

# Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base Summary Blaby District 2007/08

VI.0 Final Draft

This matrix has been put together using the 'Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2008' along with the Blaby District crime reduction dashboard 2008/09 (September 2008). Reference to the relevant pages within this report can be found in the bottom right hand corner of each cell.

Issue	Is the issue bigger in Blaby District compared to other problems?	Is the issue deteriorating in Blaby District?	Is the issue bigger in Blaby District compared to other areas?	Is the issue bigger in some communities within Blaby District compared to others?	Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Blaby District?	Who is most affected in Blaby District?
<b>Total Crime</b> (Section 4)  pages	-	<b>Yes</b>  Blaby District had an overall 8% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction over the last five years.  However, the reductions over five years in Leicestershire are significantly lower than the national reductions.  The total number of recorded offences in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is higher than in the previous year to date.	<b>Yes</b>  Blaby District has a total crime rate per 1,000 population at a similar level to the County as a whole, but is considerably lower compared to both the Force area and nationally.  Compared to similar areas Blaby District has a total crime rate in the bottom (worst) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	<b>No</b>  Almost 4 in 5 people live within 'Urban' areas within Blaby. The total crime rate within 'Urban' areas of Blaby District is lower than the overall 'Urban' crime rate for the county.  There is little variation between the total crime rates between the different communities across Blaby District (as classified by OAC).  There is only 1 area out of the 20 areas within the county with a significantly high volume of crime, within Blaby District (Fosse Park).	<b>No</b>  Respondents in Blaby District are most concerned about the possibility of being a victim of burglary, vehicle crime and physical attack.  In general, respondents in Blaby District are equally concerned about crime issues compared to respondents from the rest of the county.	Victims in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male rather than female, and aged between 18 and 44.  Considering both police recorded and non-recorded offences in Leicestershire, the ethnic profile of a victim is unlikely to affect their likelihood of victimisation.  Victims of total crime are much more likely to live in the OAC areas of either 'Blue Collar', 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Multicultural' or 'Typical Traits', which in terms of the Urban and Rural classification, translates into 'Urban' areas.
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (Section 5.1)  pages	<b>Yes</b>  Criminal damage offences account for 21% of total recorded offences across Blaby District in 2007/08.  However, compared to other districts in the county, Blaby District has a significantly lower proportion of criminal damage offences.	<b>Yes</b>  The number of criminal damage offences in Blaby District is at a similar level to five years ago, in line with the county as a whole.  The number of recorded criminal damage offences in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is higher than the 5% reduction target based on the previous year to date.	<b>No</b>  Blaby District has a criminal damage rate per 1,000 population that is considerably lower compared to the County as a whole.  Blaby District has an average criminal damage rate compared to similar areas.	<b>No</b>  The criminal damage rate in Blaby is highest in 'Urban' areas. However, the criminal damage rates across the 'Urban' and 'Rural' areas of Blaby are similar or below the county rates.  There is little variation between the criminal damage rates between the different communities across Blaby District (as classified by OAC).  There are no areas in the 16 areas within the county with a significantly high volume of criminal damage, within Blaby District	<b>No</b>  The proportion of respondents in Blaby District who felt that 'Vandalism' was problem in their local area was similar to the proportion of respondents in the rest of the county.  In Blaby Districts, out of 11 aspects of anti-social behaviour, 'Vandalism' was ranked as the 3rd biggest problem, behind 'Speeding Vehicles' and 'Teenagers hanging around on the street',	Victims of criminal damage in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male.  There are significantly fewer BME victims of criminal damage offences in Leicestershire considering the total county BME population.  Compared to both the total population and to all other victims, criminal damage victims are much more likely to be aged between 30 to 44 years, and are equally unlikely to be aged either under 18 or over 60.

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<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> (Section 5.7)	<b>Yes</b> The number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 (4,123) equates to approximately three-quarters of the volume of all recorded crime in the same time period in Blaby District (5,840).	<b>Yes</b> Data for ASB incidents reported to the police has only been available for the last two years so long term trend information is unavailable.  The number of ASB incidents reported in 2007/08 is similar to the number reported in 2006/07.	- Comparable data is not currently available.	<b>Yes</b> The ASB incident rate is higher in 'Village' areas within Blaby compared to other 'Village' areas across the rest of the county.  A small proportion of Blaby District residents (<1%) live in 'City Living' communities. These areas have a disproportionately high rate of ASB incidents compared to other communities across both Blaby and the rest of the county.  4 out of the 23 areas within the county which have a significantly high number of ASB incidents are within Blaby District.  2 of these areas have had significant increases in the number of ASB incidents reported in 2007/08 compared to the previous year (Leicester Forest East – North and Countesthorpe Centre).  However, Fosse Park is the only ASB hotspot, out of the 23, to have a significant reduction in ASB incidents in 2007/08.	<b>No</b> The proportion of Blaby District respondents who consider each of the eleven aspects of ASB to be a problem does not deviate significantly from the county distribution.	Information about victims of ASB incidents is currently not available for analysis.
<b>Deliberate Fires</b> (Section 5.10)	- The number of deliberate fires recorded within Blaby District (168) is relatively low in relation to other offences recorded by the police. However, the potential consequence of these incidents does not allow a sensible comparison with other problems.	<b>No</b> In 2007/08, a total of 168 deliberate fires were recorded in Blaby District, compared to 189 in the previous year	- The deliberate fire rate per 1,000 population in Blaby District is similar to the county rate.  Other Comparable data is not currently available.	<b>Yes</b> There is little variation between the deliberate fire rates for 'Urban' and 'Rural' areas in Blaby District (as classified by OAC).  There is little variation between the deliberate fire rates between the different communities across Blaby District (as classified by OAC).	- Deliberate fire setting is not an aspect of anti-social behaviour that is currently consulted on.	Details for deliberate fire victims are not currently available for analysis.

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<b>Violence Against the Person</b> (Section 6)  pages 33 - 34	<b>Yes</b> Violence against the person offences account for 15% of all offences recorded within Blaby District in 2007/08.  However, Blaby District has a very significantly lower proportion of recorded violence against the person offences compared to other Leicestershire districts.	<b>No</b> Blaby District had a similar number of recorded violence against the person offences recorded in 2007/08 compared to five-years ago. However, there was a significant peak in 2004/05.	<b>No</b> The violence against the person rate in Blaby District is considerably lower than the county rate.	<b>Yes</b> Although the violent crime rate per 1,000 population in 'Urban' areas is higher than in 'Rural' areas of Blaby District, the violence against the person offence rates across 'Urban' and 'Rural' areas of Blaby are consistently lower compared to the whole county.	<b>No</b> The proportion of Blaby District respondents worried about the possibility of being a victim of 'physical attack' compares to the proportion of respondents across the rest of the county.	Violence against the person victims are significantly more likely to be from BME groups in the context of the whole county population.
<b>Serious Violent Crime</b> (Section 6.3)  pages 59	<b>Yes</b> In terms of volume, the number of recorded serious violent offences within Blaby District is relatively small, 19 in 2007/08.  However, the scale of the problem is under-represented due to the serious nature of these offences, the emotional cost to the individuals and resources required by agencies to deal with them.	<b>Yes</b> Countywide, there was a 20% reduction in the number of recorded serious violent crimes between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Compared to the Leicestershire Force area and national trends there was no significant difference in the serious violent crime trend recorded in Leicestershire over the last five years.  However, the number of serious violent offences recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the LAA reduction target of 5%.	<b>No</b> Blaby has an average serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population compared to similar Local Authorities.  However, Blaby District has the lowest serious violent crime rate compared to other Leicestershire districts.	-	- see violence against the person	Males aged under 30 years of age were four times more likely than average to be a victim of a non-domestic serious violent crime, where alcohol had been a contributory factor.
<b>Assault with less serious injury</b> (Section 6.5)  pages 62	<b>Yes</b> Assault with less serious injury accounts for 40% of all violence against the person offences.	<b>No</b> Blaby District has had a 40% increase in recorded assault WLSI over the five-year period, which does not deviate significantly from the county trend. However, the majority of this increase was between 2003/04 and 2004/05.  Also, the number of assault WLSI offences recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is below the partnership reduction target of 5%.	<b>No</b> Blaby has an average assault WLSI rate per 1,000 population compared to similar Local Authorities.  However, Blaby District has the lowest assault WLSI rate compared to other Leicestershire districts.	<b>No</b> Out of the 27 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of assault WLSI offences, none of these areas are within Blaby District.	- See violence against the person	Individuals of White British background aged 29 years and under are more likely to be a victim of assault with less serious injury when compared to other types of violence against the person offence.

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<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b> (Section 7.1)  pages	<b>Yes</b>  Recorded serious acquisitive crime offences account for 22% of police recorded crime in Blaby District during 2007/08.	<b>No</b>  Blaby District had a 17% reduction in serious acquisitive crime between 2003/04 and 2007/08. This is below that of the County. In the final year serious acquisitive crime has increased by 11% resulting in the district having a significantly higher than expected number of crimes when compared to the County in 2007/08.  However, the number of serious acquisitive crimes recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the partnership reduction target of 5%.	<b>Yes</b>  Blaby District has serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population at a similar level to the County as a whole.  Compared to similar areas Blaby District has a serious acquisitive crime rate in the bottom (worst) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	-  See individual sections below	-	-
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (Section 7.3)  pages	<b>No</b>  Recorded burglary dwelling offences account for 5% of police recorded crime in Blaby District during 2007/08.  However, Blaby district has a very significantly lower proportion of recorded burglary dwelling offences compared to other Leicestershire districts.	<b>No</b>  The 41% reduction in burglary dwelling offences in Blaby District over five years is in line with the overall county reduction.  However, the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is higher than in the same period last year.	<b>No</b>  Blaby district has a burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 population that is considerably lower than the county as a whole.  Compared to similar areas Blaby District has an average rate of burglary dwelling.	<b>No</b>  The burglary dwelling rates across the 'Urban' and 'Rural' areas of Blaby District are consistently lower compared to the county rates.  Also, the burglary dwelling rate in 'Village' areas of Blaby District is considerably lower compared to 'Village' areas across the county.  The burglary dwelling rates across all communities (classified by OAC) are all below the overall county average burglary dwelling rate.  Out of the 21 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of burglary dwelling offences, none of these areas are within Blaby District.	<b>Yes</b>  The respondents of Blaby District were most worried about being a victim of burglary when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	The highest risk group for burglary dwelling are females aged over 66 years and living in the urban and rural classified 'Village' areas. Similarly males of the same age group and living in the same areas are also a high risk target. Both profiles fit well with known targets of distraction burglary.  Other high risk groups include females living in city centre areas, classified by OAC as either 'Multicultural' or 'City Living' and aged between 18 and 27 years of age; along with individuals of Black and Minority ethnic background, of the same age and living in OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities', 'Constrained by Circumstances' or 'Typical Trait' areas.

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<b>Vehicle Crime</b> (Section 7.13)  pages	<b>Yes</b> Recorded vehicle crime offences account for 16% of all recorded crime in Blaby District in 2007/08.  However, Blaby District has a very significantly higher proportion of recorded theft from vehicle offences compared to other Leicestershire districts.	<b>No</b> Blaby District had a significantly lower reduction in vehicle crime, (7%) in the five year period compared to the county.  However, the number of both theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle offences recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 are both below the number recorded in the same period last year.	<b>Yes</b> Blaby has a vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population that is above the county rate, being the highest of all seven districts in Leicestershire.  Also, Blaby District has the highest (worst) vehicle crime rate compared to similar areas.	<b>Yes</b> The vehicle crime rate in 'Urban' areas of Blaby District is higher compared to the rate in all 'Urban' areas of the county.  7 out of the 18 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of vehicle crime offences are within Blaby District.  In 6 of the 7 vehicle crime hot-spots in Blaby, there have been significant increases in the number of offences recorded in 2007/09	<b>Yes</b> The proportion of Blaby District respondents worried about being a victim of car crime ranked second, after burglary, when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	The group at highest risk of being a victim of vehicle crime proved to be males aged between 18 and 22 years of age, living in either a 'Town and Fringe' or 'Village' area.  However, this profile changes slightly when considering the composite offences that make up vehicle crime. Individuals aged between 18 to 22 years and living in 'Village' areas are twice as likely than average of being a victim of theft from vehicle. Whereas males aged between 22 and 27 years and living in the OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' are four times more likely than average of being a victim of theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.
<b>Burglary Other</b> (Section 7.8)  pages	- Recorded burglary other offences account for 8% of all recorded crime in Blaby District in 2007/08.  However, Blaby district has a very significantly higher proportion of recorded burglary other offences compared to other Leicestershire districts.	<b>No</b> There has been a 14% reduction in recorded burglary dwelling offences in line with the county reduction of 19% over the same period.  Also, the number of burglary other offences recorded in Blaby District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the same period in the previous year.	<b>No</b> Blaby District has a burglary other crime rate comparable to the whole county.  Compared to similar areas, Blaby District has an average burglary other rate.	<b>Yes</b> The burglary other offence rate in the 'Village' areas of Blaby District is considerably higher compared to all 'Village' areas across Leicestershire.  A small proportion of Blaby District residents (<1%) live in 'City Living' communities. These areas have a disproportionately high rate of burglary other offences compared to other communities across both Blaby and the rest of the county.  3 out of the 20 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of burglary other offences are within Blaby District.	-	-

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<b>Domestic Violence</b> (Section 8)	<b>Yes</b> Recorded domestic violence incidents account for 14% of all recorded and non-recordable offences within Leicestershire during 2007/08.  The British Crime Survey estimates that only 40% of domestic violence incidents were reported to the police during 2007/08. Based on this proportion, the actual number of domestic violence incidents occurring within Blaby district during 2007/08 is estimated at 1,785.	<b>No</b> The number of domestic incidents reported to the police within Blaby District has remained at a similar level for the past four years.	- Comparable data not currently available	<b>Yes</b> Rates of reporting are approximately twice as high in 'Urban' areas compared to 'Rural' areas. This is compounded in a much lower rate of reporting in 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburb' areas of the county.	-	Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are significantly more likely to be female than male. They are also significantly less likely to be from a BME group rather than White-British and are more likely to aged 18 to 44, and less likely to be under 18 or over 45 year old. Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are more likely to live in urban areas compared to rural areas, and less likely to live in the OAC clusters 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs'.
pages	107	107	-	109	-	110
<b>Hate Incidents</b> (Section 9)	- Although hate incidents account for only 1% of all recorded and non-recordable offences the extent to which incidents go unreported is not clear.	<b>No</b> Through the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) there was a 7% increase in incidents reported across Leicestershire in 2007/08, exceeding the 2.5% target to increase reporting across the county.	<b>No</b> Leicestershire has an average level of recorded racially and religiously motivated offences compared to similar local authorities.  Comparable data not currently available for similar districts	- The area with the highest number of hate incidents (reported to the police) is Fosse Park, although there were only 7 incidents reported in 2007/08	- The proportion of respondents who were worried about being a victim of assault due to sexual orientation, disability, or racism is significantly lower in Leicestershire compared to the rest of the force area. However, the influence of an individual respondents' sexual orientation, disability or ethnicity on their responses to these questions needs to be considered.	Age, gender, and where victims live (urban or rural, OAC Classification) does not significantly influence the likelihood of an individual being a victim of an incident motivated by hate compared to other incidents.
pages	-	111 - 113	112	114 - 115	28 - 29	-
<b>Reducing Reoffending (Adults)</b> (Section 10.1)  * See section 10.3 for a profile of adult offender needs	-	- Historic data not currently available	<b>No</b> The rate of re-offending within Leicestershire, based on the December 2007 cohort was 7.2%. This rate is below the comparable re-offending rate for Leicestershire Probation Area and England and Wales.	<b>Yes</b> A higher proportion of offenders are resident in the prospering suburbs within Leicestershire. Also, approximately one-quarter of probationers across the Leicestershire Probation area reside in 'Multicultural' areas, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.	-	Probationers are significantly more likely to be male, of white British origin and aged 25 to 44.  In Leicestershire 8.8% of offenders were of a Black Minority or Ethnic background compared to 24.9% of all probationers within the Leicestershire Probation Area. This will be attributable to the higher proportion of BME residents within the Leicester city probation area.
pages	-	-	117	119	-	118

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<p><b>Reducing Reoffending (Young People)</b></p> <p>(Section 10.4)</p> <p>* See section 10.5 for a profile of adult offender needs</p> <p>pages</p>	-	- Historic data not currently available	- Comparable data not currently available	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>A higher proportion of offenders are resident in 'Blue Collar Communities' within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more young offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire. There is a far smaller proportion of youth offenders resident in both the 'Prospering Suburbs' and the 'Countryside' areas within Leicestershire when compared to the profile of the general population.</p> <p>123</p>	-	<p>Proportionally there are far more male youth offenders than males in the population.</p> <p>Although there are far fewer female young offenders there are in fact a higher proportion of female youth offenders than female adult offenders (21.5% compared to 13%).</p> <p>The proportion of young offenders increases sharply after the age of 13 and continues to disproportionately rise the older the age group.</p> <p>There is a significantly higher proportion of offenders resident in the 'blue collar communities' within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more youth offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.</p> <p>122</p>
<p><b>Drugs</b></p> <p>(Section 11)</p> <p>pages</p>	-	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>There has been a 50% increase in the number of recorded drugs offences between 2003/04 and 2007/08, reflecting the increase in police activity in dealing with drug related issues across Blaby District.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Compared to the baseline year, 2007/08, the number of problematic drug users in treatment has increased in Leicestershire, and also within the East Midlands and Nationally.</p> <p>The problematic drug user rate per 100,000 population is considerably lower in Blaby compared to the county rate.</p> <p>127 - 128</p>	<p>-</p> <p>The proportion of offenders with a high risk of reoffending due to drugs misuse in Blaby is similar to the overall county proportion (15%).</p> <p>128</p>	<p><b>No</b></p> <p>Respondents in Blaby District ranked the problem of people using or dealing drugs within their local area below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess and vandalism.</p> <p>129</p>	-

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<b>Alcohol</b> (Section 12)  pages	<b>Yes</b>  8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol during 2007/08. This proportion rises to over one quarter of all violence against the person offences and one-third of serious violent crimes.  The proportion of reported domestic violence incidents where alcohol was recorded as a factor was 36%, which is comparable to the proportion of serious violent offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor.	-	<b>No</b>  Leicestershire has an average rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, compared to similar local authorities.  The rates of recorded crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol for Leicestershire are below both the regional and national rate.	<b>Yes</b>  There is a significant difference between the proportion of alcohol related offences within the town centre areas compared to the rest of the county on Friday and Saturday between 21:00 and 02:59. Between 21:00 and 02:59 on Friday 61% of violence against the person offences were recorded as alcohol related.  The peaks in A & E attendances for assault align to the peaks in violence against the person offences on Friday and Saturday night.	<b>Yes</b>  Through community consultation Leicestershire Constabulary have identified tackling underage drinking as a neighbourhood priority in over one-third of the 60 neighbourhood beats across Leicestershire.  Respondents consistently ranked the problem of people being drunk or rowdy in public places within their local area below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess and vandalism, across all seven districts.  Pupil respondents in Leicestershire are more likely to have had an alcoholic drink and to have been drunk than pupil respondents nationally. However, a similar proportion of respondents locally feel that the information and advice on alcohol is good enough, compared to national response rates.	Based on the estimated demand there are serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire.  40% of all offenders (probation) in Leicestershire have a high risk of reoffending, due to alcohol misuse. Alcohol misuse is ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information.
<b>Road Safety</b> (Section 13)  pages	<b>Yes</b>  The issue of road safety is measurable in two ways: the number of individuals being killed or seriously injured on roads within the county and the perceived level of speeding vehicles within the local area.  Both constitute actual or likely serious physical risk to individuals and so should be considered a high level problem.	<b>No</b>  Over the last five years there is no significant change in the number of people killed or seriously injured within Blaby District.  There is also no significant change in the number of children killed or seriously injured within Blaby District, with the exception of a significantly high number in 2003.	Comparable data with other local authorities is not currently available.		<b>Yes</b>  In Blaby District 'Speeding vehicles' was ranked as the biggest problem as the biggest problem out of all eleven aspects of anti-social behaviour.	