

# **Blaby Community Safety Partnership**

**Partnership Strategic Assessment  
Evidence Base  
October 2007**

## Acknowledgments

Blaby Community Safety Partnership is indebted to the following organisations for providing information for this audit:

Blaby District Council  
Leicestershire Constabulary  
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service  
Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team  
Leicestershire Youth Offending Service  
Leicestershire County Council  
Leicestershire Health Informatics Service

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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## Introduction to Partnership Strategic Assessment

### Introduction to the district

Blaby District covers an area of 13,000 hectares to the south west of Leicester. It has a growing population of 92,500; the population density is higher at 7 persons per hectare compared to the East Midlands Regional average of 4 persons per hectare.

The area is classified as urban by Natural England<sup>1</sup>. Part of the District borders Leicester City Council and is suburban in nature and part is rural with a number of villages. The M1 runs through the District with the main junction into Leicester lying within the area covered by Blaby. Leicester City is the 2<sup>nd</sup> top retail centre in the East Midlands with Fosse Park, which is located in Blaby District, being placed 7<sup>th</sup>.

Blaby District is a relatively prosperous area being ranked 324 (out of 354, where 354 is the least deprived) by the Indices of Deprivation 2007.

**Crime** - rates are generally low compared to the national average with the District rate just over half that of England and Wales (page 6) however, they do vary between wards. Areas towards the city such as Enderby and St John's and Winstanley tend to have higher overall crime figures.

Areas such as Muxloe and Stanton Flamville have generally low figures but often higher 'burglary dwellings' (4.81% and 4.34% respectively against a Blaby average of 2.5%).

**The priority neighbourhood for Blaby District is Enderby.**

Overall the target for PSAI crime reduction in Blaby District for 2006/07 was achieved. Five of the ten constituent crime categories were on target. The crime categories where targets were not achieved were criminal damage, theft from vehicle, vehicle interference and the low volume categories of theft of cycle and theft from person. All five of these categories were only slightly over target.

Whilst the district of Blaby is a relatively low crime area, there are several key issues which have been identified. The aim of the partnership is to focus on those locations of particular concern and deal with those people who are causing the most disruption in our community. This approach will identify people who also need help and support to address their vulnerability.

### Previous strategic priorities

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy for Blaby from 2005 to 2008 listed a number of priorities as detailed below which were split into four key theme areas of crime reduction, violent crime, anti social behaviour and drugs and alcohol. Linked to these priorities were key targets to be achieved by March 2008.

- Domestic burglary
- Vehicle crime
- Violent crime in public places
- Domestic violence
- Anti-social behaviour, nuisance, damage and vandalism
- Drugs & alcohol
- Managing prolific & priority offenders
- Supporting young people
- Community engagement & reassurance

<sup>1</sup> An independent body with statutory responsibility to promote sustainable use of the natural environment

A review of progress to date against these existing priorities is discussed in pages 5 and 6.

### **New priorities**

- Violent crime including wounding, domestic violence, robbery and hate crime
- Drugs & alcohol
- Anti social behaviour
- Acquisitive crime including burglary dwelling, burglary other than dwelling, vehicle crime, and theft from person.
- Criminal damage
- Safer neighbourhoods
- Road safety

In terms of the cross cutting issues these are young people, prolific & priority offenders and the elderly and vulnerable.

These priorities are based on local knowledge and evidence as outlined in the full report. They will be delivered through the Community Safety plan for 2008 to 2011.

### **Summary**

To summarise as well as working towards achieving our targets we will be undertaking work in key areas for the future such as preventing alcohol misuse by young people, address the issue of the fear of crime among the elderly, closing the gap between the elderly and the young and community engagement focusing on young people, businesses and the voluntary sector, building

community responsibility.

These priorities remain pertinent to us for the future and fit in with the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Safety Board Priorities.

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## I. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

### I.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment<sup>1</sup>

The CDA 1998 included the statutory requirement to produce a detailed crime, disorder and drugs audit, consult with key agencies and the wider community, use the findings to identify strategic priorities and set targets and performance measures.

In 2006 a review of the partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998<sup>2</sup> and the Police Reform Act 2002<sup>3</sup> lead to a series of recommendations.

The review of the CDA sought to strengthen and extend these requirements further, based on the experience of partnership working. As a result a new set of minimum standards came into force in England in August 2007.

Responsible authorities have a legal obligation to comply with the requirements, which include the placing of the duty on the partnership strategy group to prepare a **Partnership Strategic Assessment** on behalf of the responsible authorities.

There are a number of specific statutory requirements that relate to the development of the **Partnership Strategic Assessment**. These are outlined in the Home Office toolkit,

*Developing a Strategic Assessment - An effective practice toolkit for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships, October 2007*

### I.2 What is a Partnership Strategic Assessment?

The purpose of the Partnership Strategic Assessment is to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems that will inform and enable partners to:

- Understand the patterns, trends and changes relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse.
- Set clear and robust priorities for the partnership
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable, robust and consistent intelligence and meets the needs of the local community.
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money
- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities
- Present and interpret the summary findings of intelligence based upon a combination of statistical analysis and local knowledge.

Ultimately, the Partnership Strategic Assessment will provide sound evidence and robust analysis to inform the production of the Community Safety Plan by the Community Safety Partnership.

The PSA document will be produced on an annual basis as part of the continual review of the Community Safety Plan.

<sup>1</sup> Developing a Strategic Assessment, Home Office, October 2007

<sup>2</sup> The Statutory Instrument for this piece of legislation is referred to as 'The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. This instrument can be viewed at <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/regions/regions00.htm> under the link 'National Minimum Standards' set out in detail in 'Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working', 2007.

<sup>3</sup> The provisions contained in the Police Reform Act 2002 extended the responsible for producing the partnership plan to include the police authorities, fire and rescue authorities and also set out provisions to allow the Home Secretary to expand the composition of partnerships.

### **1.3 Structure of the Partnership Strategic Assessment**

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides a brief outline of the report structure and an overview of the contents within each section.

#### **Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary**

The Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary provides an complete overview of the contents of the report. It is designed so that it can be used as a standalone document to provide the overall summary of current strategic priorities, a review of these priorities and recommendations for future priorities.

#### **Main Report**

The main body of the report, as outlined below provides the detailed evidence used to make these recommendations.

#### **Section 1 : Introduction**

Provides an introduction and outlines the background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment, explaining the purpose of the document. It also covers the general background to the area to help contextualise the local crime trends.

#### **Section 2 : Review of Current Strategic Priorities**

Outlines the current strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership, and provides an overview of the progress made by the partnership towards these priorities. This section also identifies those issues which are specific to the area, which may contribute to the level and trends in crime and disorder related issues.

#### **Section 3 : Methodology**

Explains the process behind the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment report, including details and definitions of the data used throughout the report.

#### **Section 4 : Findings**

This section forms the main body of the report. It includes details to enable the reader to:

- Contextualise local overall crime trends both regionally and nationally
- Compare crime locally with similar areas across the country
- Examine local crime trends for overall crime
- Examine local crime and anti-social behaviour trends
- Identify potential hot-spot areas
- Evaluate local perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour

#### **Section 5 : Gap Analysis**

Throughout the production of the report there have been various suggestions for information to be included from a variety of sources. As this has been the first time that a Partnership Strategic Assessment has been produced this section acknowledges that there are lessons to be learnt to maximise the potential use of the document. This section therefore outlines any gaps or improvements that have been noted throughout the development of the document.



## 1.4 Introduction to Blaby District

Blaby District covering approximately 13,000 hectares, situated in the south of Leicestershire, is made up of a diverse mix of clearly defined settlements. The northern most part of the District is predominately urban in character, but towards the south the District reflects its historic role as a rural and mainly agricultural area.

Both the M1 and M69 motorways run through the District, meeting at junction 21 towards the north of the District, providing access to key transportation routes. Meridian Leisure Park, near junction 21, is a popular entertainment attraction, and the nearby Fosse Park is one of the most successful retail parks in the country.

Blaby District serves a growing population of 92,500 living in 37,000 households. The District, in the national context, is a relatively prosperous area being ranked 324 (out of 354, where 354 is the least deprived) by the Indices of Deprivation 2007.

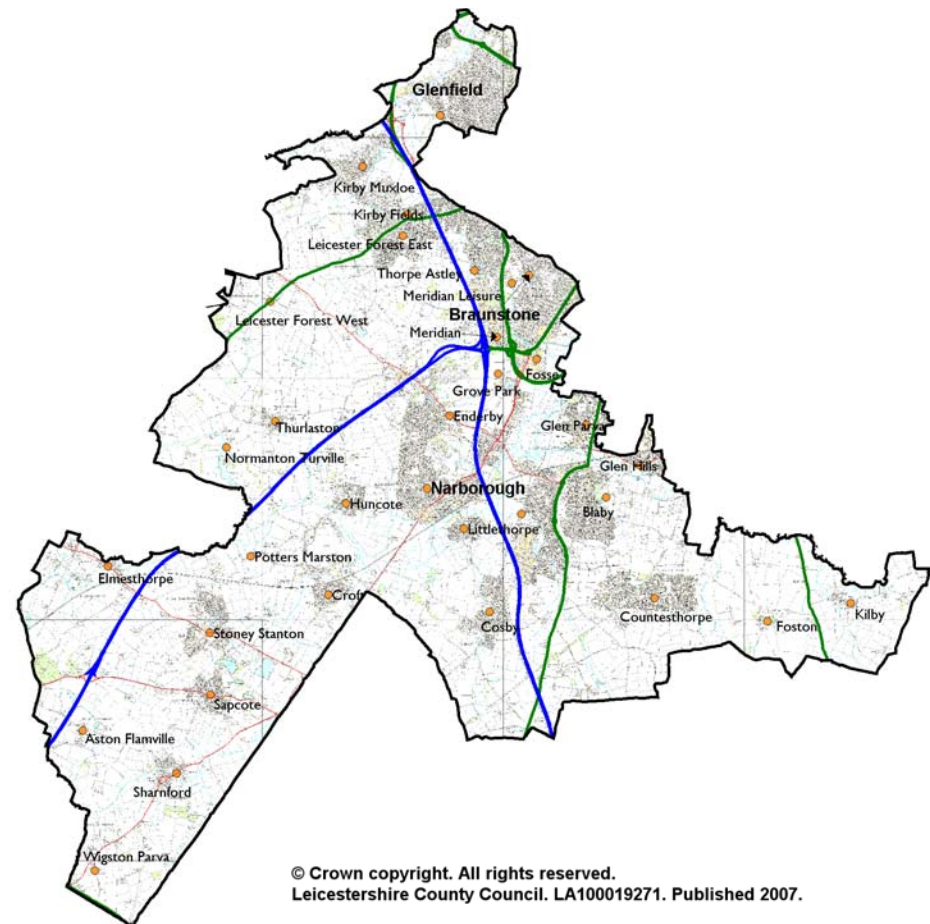
### Blaby District Key Statistics

Total Population	92,500
Male	46,000
Female	46,500
Number of Households	37,000
Non 'White British' Population *	9.0%
Black Minority Ethnic Population	6.4%

Source: ONS MYE for mid 2006 (August 2007)  
 ONS Experimental Estimates of Ethnic group for mid 2004 (2006)  
 Leicestershire County Council Household Estimates

\* This category excludes 'White British' but includes 'White - other white' and 'White -Irish' along with all other BME groups.

Map A : Blaby Settlements





## 2. Review of Current Community Safety Strategic Priorities

### 2.1 Current strategic priorities:

The Blaby Community Safety Partnership is committed to a number of priorities and targets. Priorities are split into four identified theme areas:

- *Crime reduction,*
- *Violent crime,*
- *Drugs and alcohol and*
- *Anti social behaviour*

Alongside this the partnership have the three cross cutting issues of prolific & priority offenders, young people and community engagement and reassurance.

Whilst the district of Blaby is a relatively low crime area, there are several key issues which have been identified. The aim of the partnership is to focus on those locations of particular concern and deal with those people who are causing the most disruption in our community. This approach will identify people who also need help and support to address their vulnerability.

### 2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

- **ASB** which is alcohol fuelled seems to be an issue in every neighbourhood and we need a genuine co-ordinated response. The hotspot areas are currently the Bridgeway in Whetstone and Kings Walk in Leicester Forest East.
- **Vehicle crime** – this is also district wide although there are specific problem areas which border the city boundary such as Glenfield and Braunstone Town. It is due partly to the theft of satellite navigation systems but not completely. Clearly these figures could adversely affect the CDRP reduction targets. Therefore we will continue to run awareness campaigns to tackle this.
- **PPO's** - we seem to be suffering because our response is CDRP based and the majority of criminals we are arresting are city based, but not being targeted by the city. This means our limited resources collectively have little impact on them and their offending. The partnership would like work to be undertaken on their offending patterns as it appears they now offend on a wider scale.
- **Criminal damage** - This is an area that has seen a continuing increase over the last three years, funding has been secured and the ASB team, youth worker and police will work together on a project to reduce this.
- **Violent Crime including Domestic Violence** - Installation of **CCTV** to cover Dominion Road a hotspot area in terms of Violent Crime. To secure long term funding in order that the new domestic violence outreach service available to all residents of the district regardless of gender and age can continue through to 2008/09.

Incidents of domestic violence are occurring across the district, 15 cases have been taken on since July 2007.

- **Drug and alcohol harm reduction** campaign will be run on the 637 youth bus aimed at raising awareness of the harm they do. Through Challenge 21 we will continue to provide free validate forms to youngsters across the district and support this by working with Trading Standards on test purchasing. We will be running multi agency drugs awareness training for frontline staff across the district in September 2007. Alongside this the Council's licensing team is currently reviewing its licensing policy.
- **Crime reduction** – Continue to operate the Safe at Home project for 2007/08 to include more properties for those over 60 and vulnerable residents under 60, such as victims of domestic violence. (Due to a spate of burglaries in Stoney Stanton recently a number of elderly residents have applied for the scheme and they will be given priority.) We will be expanding the No Cold Calling Zone to cover additional streets in Braunstone Town, Whetstone, Blaby and Glenfield to tackle distraction burglary. Run **Community Safety Roadshows** in partnership with the police and the fire service across the district. These provide crime reduction information, ASB guidance, free smoke alarms and security items to residents. They also act as a reassurance tool.
- **Youth issues** - Engaging with young people through detached youth work, sports initiatives, trips out and various activities. We will continue to undertake proactive work by running anti smoking campaigns, drug and alcohol awareness sessions, sexual health/testicular cancer awareness all aimed at young people. The 637 youth bus will also be visiting schools in the autumn term and

running workshops on ASB, personal safety, alcohol and domestic violence (The schools to be visited are Brockington, Countesthorpe College, Leysland and Winstanley). Residents have identified that a lack of activities for young people is an area of concern and our intention is to look at this.

- **Traffic incidents** – some work on this has been undertaken through the JAG and some key locations identified; Earl Shilton bypass and Elmsthorpe, but the district does have an issue around traffic accidents and residents have on numerous occasions identified people driving above the speed limit as a concern. This is also evidenced in the Police Neighbourhood consultation.

### 3. Methodology

#### Introduction

The methodology used and the structure of the final document endeavours to follow that proposed by the Home Office in the toolkit - Developing a Strategic Assessment. However, it should be noted that this official toolkit was not published until October 2007, several months after the process for developing the Partnership Strategic Assessment within Leicestershire and Rutland had already started.

This section of the report provides an outline of the methodology used to collate, analyse and present the information within this Partnership Strategic Assessment document.

Following an initial planning meeting involving representatives from several agencies a project team was established in August 2007 to oversee the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment for Leicestershire and Rutland.

Initially one document was to be produced for the whole area, however following further consideration of the detail, and then the publishing of the guidance it was felt that individual documents would be more useful for CSPs in developing their 2008-11 Community Safety Plans.

#### Partnership Strategic Priorities

Partnerships were asked to put together a report, based upon their local knowledge, outlining:

- Previous priorities, action towards them and their ongoing relevance.
- Emerging issues.
- Unique local factors impacting upon community safety.

This report was used to inform some of the analysis and also formed the basis of the Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary.

#### Data

The evidence within this report is based on data provided by the following partner organisations.

- Blaby District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
- Leicestershire DAAT
- Leicestershire County Council
- Youth Offending Service
- Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT

#### Report Frequency and Data Timing

The Partnership Strategic Assessment is an annual document. This report aims to provide details of incidents and offences recorded within the two year period April 2005 to September 2007, to allow for the identification of any changing and emerging issues.

### Geographical Area

The report covers the geographical areas of Blaby District including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands Region and Nationally.

### Mapping

Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

**Lower Super Output Maps** - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households, so cover areas of different geographical sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 60 lower super output areas in Blaby District.

**1km Grid Square Maps** - data is collated and used by a number of different agencies, who do not always work to the same administrative boundaries. The majority of the maps within this report aggregate the recorded incidents and offences to the nearest 1km. Not only does this get around the problem of disclosing information about individual crimes where geographical sparseness of offences is a problem. It also provides a consistent and uniform method of mapping data which equally addresses the needs of all organisations and be easily replicated for comparisons in data over time.

### Recorded Crime Definitions

One of the problems identified throughout the production of this assessment is the provision of clear and consistent definitions of crime and what is included within any analysis within this report.

Crime levels can be measured by **police recorded crime**<sup>1</sup>.

Alternatively, for the crime types it covers, the **British Crime Survey**<sup>2</sup> (BCS) can provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it also includes crimes that are not reported to the police. The BCS count also gives a better indication of trends in crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices.

**Police recorded crime** provides a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, is an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. The offence types recorded by the police that cover crime types that are most similar to those captured by the BCS are known as the **BCS Comparator Crime set**. This includes the following recorded offence types:

- theft of a motor vehicle
- theft from a motor vehicle
- vehicle interference and tampering
- domestic burglary
- theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle
- theft from person
- criminal damage
- common assault
- wounding
- robbery.

A full list of Home Office offence codes included within each of the above offence types can be seen in Appendix I.

<sup>1</sup> Recorded crime is all offences that are recorded by the police and which are then notified to the Home Office. More minor summary offences are excluded. The Home Office issues rules to the police on the counting and classification of crime, which indicates which offences are notifiable and therefore constitute recorded crime.

<sup>2</sup> The British Crime Survey is a Government Statistical Service survey within the scope of National Statistics. The BCS covers a randomly selected sample of those aged sixteen or over living in private households in England and Wales.

### **Public Service Agreement**

The current National Public Service Agreement (PSA1) is to reduce overall crime in England and Wales by 15% by 2007/08, compared to the level in 2002/03 measured nationally by the British Crime Survey.

In order to translate this into local targets for CSPs the BCS Comparator Crime set was introduced as a performance measure for partnerships. Local crime reduction targets were agreed with the Home Office against the baseline of 2003/4. These were based upon the levels of crime within in the partnership area and performance compared to the other similar partnerships.

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Blaby is 12.5%. This target has also been apportioned across the different offence types. Details of these individual targets can be seen in Appendix 2.

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Blaby. Within Section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within Blaby.

### **Future Crime Reduction Targets**

The new Assessments of Police and Community Safety (APACS) performance management framework for police and CSPs will be introduced in April 2008. This is aligned to the National Indicator Set for Local Authorities, which measures performance against the 2008-11 National Public Service Agreement (PSA) outcomes, and will replace the previous multiple performance management frameworks for local authorities and partners, including the BVPIs and BCS Comparator Crimes. The alignment of this framework across authorities, partnerships and police should assist a common approach to performance monitoring and management regarding community safety, in turn reducing some of the difficulties caused in the past by performance indicators and targets that seemed similar, but were actually significantly different.

Information on APACS can be found at:

<http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/assess-policing-community-safety/>

The national indicator set can be found at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/505713>

Currently the definitions of these indicators are out for consultation, which concludes in December 2007.

More information on the PSAs can be found at:

[http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr/psa/pbr\\_csr07\\_psaindex.cfm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psaindex.cfm)





## 4. Findings

### 4.1 High level priorities

Traditional crime analysis predominantly centres upon the use of Police recorded incident data and as such often relies upon crime volumes as a means of prioritising scarce resources. The following analysis, based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000) allows the reader to re-evaluate crime priorities according to a different set of criteria (see appendix 3 for a full explanation of methodology).

Table I.1, below, ranks the importance of each BCS crime type according to different measures. In the first column, entitled 'Police Recorded Offences' the crimes are ranked according to the number of police recorded incidents within 2006/07 and thus presents high volume Criminal Damage at the top.

In column two, named 'Multiplied Incidence' the actual number of police recorded incidents have been adjusted using the BCS

multiplier. This provides a more accurate picture of actual crime by taking into account under reporting of crime and the effect is to lift Common Assault from fifth up to third priority position.

In column three, named 'Cost of Crime', the newly adjusted incident figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within Blaby. This measure takes into account the costs accrued as a consequence of crime along with the costs associated with crime prevention and the cost of having to deal with crime via the criminal justice system. Accordingly, Criminal Damage remains in first position but Serious Wounding rises from ninth to second priority position and Common Assault slips back down the table from second to sixth position.

In the final column, 'Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)', the same cost of crime estimates have been applied to the adjusted incident figure but this time the emotional, psychological and physical impact of the crime have also been included in the costings. The impact is to raise Serious Wounding to the top of the table.

**Table I.1 : Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Blaby,**

Police Recorded Offences	Multiplied Incidence	Cost of Crime	Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)
Criminal damage 1	Criminal damage 1	Criminal damage 1	Serious wounding 1
Vehicle crime 2	Vehicle crime 2	Serious wounding 2	Criminal damage 2
Other wounding 3	Common assault 3	Vehicle crime 3	Vehicle crime 3
Burglary dwelling 4	Burglary dwelling 4	Burglary dwelling 4	Burglary dwelling 4
Common assault 5	Other wounding 5	Other wounding 5	Other wounding 5
Theft of cycle 6	Theft from person 6	Common assault 6	Common assault 6
Theft from person 7	Theft of cycle 7	Robbery/Mugging 7	Robbery/Mugging 7
Robbery/Mugging 8	Robbery/Mugging 8	Theft from person 8	Theft from person 8
Serious wounding 9	Serious wounding 9	Theft of cycle 9	Theft of cycle 9

The aim of the study is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of the BCS range of crimes in context of an additional set of criteria to that of crime volumes. As a result we can see Criminal Damage is ranked consistently high within each stage of the analysis, whereas Serious Wounding moves from being ranked the lowest crime by incidence to the highest priority when considering total harm caused inclusive of emotional cost.

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

## 4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA I Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 08, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine Community Safety Partnerships which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for Blaby for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 15%.

Performance targets have been apportioned across the three individual years, and progress to target can be measured on monthly basis by individual crime type. The PSA target is set and performance measured using a sub-set of all offences recorded by the police. These offences are referred to as the British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes. Appendix I gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

Table 2.1 shows the number of recorded BCS crimes in Blaby compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA I for the last complete financial year 2006/07 and also for the current financial year to date<sup>1</sup>.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Blaby District for 2006/07 was achieved. The total number of offences recorded (3,255) was similar to both the previous year (3,173 offences in 2005/06) and the target for the next year (3,176 offences in 2007/08). Four of the nine CSPs in Leicester Shire achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Blaby District achieved targets against five out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The crime categories where targets were not achieved were criminal damage, theft from vehicle, vehicle interference and the low volume categories of theft of cycle and theft from person. All five of these categories were only slightly over target.

**Table 2.1 : Blaby performance for British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes 2006/07**

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target
criminal damage	1,194	1,186	+8 ●
theft from vehicle	610	551	+59 ●
wounding	436	446	-10
burglary dwelling	317	378	-61
common assault	196	242	-46
Theft/TWOC	181	252	-71
theft of cycle	100	98	+2 ●
vehicle interference	129	127	+2 ●
theft from person	56	47	+9 ●
robbery	36	41	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>-113</b>

**Key**

- greater than 25% above target
- less than 25% above target

<sup>1</sup> figures include recorded BCS comparator crime between 01/04/2007 and 30/09/2007

Criminal damage in 2006/07 remained around a similar level to the previous year (1201 offences in 2005/06). The trend for criminal damage also followed a similar pattern of highs and lows over both years with a peak in November in 2005/06 and a peak in October in 2006/07.

Theft from vehicle was up 9% from 2005/06. There was a particularly peak in activity in October 2006/07.

Similarly vehicle interference was up 16% on 2005/06 and again there was a peak in activity in October 2006/07.

Although within target, wounding increased by 13% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year (2005/06).

### 4.3 Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Blaby. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Blaby compared to the rest of Leicestershire Constabulary Force area, the East Midlands region and England and Wales. Table 3.1 is based on BCS comparator crimes to enable an accurate comparison. The crime rates are based on the number of BCS comparator crimes recorded per 1,000 resident population.

Table 3.1 shows that the number of recorded BCS offences within Blaby has increased by 3% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Regionally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and Nationally there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

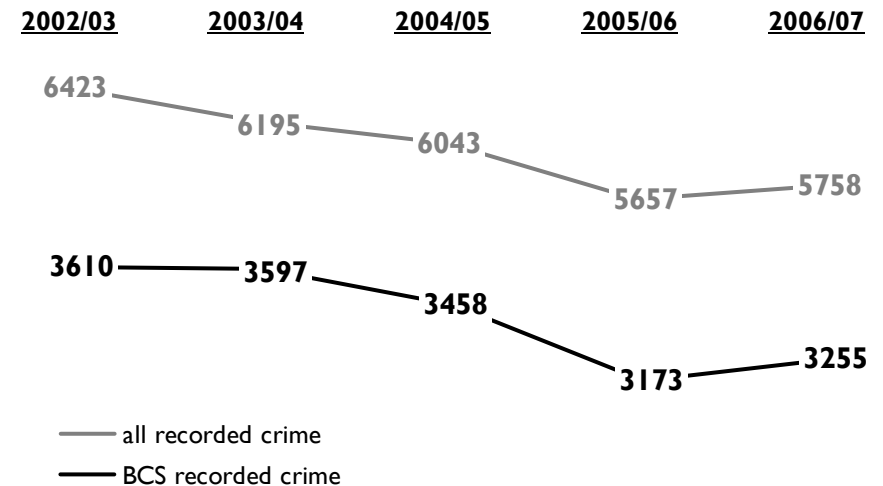
**Table 3.1 : Total BCS recorded offences in Blaby 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

	06/07	% change	rate per 1,000 pop (06/07)
<b>Blaby District</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3% ▲</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Leicestershire	26,709	5% ▲	42.8
Leicestershire Force Area	55,439	4% ▲	58.2
East Midlands Region	270,516	0% -	62.8
England & Wales	3,242,415	-2% ▼	<b>60.7</b>

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

**Chart 3.2 Long term trend in recorded offences in Blaby District by year 2002/03 to 2006/07**



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Table 3.1 also shows that the crime rate for the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area (58.2) is marginally lower the comparable rate for the entire East Midlands region (62.8) and the whole of England and Wales (60.7). The table also shows that the crime rate in Blaby in 2006/07 is nearly half of the Leicestershire Force Area, and National and Regional crime rates.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Blaby is a relatively low crime area. This is also reinforced by the fact that Blaby ranks 77 out of the 373 Community Safety Partnership Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

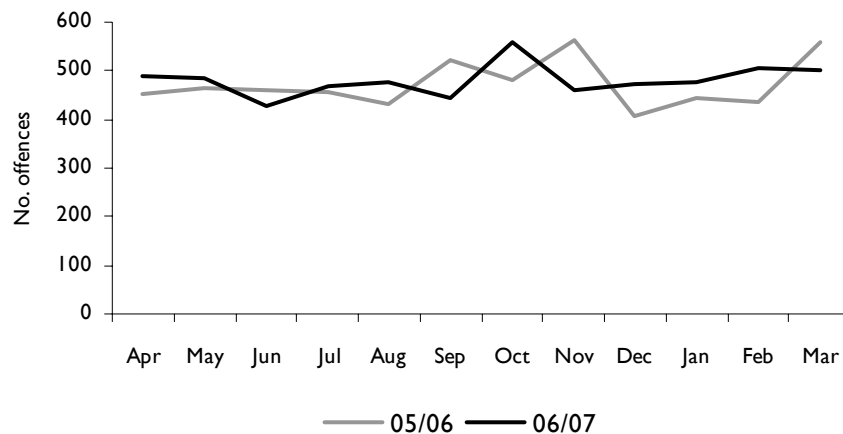
Chart 3.2 above shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Blaby District between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart

shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within Blaby and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes<sup>1</sup> recorded in Blaby each financial year.

Both trend lines in chart 3.3 show an overall reduction in recorded crime within the district over the five year period. An overall reduction of 10% in total recorded crime and a 10% reduction in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall reduction of recorded crime in Blaby occurred during 2004/05 and 2005/06.

Chart 3.3 below shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Blaby for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07.

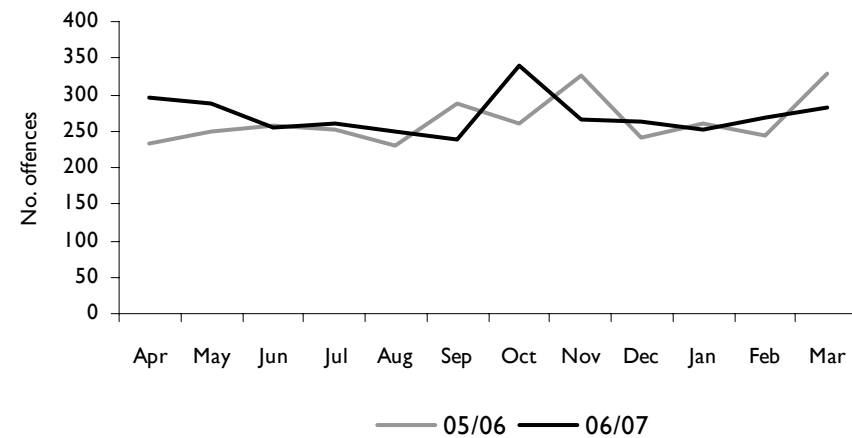
**Chart 3.3 : Short term trend in all recorded offences in Blaby District by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



1. appendix I for a full list of comparator crimes

Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Blaby for the same time periods.

**Chart 3.4 : Short term trend in BCS recorded offences in Blaby by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

### 4.4 High Crime Areas in Blaby District

This section of the report not only identifies those areas of the county which have the highest number of recorded offences, it also identifies those areas of the county which have seen the biggest increase and the biggest reduction in crime during the last year.

Table 4.1 shows the seven Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Blaby which had the highest number of recorded BCS crimes recorded during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in red and deep red. These seven areas account for approximately a quarter of recorded BCS crimes within Blaby during 2006/07.

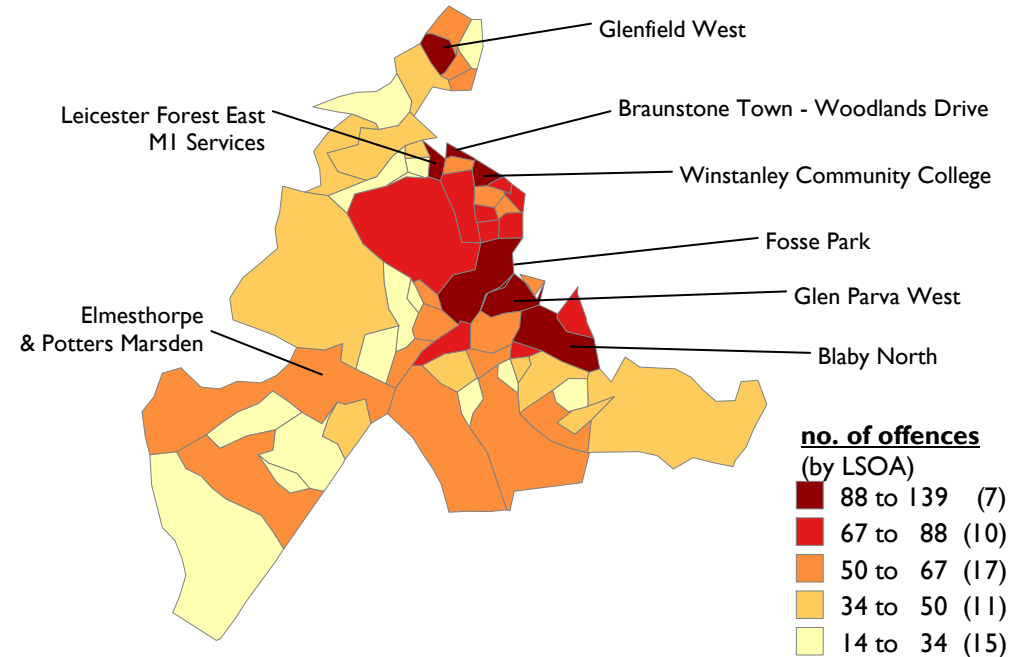
All LSOAs are similar in terms of the number of resident households (approximately 1500), therefore the high incidence of

**Table 4.1: The seven LSOAs within Blaby with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07**

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS crime (2006/07)	% district crime (2006/07)
Fosse Park	E01025627	139	4%
Blaby North	E01025659	113	3%
Glenfield West	E01025622	99	3%
Leicester Forest East - MI Services	E01025633	97	3%
Glen Parva West	E01025657	96	3%
Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	E01025666	91	3%
Winstanley Community College	E01025667	88	3%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Map 4.2 : Total recorded crime (BCS) within Blaby 2006/07 by**



recorded crime within particular areas may be a reflection of the higher number of individuals travelling to more urban areas for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the county. Fosse Park LSOA attracts the largest proportion of offences in the area. This is not surprising given that as a large shopping park it is likely to attract a high number of petty crimes such as shoplifting.

All the high crime LSOAs in Blaby are situated adjacent to one another with the exception of Glenfield West located to the north of the District.

The reduction and increase in recorded crime has been measured using the actual change in recorded BCS offences within each LSOA in Blaby between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 4.3 shows those LSOAs within Blaby which have had the biggest reduction in the level of recorded crime. Table 4.4 shows those LSOA within Blaby which have the biggest increase in the level of recorded crime.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in table 4.3 and table 4.4, as opposed to percentage change. As the numbers are fairly small in some areas a change of 3 or 4 offences can appear as a considerable and somewhat misleading percentage change in the amount of recorded crime

Though Fosse Park has been highlighted as the LSOA with the highest number of recorded offences in Blaby during 2006/07, Fosse Park LSOA has had the biggest actual reduction in total recorded

crime during this period. The previous year (2006/07) saw crime in this LSOA fall by 24%. Blaby North LSOA (also a high crime area) similarly features amongst the LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime.

The LSOA with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime is Braunstone Town Lubbethorpe Road. Crime in this area has more than doubled during 2006/07, as has crime in Braunstone Town The Osiers, and Elmesthorpe & Marston. The LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime are not within those areas shown in Table 4.4 with the highest amount of recorded crime within Blaby.

**Table 4.3: Top three LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within Blaby 2006/07**

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	<i>actual</i> <i>change</i>	<i>%</i> <i>change</i>
Fosse Park	E01025627	139	-44	-24%
Blaby North	E01025659	113	-33	-23%
Endery North & Grove Park	E01025626	81	-25	-24%

**Table 4.4 : Top three LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within Blaby 2006/07**

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	<i>actual</i> <i>change</i>	<i>%</i> <i>change</i>
Braunstone Town Lubbethorpe Road	E01025637	70	37	112%
Braunstone Town The Osiers	E01025636	69	35	103%
Elmesthorpe & Potters Marston	E01025621	57	31	119%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

#### 4.5 Crime in Urban and Rural Blaby

The Office for National Statistics provides a methodology to enable the discrete classification of an area as urban or rural. This methodology has been applied to the census output areas of Blaby to firstly determine the distribution of the population of the county in relation to the urban and rural areas, but also to demonstrate how the levels of crime and victimisation vary between the urban and rural areas of Blaby. Specific details of the Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004 can be found in Appendix 4.

The methodology results in each census output area being defined under one of four classes:

- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and isolated dwellings

**Table 5.1 : Population and crime levels in Blaby according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification**

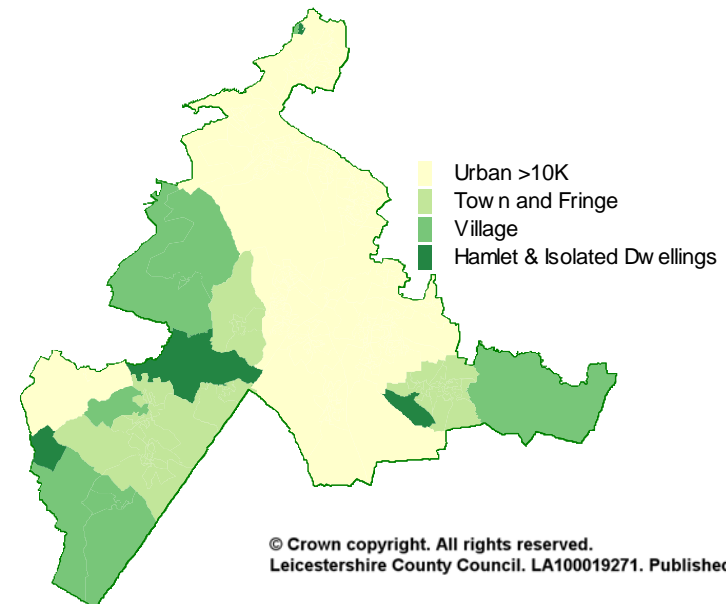
Classification	Population	% Offences	Crime Rate (per 1,000 population)
Urban >10K	79%	87%	70
Town and Fringe	16%	10%	39
Village	3%	2%	48
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	1%	1%	42

1 The 2001 census population has been used in the urban rural classification as this is the most up to date population data available at census output area level for Blaby. This population has also been used for the calculation of the crime rates across the urban rural classification. The total population figure shown is for the mid year estimate 2005 and the crime rate for all Blaby is based on the Home Office published figure to ensure consistency.

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of the geographical area, the resident population and the recorded BCS comparator crimes across Blaby according to the Rural and Urban Area Classification. Map 5.2 also shows the different areas of Blaby according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that the Urban areas within the district have the highest crime rates (70), account for 87% of all offences in the District, and 79% of the population. Town and Fringe, Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings and Village areas have lower rates, and account for only 20% of offences.

**Map 5.2 : Urban and Rural Area Classification of Blaby**





#### 4.6 Crime in the communities of Blaby

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Blaby in map 6.2, distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 175 Blaby output areas. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

This approach is useful as it recognises that Leicestershire's social geography is built upon people with the same characteristics living closely together, and research has shown that certain events can be influenced by the characteristics of the immediate and wider neighbourhood.

**Table 6.1: Population and crime levels in Blaby according to the ONS Output Area Classification**

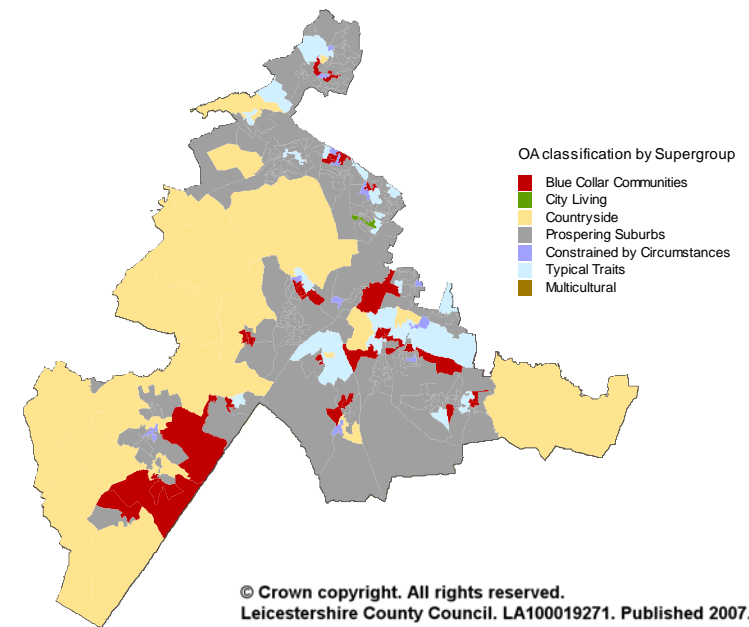
			<b>BCS</b>	<b>BCS</b>
	<b>Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>offences</b>	<b>crime</b>
<b>ONS Area Classification</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>rate</b>
Typical Traits	5%	15%	19%	45.4
Constrained by Circumstances	1%	3%	5%	55.6
Blue Collar Communities	7%	10%	11%	37.7
Countryside	48%	7%	8%	41.1
Prospering Suburbs	39%	64%	57%	32.0
City Living	0.1%	0%	0%	50.8
Multicultural	-	-	-	-
<b>Blaby</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>36.7</b>

Appendix 5 gives a description of the ONS classification and a brief description of the characteristics of each of the groups identified by the classification.

Table 6.1 and map 6.2 shows that nearly half of the geographically area in Blaby is classified as mainly Countryside, but only 7% of the districts population lives there. Prospering Suburbs makes up 39% of the geographical area but 64% of the population. The other four categories, there is no Multicultural area, account for 13% of the area, but nearly 30% of the Blaby population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area, with the crime rate highest in Constrained by Circumstances (55.6) and City living areas (50.8). Blue Collar Communities (37.7) and Prospering Suburbs (32.0) areas have the lowest crime rates. However Prospering Suburbs still account for nearly 40% of all offences in Blaby.

**Map 6.2 : ONS Area Classification of Blaby**



### 4.7 Crime in areas similar to Blaby

Groups of 15 similar CSPs have been produced by the Home Office for comparative purposes. The idea of grouping similar CSPs together has been around since the CDA98. Basically each CDRP is compared with its own group of CSPs which have been picked out as the most similar to it across a number of socio-demographic characteristics.\*

#### Benchmarking Blaby's 2006/07 BCS Crimes against similar CSPs.

Chart 7.1, below, show Blaby's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For Total BCS crime Blaby, shown by the darker bar, sits in the middle of the range and is in line with the median performance (shown by the black line) of the group with 37 crimes per thousand population. It would take little change for Blaby's position to move a number of places either way however to achieve a top three position Blaby would have to decrease its crime rate to 29

crimes per thousand population or below. The same summary of performance can be made for the three individual crime types displayed below. For Violent Crime Blaby sits on the median line at 11 crimes per thousand population compared to a top three performance of 8 per thousand population or below. For Vehicle Crime Blaby measures 10 per thousand population compared to a top three position of 6 per thousand population or below and for Burglary Blaby measures 8 per thousand households compared to a top three of position of 4 per thousand households or below.

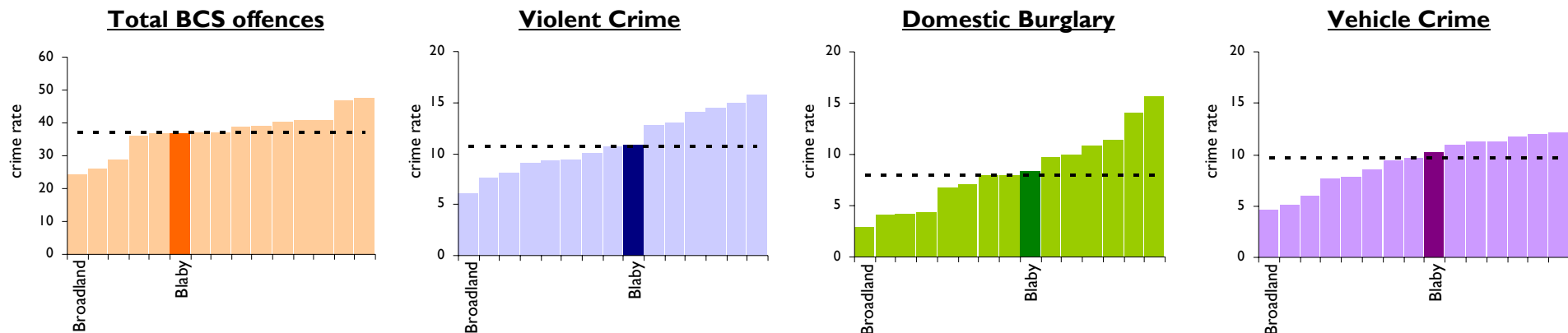
Finally, Broadland is the best performing CSP in each of the crime categories.

Rate per thousand population/households

#### Similar CSP for comparison

Brentwood	Maldon
Broadland	Rochford
Bromsgrove	South Derbyshire
Castle Point	South Ribble
Chiltern	South Staffordshire
Hinckley and Bosworth	Tandridge
Lichfield	Wokingham UA

**Chart 7.1: Blaby's relative position against similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales, 2006/07**



\* For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see Appendix 6

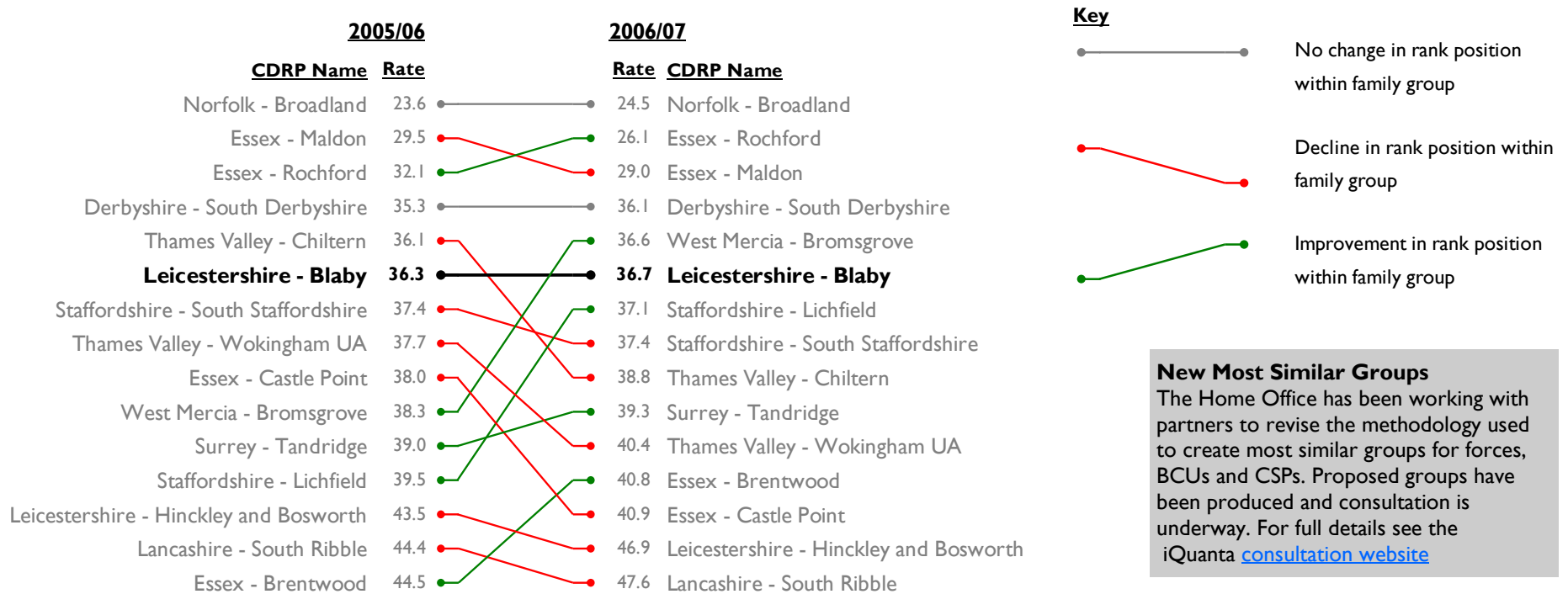
### Change over time in BCS comparator crimes

Chart 7.2 shows total crime within each CSP area as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows that even though the crime rate has decreased slightly in between 2005/06 and 2006/07, Blaby District is ranked sixth out of the fifteen CSPs within the group in both years.

Though there has been some changes in rank position the top four CSPs within the family group in 2005/06 remain in the top four CSPs within the group in 2006/07.

Norfolk Broadland remains as the ranked best CSP for total recorded crime in 2005/06 and 2006/07, in the most similar family group for Blaby District.

**Chart 7.2: Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : Blaby District**





### 4.8 Profile of crime within Blaby

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Blaby.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of recorded offences within Blaby District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There were a total of 3,255 recorded offences within Blaby during 2006/07, which is an increase of 3% compared to the previous year.

Combined criminal damage and theft from vehicle account for more than half of the recorded BCS offences within Blaby during 2006/07. The number of theft from vehicle offences has increased on the

previous year, this will have contributed to the overall increase in recorded crime in the District between 2005/06 and 2006/07. An increase in the number of offences from the previous year is also apparent for wounding, burglary dwelling and vehicle interference.

Wounding accounts for 13% and burglary dwelling accounts for 10% of all recorded BCS offences within Blaby in 2006/07.

Theft from person and robbery represent a minority of recorded BCS crime within Blaby in 2006/07.

**Table 8.1: Change in total BCS recorded crime in Blaby District**

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	1,194	-1% ▼	
<b>Theft from Vehicle</b>	610	9% ▲	
<b>Wounding</b>	436	13% ▲	
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b>	317	6% ▲	
<b>Common Assault</b>	196	-5% ▼	
<b>Theft TWOC</b>	181	-9% ▼	
<b>Vehicle Interference</b>	129	16% ▲	
<b>Theft Cycle</b>	100	-10% ▼	
<b>Theft from Person</b>	56	-11% ▼	
<b>Robbery</b>	36	-8% ▼	
<b>Total BCS recorded crime</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3% ▲</b>	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

#### 4.9 Criminal damage in Blaby

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Blaby by the Police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this report the following types of criminal damage offence have been included:

- Criminal damage to vehicle
- Criminal damage to dwellings
- Criminal damage to buildings other than dwellings
- Criminal damage to other property
- Arson

Table 9.1 shows there were a total of 1,194 criminal damage<sup>1</sup> offences recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07. This represents a slight decrease of 1% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 9.1: Change in recorded criminal damage in Blaby District**

	05/06	06/07	% change
criminal damage to vehicle	428	520	21% ▲
criminal damage to other property	325	244	-25% ▼
criminal damage to dwelling	254	224	-12% ▼
criminal damage to other building	155	161	4% ▲
arson	39	45	15% ▲
<b>all criminal damage</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>-1% ▼</b>

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

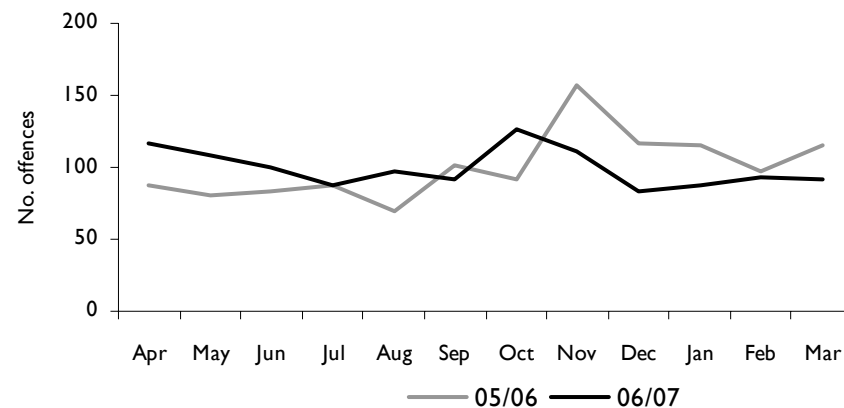
<sup>1</sup> see Appendix 4 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of criminal damage for this section of the report

Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for approximately 44% of criminal damage offences recorded within Blaby in 2006/07. It has also seen the largest increase in the number of offences committed compared to figures from the previous year.

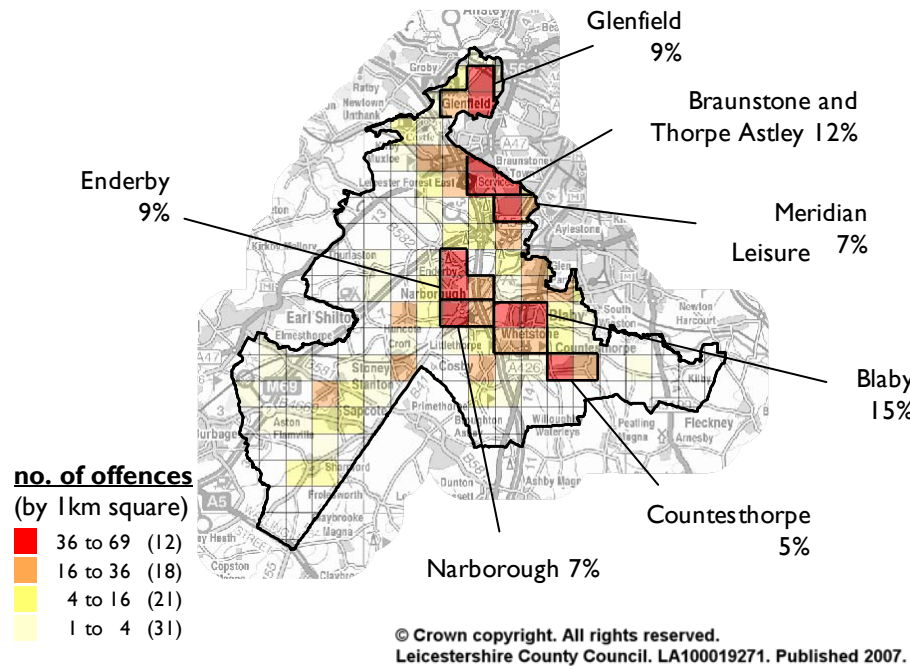
Criminal damage to other property, which includes street furniture and bus shelters, accounts for approximately a fifth of criminal Damage in the District, this is despite a large reduction in the number of crimes committed during 2006/07 of approximately 25%.

Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Blaby during the last two complete financial years. Number of offences committed appear to fall slightly or remain invariable for a large proportion of the year. A surge in the number of offences is apparent during the autumn and winter months of both years.

**Chart 9.2: Trend in recorded criminal damage in Blaby**



**Map 9.3: Criminal Damage in Blaby District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



Map 9.3 (above) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Blaby District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map highlights the hotspots in Blaby and indicates the proportion of total District criminal damage offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07. The largest proportion of criminal damage offences were recorded in Blaby and Braunstone and Thorpe Astley which together account for over a quarter of criminal damage incidents within the District. Other concentrations of criminal damage are located around Enderby, Glenfield, Narborough, Meridian Leisure and Countesthorpe.

**Recently recorded criminal damage offences**

Table 9.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Blaby during the last six months.

The table shows that one street (Ratby Lane-Kirby Muxloe) has 10 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 2% of all criminal damage recorded within Blaby during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are six streets/roads that account for 11% of the recorded criminal damage within Blaby during the first six months of 2007/08. These streets include Ratby Lane-Kirby Muxloe, Fosse Park, Kingsway, Hinckley Road and Lubbethorpe Way-Leicester.

**Table 9. : Criminal damage by street in Blaby based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage	% criminal damage
10	1	10	2%
9	1	9	2%
8	1	8	2%
7	1	7	2%
6	2	12	3%
5	4	20	4%
4	7	28	6%
3	16	48	11%
2	42	84	18%
1	229	229	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100%</b>

} 6 streets } 11% of offences

#### 4.10 Violent offences in Blaby

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Blaby by the police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this report the following types of violent offence have been included:

- Wounding
- Common Assault
- Personal Robbery

Table 10.1 shows a total of 668 violent crime offences<sup>1</sup> recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 6% in offences compared to 2005/06.

The table shows that wounding accounted for nearly two thirds of

**Table 10.1: Change in recorded violent crime offences in Blaby District 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

	05/06	06/07	% change
<b>Common Assault</b>	206	196	-5% ▼
<b>Wounding</b>	386	436	13% ▲
<b>Personal robbery</b>	39	36	-8% ▼
<b>all violent crime</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>6% ▲</b>

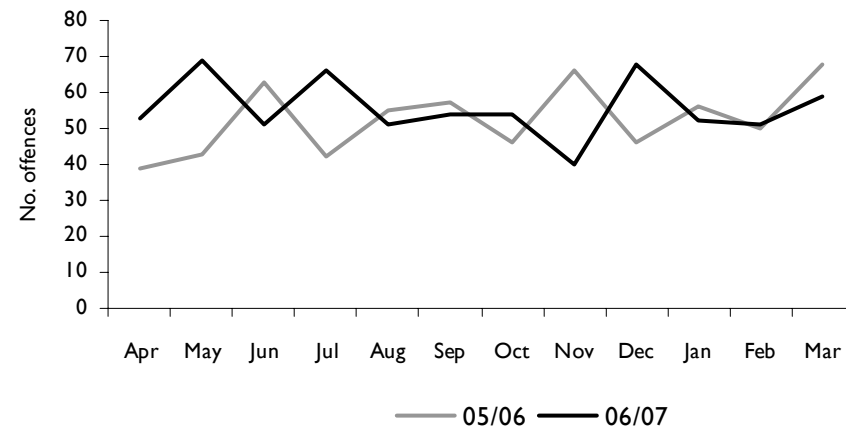
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

<sup>1</sup> see Appendix 4 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of violent offences for this section of the report

violent offences within Blaby in 2006/07. This type of offence has also seen a notable increase in the number of offences committed compared to the previous year. In contrast the number of common assaults and personal robberies has decreased by 5% and 8% respectively compared to the previous year.

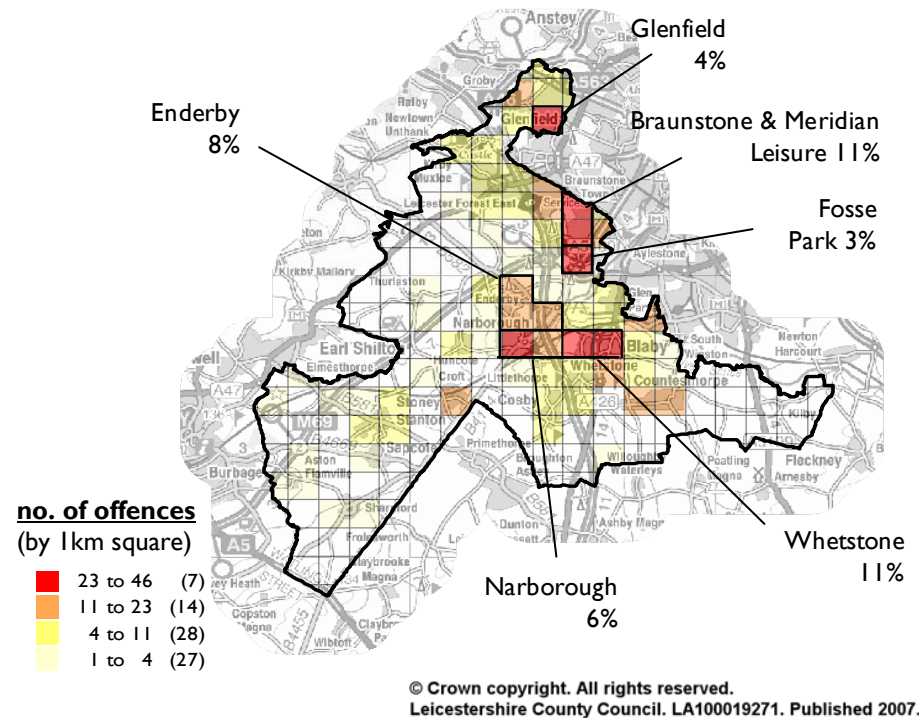
Chart 10.2 shows the monthly trend line of violent crimes committed in Blaby. The chart shows a degree of fluctuation throughout both years.

**Chart 10.2: Trend in recorded Violent crime offences in Blaby District 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**





**Map 10.3: Violent Crime in Blaby District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in Blaby District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Hotspots of violent crime within Blaby account for 43% of all violent crime in Blaby District as a whole. The largest concentrations of violent crime occur in Braunstone and Meridian Leisure LSOAs and Whetstone LSOA which collectively account for a around a fifth of violent offences committed in the District.

**Recently recorded violent crime offences**

Table 10.4 (below) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded by individual street/road within Blaby District during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Lutterworth Road, Blaby) has 6 reported violent crime offences, accounting for 2% of all violent crime recorded within Blaby District during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are three streets/roads that account for 6% of the recorded violent crime within Blaby District during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Lutterworth Road-Blaby, Red Hill Avenue-Narborough and Harrison close-Glenfield.

**Table 10.4 : Violent crime by street in Blaby based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

number of violent crime int. per street	number of streets	number of violent crime	% violent crime
6	1	6	2%
5	1	5	2%
4	1	4	2%
3	10	30	12%
2	27	54	21%
1	153	153	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100%</b>

} 3 streets } 6% of offences

#### 4.11 Vehicle Crime Blaby

This section of the report looks at vehicle crime recorded in Blaby by the Police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of vehicle crime offences have been included:

- Theft from Motor Vehicle
- Theft of Motor Vehicle and taken without consent (TWOC)
- Vehicle Interference

Table 11.1 shows a total of 920 vehicle crime offences recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 6% in offences compared to 2005/06.

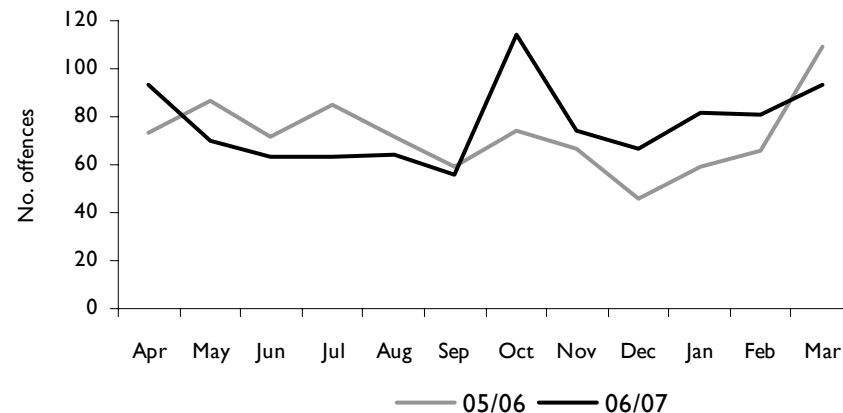
**Table 11.1: Change in recorded vehicle crime in Blaby District**

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from motor vehicle	560	610	9% ▲
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	198	181	-9% ▼
vehicle interference	111	129	16% ▲
<b>all vehicle crime</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>6% ▲</b>

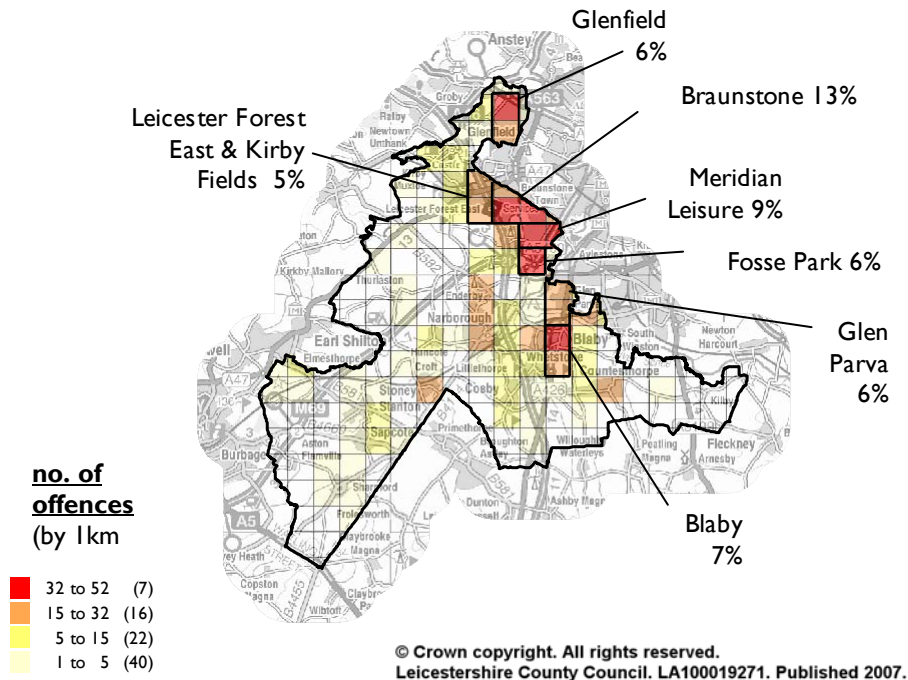
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Theft from motor vehicle accounts for two thirds of vehicle crimes committed in Blaby and has seen a 9% increase in the number of offences recorded compared to the previous year, Vehicle interference has also seen a notable increase of in the number of offences committed of 16%. Comparatively TWOC/ Theft of motor vehicle has decreased by 9% on the previous year

**Chart 11.2 : Trend in recorded vehicle crime in Blaby 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



**Map 11.3: Vehicle Crime in Blaby District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



Map 11.3 (above) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Blaby District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. There is a particular concentration around Braunstone, Meridian Leisure which jointly account for 22% of all vehicle crime in the district.

**Recently recorded vehicle crime offences**

Table 11.4 (right) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded

months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Hinckley Road-Leicester Forest East) has 24 reported vehicle crime offences, accounting for 4% of all vehicle crime recorded within Blaby District during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are four streets/roads that account for 9% of the recorded vehicle crime within Blaby District during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Hinckley Road-Leicester Forest East, Fosse Park-Leicester, Grosvenor Close-Glen Parva and Kingsway-Leicester.

**Table 11.4 : Vehicle crime by street in Blaby based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

number of vehicle crime int. per street	number of streets	number of vehicle crime	% vehicle crime
24	1	24	4%
10	1	10	2%
8	2	16	3%
7	1	7	1%
6	4	24	4%
5	8	40	7%
4	13	52	9%
3	19	57	9%
2	66	132	22%
1	245	245	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Note: The first four rows (24, 10, 8, 7) are grouped together with a red bracket and labeled '4 streets' and '9% of offences'.*

## Property Stolen from Vehicles

Table I 1.5 shows the top five types of property stolen in theft from vehicle offences recorded in Blaby during 2006/07. This table is based on 1,034 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS. Satellite navigation systems and Cd players/radios/stereos and mp3 players account for nearly a fifth of all property stolen from vehicles in Blaby during 2006/07.

**Table I 1.5 : Property stolen from vehicles in Blaby based on offence recorded in 2006/07**

	%
Sat Nav	10%
Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player	9%
Vehicle Registration Plates	8%
Tools	7%
Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books	4%

### 4.12 Burglary Dwelling

This section of the report looks at burglary dwelling offences recorded in Blaby by the Police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of burglary offence have been included:

- Burglary dwelling (includes garages/sheds with a connecting door to the dwelling)
- Burglary dwelling - distraction
- Burglary dwelling - with violence (includes aggravated burglary, burglary with intent to commit rape and burglary GBH)

Table 12.1 shows a total of 317 burglary dwelling offences recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07 by offence type. This represents

**Table 12.1: Change in recorded burglary dwelling in Blaby District**

	05/06	06/07	% change
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b>	268	285	6% ▲
<b>Burglary Dwelling : distraction</b>	27	28	4% ▲
<b>Burglary Dwelling : with violence</b>	3	4	33% ▲
<b>All Burglary Dwelling</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>6% ▲</b>

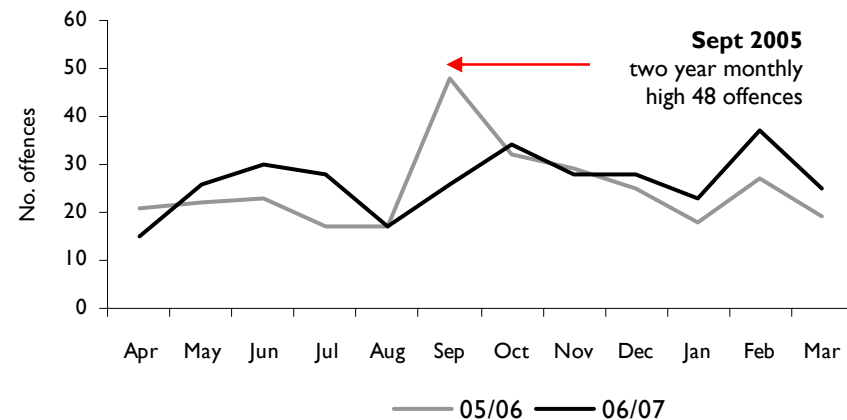
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

an increase of 6% in offences compared to 2005/06.

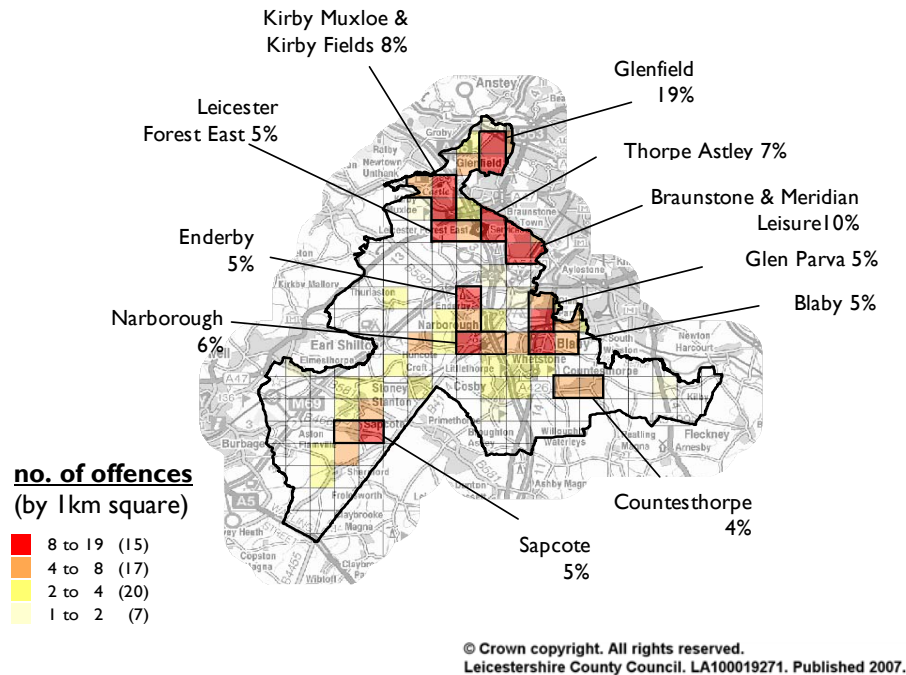
In 2006/07 distraction burglary remained at a similar level of 28 offences compared to the previous year, accounting for 9% of all burglary within Blaby District (compared to 7% for Leicestershire).

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Blaby by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows there to be a similar pattern in recorded offences for both years. The number of recorded offences peaked during September 2005 reaching a two year monthly high of 48 offences.

**Chart 12.2: Trend in recorded burglary dwelling in Blaby District 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



**Map 12.3: Burglary Dwelling in Blaby District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



Map 12.3 (above) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Blaby District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Over half (55%) of domestic burglaries recorded within Blaby District in 2006/07 were recorded within the 15 red grid squares shown on the map. During 2006/07 the highest concentrations of recorded domestic burglary (red squares) were in Glenfield, Kirby Muxloe, Leicester Forest East, Braunstone Town, Thorpe Astley, Enderby, Narborough, Blaby and Sapcote.

The 1km grid square with the highest number of domestic burglary offences was recorded within Glenfield, a total of 19 offences in 2006/07.

**Emerging Locations**

Table 12.4 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded by individual street/road within Blaby district between 01/04/2007 and 31/08/2007.

Table 12.4 below shows the distribution of the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded on individual streets within Blaby District. The table shows that there are 10 streets that account for 16% of the recorded crime within Blaby. During the first six months of 2007/08. The highest number of offences recorded on any one street within Blaby District during this period is 2 offences.

Table 12.4 also shows that for the majority of burglaries only one offence occurred on any one street.

**Table 12.4: Distribution of the number of burglary dwelling offences by street within Blaby District**

number of burglaries per street	number of streets	number of burglaries	% burglaries
2	10	20	16%
1	103	103	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

### Property Stolen: Burglary Dwelling Offences

Table 12.5 shows the top five types of property stolen in burglary dwelling offences recorded in Blaby during 2006/07. This table is based on 1120 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS. Jewellery, cash and debit/credit cards/cheque books account for over a third of property stolen.

**Table 12.5: Top 5 types of property stolen during burglary dwelling offences 2006/07**

	%
Jewellery	21%
Cash	8%
Debit / Credit / Store Cards / Account-Cheque Books	7%
Ladies / Gents Watch	5%
Mobile Phone	4%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

#### 4.13 Theft from Person - Blaby District

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named:

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 56 theft from person offences recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 11% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 13.1: Change in recorded theft from person in Blaby District**

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	63	56	-11% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In Blaby in 2006/07 there were a total of 98 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. A third of these were mobile phones. Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of either debit or credit cards (29%), cash (13%) or a purse or wallet (11%).

Further analysis of the 20 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that over half were situated in Fosse Park (11).

#### 4.14 Theft of Cycle - Blaby District

Theft of cycle consists of one offence type named:

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 14.1 shows a total of 100 theft from cycle offences recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 10% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 14.1: Change in recorded theft of Cycle in Blaby District**

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	111	100	-10% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS





## 4.15 Crime Perceptions

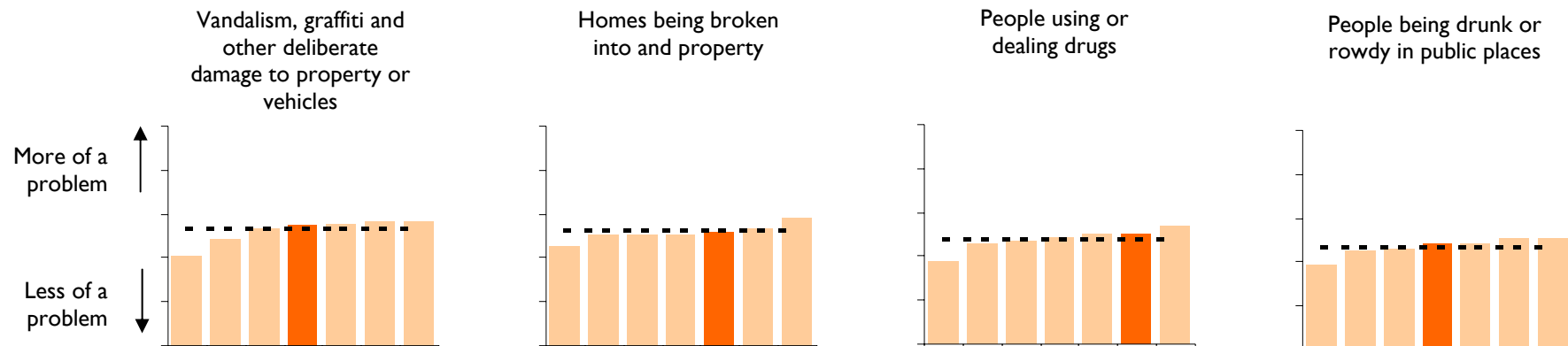
### Which is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

In 2005 Leicestershire's Citizens Panel respondents were asked to what extent each of the eight crime and disorder categories listed in chart 15.1 below were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. The mean score for each Local Authority within each crime category has been calculated and plotted below. Thus allowing us to see how

much of a problem each category is considered to be within Blaby District in context of the other Local Authorities within Leicestershire. The dark orange bar represents the position of Blaby District and the black line represents the County average. This will allow strategists to determine which crime categories need greater focus when implementing strategies designed to reduce resident fear of crime levels.

In general, the dark orange bar representing Blaby tends to fall within the mid range of each chart and so Blaby respondents can be considered quite typical of the County as a whole in their

**Chart 15.1: Box plot showing the extent to which each crime and disorder category is considered a problem in both Blaby District and Leicestershire overall, 2005**

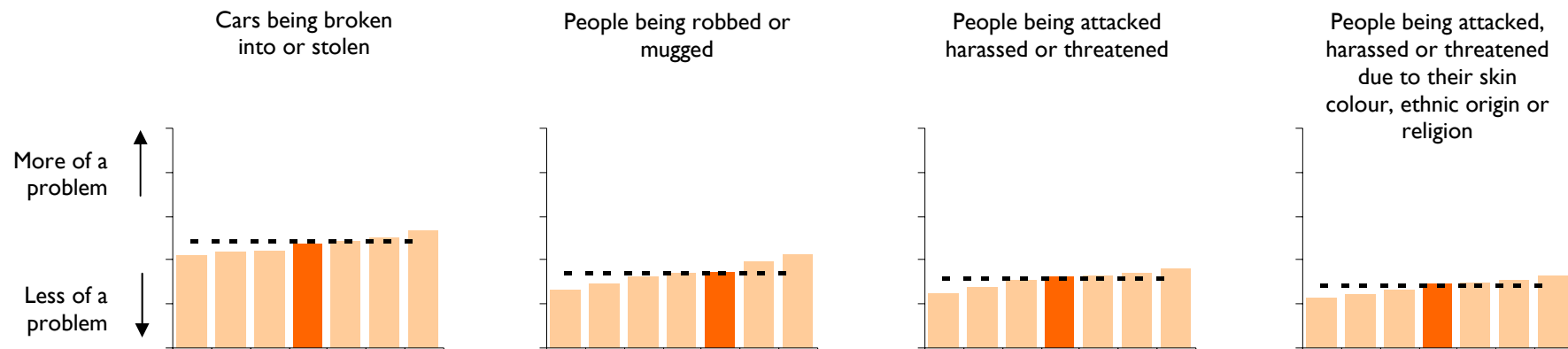


responses.

The charts have been ranked left to right—highest to lowest according to the degree to which Blaby respondents consider each crime and disorder category a problem. Therefore the findings suggest vandalism, graffiti and damage is considered the biggest problem, followed by homes being broken into, people dealing drugs and then people being drunk or rowdy in public places, with people being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion perceived to be the least problematic crime category within the district.

In comparison to countywide respondents, Blaby respondents rank cars being broken into or stolen as much less of a problem placing it in fifth position compared to a Countywide third position.

The use of an average figure will mask the fact that there are a number of individuals within each crime and disorder category who find it either a fairly big or very big problem in their area. Further work on how much of a problem crime is considered to be and on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find each particular crime and disorder category a problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

### Change over Time

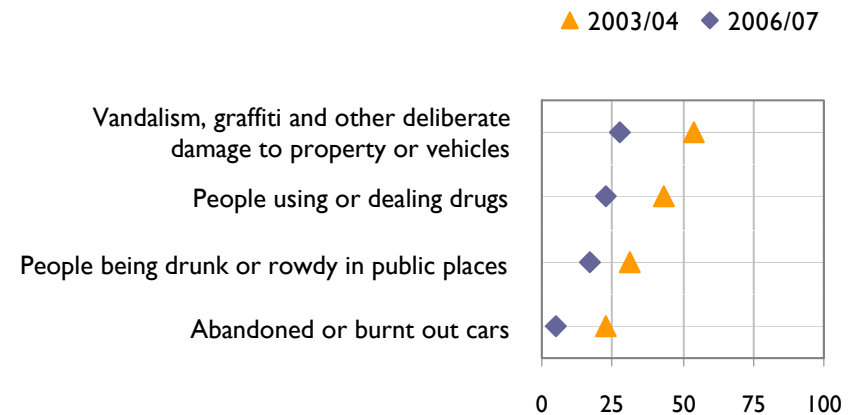
Chart 15.2, right, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys (BVPI General Surveys). The purpose of the analysis is to show change over time.

Perceptions of all four categories have improved in the three years between the survey being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006.

The biggest improvement was the reduction in people who thought that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt out cars - down from around a quarter of respondents (23%) to around one-in-twenty (5%). This may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

The percentage of respondents who thought that ‘vandalism and graffiti’ was a problem was down by almost a half, from 54% to 28%. There were also large reductions in the number of people who thought that drugs or drunken/rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area (down by 47% and 45% respectively).

**Chart 15.2: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.**



Please note, both missing values and Don't Know answers have been excluded in the production of this chart.

Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Blaby District Council.

#### 4.16 Anti-social behaviour

Historically, both nationally and locally, there have been issues in producing a clear and consistent picture of anti-social behaviour based on the lack in availability of robust data. To address this problem the National Standard for Incident Reporting (NSIR) was introduced by the Home Office, Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and the Association of Police Authorities (APA) following a review in 2003. It is a standard for capturing information about incidents notified or reported to the police which are not crimes. These can include road traffic collisions, anti-social behaviour and public safety.

Chart 16.1 shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour.

##### Chart 16.1 : NSIR categories for recording ASB incidents

- Animal Problems
- Begging & Vagrancy
- Street Drinking
- Malicious Communication
- Noise Nuisance
- Prostitution Related Activity
- Environment Damage & Litter
- Inappropriate Sale/ Use/ Possession of Fireworks
- Hoax Call
- Neighbour Dispute
- Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour
- ASB Substance Misuse
- Trespass
- Abandoned Vehicles (Not Stolen or Causing an Obstruction)
- Vehicle Nuisance & Inappropriate Behaviour

Leicestershire Constabulary introduced the NSIR for anti-social behaviour in 2006. As a result data is provided for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Looking at the full list of categories shown in chart 16.1 suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 16.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Blaby during 2006/07. The table shows that nearly two thirds of the 4,323<sup>1</sup> incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Blaby during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Map 16.3, on the next page shows the number of ASB incidents reported to the police within Blaby during 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Though this does not enable the identification of specific ASB issues it does identify where concentrations of reported ASB incidents have occurred within the last year.

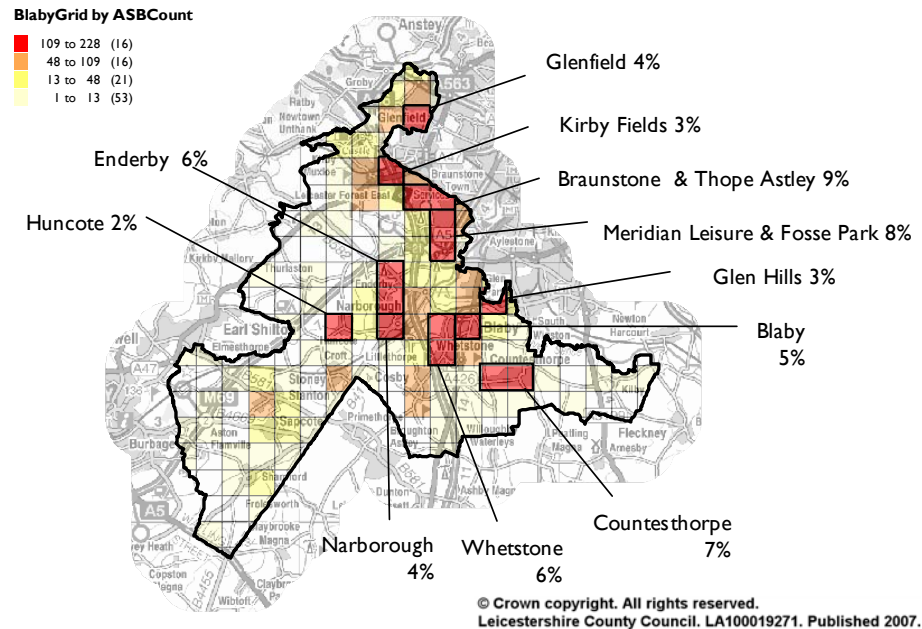
**Table 16.2: Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Blaby during 2006/07**

ASB category	%
<b>Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour</b>	65%
<b>Vehicle nuisance &amp; inappropriate behaviour</b>	12%
<b>Abandoned Vehicles</b>	7%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

<sup>1</sup> due to a problem with the extraction of data the total figure does not include ASB Substance misuse

**Map 16.3: Anti Social Behaviour in Blaby District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**

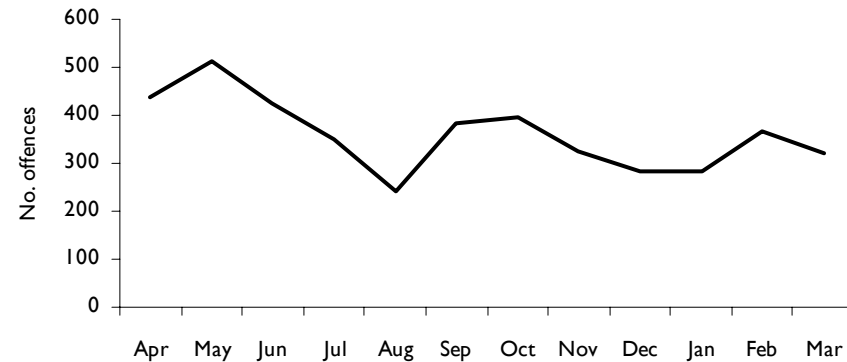


Map 16.3, shows that concentrations of ASB incidents recorded by the police are distributed across the District. The highest concentrations of ASB are located in Braunstone and Thorpe Astley LSOA, Meridian Leisure & Fosse Park LSOA, and Countesthorpe.

Between April 2006 and March 2007 youth workers visited the following areas: Huncote, Whetstone, Enderby, Braunstone Town and Glen Parva.

Chart 16.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Blaby by month during 2006/07. The chart shows the number of offences to fall during the summer and winter months. Incidents of ASB are highest during April and May.

**Chart 16.4 :Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Blaby during 2006/07**



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

## Perceptions of Anti-social behaviour in Blaby District

### Which is the biggest ASB problem

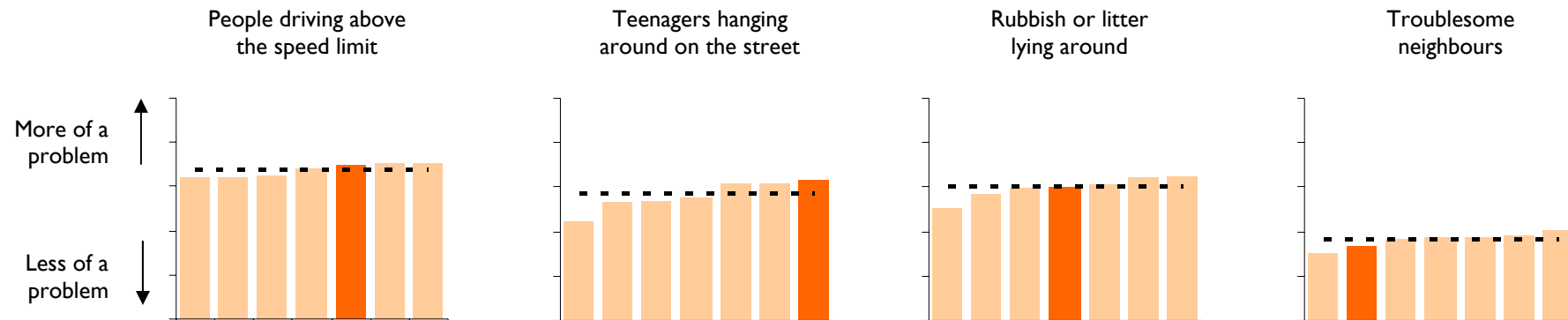
Chart 16.4 below, shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Blaby District. In Leicestershire’s Citizens panel Wave 8, respondents within Leicestershire County were asked to what extent each of the four categories were considered a problem in their local area. A mean score for each ASB category, for each Local Authority has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of Blaby district in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line represents the County average. Notably the orange bar sits at the extreme right

of the range for teenagers hanging around on the street therefore teenagers on the streets are considered more of a problem in Blaby than other Local Authority within Leicestershire.

The charts have been ranked left to right– highest to lowest according to the degree to which Blaby respondents considered each ASB category a problem. Therefore we find people driving above the speed limit is considered the biggest problem, followed by teenagers hanging around on the street and rubbish or litter lying around, with troublesome neighbours the least problematic category within the district.

By contrast, Countywide respondents rank rubbish or litter lying around as more of a problem than teenagers hanging around on

**Chart 16.4: The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Blaby District and Leicestershire overall, 2005**



Source: Leicestershire’s Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

the street.

By using an average figure we find respondents within each Local Authority as a whole do not consider any one of the categories a major problem, with only the ASB category—'people driving above the speed limit' sitting slightly above the 'not a big problem' category. However, it is important to remember when using an average score that a number of individuals may well find each of the ASB categories either a fairly big or very big problem but that their concerns are masked by the remaining respondents. Further work on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find a particular ASB category a very or fairly big problem can be found within the County section of the Partnership Strategic Assessment.

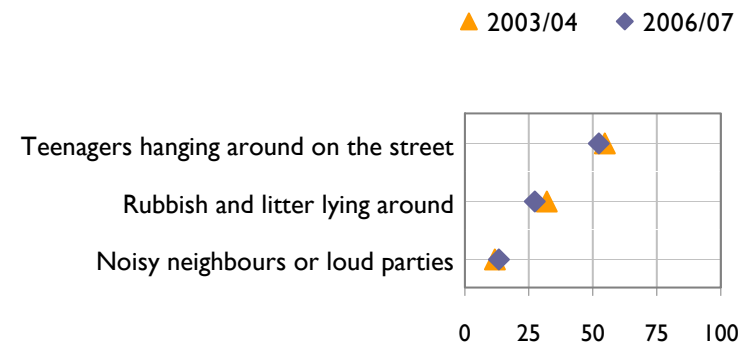
### Change over Time

Chart 16.5, right, shows the percentage of Blaby respondents who thought there was either a fairly or a very big problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

The type of ASB perceived to be most problematic was "...teenagers hanging around on the streets" and there was a slight (3%) improvement between the 2003 and 2006 survey. (Note the ASB category 'people driving above the speed limit' was not included within the LGUSS surveys). The next most problematic type of ASB was 'rubbish and litter lying around' and perceptions of this ASB category saw a similar small improvement of 5%.

Noisy neighbours or loud parties was the only ASB measure of the three used here to see an increase in the number of people who thought it was problematic in their local area. However, the

**Chart 16.5: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.**



Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Blaby District Council.

increase was minimal—up one percentage point from 12% to 13% of respondents who thought it was a problem in their local area.



### 4.17 Arson

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of arson incidents have been included:

- Secondary fire
- Primary fires (motor vehicles)
- Primary fires (not motor vehicles)

Secondary fires are primarily rubbish bin or grassland fires, Primary fires, which are not motor vehicles, include buildings, both residential and commercial, and also stacks (hay, straw, etc.)

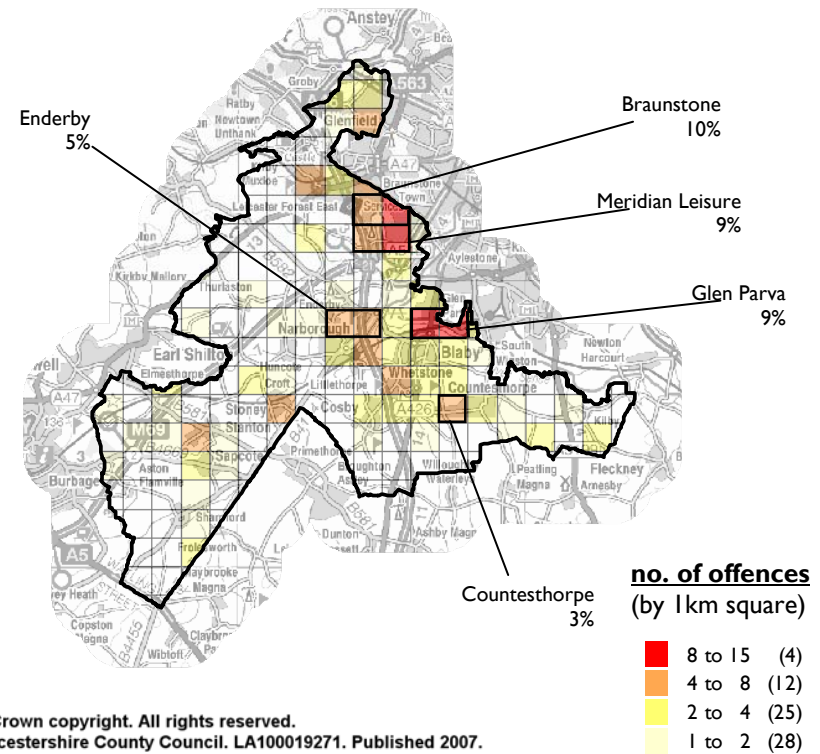
Table 17.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Blaby District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 189 recorded arson incidents within Blaby during 2006/07, a 14% increase on the previous year.

**Table 17.1: Arson incidents within Blaby 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	98	110	12% ▲
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	21	24	14% ▲
primary fires motor vehicles	43	55	28% ▲
<b>all arson incidents</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>17% ▲</b>

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

**Map 17.2 : Arson offences in Blaby 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



In 2006/07, a tenth of the total number of recorded arson incidents within Blaby were started in the Braunstone area. Other predominant areas included Meridian Leisure (9%) and the Glen Parva and Glen Hills area (9%).

The Arson Task Force is a joint initiative between Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service and Leicestershire Constabulary. Its purpose is to deliver projects which will seek to prevent and reduce arson incidents throughout the Service area which includes Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland.

Arson reduction projects normally fall into two categories,

- those which seek to make changes to the physical environment by removing or securing targets which are attractive to arsonists.  
e.g. environmental action days
- those which seek to make behavioural changes by working with young people to drive home the dangers and consequences of firesetting.  
e.g. Fireball and Firehouse, projects which seek to engage young people at risk of or involved in fire setting and anti social behaviour.

Firecare is a project for young fire setters between the ages of 3-17 and their families to educate and deter them from further fire setting. In addition the Schools Programme presents information on fire safety, hoax calls, arson and road safety to all schools at year groups 1, 5 and 8.

Below is information about Service projects which have occurred in the 2006-7 financial year within Blaby<sup>1</sup>.

- Firecare Referrals: 3
- School Presentations: 15

<sup>1</sup> Please note that this does not include involvement in partnership events such as community safety days and the numbers given for Firecare referrals and School presentations are approximate only.

#### 4.18 Hate Incidents

A hate incident is any incident where you or someone else has been targeted because they or you are believed to be different, or any incident you believe was motivated by: age, disability, gender identity, race, religion / belief or sexual orientation. An incident / offence may be physical, verbal or written and can take many forms including:

- Physical attack – such as physical assault, damage to property, offensive graffiti
- Threat of attack – including offensive letters, abusive or obscene calls
- Verbal abuse or insults
- Offensive leaflets and posters, hate mail, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes
- Harassment\*, bullying and victimisation

\* Harassment is 'unwanted behaviour that a person finds intimidating upsetting, embarrassing, humiliating or offensive'

Table 18.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within Blaby District during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents peaked (95) in 2005/06, but decreased again in 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (84%) are racially motivated, though a considerable proportion are classed as homophobic.
- Almost two-thirds of hate incidents within Blaby are classified as assault, ranging from harassment to threats to kill.

National research suggests that as much as 80% of hate incidents are not reported to the police<sup>1</sup>. The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) was launched across Leicestershire in February 2007. The aim of the project is to raise awareness and increase reporting of hate incidents across the county.

Since the launch in February there have been 12 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Blaby. There have also been 2 reported hate incidents on FLARE in this period.

**Table 18.1: Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Blaby, showing the proportion of the nature and type of incident**

	number of incidents reported to the police	nature of hate incident				type of hate incident			
		assault	non-recordable	criminal damage	other	racial	homophobic	religious	other
2004/05	71	59%	21%	11%	8%	85%	13%	3%	0%
2005/06	95	63%	15%	14%	8%	87%	8%	5%	0%
2006/07	66	58%	18%	15%	9%	78%	15%	4%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/hate-crime/>

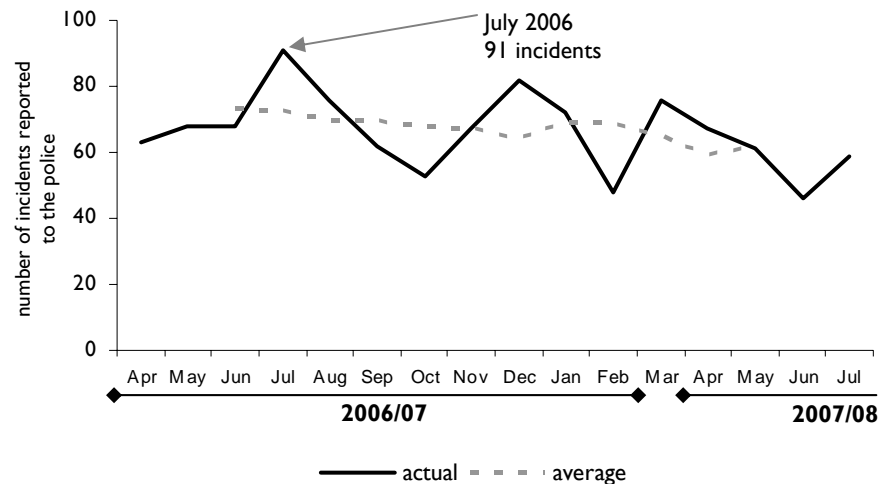
#### 4.19 Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a particularly prevalent and damaging crime which affects a wide range of individuals irrelevant of gender, age, ethnicity, class, religion, sexuality, geography and lifestyle.

Within Leicestershire the definition used is:

Domestic abuse involves the misuse of power and is based on a range of control mechanisms, which include: physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic abuse or neglect of an individual by a partner, ex-partner, carer or one or more family member, in an existing or previous domestic relationship. This is regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, religious, cultural or political beliefs, ethnicity, disability, HIV status, class or location<sup>1</sup>.

**Chart 19.1: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Blaby District, April 2006 to July 2007**



<sup>1</sup> Source : Leicester Domestic Violence Forum  
<sup>2</sup> average is based on a 5 month moving average

According to the results of the British Crime Survey 2006/07, nationally, over 40% of domestic abuse is not reported to the police. Much work has been done both nationally and locally to increase the reporting of domestic abuse incidents. Hence, unlike for other crimes an upward trend in the number of incidents should be seen as a positive achievement. Increasing the level of reporting will provide a better understanding of the scale and nature of the problem.

Chart 19.1 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows the peak in July 2006 (91 incidents). The chart also shows the average<sup>2</sup> number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there is no obvious trend towards an increase or decrease in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded within Blaby.

Table 19.2 shows the type of domestic abuse incident reported in Blaby based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 43% were recorded as non recordable<sup>3</sup> and 41% as assault and harassment.

**Chart 19.2 :Type of domestic incident reported in Blaby in 2006/07**

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	43%
assault and harassment	41%
damage	6%
theft	3%
other	8%
	100%

<sup>3</sup> All reports of incidents whether from victims, witnesses or third parties and whether crime related or not will result in the registration of an incident report by the police. If, after investigation, any reports are not recorded as a crime they should be recorded as a non-recordable crime in order to provide a fully auditable incident report.

Source: HO Counting rules for recorded crime, April 2007

Through the Local Area Agreement agencies within Leicestershire have a commitment to two reward targets for domestic abuse. These targets focus on the two main characteristics of domestic abuse:

- To increase reporting of domestic abuse incidents by 5%. (This target is set against the baseline figure 2003/04 of 5,887)
- To reduce by a third the percentage of domestic abuse offences committed by repeat offenders

These targets have been set over a three year period, to the end of March 2009, and has been apportioned across the three years. The interim second year target for increasing reports of domestic abuse for Leicestershire is 6,087. This target has been apportioned across the seven county districts, based on the populations in each district. On this basis, Blaby needs to achieve at least 75 reports per month

**Table 19.3 :Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Blaby during April 2007 to March 2008**

	<u>reported incidents 2007/08</u>
April	67
May	61
June	46
July	59
August	53
September	69
<b>YTD Total</b>	<b>355</b>
monthly target	75
YTD target	450
difference	<b>-95</b>

within the district to meet this target.

Table 19.3 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 75 reports per month within Blaby has consistently not been achieved.

### Outreach Service

An Outreach service has been in operation in Blaby district since 2005, initially through Women's Aid, offering support to women experiencing domestic abuse. However, in July 2007, Blaby District Council took over the management of this service, combining an Outreach and DV Co-ordinator role. The service has been expanded to offer support to men, as well as women who fall victim to this crime.

The Outreach Worker in Blaby saw a total of 84 service users over the course of the year and had 19 cases open in March 2007. The majority of service users were aged between 24 and 49 years of age. There were very low numbers of the younger age group (under 24) and the over 50's. There have been very few issues related to culture, language or disability, although there have been service users from BME communities with language needs, as well as some service users with disabilities. Two thirds of service users had children. There is an apparent gap in services in supporting these children, such as a child care support worker who specialises in domestic violence and its impact on young children.

There is also a gap in services for victims/survivors with Mental Health Issues and a lack of more specialised counselling services.

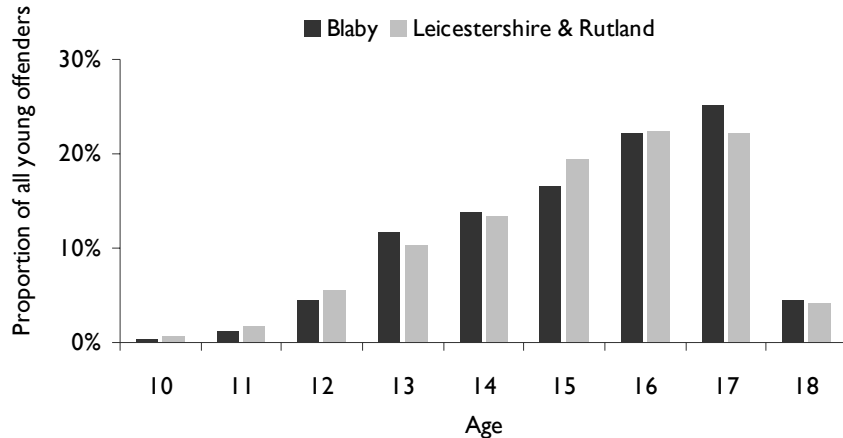
## 4.20 Young People

### Young Offenders in Blaby

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Blaby there were 247 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 331 offences, an average rate of 1.3 offences per young offender. This average is slightly less than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Blaby, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (73%) are male and the vast majority White British (92%). More than half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 18% aged under 14 (see Figure 20.1)

**Chart 20.1: The age profile of all young offenders in Blaby**



Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Blaby there were 15 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 39 offences. These 15 PYOs represent 6% of young offenders in Blaby, accounting for 12% of the offences committed within the district by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 12% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Blaby on average commit 2.6 offences each, this is lower than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

**Table 20.2: Type of offences committed by young people in Blaby**

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	80	24%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	62	19%
Violence Against the Person	56	17%
Public Order	32	10%
Motoring Offences	25	8%
Breach of Bail	14	4%
Breach of Statutory Order	12	4%
Other	11	3%
Drugs	9	3%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	9	3%
Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Non-Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Fraud and Forgery	3	1%
Arson	2	1%
Racially Aggravated	2	1%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	1	0%
Robbery	1	0%
Sexual Offences	0	0%
<b>All Offences</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100%</b>

} 77%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

Table 20.3 below shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Blaby. There are five types of offence which make up the majority of offences. These are :

1. Theft and handling stolen goods
2. Criminal damage (excluding Arson)
3. Violence against the person
4. Public order
5. Motoring offences

These five account for 77% of all offences. A pattern which is similar to that for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland.

**Table 20.3: Number and type of school exclusions in Blaby in the last three years**

<b>Exclusion Type</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>
Fixed	211	563	737
Lunchtime	0	1	1
Permanent	11	13	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>746</b>

**Table 20.4: Percentage breakdown of school exclusion reasons within Blaby, 2006/07**

<b>Offence category description</b>	<b>% of reasons</b>
Disruption	32%
Verbal Abuse Against Adults	22%
Violence Against Pupils	19%
Verbal Abuse Against Pupils	6%
Vandalism	5%
Assault On Adults	4%
Bullying	2%
Racist Abuse	2%
Sexual Misconduct	2%
Smoking	2%
Other	2%
Theft	2%
Alcohol Abuse	1%
<b>All offences</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.2.1 Substance-misuse within Blaby District

This section of the report provides data regarding problematic drug users accessing drug treatment programmes within Blaby. This includes details of offenders in drug treatment, specifically looking at prolific and priority offenders within the county.

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs have worked to progress the delivery of the National Drug Strategy across the three Local Authorities. As partnership boards they are able to cover the breadth of delivery required by the national strategy.

Table 21.1 shows the number of problematic drug users in treatment within Leicestershire during the last five years, along with the corresponding figures for Leicester City and Rutland.

The table illustrates the continual increase in the number of problematic drug users in treatment within Leicestershire during the last five years. There are more than double the number in treatment in 2006/07 compared to five years ago.

**Table 21.1: Number of problematic drug users accessing treatment programmes within Leicestershire during the last five years**

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,322</b>
Rutland	12	12	20	27	28
Leicester City	450	665	1,076	1,222	1,600
Total	982	1,454	2,037	2,300	2,950

Table 21.2 shows the increase in retention rates for problematic drug users within Leicestershire between 2004/05 and 2005/06. The retention rate has stabilised in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Retention rates are used as a proxy measure for the effectiveness of treatment. The retention rate is measured as the proportion of problematic drug users in treatment twelve weeks after triage.

The increase in the number of drug users within treatment and the increase in retention rates suggests that service users have faster access to services in line with national waiting times, more individuals have accessed treatment and they are retained longer.

**Table 21.2: Number of problematic drug users retained in treatment within Leicestershire**

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Rutland	33%	71%	92%
Leicester City	49%	82%	76%

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Leicestershire is currently being addressed by the production of the Leicestershire DAAT Needs Assessment 2008/09



### Recorded Drug Offences

It should be noted that recorded drug offences give a reflection of police activity rather than a reflection of drug related issues in the local area.

Table 21.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Blaby District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is lower in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, though the difference is minimal.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Blaby District during 2006/07, 97 out of 114, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 61 drug offences recorded within Blaby District account for 11% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

Blaby District also recorded 16 drugs paraphernalia finds during 2006/07.

**Table 21.3: Recorded drug offences within Blaby District during 2005/06 and 2006/07**

	2005/06	2006/07
class A	11	13
class B	4	3
class C	105	97
unspecified		1
<b>total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>114</b>

### Alcohol Related Offences

According to the British Crime Survey 2006/07, victims believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in 46% of all violent incidents. This is approximately the same as for 2005/06<sup>1</sup>. Based on police recorded crime, the corresponding figure for Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland for 2005/06 was very similar, with around 45% of all violent offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

Offences recorded by the police are not specifically classified as being alcohol related. However, details of whether an offence was perceived to be committed under the influence of alcohol is captured at the time an individual is arrested. As the perception of an individual being under the influence of alcohol is subjective there may be inconsistencies in recording.

National research and local evidence also shows that the peak time for violent crime is night-time, coinciding with busy trading hours and closing times of licensed venues. The 2001/02 British Crime Survey found that **almost half** of violent offences occurred at the weekend (6pm Friday to 6am Monday).

However, there are also local issues around the recording of offence times. As the time information is a mandatory data field on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS system, where an offence time is not known there is a tendency for the offence time to be entered on the system as 0. This has led to an over-representation of offences occurring at midnight (00:00).

An Local Area Agreement target is currently under development that aims to reduce the number of incidents of public place offending and anti social behaviour. This will be used to inform strategic responses by community safety partnerships across the county to tackle public place offending.

<sup>1</sup> Crime in England and Wales 2006/07, Home Office July 2007

#### 4.22 Prolific & Priority Offenders

In Blaby there are currently 9 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 6.8% of the total number of PPOs across Leicestershire and Rutland which currently stands at 132 (as of November 2007)

These offenders are classified using the following criteria;

- Prolific offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as people who are actively committing high levels of acquisitive crime namely, robbery, burglary and vehicle crime.
- Priority offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as being responsible for causing serious disruption to local communities either by anti-social behaviour or criminality that does not fall within the criteria for prolific.

Of the 9 PPO offenders in Blaby, 4 are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 5 offenders are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

**Table 22.1: Number of prolific & priority offenders in Blaby (November 2007)**

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Blaby	4	0	5	9

**Age/Gender Breakdown** The mean age for the 9 PPO offenders in Blaby is 26 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the District aged 18 years and the oldest currently 35 years. All of the 9 PPOs in Blaby are Male and all described their self-defined ethnicity as White British.

**Drugs Breakdown** 7 of the 9 PPOs have drug warning markers on the Leicestershire Constabulary Crime & Intelligence system, which has been added due to drug offences or a positive drugs test in custody or through MAPPOM intervention. 6 of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine with the remaining 1 testing positive for Class C Cannabis.

**Offence Breakdown** Table 22.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 9 classified PPO offenders in Blaby during 2006/07. 61% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

**Table 22.2: Offences committed by PPO's in Blaby during 2006/07**

Blaby (9 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total
Common Assault	3	23%
Criminal Damage	0	0%
Burglary Dwelling	6	46%
Burglary OTD	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	2	15%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	0%
Wounding	0	0%
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	2	15%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.23 Business Crime

This section of the report looks at business crime within Blaby District. For the purposes of this report the definition of business crime includes all those offences recorded at business premises, including offences targeted at individuals and property located at business premises. The number of offences recorded as business crime is therefore likely to over-represent the amount of crime targeted directly at businesses so the interpretation of the results shown in this section of the report should consider this. For example it will include theft of personal property and violence against the person, both are offences which may not be directly related to the business. However, it is not possible to differentiate between personal and business crime in such cases.

For the purposes of this report the definition of business premises includes those offences which occur at the following premises types

- Agricultural
- Banks
- Commercial
- Educational Establishments
- Petrol Stations / Garages
- Hotels
- Licensed Premises
- Shops

Table 23.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Blaby District within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** has

**Table 23.1: Business crime in Blaby District by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year**

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change
commercial	707	597	-16% ▼
shop	555	554	0% -
petrol station / garage	398	403	1% ▲
licensed premises	274	196	-28% ▼
educational establishment	132	144	9% ▲
hotel	36	72	100% ▲
agricultural	66	48	-27% ▼
bank	30	30	0% -

fallen by 16% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Blaby District are theft from motor vehicle (23%), theft (21%), burglary other (16%) and criminal damage (9%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has remained consistent over the two year period. Just over half of offences recorded at shops in Blaby District in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being theft (13%) and fraud (10%).

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has also remained consistent over the two year period. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Blaby District in 2006/07 was fraud (84%).

There has been a reduction of 28% in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** within Blaby District in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, a quarter of these offences were recorded as assault and harassment (25%), and a quarter as theft (23%), whilst theft from motor vehicle accounted for 12% and criminal damage 11%.

The number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** has increased by 9% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly a third of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were criminal damage (32%) and a quarter were assault and harassment (25%), whilst burglary other accounted for 18% and theft 13%.

There has been twice the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Blaby District in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were either theft (33%) or theft from motor vehicle (29%). The other predominant offence types being fraud (10%) and, assault and harassment (8%).

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has reduced by a quarter in Blaby District in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. A third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft, with the other major offence types being burglary other (19%), criminal damage (13%) and assault and harassment (10%).

There has been no change in the number of offences recorded at **banks** in Blaby District in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. More than four out of ten offences recorded at banks in 2006/07

were either fraud (53%) or theft (30%).

#### 4.24 Road Safety

Traffic issues, including speeding and inconsiderate parking have been identified as problems for local areas through neighbourhood policing consultations carried out by Leicestershire Constabulary.

Tackling speeding was identified as a priority in 7 of the 11 neighbourhood police beats within Blaby and accounted for 7 of the total 33 neighbourhood policing priorities for the whole district.

Leicestershire's transport strategy is currently driven by the Local Transport Plan, published in March 2006, which contains a detailed casualty reduction strategy running through to 2011. In specific areas of mutual interest the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership brings together and co-ordinates the work of the three local authorities, the highways agency, the police, the health service and the fire & rescue service.

In Leicestershire improving road safety is taken forward in a holistic way, combining education, engineering and enforcement, along with road safety training to:

- Provide a safer road environment
- Manage speed
- Improve safety for vulnerable road users
- Improve safety for people in disadvantaged communities
- Encourage safer driving.

Overall the target reductions in total road accident casualties for 2006 were achieved within Leicestershire.

Table 24.1 show the number of people killed or seriously injured on Blaby's roads during the last 3 years<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> these figures do not include injuries or fatalities recorded on truck roads or motorways

**Table 24.1 :Number of number road casualties on roads within Blaby District**

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	321	338	319
Serious Casualties	25	22	26
Fatal Casualties	3	3	4
KSI Casualties	28	25	30
<b>Total Casualties</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>349</b>

The total number of road casualties within Blaby has remained stable over the last three years. The number of people killed or seriously injured is relatively low at approximately 30 per year over the last three years.

Table 24.2 shows the percentage change in the number of casualties on Blaby's roads over the short and long term compared to the change in Leicestershire & Rutland as a whole.

**Table 24.2 :Percentage change in road casualties in Blaby compared to Leicestershire and Rutland**

	Blaby	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year <sup>1</sup>	-4%	-8%
change in last 10 years <sup>2</sup>	-12%	-16%

Both the short term and long term percentage decreases in road casualties in Blaby are lower than the comparable figures for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole.

<sup>1</sup> comparison of percentage change between 2006 and 2005

<sup>2</sup> comparison of percentage change between 2006 and the 10 year average of 1996 to 2005

## 5. Gap Analysis

The purpose of this section of the report is to evaluate the process underlying the production of the Strategic Assessment and review the resulting documents in terms of content, structure and format.

### **Alignment of the process.**

The main purpose of the strategic assessment is to inform Community Safety Partnerships' development and review of community safety priorities and plans. Therefore the strategic assessments need to be complete and available to the partnership at an appropriate time within their annual cycle of planning and review

There is also a need to align the process of producing the Strategic Assessment within other existing and emerging performance frameworks i.e. Local Area Agreement (LAA) , Public Service Agreement (PSA).

Need to ensure that the information included in the Strategic Assessment is not only timely but is also appropriate to inform the partnership and provide a consistent picture of partnership performance against crime reduction targets and enable the effective evaluation of current strategic priorities.

### **Timing of the report.**

Work on the production of the Strategic Assessment needs to start immediately after the end of the reporting period to ensure that the information within the report is timely. This means that sufficient resource needs to be available to process the necessary data, provide support, analyse and interpret the data and write the report.

### **Reporting Period**

The reporting period for the data contained within the document needs to be decided. There are two clear alternatives:

- Align the strategic assessment with the production of the Police Strategic Assessments, reporting on the twelve month period October - September.
- Report on the financial year.

Though it would be beneficial to have alignment of the Police and Partnership Strategic Assessments, most agencies collate information based on financial year. It would be difficult to produce a document containing data from multiple sources which reported on a time period which was different to the usual reporting time period of the agencies involved (financial year). The extra effort involved is likely to result in a delay in publishing the report which results in the delivery of untimely, out of date information.

The report includes data from the last financial year compared to the previous. The guidance, published in October 2007, recommends a reviewing the previous three years data where available.

### **Project Plan**

A detailed plan of the project should be produced prior to any work commencing on the Partnership Strategic Assessment. This should begin with a planning event involving representatives from all of the agencies involved in the production of the document. This event should outline the project process for the production of the report, clearly outlining roles and responsibilities along with a schedule of work with clear milestones and deadlines.

### **Resources**

The resources required by the Community Safety Partnership for the production of the Strategic Assessment should not be underestimated. Effective involvement of the partnership in the initial stages of the report production helped to collate the required information regarding current strategic priorities, a review of current priorities and the identification of emerging issues and factors which may have influenced change in the level of crime and disorder within the area.

The Strategic Assessment 2007 report has been produced using data from a multitude of agencies. Sufficient time needs to be built into the Strategic Assessment process to allow for the extraction, formatting and cleansing of data to make it fit for purpose and usable within the final report.

Also, there is only limited research and analytical resource available to produce the Strategic Assessment. Bearing in mind other roles and projects carried out, current resources are not sufficient to sustain the annual production of such a report as this level of detail.

### **Format**

The production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007 was commenced prior to the availability of the guidance. Initially, the consensus was the production of one report for Leicestershire, incorporating the seven Community Safety Partnerships within the county, and one report for Rutland. During the process of producing the Leicestershire report it became evident that the collation of information at the level of detail required by each of the seven partnerships would ultimately lead to a document of an unworkable size. It was therefore decided to produce a separate Strategic Assessment for each partnership, in addition to separate Strategic Assessment documents for Leicestershire and Rutland. Though this has provided partnerships with information at the appropriate level of detail it has been difficult to produce the volume of information required by all eight partnerships within the deadlines set and the resources available.

### **Report Structure**

The Strategic Assessment is structured with chapters based on particular community safety issues e.g. vehicle crime, domestic abuse, hate incidents, road safety. This format has been well received though it is recommended that chapters incorporate the crime and disorder perceptions information alongside the recorded crime information.

### **Content**

The finished document would be more useful if greater consideration was given to the purpose of the information included within the report. It is important to remember that the document is strategic in nature and that the data and supporting information included within the Strategic Assessment is pitched at the appropriate level. Consideration should be given as to how the

Strategic Assessment fits into the existing programme of research within the county, so that resources are used effectively.

The Strategic Assessment is a partnership document though it should be written and formatted in a way that is clear, concise and easy to understand.

Partnerships are provided with performance information and research papers from a variety of sources. It is important that, where possible, the figures published within the Strategic Assessment are consistent with those published elsewhere, to prevent confusion and potentially conflicting information.

The report includes some introductory information (i.e. demographics) about the area covered by the Community Safety Partnership. This information should be consistent with any other published documentation.

### **Data Presentation**

During the process of producing the report comments were made about the presentation of data, with reference to the maps, charts and tables within the report. Consideration needs to be given to the audience using the reports in conjunction with the most appropriate methods for visualising information.

Comments were received regarding the amount of information within the report. The general consensus being that the reports had the appropriate amount and level of detail of information for the Partnerships to use to complete their Community Safety Plans. A number of comments were received to suggest that the report included too much detail and resulted in an inappropriately long document.

### **Comparisons**

The Strategic Assessment makes comparisons of crime levels nationally, regionally, and between similar CDRPs. It would be useful to make a comparisons of Leicestershire Police Force Area compared to similar Force areas and also Leicestershire County compared to similar counties.

### **Subject Areas**

The following areas have been suggested for inclusion or more detailed analysis in the next report.

- Detected Crime
- Unreported Crime
- Cost of crime
- ASB
- road safety
- business crime
- drugs
- alcohol
- young people (school exclusions)
- offenders (inc. PPOs, PYOs)
- victims

It needs to be decided how what subject areas, level of detail and type of analysis is appropriate to include in the report to ensure that the report sections are useful and relevant and not just a load of data tables and maps. There is an obvious trade off between the level of details included and the size/length of the final report. It should therefore remain pertinent that the document is strategic in nature and more detailed analysis should be carried out as stand alone research projects.



## Recommendations

After evaluating the process of producing this Strategic Assessment the following recommendations are made.

The key recommendation is to run a half day event to ultimately plan the production of the next round of Strategic Assessments. This event would include the following.

- review of the current Strategic Assessment
- lessons learnt from the production of the current Strategic Assessment
- an overview of the guidance
- proposed methodology for the next Strategic Assessment

The outcomes of this event would enable the following outcomes to be progressed

- a clear project plan outlining the timetable, key milestones and responsibilities
- a clear outline of the data required, including the source, level of detail and crime definitions to be used
- a draft report structure

Partnerships need to be provided with concise, relevant and up to date account of local crime and disorder issues on a regular basis. With the demise of the Public Service Agreement (PSA I) and the Best Value Performance Indicators there is an opportunity to design the Strategic Assessment within the evolving Performance Management Framework and the Local Area Agreement. Ultimately the process of producing the Strategic Assessment needs to be streamlined and become an integral part of the Community Safety Partnership strategic planning process.

## 6. Appendices

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## Appendix I : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

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

**Table A1.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)**

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

**Table A1.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)**

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

**Appendix 2 : PSAI Targets : British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crime Reduction Targets  
Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (summary of position, 20th March 2007)**

When targets were set for the BCS comparator crime reduction target for CSPs the ten crime categories were aggregated into four categories. The reason for this was that...

...the Force is not organised on the same boundaries as CSPs, hence to be able to target its officers simply, the force needs targets which reflect its structure and which do not vary according to where the officers happen to be working at a particular time. Further, having 10 crime categories adds additional complexity and this has been dealt with by aggregating the comparator crimes into 4 groups.

The aggregation of crime categories is shown in Table A2.1 (below)

One area of confusion when the targets were set was that they were expressed in two different ways. Firstly as a percentage reduction against the 2003/04 baseline and secondly as a percentage reduction against a 2004/05 end of year estimate.

The advantage of using the 2004/05 end of year estimate is that it allowed us to look at which way the trends were going for each crime category in the year (after the baseline) and to take this into account. The disadvantage was that it caused some confusion when talking about the targets.

**Table A2.1: Aggregation of crime categories for the setting of  
BCS crime reduction targets in Leicestershire and Rutland**

Domestic burglary (incl. attempts)	—	<b>Burglary</b>
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	}	<b>Violence</b>
Woundings (serious and other)		
Robbery of personal property		
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	}	<b>Vehicle crime</b>
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)		
Vehicle interference	}	<b>The rest</b>
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle		
Theft from person		
Criminal damage (excl. 59)		

Targets were set against the 2004/05 data and worked backwards to be expressed against the 2003/04 baseline.

Table A2.2 shows the force wide targets expressed against 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Table A2.3 shows the overall percentage reduction target for each CSP area.

When the targets were set all CSPs were given the same target for reducing burglary dwelling, violence and vehicle crime. These figures are shown in Table A2.3.

For 'the rest' each CDRP was given a different target. The reason for this was that...

...for burglary dwelling, violence and vehicle crime, the Force sees itself as the principal responsible agency in delivering the targets. For the Other Crimes category, the CSP's have a significant contribution to make, and hence differential targets for them have been derived for this category.

Table A2.4 shows the targets for 'the rest'. In order to make the adjustment from a 20% reduction to a 15% reduction in Hinckley & Bosworth this target should be adjusted from a reduction of 16.59% to 4.44%.

**Table A2.2 : Force wide BCS comparator crime reduction targets, expressed against 2004/05 year end estimate and 2003/04 baseline**

force wide targets	vs 2004/05	vs 2003/04
burglary dwelling	-18%	-26.40%
violence	-12%	-1.20%
vehicle crime	-27%	-36.13%
rest	-15%	-14.53%

**Table A2.3 : CSP area BCS comparator crime reduction targets, expressed against 2003/04 baseline**

CDRP area	% reduction vs 2003/04
Blaby	-15%
Charnwood	-20%
Harborough	-15%
Hinckley & Bosworth	-15%
Leicester	-22.5%
Melton	-15%
North West Leics	-20.0%
Oadby & Wigston	-12.5%
Rutland	-12.5%

**Table A2.4: CSP area reduction targets for 'the rest' crime category**

CDRP area	% reduction vs 2003/04 ('the rest' only)
Blaby	-2.68%
Charnwood	-17.36%
Harborough	-8.00%
Hinckley & Bosworth	-4.44%
Melton	-4.90%
North West Leicestershire	-17.10%
O&W	-7.78%
Rutland	-0.44%
Leicester City	-28.57%

## 2007/08 targets

There are two sets of figures which will not change: the 2003/04 baseline figures and the 2007/08 target figures (as held by iQuanta). Table A2.5 (below) shows the 2003/04 baseline and Table A2.6 () shows the 2007/08 targets.

**Table A2.5 : The 2003/04 baseline for recorded offences in the BCS comparator crime categories by CDRP area**

2003/04 baseline	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	333	597	209	391	1,764	140	379	102	76	2,151	3,991
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)	723	1,598	342	853	4,794	407	954	193	166	5,070	10,030
Vehicle interference	110	204	65	124	453	41	147	37	30	728	1,211
Domestic burglary (incl. attempts)	494	969	364	498	3,077	242	482	241	149	3,290	6,516
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	119	335	63	112	967	54	72	115	31	870	1,868
Theft from person	38	205	39	86	1,236	22	119	35	7	544	1,787
Criminal damage (excl. 59)	1,246	2,709	966	1,523	9,481	679	1,519	826	397	9,468	19,346
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	320	705	256	403	3,181	187	423	196	77	2,490	5,748
Woundings (serious and other)	320	925	294	459	3,870	256	568	270	111	3,092	7,073
Robbery of personal property	33	96	18	39	1,167	12	30	25	5	253	1,425
<b>Total of selected offences</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>29,990</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>27,956</b>	<b>58,995</b>

**Table A2.6 : The 2007/08 targets in the BCS comparator crime categories by CDRP area**

2007/08 Targets	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	213	381	133	250	1127	89	242	65	49	1374	2549
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)	462	1021	218	545	3062	260	609	123	106	3238	6406
Vehicle interference	107	169	60	118	324	39	122	34	30	649	1002
Domestic burglary (incl. attempts)	364	713	268	367	2265	178	355	177	110	2421	4796
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	116	277	58	107	691	51	60	106	31	775	1496
Theft from person	37	169	36	82	883	21	99	32	7	476	1366
Criminal damage (excl. 59)	1213	2239	889	1455	6772	646	1259	762	395	8462	15630
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	316	697	253	398	3143	185	418	194	76	2460	5679
Woundings (serious and other)	316	914	290	453	3824	253	561	267	110	3055	6988
Robbery of personal property	33	95	18	39	1153	12	30	25	5	250	1408
<b>Total of selected offences</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>23,242</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>23,161</b>	<b>47,321</b>
(targets on iQuanta)	3,176	6,683	2,224	3,815	23,242	1,734	3,754	1,785	918		
diff	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		



### Appendix 3 : Cost of Crime

The cost of crime analysis within the Strategic Assessment is based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of each the British Crime Survey (BCS) range of crimes by calculating financial cost of crime estimates. Thus allowing strategy makers to prioritise and focus scarce resources on policies that have the biggest impact on harm caused by crime rather than simply the highest number of crimes.

**Table A3.1: Multiplier ratio based upon the difference British Crime survey figures and Police recorded crime incidents**

Type of Crime	BCS Multiplier on recorded offences
<b>Criminal damage</b>	6.3
<b>Wounding</b>	
of which: More serious offences	3.6
Less serious offences	2.2
<b>Common assault</b>	16.7
<b>Robbery from individuals</b>	5.8
<b>Vehicle crime</b>	
of which: Theft of vehicle	1.2
Theft from vehicle	3.9
Attempted vehicle theft	6.1
<b>Burglary in a dwelling</b>	3.2
<b>Theft from a person</b>	9.9
<b>Theft of a pedal cycle</b>	3.5

This analysis uses the actual number of police recorded BCS offences within 2006/07 as a base and then multiplies the base figures by a calculated estimate (see table A3.1, below) in order to provide a more realistic figure of the actual incidence of these crimes. In doing so, it takes into account that many crime types are either under reported (such as common assault) or are undetected (such as theft from a person). For each crime the multiplier represents the ratio between the British Crime Survey (BCS) figure and the number of police recorded incidents. The subsequent figures have been labelled 'Multiplied Incidence'.

Table A3.2 (next page) provides a financial breakdown of the costs associated with each crime category. The table incorporates a range of costs including: costs incurred in anticipation of crimes occurring (such as security expenditure), costs as a consequence of criminal events (such as property stolen) and responding to crime and tackling criminals (costs to the criminal justice system). The figures have been taken directly from the Home Office study and then updated according to the Retail Price Index in order to provide an accurate 2006 estimate.

The original study included a cost depicting the emotional, physical and psychological impact of each crime upon it's victim. By providing this the authors (of Home Office Research Study 217) argue that they had secured a more accurate indication of the true cost of crime to society. However, since it is not possible to validate the methodology used to obtain this figure, two costs of crime have been calculated within this report, one with and one without this emotional cost.

Source: Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

Criminal damage in the original Home office study was broken down into either individual or commercial categories, each with very different costs attached. For the purposes of this report only BCS and therefore individual cost of crime estimates have been calculated. However, this was not possible for criminal damage because the crime codes provided by Leicestershire Constabulary from their CIS do not differentiate between household and commercial arson. Therefore two costings for criminal damage have

been provided one assuming it was all household criminal damage and one assuming it was all commercial criminal damage. A midway cost has also been supplied in recognition that the original study reported an even split between household and commercial incidence at a national level in the year 2000. The rank of Criminal Damage in both the cost of crime column and the cost of crime (Incl. emotional cost) column has been based upon the use of this midway cost of crime estimate.

**Table A3.2: Financial breakdown of what is included within the cost of crime estimates**

Offence category	In anticipation to crime (£)		As consequence of crime (£)				In response to crime (£)		Average cost (£)
	Security expenditure	Insurance admin	Property	Emotional &	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	CJS (inc Police)	
			stolen and damaged	physical impact on victims					
Wounding (serious and slight)	3	0	0	14388	2398	7	1439	3237	21473
Serious wounding	12	0	0	116306	16786	7	10192	15587	158891
Other wounding	0	0	0	144	480	7	240	1559	2429
Common assault	0	0	0	288	24	7	0	324	643
Robbery/Mugging	0	48	372	2878	504	7	228	1679	5715
Burglary in a dwelling	396	120	995	659	48	5	0	588	2811
Personal Theft	48	36	372	192	12	0	0	72	731
Vehicle theft	84	60	600	264	24	0	0	36	1067
Theft from cycle	0	24	156	120	5	0	0	108	412
Criminal damage individual	12	24	228	240	36	0	0	72	612
commercial	408	24	528	0	36	0	0	72	1067
mid way	210	24	378	240	36	0	0	72	839

Source: Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

## **Appendix 4 : Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004**

The Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004 provides a method of identifying issues specific to rural areas. The classification defines each census output area as urban, town and fringe, village or hamlet and isolated dwelling.

The classification was jointly produced by the Countryside Agency, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Welsh Assembly Government.

This system of classification is based on population density and clustering rather than the socio-economic characteristics of an area. The classification process results in eight distinct categories, ranging from the most densely populated urban areas to areas with a sparse and dispersed population.

The classification process can be applied to different levels of geography, including electoral ward and census output area. For more details refer to the paper “Developing a New Classification of Urban and Rural Areas for Policy Purposes – the Methodology”, Bibby, P and Shephard, J (2004).

Within this report the classification has been used to apply an urban/rural classification at individual census output area level, across Leicestershire and Rutland. This resulted in output areas being classed into one of four classifications:

- Urban > 10k
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling

Table A4.1 (next page) provides examples of settlements within each of the four urban rural classification categories by Local Authority within Leicestershire and Rutland.

**Table A4.1: Examples of settlements within each of the four urban rural classification categories by Local Authority**

Local Authority	Urban Rural Classification			
	Urban > 10k	Town and Fringe	Village	Hamlet & Isolated Dwelling
<b>Blaby</b>	Fosse Park Braunstone Enderby	Countesthorpe	Aston Flamville	Potters Marston
<b>Charnwood</b>	Loughborough Syston Thurmaston	Anstey Barrow upon Soar Sileby	Rearsby Cropston Burton on the Wolds	Ulverscroft Copt Oak Bradgate Park
<b>Harborough</b>	Market Harborough Scraptoft Thurnby	Broughton Astley Fleckney	Billesdon Foxton Tilton on the Hill	Launde Tur Langton Withcote
<b>Hinckley &amp; Bosworth</b>	Burbage Earl Shilton Hinckley	Desford Market Bosworth Markfield	Bagworth Kirkby Mallory Twycross	Osbaston Shenton Sutton Cheney
<b>Melton</b>	Melton Mowbray Asfordby Hill	Asfordby Easthorpe	Frisby on the Wreake Gaddesby Waltham on the Wolds	Belvoir Little Dalby Stapleford
<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	Ashby de la Zouch Coalville Whitwick	Castle Donington Ibstock Measham	Heather Normanton le Heath Worthington	Albert Village Oaks in Charnwood Staunton Harold
<b>Oadby and Wigston</b>	Oadby South Wigston Wigston	-	-	-
<b>Rutland</b>	-	Oakham Ryhall Uppingham	Ashwell Exton Whissendine	Hambleton Upper Hambleton Whitwell

## Appendix 5 : The National Classification of Census Output Areas

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the 2001 Census based classification of Output Areas in the UK. It provides a picture of the character of populations at the most local level (223,000 geographical areas averaging 125 households) summarising patterns of similarity and difference.

The National Classification of Census Output Areas is a three tier hierarchy consisting of 7 (Super-groups), 21 (Groups) and 52 (Sub-groups). The classification was created from 41 census variables and classifies every output area in the UK based on its value for those variables.

The classification is designed to see how local neighbourhood fit into the broader picture and help organisations wanting to arrange the position of public and business services to particular types of area.

### Methodology

The 2001 Area Classification of output areas is used to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using 2001 population census data.

For more details on the methodology used to calculate the area classification see

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/area\\_classification/oa/methodology.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/oa/methodology.asp)

### Results

The classification groups output areas into clusters based on similar characteristics. The largest cluster is the supergroup, of which there are seven. Each supergroup is further split into groups (21 in total) and further into subgroups (52 in total).

More details of the clusters, including a profile of the population characteristics within each can be found at

[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology\\_by\\_theme/area\\_classification/oa/cluster\\_summaries.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/oa/cluster_summaries.asp)

For the purposes of this Strategic Assessment the seven supergroups have been used to classify the 1993 census output areas of Leicestershire and the 111 census output areas within Rutland.

This enables the comparison of crime rates between local areas according to differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of their populations.

The seven supergroups are as follows

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

Table A5.1 (next page) provides details of the characteristics of each resulting supergroup from the classification. This provides details of the characteristics of the group which are similar to, far above and far below the national average.

**Table A5.1: Characteristics of the seven Supergroups used in the ONS Classification of Census Output Areas**

<b>Supergroups</b>	<b>The variables with proportions far below the national average</b>	<b>The variables with proportions close to the national average</b>	<b>The variables with proportions far above the national average</b>
Blue Collar Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Flats</li> <li>• HE qualification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44</li> <li>• Agriculture / Fishing employment</li> <li>• Health and Social work employment</li> <li>• Provide unpaid care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terraced Housing</li> <li>• Rent (Public)</li> </ul>
City Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached Housing</li> <li>• Households with non-dependant children</li> <li>• Age 5-14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single pensioner household / People per room</li> <li>• Work from home / Two adults no children</li> <li>• Unemployed /Divorced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HE Qualification / Single person household (not pensioner)</li> <li>• Born Outside the UK / Rent (Private) / All Flats</li> </ul>
Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population Density</li> <li>• Public Transport to work</li> <li>• All Flats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household</li> <li>• Age 5-14 / Hotel &amp; Catering employment</li> <li>• Working part-time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2+ Car household /Work from home</li> <li>• Agriculture/Fishing employment</li> <li>• Detached Housing</li> </ul>
Prospering Suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent (Public)</li> <li>• Terraced Housing</li> <li>• All Flats / No central heating</li> <li>• Rent (Private)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population Density / Age 65+</li> <li>• Wholesale/retail trade employment</li> <li>• Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment</li> <li>• Students (full-time)</li> <li>• Health and Social work employment</li> <li>• Manufacturing employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2+ Car household</li> <li>• Detached Housing</li> </ul>
Constrained by Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached Housing</li> <li>• 2+ Car household / HE Qualification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care</li> <li>• Health and Social work employment</li> <li>• Wholesale/retail trade employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Flats</li> <li>• Rent (Public)</li> </ul>
Typical Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent (Public)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single pensioner household</li> <li>• Provide unpaid care / Hotel &amp; Catering employment</li> <li>• People per room / Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi</li> <li>• Lone Parent household /Students (full-time)</li> <li>• Age 45-64 / All Flats / Age 5-14</li> <li>• Born Outside the UK / Work from home</li> <li>• Health and Social work employment</li> <li>• Wholesale/retail trade employment</li> <li>• Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation</li> <li>• Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment</li> <li>• Manufacturing employment / Rooms per household</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terraced Housing</li> </ul>
Multicultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detached Housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation</li> <li>• Work from home</li> <li>• Health and Social work employment</li> <li>• Wholesale/retail trade employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent (Private)</li> <li>• Public Transport to work</li> <li>• Rent (Public) / All Flats</li> <li>• Born Outside the UK</li> <li>• Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi</li> <li>• Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black</li> </ul>

## Appendix 6 : Similar CSP family groups

### How were the CSP Family Groups produced?

Independent academics were appointed to advise on method selection and a project panel consisting of stakeholders from HO, ACPO, APA, MPA, PSU and HMIC was formed to oversee this work, chaired by a programme director from the Home Offices Economics and Resource Analysis unit. They examined a range of methods for constructing comparative performance groups including three clustering methods (including that in previous use) and the 'most similar groupings'. Consultation on a set of 'most similar groupings' was conducted during April-May 2004.

### How was it decided which socio-demographic characteristics to use?

Forty-six variables were selected from over 70 available, on the basis of correlation with crime. These were clustered based on cross-correlation, and the variable with the highest correlation to crime in each of the 20 clusters identified was put forward for consideration by the project panel. Initially 16 variables were selected for CSPs (of which 12 are available for BCUs), and following consultation a further variable (not previously available) was added.

A file containing the non-proprietary data items, together with their transformed and standardised versions is available for download at <https://iquanta.net/MS%20Groupings/CDRP%20Data.xls> - requires log-on and password.

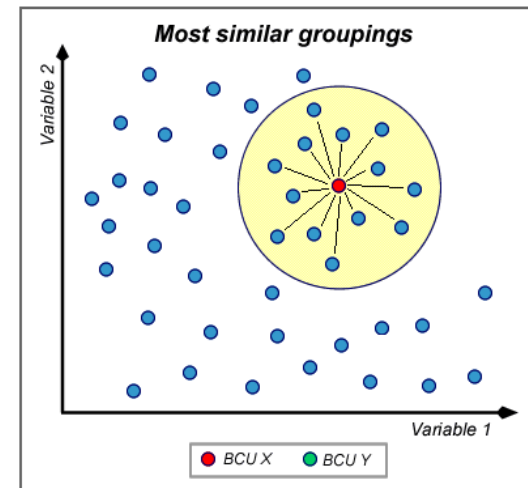
### Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'?

Variables are transformed (usually by taking logs) to make their distribution more similar to a normal distribution, before the

remaining calculations are completed. The transformed variables are standardised so that variations of each variable about its average value are given an equal weight in the distance measure.

### How are the most similar CSPs calculated?

The method selects the 14 CSPs which have, overall, the most similar values for the 17 variables. In other words, the CSPs where the difference between values for each variable is smallest as measured by the 'distance measure' squared – the sum of the 17 squared differences. A 2-dimensional picture can show the situation with only two variables, but though there are no essential differences in the method with 17 variables, an ability to think in 17 dimensions is required to picture it!



### Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

Different sizes of family were considered, including groups of 10 and 15. A decision was made to fix the group size at 15, as smaller groupings run the risk of including an unbalanced mixture of 'better' or 'worse' units. Larger groupings introduce the possibility of including units which are too 'distant' for proper comparison, but in practice this did not appear to be the case with groups of 15.

### Why are some groups smaller than 15?

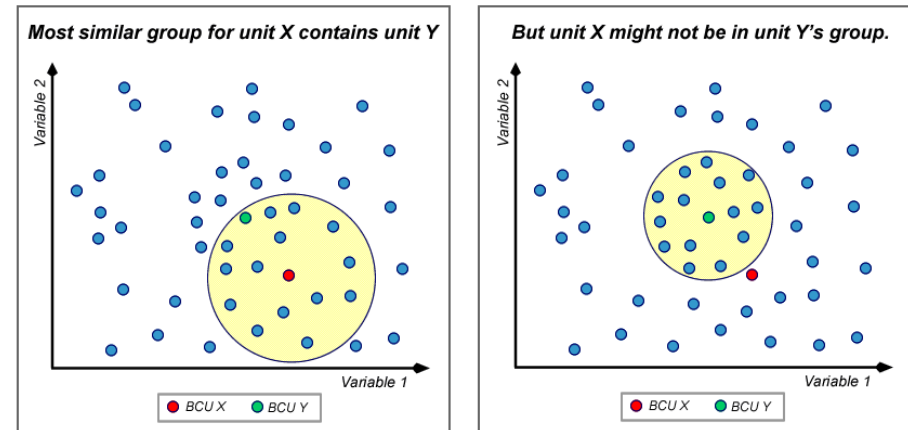
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

The second possible reason arises from the reorganisation of areas. If in the future a BCU or CSP changes its boundaries (assuming this is not a trivial change, where essential characteristics are unaffected) it will be removed from the groupings in which it was present.

### How do the BCU groupings depend on the CSP groupings?

An increasing number of BCUs are coterminous (ie cover exactly the same area) as a CSP. For consistency (and because more variables are available for CSPs) it was decided that where a BCU is coterminous with a CSP, its BCU grouping should contain all the coterminous BCU/CSPs that are in its corresponding CSP grouping. If these leaves gaps, the number of units is made up by 'most similar' BCUs. These as determined by a similar process to that described with the diagram above (except for a smaller number of variable dimensions).

### If X is in my grouping, why don't I necessarily appear in X's grouping?



### How will the groupings be maintained? When will they change?

The structure is intended to be maintained until at least 2007/08. Where new BCUs or CSPs arise through reorganisation, new groupings for them will be calculated using the variables already defined. Data values will be recalculated for the new boundaries but will not otherwise be updated. BCUs and CSPs which cease to exist through reorganisation will be removed from the groupings of other units.

The Home Office has been working with partners to revise the methodology used to create most similar groups for forces, BCUs and CSPs. Proposed groups have been produced and consultation is underway. For full details see the iQuanta consultation website



## Appendix 7 : Priority Neighbourhood Areas

The following table provides a list of the 2001 Census Lower Super Output Areas which make up the monitoring areas for the Priority Neighbourhoods defined as part of the Neighbourhood Management process.

Priority Area	LSOA	LSOA Name	Priority Area	LSOA	LSOA Name
Ashby	E01025918	Ashby Holywell Centre	Loughborough East	E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry
Ashby	E01025919	Willesley	Loughborough East	E01025700	Loughborough Canal South
Ashby	E01025920	Ashby Ivanhoe East	Loughborough East	E01025701	Loughborough Central Station
Bagworth	E01025878	Bagworth & Thornton	Loughborough East	E01025705	Loughborough Midland Station
Castle Donington	E01025927	Castle Donington South	Loughborough East	E01025706	Loughborough Meadow Lane
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025752	Syston East	Loughborough East	E01025715	Loughborough Shelthorpe North
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025753	Syston Central	Loughborough East	E01025716	Loughborough Shelthorpe West
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025759	Syston North	Loughborough East	E01025717	Loughborough Woodthorpe
Charnwood South Zone 2	E01025766	Thurmaston North West	Loughborough East	E01025718	Loughborough Centre South
Charnwood South Zone 2	E01025767	Thurmaston North East	Loughborough West	E01025689	Loughborough Ashby East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025930	Coalville Centre	Loughborough West	E01025690	Loughborough Ashby West
Coalville Zone 1	E01025931	Coalville Belvoir Road	Loughborough West	E01025691	Loughborough Dishley East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025957	Snibston East	Loughborough West	E01025697	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025958	Snibston North West	Loughborough West	E01025723	Loughborough Rosebery
Coalville Zone 2	E01025932	Greenhill Centre	Loughborough West	E01025725	Loughborough Warwick Way
Coalville Zone 2	E01025933	Greenhill East	Market Harborough	E01025801	Market Harborough Coventry Road
Coalville Zone 2	E01025934	Greenhill North East	Market Harborough	E01025806	Market Harborough - Welland Park
Coalville Zone 2	E01025936	Coalville Community Hospital	Measham	E01025949	Measham Centre
Coalville Zone 2	E01025962	Thringstone East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025897	Melton Dorian North
Coalville Zone 2	E01025966	Whitwick East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025898	Melton Egerton South West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025822	Barwell East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025899	Melton Egerton East
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025823	Barwell North	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025900	Melton Egerton North West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025824	Barwell South	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025905	Melton Sysonby South
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2	E01025842	Earl Shilton North East	Melton Mowbray Zone 2	E01025894	Melton Craven West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2	E01025844	Earl Shilton East	Melton Mowbray Zone 2	E01025903	Melton Newport South
Enderby	E01025625	Enderby Centre	Melton Mowbray Zone 3	E01025907	Melton Warwick West
Hinckley Zone 1	E01025866	Hinckley Trinity West	Moir	E01025950	Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village
Hinckley Zone 2	E01025856	Hinckley Westfield Junior School	Mountsorrel	E01025727	Mountsorrel Centre
Hinckley Zone 3	E01025827	Burbage North	Mountsorrel	E01025728	Mountsorrel South
Hinckley Zone 3	E01025829	Burbage North West	Wigston Zone 1	E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station
Ibstock	E01025940	Ibstock East & Battram	Wigston Zone 1	E01025999	Wigston Meadow Primary School
Ibstock	E01025943	Ibstock Centre	Wigston Zone 2	E01025987	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road
			Wigston Zone 2	E01025988	South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road
			Wigston Zone 2	E01025989	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road