the rest of the Force area over the past six years.
- Only Harborough shows any deviation from the County violence against the person trend. It has significantly fewer VAP offences this year when compared to the other districts and previous years.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 26

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- See serious violent crime and assault with less serious injury summaries for more detail

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- 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 high number of VAP offences compared to other districts, with a concentration of VAP offences in Loughborough
- Hotspot areas for VAP offences are fairly consistent. Eight out of the nine high-crime areas for VAP in 2008/09 were also hotspots in 2007/08.
- 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.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 26

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

- The rate of violence against the person offences is considerably high in five of the Community Forum areas.

Reference : Places Summary report, page 6

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

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

Reference : Victimisation report, page 28

## 2.6 Serious Violent Crime (NI 15)

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Serious violent crime accounts for less than 1% of all recorded crime in Leicestershire in 2008/09 and only 3% of all violence against the person offences. However, the scale of the problem is under-represented due to the serious nature of this offence type, the emotional cost to the individuals, and the resources required by agencies to deal with them.
- Approximately one in five serious violent crimes are classed as domestic abuse.

Reference : Domestic Abuse report, page 9

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Compared to last year there are no significant differences between the County and the Force Area when this year's volume of serious violent crime is compared to both last year and the five-year average.
- There are no significant differences between any of the districts when this year's volume of serious violent crime is compared to both last year and the five-year average.
- Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 Leicestershire experienced a 6% increase in serious violent crime, compared to a 3% reduction across the Force area.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 35 and 36

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire ranks 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.
- Charnwood is the only CSP to have a rate above the County level for NI15

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 26

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 10 areas with significantly high levels of serious violent crime; accounting for nearly 30% of this crime type in Leicestershire
- Loughborough Bell Foundry has the highest volume of serious violent crime and has seen a significant increase in volume this year compared to both the last year and the five-year average.
- Charnwood Borough has a cluster of hotspots for serious violent crime; all centred around the Loughborough area
- Blaby is the only district that has no hotspot areas.
- Almost three-quarters of Leicestershire LSOAs recorded no serious violent crime in 2008/09

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 28 and 29

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Serious Violent Crime are more likely to be:
  - Male (rate 0.6 per 1,000 pop)
  - Aged 18 to 29 (rate 1.0 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 1.0 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC City Living (rate 1.3 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 1.5 per 1,000 pop)

- **Interesting victim profiles**

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

Reference : Victimisation report, page 32

## 2.7 Assault with less serious injury (NI 20)

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Assault with less serious injury accounts for 40% of all Violence Against the Person offences, a smaller proportion than last year. This crime type makes up 8% of total recorded crime in Leicestershire in 2008/09.
- Domestic abuse accounts for one-third of all assault with less serious injury offences recorded in Leicestershire during 2008/09.

Reference : Domestic Abuse report, page 9

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- There are no significant differences between the County and the Force Area when this year's volume of assault with less serious injury is compared to both last year and the five-year average.
- There are no significant differences between any of the districts when this year's volume of assault with less serious injury is compared to both last year and the five-year average
- Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 Leicestershire achieved an approximate 10% reduction in assault with less serious injury. This figure was matched by the Force Area.

Reference : Crime & Disorder Report, page 35 and 36

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- 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 with less serious injury since last year, but this has not necessarily resulted in a lower rank compared to similar areas.
- Oadby and Wigston, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby all have a rate below that of the County for NI20.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 26

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

- Assault with less serious injury is an issue within the Priority Neighbourhood areas, accounting for almost one in ten offences.
- In 2008/09, within the town centre areas of the County assault with less serious injury is ranked third in volume after shoplifting and other theft offences.
- In town centre areas the number of assault with less serious injury offences decreased between 2006/07 and 2007/08, but remained at a similar level in 2008/09.

Reference : Places Summary report, pages 18,19

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 9 LSOAs in Leicestershire that have a significantly high volume of assault with less serious injury.
- All but one of these areas (Loughborough Canal South) is also a hotspot for violence against the person overall
- Blaby is the only district not to have a hotspot for assault with less serious injury.
- The top two highest crime areas for assault with less serious injury: Loughborough Centre West and Loughborough Bell Foundry have both seen a significant increase in crime when comparing this year to the five-year average. Loughborough Bell Foundry has also seen a significant increase this year compared with last.
- 8 of the high-crime areas were also hotspots last year. The only new hotspot area: Thurmaston North West has seen a significant increase in assault with less serious injury this year compared to the five-year average

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 28-30

### **Who is most affected in Leicestershire?**

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

- **Interesting victim profiles**

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

## 2.8 Serious acquisitive crime

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Serious acquisitive crime accounts for 20% of all recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2008/09, the same proportion as the previous year.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Compared to the five year average, the number of serious acquisitive offences recorded in Leicestershire during 2008/09 is significantly higher, relative to England and Wales. This is reflected in the higher volume of vehicle crime in 2008/09 compared to the five year average.
- Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, the five-year reduction for the County was 26% compared to 30% in the rest of England and Wales.
- In 2008/09 there has been a 2% increase in serious acquisitive crime across Leicestershire compared to last year.
- Compared to the five year average, Hinckley and Bosworth is the only district to have a significantly lower number of serious acquisitive crimes relative to the other districts in the County, a reflection of the significantly lower volume of burglary dwelling in 2008/09 relative to previous years.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 38

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- The rate of serious acquisitive crime is average in Leicestershire compared to similar local authorities.
- The county has seen a slight increase in the rate per 1,000 population for serious acquisitive crime but has maintained its rank position since last year compared to similar local authorities.
- Melton, Blaby and NW Leicestershire are all within 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.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 38

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- 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.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 38

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- For an understanding who is most affected by the constituent crime types within serious acquisitive crime refer to Victims report

Reference : Victimisation report, pages 9 - 19

## 2.9 Burglary dwelling

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Burglary dwelling accounts for 6% of total recorded crime in Leicestershire in 2008/09, but just over a third of all Serious Acquisitive Crime.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- There is no statistical difference between Leicestershire and the rest of England and Wales for burglary dwelling offences when this year is compared to last year or the five-year average.
- Compared to the five-year average and the rest of the Force Area, Leicestershire has a significantly lower than expected volume of burglary dwelling offences.
- Since 2007/08 Leicestershire has experienced a 5% increase in burglary dwelling. The equivalent figures for the Force Area and England and Wales are 7.5% and 1.5% respectively.
- The long-term trend shows that since 2004/05 Leicestershire has decreased the volume of burglary dwelling offences by 7% compared to only a 4% decrease in the Force Area. However, both the Force Area and County are behind the national reduction of nearly 12% for the same period.
- Blaby has a significantly higher volume of burglary dwelling offences than expected when this year is compared to that of 2007/08 and all other districts.
- Hinckley and Bosworth has a significantly lower volume of crime this year compared to all other districts, last year and the five-year average.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 48 and 49

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire falls just within the bottom (worst) 25% of similar Local Authorities for the rate per 1,000 population of burglary dwelling offences.
- Leicestershire has maintained its rank position of 13 out of 16 since last year, but has experience a marginal increase in the rate of burglary dwelling offences.
- Oadby and Wigston is the only district to fall within the top (best) 25% of its similar family group for the rate of burglary dwelling, despite having the second largest increase in rate of any of the Leicestershire districts.
- Harborough and Hinckley and Bosworth have both seen an improvement in their rank positions and both now sit in the middle 50% of their similar groups. However, only Hinckley and Bosworth has achieved an improved rate since 2007/08.
- All other districts fall in the bottom (worse) 25% of their similar groups. Blaby, however, is the only one to have an increase in the rate and rank for burglary other offences.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 47

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

- Compared to the county, the rate of burglary dwelling is considerably higher in a number of community forum areas, including Loughborough East, Loughborough South West, Loughborough North West, South Wigston and Blaby North.
- Burglary dwelling accounts for a similar proportion of total crime in Priority Neighbourhoods as it does across the rest of the County.

Reference : Places Summary report, pages 6,7, 19

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 19 high-crime areas for burglary dwelling across Leicestershire and these account for 16% of all burglary dwelling offences.
- 11 of these high crime areas were also hotspots for burglary dwelling offences last year; all but one of these falling within Charnwood Borough.
- In 2007/08 Hinckley and Bosworth had two high-crime areas for burglary dwelling offences. Both these areas have now improved enough not to be hotspots this year.
- Harborough District is the only other district to have no hotspots for burglary dwelling
- The majority of the 'new' high-crime areas in 2008/09 have experienced a significant increase in the volume of burglary dwelling offences compared to the five-year average.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 40-43

**Who is most affected in Leicestershire?**

- Burglary dwelling is significantly more likely to occur in either a detached bungalow or a halls of residence compared to other premises. Detached houses are also high risk.
- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Burglary Dwelling are more likely to be:
  - Living in Multicultural (rate 16.7 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in City Living (rate 9.0 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 6.7 per 1,000 pop)

• **Interesting victim profiles**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference : Victimisation report, pages 14 - 15

## 2.10 Vehicle crime

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Vehicle crime is the largest volume offence in Serious Acquisitive Crime (accounting for nearly two thirds of the offence) and 12% of all crime recorded in Leicestershire in 2008/09.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Compared to the rest of England and Wales, Leicestershire this year has a significantly higher volume of vehicle crime than expected compared to the five-year average, and a significantly higher volume of crime than expected compared to last year.
- Since 2004/05 the National reduction in vehicle crime has been 27% compared to only 14% for Leicestershire. The changes from last year are a decrease of 9% and <1% respectively.
- Compared to the rest of the Force Area, Leicestershire has a significantly higher volume of vehicle crime than expected when compared to last year.
- Since 2007/08 Leicestershire has only seen a <1% reduction in vehicle crime, compared to a decrease of nearly 7% in the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area.
- There are no statistically significant differences between any of the districts when the volume of vehicle crime this year is compared to last year or the five-year average.
- There has been a considerable reduction in vehicle crime in Priority Neighbourhood areas over the last six years, theft from vehicle is down 32% and theft from vehicle is down by 24%)

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 48

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire falls in the middle 50% of similar Local Authorities for the rate of vehicle crime per 1,000 population. Since 2007/08 the County has seen no change in either rate or rank within the group.
- Oadby and Wigston and Harborough are the only districts to fall in the top (best) 25% of their similar group, and in the case of Oadby and Wigston this is in spite of an increase in rate and rank since last year.
- Despite an improvement in rate and rank, Blaby still falls in the bottom (worst) 25% of its similar group.
- NW Leicestershire also falls in the bottom (worst) 25% of its similar group and occupies the bottom rank and has experienced an increase in the rate of vehicle crime since last year.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 46

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

- Compared to the county, the rate of vehicle crime is considerably higher in a number of community forum areas, including Loughborough East, Valley and Blaby North.

Reference : Places Summary report, pages 6,7, 19

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 16 LSOAs in Leicestershire that have significantly high volumes of vehicle crime in 2008/09. These areas account for approximately 17% of all the county's vehicle crime.
- The hotspot areas are geographically dispersed across Leicestershire; only Oadby and Wigston and Melton don't have vehicle crime hotspots.
- Nearly two-thirds of the hotspot areas in 2008/09 were also hotspots for vehicle crime in 2007/8
- The two areas with the highest volume of vehicle crime are in NW Leicestershire, around Castle Donington. Both these areas have seen significant increases in the volume of vehicle crime since last year and also compared to the five-year average.
- Of the six 'new' hotspots, all but one (Fosse Park) have seen a significant increase in vehicle crime since last year.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 40-43

## Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

### Theft of Vehicle (TWOC)

- Vehicle location plays a strong part in risk likelihood. The highest risk locations are either the street or a driveway, and these account for over half of all offences.
- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft TWOC are more likely to be:
  - Male. Nearly three quarters of Theft or TWOC victims are male. (rate 2.7 per 1,000 pop)
  - Aged 18 to 44 years of age (rate 3.0 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Blue Collar (rate 2.8 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances (rate 3.3 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 5.6 per 1,000 pop)

### Interesting victim profiles

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

### Theft from Vehicle

- The location of the vehicle attributes to risk likelihood. Vehicles left in either a level car park or a licensed premises car park prove most at risk. Additional high risk sites include multi story car parks, hotels, garages and driveways.
- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Theft from Vehicle are more likely to be:
  - Male (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)
  - Aged between 18 to 44 (rate 9.7 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Multicultural (rate 14.5 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC City Living (rate 10.9 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in OAC Typical Traits (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)

### Interesting victim profiles

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

Reference : Victimization report, pages 12 - 16

## 2.11 Burglary other

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Burglary other offences account of 8% of Leicestershire's total crime in 2008/09, a slight increase from the 6% of the previous year. Burglary other offences make up one in four of all incidents of other acquisitive crime.

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- Comparing 2008/09 to the five-year average, the County has a significantly higher volume of burglary other offences compared to the rest of England and Wales.
- Comparing this year to last year, Leicestershire has a significantly higher volume of burglary other offences than expected compared to the rest of England and Wales.
- Leicestershire has had a 12% increase in burglary other offences from 2007/08. The equivalent figure for England and Wales is a 2% decrease.
- There is no significant difference between Leicestershire and the Force Area when this year is compared to last year and the five-year average.
- There are no significant differences between any of the districts this year for the volume of burglary other offences compared to last year and the five-year average.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 60

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- 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 burglary other offences.
- 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 burglary other and an increase in rank.
- Only Hinckley and Bosworth has reduced its rate of burglary other 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

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 59

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

- Compared to the county, the rate of burglary other offences is considerably higher in a number of community forum areas. This includes the urban areas of Loughborough East, South Wigston, Coalville and the more rural areas of Valley, Bradgate, Rothley, Mountsorrel and Birstall, Melton West and Parishes, and Belvoir.

Reference : Places Summary report, pages 6 & 7

### Where are the hot-spot areas?

- There are 19 LSOA in Leicestershire with a significantly high volume of burglary other offences in 2008/09. These areas account of approximately 18% of all Leicestershire's burglary other.
- Oadby and Wigston is the only district not to have a hotspot for burglary other offences.
- Nearly 60% of this year's high-crime areas were also hotspots for burglary other offences last year.

Reference : Crime & Disorder report, page 53-57

**Who is most affected in Leicestershire?**

- High risk target premises include: Sheds, garages, along with Agricultural outbuildings and barns, and Porto cabins.
  
- In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Burglary Other are more likely to be:
  - Aged 30 to 59 years (rate 7.5 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in Multicultural (rate 13.4 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in City Living (rate 8.1 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in Countryside (rate 7.3 per 1,000 pop)
  - Living in Constrained by Circumstances (rate 7.0 per 1,000 pop)
  
- Age, occupation and area of residency interplay to provide differentiated risk likelihood. Risk of being a victim of burglary other generally increases with the increased age of the victim. At all ages the risk is substantially increased if the person lives in an OAC Countryside area and holds a Director or Managerial occupation or a skilled occupation.

Reference : Victimization report, pages 13

## 2.12 Domestic abuse

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Recorded domestic abuse offences account for 8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire during 2008/09.
- The British Crime Survey estimates that 40% of domestic abuse incidents are not reported to the police. Based on this estimate the 6,980 incidents reported to the police in 2008/09 represent a more realistic estimate of c17,000 incidents in Leicestershire during 2008/09.
- The serious nature of domestic abuse is emphasised, as almost one-third of all violent offences recorded in Leicestershire during 2008/09 were domestic related.
- Approximately one-third of all assault with less serious injury offences (NI 20) are domestic. This proportion has increased significantly over the last six years.
- Alcohol is a relative problem, as the proportion of victims to a perpetrator under the influence of alcohol is 29% for domestic abuse victims compared to 5% of non-domestic victims.

Reference : Domestic Abuse report page

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police has continually increased over the last three years in Leicestershire.
- In 2008/09 the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Leicestershire is at the highest number since comparable data is available in 2003/04.
- The number of clients using the outreach service has increased by 14% in 2008/09 compared to the previous year.
- The development of the IDVA service in Leicestershire during 2008/09 has provided additional support service for 247 high risk victims referred to the service.

Reference : Domestic Abuse report, page s 7, 15, & 20

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Data is not currently available to compare Leicestershire to other similar local authorities

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

- Rates of reporting of domestic abuse are still relatively low within rural areas of Leicestershire, even though reporting in these areas has increased by more than a third compared to 2005/06 (baseline year for LAA1)
- Rates of domestic abuse within areas classified as 'Multicultural', 'Constrained by Circumstances' and 'Blue Collar' are more than twice the County Rate.
- Areas classified as 'Prospering Suburbs' have the lowest rates of reporting in Leicestershire even though there has been a 23% increase in reporting in these areas.

Reference : Domestic Abuse report page 14

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- Victims of domestic abuse are significantly more likely to be female. 75% of domestic abuse victims are female compared to 40% of non domestic victims.
- More likely to be aged 41 years or less, particularly in their twenties.
- Less likely to be from a BME community (7% compared to 9%), with the exception of victims whose ethnicity is described as Mixed (White and Black Caribbean).
- More likely to be looking after the home/family, 14% compared to 4% overall.
- Comparing the BCS profile of domestic abuse victims to the domestic abuse victims in Leicestershire who engage with outreach services, potential gaps in service provision have been identified, including victims aged under 24 years, victims aged over 50 years and male victims.
- It is positive that the proportion of BME outreach clients is considerably higher than proportion of BME domestic abuse victims

Reference : Domestic Abuse report page 12 & 17

## 2.13 Hate Incidents

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Hate crime (recorded by the police) account for approximately 1% of all recorded crime within Leicestershire, during 2008/09. It is difficult to ascertain the extent to which incidents go unreported.
- The majority (over 80%) of hate incidents reported to the Police and HIMP are perceived to be racially motivated. In comparison, the relatively low numbers of incidents perceived to be homophobic, disability, age or gender motivated highlights that underreporting remains an issue within the wider context of hate.

Reference : Hate Incident report, page 10

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- With the focus on increasing reporting of hate incidents across Leicestershire, the evident increase in reporting in 2007/08, followed by a decrease in reporting in 2008/09 emphasises the difficulty in sustaining current levels and increasing future levels of reporting.
- Levels of hate crime, recorded by the Police in Leicestershire, has increased significantly more compared to the national trend over the past six years.
- The reporting of hate incidents within Leicestershire schools has decreased significantly in the last year.

Reference : Hate Incident report, pages 3 & 7

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Compared to similar local authorities, the rate of recorded racially and religiously aggravated offences is within the top quartile (best performing 25% of similar local authorities), indicating that level of reporting racially and religiously aggravated offences is relatively high in Leicestershire. This is an improvement compared to last year, when the rate of recording was average in Leicestershire compared to other similar local authorities.

Reference : Hate Incident report pages 8 & 9

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

- There are four LSOAs with 20 or more incidents reported in the last two years. Three of these are town centre areas (Loughborough, Hinckley and Coalville). The highest, 27 hate incidents, were reported to the Police in Loughborough Bell Foundry LSOA in the last two years. This LSOA is predominantly residential and forms part of the Loughborough East Priority Neighbourhood.

Reference : Hate Incident report page 11

### Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?

- Based on responses to the 2008 Place Survey, four LSOAs have been identified as areas with potential issues relating to the perceptions of community cohesion and also relatively high levels of hate incident reporting. The areas identified include; Loughborough East, Loughborough North West, Coalville, Hinckley and South Wigston.
- As the year group of the Leicestershire students increases they are more likely to disagree that that people who are 'different' feel safe within their school and also more likely to disagree that adults in their school deal well with the problem.

Reference : Hate Incident report page 16

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- Compared to the proportion of victims of all recorded crime who report, victims from the Pakistani community are twenty times more likely to report a hate crime.
- Victims from Indian, Caribbean, Bangladeshi, African, White and Black Caribbean, Any Other Asian, White and Black African, Any other Mixed backgrounds are ten times more likely to report a hate crime.
- Victims from Other Black, Other White, White & Asian, Chinese or Other background are five times more likely to report a hate crime.
- Victims from an Irish background twice are twice as likely to report a hate crime.
- White British victims are a third less likely to report a hate crime.
- There is an apparent issue with incidents not being reported or being under-reported by victims of the Gypsy Traveller community.
- It is likely that the number of racist incidents reported by older students in Leicestershire schools is an underrepresentation of the true volume. Pupils in older year groups do not report incidents but acknowledge that racism does occur in their school.

Reference : Hate Incident report page 13, 15 , 17 & 18

## 2.14 Adult Offender Management

Reducing reoffending evidence is structured around the seven themes determined by the National Offender Management Service. The following summarises each of the key priorities taken from each chapter of the Offender Management report:

### Accommodation

- High Accommodation needs are significantly related to reoffending.
- High Accommodation needs almost doubles the likelihood that adults will go on to reoffend.
- Offenders with 'high' accommodation needs are significantly more likely to reside in areas with higher levels of deprivation.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 7

### Education, Skills and Training

- High Education, Training and Employability (ETE) needs are significantly related to reoffending.
- Offenders with 'high' ETE needs are more than twice as likely to reoffend than those with 'low' ETE needs.
- Offenders with 'high' ETE needs are significantly more likely to reside in areas classified as Blue Collar, Constrained by Circumstances and Multi Cultural.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 10

### Health

- Offenders' Emotional Well-being needs are not significantly related to reoffending. Hence it may need to be prioritised less in comparison to other adult offender needs.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 13

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Drug misuse is significantly related to reoffending however alcohol is not.
- Offenders with 'high' drugs misuse needs are nearly three times more likely to reoffend compared to offenders with 'low' drug misuse needs.
- No particular demographic group are significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' drugs misuse needs.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 16

### Finance, Benefits and Debt

- Financial management and income needs are significantly related to reoffending behaviour however no causality was established.
- No specific demographic variables are related to financial management and income needs.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 18

### Children and Families

- Relationships needs are not significantly related to reoffending behaviour.
- No particular demographic group was identified as being significantly more likely to have 'high' or 'low' relationship needs.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 20

### **Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour**

- Thinking and behaviour risk is not significantly related to re-offending behaviour.
- Thinking and behaviour needs have an inter relationship with age such that younger age groups (under 21) are significantly more likely to have 'high' thinking and behaviour needs compared to older age groups.
- Of all adult offender needs Lifestyle and Associates is the most significant in predicting reoffending behaviour overall.
- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle and Associates needs are twice as likely to reoffend within the year following their release compared to those who have 'low' Lifestyle and Associates needs.
- Age is significantly related to Lifestyle and Associates needs. Younger age groups (i.e. those under 21) are twice as likely to have 'high' Lifestyle and Associate needs compared to older offenders.
- Offenders with 'high' Attitudes needs are significantly more likely to reoffend compared to those with 'low' Attitudes' needs. Double the proportion of offenders with 'high' Attitudes needs reoffended compared to offenders with 'low' needs.
- Attitudes needs are significantly related to the Output Area Classification of where offenders live. A significantly higher proportion of offenders from Multi-cultural, Blue Collar or City Living communities have 'high' attitudes needs compared to those living in areas classified as Constrained by Circumstances, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs or Typical Traits.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 24

### **Offending Information**

- Offending Information needs are significantly related to reoffending. More than double the proportion of offenders with 'high' Offending Information needs reoffended compared to those with 'low' needs.
- Offenders living in areas classified as Blue Collar Communities, Constrained by Circumstances or Multicultural are significantly more likely to have 'high' Offending Information needs compared to other areas.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 28

## 2.15 Young Offender Management

Reducing reoffending evidence is structured around the seven themes determined by the National Offender Management Service. The following summarises each of the key priorities taken from each chapter of the Offender Management report:

### Accommodation

- Having high Living Arrangement needs significantly effects the likelihood of reoffending. Young offenders with 'high' Living Arrangements needs were more than 25% more likely to reoffend than young offenders with 'low' Living Arrangements needs.
- Gender is the most significant predictor of Living Arrangement needs. Females (43%) were twice as likely to have 'high' living arrangement needs compared to male young offenders (18%).
- Needs related to the Neighbourhood which young offenders live are significantly related to reoffending however no causality can be established.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 7

### Education, Skills and Training

- Of all twelve Young Offender needs monitored by Asset, Education Training and Employment (ETE) has the most significant effect on reoffending.
- Young offenders with 'high' ETE needs are significantly more likely to reoffend than those with 'low' ETE needs (66% compared to 39% respectively).
- ETE needs are not related to any specific demographic group or the area which an offender lives.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 10

### Health

- Physical Health needs and Emotional Health and Mental Well-being needs of young offenders are both significantly related to reoffending
- Female young offenders are significantly more likely to have 'high' physical health needs and 'high' emotional health and mental well-being needs compared to their male counterparts

Reference : Offender Management report, page 13

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Substance Misuse needs are significantly related to reoffending however no causality was established.
- Substance Misuse needs are significantly related to date of birth. Older offenders (aged approximately 16 to 18 years of age) are significantly more likely to have 'high' substance use needs (42%) compared to younger offenders (26%).

Reference : Offender Management report, page 16

### Finance, Benefits and Debt

- Assessment of finance, benefits and debt for young offenders is not currently available.

### Children and Families

- Families and Personal Relationships risk is significantly related to reoffending behaviour. Approximately two thirds of offenders with 'high' needs reoffended compared to only two fifths of offenders with 'low' needs.
- Female young offenders are more vulnerable to having a 'high' Families and Personal Relationships needs than males. Almost double the proportion of female young offenders have 'high' family and personal relationships needs compared to their male counterparts.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 21

### **Attitudes Thinking and Behaviour**

- Motivation to Change is the second most significant predictor of reoffending behaviour compared to other Asset needs and following on from Education, Training and Employment. Three quarters of young offenders with 'high' ETE needs also have 'high' motivation to change needs.
- Lifestyle, Perception of Self and Others, Motivation to Change and Thinking and Behaviour are all significantly related to reoffending.
- Offenders with 'high' Lifestyle, 'high' Perceptions of Self and Others and 'high' Motivation to change needs are significantly more likely to reoffend than those with 'low' needs in these areas.
- Thinking and Behaviour needs are significantly related to reoffending however the causality can not be established.
- Attitudes to Offending needs are not significantly related to reoffending.
- Attitudes to Offending, Motivation to Change and Thinking and Behaviour needs are not significantly related to any specific demographic variables or factors to do with where young offenders live.
- Young offenders living in areas experiencing a higher level of deprivation (with an IMD score above 11.3) are significantly more likely to have 'high' Lifestyle needs.
- Female young offenders are twice as likely as males to have 'high' Perception of Self and Others needs.

Reference : Offender Management report, page 25 — 26

## 2.16 Drugs

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Current evidence suggests that the Leicestershire Partnership is well positioned to perform well compared with other Partnerships within the region. Recruitment of all drug users and the sub cohort of problematic drug users (PDUs) are above the national average.
- Leicestershire DAATs Commissioning Strategy 2005-2008 was focussed on ensuring that 65% of the estimated PDU profile would be accessing treatment by March 2008, this has been achieved.
- In relation to other aspects of anti-social behaviour approximately half the proportion (19%) of respondents of the Place Survey believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their local area, compared to 'teenagers hanging around' (39%).

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, page 2

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- There has been a 4% reduction in the number of offences committed under the influence of drugs in Leicestershire during 2008/09.
- With the exception of 2005/06, there has been an average year on year increase of 8% in the number of offences committed under the influence of drugs.
- Between 2004/05 and 2008/09 there has been a sustained increase in the number of recorded drug offences within Leicestershire.
- Nationally, between 2006/07 and 2007/08, the proportion of survey respondents who believe that 'people using or dealing drugs in their local area' has significantly decreased. This is reflected in a similar decrease in Leicestershire over the same period.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 2, 5  
Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report, pages 14

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- The estimated problematic drug user population in Leicestershire is 1,772. This equates to a rate per 1,000 population of 2.8, which is almost half the rate for the East Midlands.
- Within Leicestershire, an average of 89% of clients were seen within three weeks of initial contact.
- Compared to similar local authority areas Leicestershire was placed mid-table during 2008/09 for waiting time performance.
- In the fourth quarter of 2008/09, 85% of clients were retained in effective drug treatment for 12 weeks or successfully discharged from the treatment system (care planned discharge) within Leicestershire, ranked fourth best out of sixteen similar local authorities.
- The proportion of respondents in Leicestershire who believe 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their local area ranks 13 of the 27 counties, within the inter-quartile or mid range of results.
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Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, page 2

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

- At the end of 2008/09, a total of 1,144 problematic drug users were in effective treatment in Leicestershire, with over one-third of these being resident within Charnwood Borough.
- Based on a rate per 1,000 population, Oadby and Wigston and Blaby have the lowest rates of problematic drug users in treatment compared to the other districts of Leicestershire.
- Respondents of the place survey in Hinckley & Bosworth and North West Leicestershire are significantly more likely to believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their local area.
- Respondents of the place survey in Blaby and Harborough are significantly less likely to believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their local area.
- The profile of perceptions of 'people' using or dealing drugs' is similar across the districts to the profile of perceptions of 'people being drunk or rowdy'.
- A significantly higher proportion of residents (30%) within the Priority Neighbourhoods believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their area, compared to the rest of the county (15%)

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 12  
Reference Places Summary report page 25

**Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?**

- Based on the overall results of the 2008 Place Survey, 19% of respondents believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' was a problem in their local area.
- Respondents ranked 'people using or dealing drugs' fifth out of seven aspects of anti-social behaviour.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report, pages 14

**Who is most affected in Leicestershire?**

- Melton Borough was identified as having the worst access to drug treatment services, with 100% of their population having to travel greater than 10 miles, although it is important to note that outreach services are not included. Melton Borough, has a number of outreach services operating from within the town centre for residents requiring access to treatment.
- The largest proportion of the population of Leicestershire (46%) reside between 1 and 3 miles from the nearest needle exchange pharmacy or service. Melton were again highlighted as an area with weaker provision with 19% of their population further than 5 miles from the nearest needle exchange.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 6 & 7

## 2.17 Alcohol

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?

- Approximately 8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol during 2008/09. This proportion rises to over one quarter of all violence against the person offences (27%) and one-third of serious violent crimes.
- The proportion of victims to a perpetrator under the influence of alcohol is 29% for domestic abuse victims compared to 5% of non-domestic victims.
- Respondents ranked 'people being drink or rowdy' fourth out of seven aspects of anti-social behaviour.
- Current estimates identify serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, page 2 & 13

### Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?

- During 2008/09, a 7.7% increase in hospital admissions was recorded in Leicestershire for alcohol related harm compared to the previous year.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 8

### Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?

- Leicestershire has an average hospital admissions rate for alcohol related harm similar to that of local PCTs, with the exception of Leicester City PCT.
- The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm in Leicestershire is approximately 10.0% lower than the rate for England and the East Midlands.
- The proportion of respondents who believe that 'people being drunk or rowdy' is a problem in their local area' has decreased in 2008/09 since 2006/07.
- the total recorded crime rate attributable to alcohol and the violent crime rate attributable to alcohol are both considerably lower in Leicestershire compared to the East Midlands and Nationally.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 8 & 12

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

- Alcohol specific and attributable hospital admissions
- A significantly higher proportion of residents (31%) within the Priority Neighbourhoods believe that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' is a problem in their area, compared to the rest of the county (17%)

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 10

### Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?

- Based on the overall results of the 2008 Place Survey, 21% of respondents believe that 'people being drunk or rowdy' was a problem in their local area.

Reference : Community Safety Perceptions report, pages 14

### Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

- Over a third (37%) of all offenders nationally have been found to have a current problem with alcohol use. Locally, the figure is greater with six out of seven Districts, with the exception being Harborough District.
- Alcohol is more of an influence in the offending behaviour of men than of women with little difference across age groups. A much higher proportion of offending (linked to alcohol) was recorded amongst white offenders than for any other ethnic group.

Reference : Drugs and Alcohol report, pages 10



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

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

જેવર ત્રુહાનું ઇસ જાણકારી નું સમજણ વિષ વ્રજ મદદ ચાહીદી હૈ તાં વિરખા કરલે 0116 305 7342 નંબર તે ફોન કરે અરે અસીં ત્રુહાડી મદદ લઈ વિસે હા પૂર્ણ કર દલાંગી।

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

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

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

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

