Leicestershire County

Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
2007

Foreword

Community Safety is an important issue for all the communities in Leicestershire, which requires the involvement of all key agencies as well as communities themselves.

This first Partnership Strategic Assessment brings together a wide range of information on crime, disorder and other community safety issues across Leicestershire in order to inform decision making across Partner agencies so that together we can ensure we make the best use of our resources to address the key issues and problems facing our communities.

This is an important document that will inform the new Local Area Agreement (LAA) and Community Safety Partnership Plans and to drive forward the work to make Leicestershire a safer place in which to live, work and visit.

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Acknowledgments

Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership is indebted to the following organisations for providing information for this report:

> 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.

Leicestershire County Strategic Assessment Summary

Purpose
The purpose of this summary is to present the key findings of the report, "Leicestershire County Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2007".

Background
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 required the production of triennial crime and disorder audits to inform the strategic priorities, set targets and performance measures for crime and disorder reduction partnerships. In 2006, the review of the CDA 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 lead to a series of recommendations. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, which came into force on 1st August 2007, requires the production of an annual partnership strategic assessment to replace the triennial audits.

At its meeting on 25th September 2007, the Community Safety Program Board (CSPB) received a progress report on the development of a draft Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007, highlighting the proposal for the move from the triennial crime and disorder audits to an annual partnership strategic assessment. The CSPB noted the progress and agreed to receive a draft copy of the final report.

In addition to the County report, draft partnership strategic assessments for each of the district community safety partnerships (CSPs) in Leicestershire and one for Rutland have also been prepared and are at present being consulted on.

Summary of Key Findings of Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007
The draft Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007 covers a range of crime and disorder issues for Leicestershire and provides a detailed analysis. A copy of the report is available, on the Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online website www.lsr-online.org (formerly known as LSORA) The following are some of the key findings from the report:

How 'Safe' is Leicestershire
Leicestershire County has a low crime rate, 44.4 per 1,000 population compared to East Midlands (62.8) and England and Wales (60.7).

Long term crime trends
With the exception of a reduction in 2005/6, over the last five years there has been a stable level of all recorded crime within Leicestershire, circa 45,000 offences.

Profile of recorded BCS crime within Leicestershire
The three highest volume CSPs, Charnwood, North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth accounted for two thirds of BCS crime in the County in 2006/7.

In 2006/7, one CSP - Oadby & Wigston, was performing well compared to its family group for total recorded BCS crime, performance of three partnerships were approximately in line with their family group and three were performing worse compared to their family group, namely, Charnwood, Hinckley & Bosworth and North West Leicestershire, the three highest volume crime areas.

High crime areas within Leicestershire

The highest concentrations of BCS crime were in the North of the County, with only two areas from the South in the top fifteen Lower Super Output Areas (areas of approximately 1500 residents). These areas mainly related to major town centres, but a few related to tourist attractions such as Donington Park and East Midlands Airport.

Crime in Urban and Rural Leicestershire

Three quarters (75%) of BCS crime occurs within urban areas of Leicestershire which accounts for two thirds of the county's population.

Although only 2% of BCS crime occurs in the most rural areas of Leicestershire, the rate per thousand population in those areas is higher than that for towns and villages in the County.

Criminal damage

Criminal damage makes up the largest portion of BCS comparator crime (36%). The County has had an increase in criminal damage of 7% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, after a fairly stable number of offences recorded during the previous three years. This local trend is similar to the national trend.

Criminal damage to vehicles accounts for the largest proportion and had the highest percentage increase out of the different criminal damage offence types.

With the exception of North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth, all CSPs are performing as well as or better when comparing the rate of criminal damage to other similar CSPs.

Violent offences

After a peak in violent offences in the county during 2004/5, the number of recorded offences has since decreased and levelled out in the last two years. This follows a similar pattern to the national trend.

With the exception of Blaby and Oadby & Wigston, the other CSPs within Leicestershire are performing worse when comparing the rate of violent offences with similar CSPs across England and Wales.

Loughborough, Coalville, Hinckley, Melton and Wigston town centres have the highest concentrations of crime within Leicestershire, in particular violent offences.

Vehicle crime

Vehicle crime increased by 3% last year and accounts for one quarter of all BCS recorded crime in the county, during 2006/07. However, vehicle crime has fallen since 2002/03 in Leicestershire, similar to the national trend.

Oadby & Wigston is the only CSP within Leicestershire that is performing better than their family group when comparing the rate of vehicle crime.

Burglary dwelling

Within Leicestershire the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences increased by 14% during the last year (nationally it fell by 3%), but since 2002/3 it has only increased by 6% (nationally it decreased by 33% for the same period).

Theft from person

Last year there were 694 theft from person recorded within Leicestershire, over half were recorded within Charnwood and North West Leicestershire. Both of these areas had considerable percentage increases in the number of recorded theft from person offences in the last year, in excess of 20%. The number of recorded thefts from person offences was more than 25% over the PSA1 target in 2006/7 and is currently more than 25% over target during 2007/08.

Theft of cycle

Over half of all theft of cycle was in Charnwood in 2006/07, largely in the area of Loughborough University. Overall theft of cycle in the County has remained at a similar level during 2006/07, compared to the previous year.

Crime perceptions

Overall people's perception of crime is low and on average respondents did not consider crime and disorder to be a 'big problem' in their neighbourhood. There is a considerable disparity between perception of likelihood and the actual likelihood of being a victim of crime, which reinforces the need for emphasis on public reassurance.

Also, Leicestershire residents consistently rate low levels of crime as the most important issue to make an area a good place to live.

Domestic abuse

To date in 2007/08 there have been 3,014 incidents of domestic abuse reported in the County. However large numbers of incidents do not get reported. Despite work to increase reporting of domestic abuse incidents the number of incidents reported to the Police has remained at a similar level month on month in the last 15 months.

Hate incidents

The number of hate incidents reported to Police in Leicestershire has increased in the last four years by approximately 50%y compared, to an increase of 20% nationally.

The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) has had 43 reported incidents in the first six months since the launch in February 2007.

Anti-social behaviour

Last year approximately 28,000 incidents of anti-social behaviour were reported, 60% of these related to 'rowdy' or 'inconsiderate behaviour' and another 12% for 'vehicle nuisance and inappropriate behaviour'. The areas of highest recorded number of ASB incidents are in the town centres of Loughborough, Hinckley and Coalville.

Arson

There were 1,392 recorded incidents of arson during 2006/7, an increase of 5% compared to the previous year.

Anti-social behaviour perceptions

Overall, Leicestershire residents perception of anti-social behaviour as a problem has improved during 2006, compared to perceptions in 2003. In terms of anti-social behaviour perceptions, people in the county consider that people driving above the speed limit to be a particular problem in their neighbourhood.

Substance misuse

One of the common motivators for high levels of offending and re-offending amongst prolific and priority offenders is drug misuse. There were more problematic users in treatment and a higher proportion retained in treatment in 2006/7 compared to previous years.

The concentration of violent offences are also linked to the night time economy (town centres areas, evening and weekends)

Prolific and priority offenders
In November 2007, there were 130 prolific and priority offenders in Leicestershire, of which 35% were in custody, 3% in secure accommodation and the remaining 62% in the community under active MAPPOM supervision.

Young Offenders
Within Leicestershire, the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System decreased by 8.5% in 2006/7. However, on average for each quarter last year there were approximately 50 prolific young offenders who committed around 150 offences in the County.

Business crime
The number of offences recorded at commercial premises has fallen by 3% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Also a reduction of 10% in the number of offences recorded at licensed premises.

The number of offences recorded at shops, petrol stations and garages has increased by 7% over the two year period, and a 7% increase in the number of offences recorded at hotels in Leicestershire County in 2006/07.

Road safety
The total number of road casualties within Leicestershire has decreased by 13% over the last three years from 2,480 to 2,164.

Previous Strategic Priorities
Leicestershire's Safer Communities Strategic Priorities outlined in Leicestershire's Local Area Agreement 2006-09 are as follows:

- reduce crime.
- build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour.
- reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol misuse.
- improve life chances and prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people.
- reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the confidence in the criminal justice system.
- reduce vulnerability and assist people to feel safe within priority neighbourhoods.

Much work has been carried out towards these objectives, and significant successes have been achieved in a number of areas including preventing offending, reducing re-offending and reversing trends of rising crime in specific areas.

New Strategic Priorities

Based on the strategic assessment some of the new priorities are emerging that will need to be addressed:

- Although Leicestershire is a relatively safe place, due to the impact that violent crime can have on individuals, families, communities and the county as a whole a new priority will be that:
  People feel safer from violence.

- Anti-social behaviour is still a significant priority for communities in Leicestershire, although perceptions of whether some types of ASB is a problem have decreased over the last few years, therefore another priority will be that:
  Disorder and ASB is low relative to comparable areas and people feel it is being tackled effectively.

- Drug and alcohol misuse impact upon levels of offending and re-offending, and anti-social behaviour. Therefore a continuing priority will be:
  The harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse is reduced in local communities.

- Reducing re-offending is key to the reduction of crime and disorder. Therefore a new priority will be:
  Offenders' lives and the lives of those at risk of offending are improved so they are less likely to offend.

These priorities are identified within the draft Sustainable Communities Strategy for Leicestershire, and incorporate priorities identified within the Partnership Strategic Assessments for individual Community Safety Partnerships. It is recognised that all local agencies have a significant part to play in achieving these objectives and creating safer communities, particularly with regard to reducing re-offending. These will enable the priorities and relevant indicators from the National Indicator Set (NIS), to be incorporated into the new County LAA.

Next Steps

On completion, the Leicestershire County Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2007 will inform the preparation of the Leicestershire County Community Safety Agreement that will review the key priorities, set out a joint approach to tackling these priorities and agree how resources will be deployed to do so. The Community Safety Agreement will link into the new Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy and the County Local Area Agreement.

The Project Team working on the partnership strategic assessments will also be supporting all the CDRPs to help with the development of their new three year strategies for Community Safety.

Recommendations

It is recommended that CSPB note the report.

Contents

1. Introduction to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

1.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

The Crime and Disorder Act 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 and the Police Reform Act 2002 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[1].

Responsible authorities have a legal obligation to comply with the requirements, which include the placing of the duty on Community Safety Partnership strategy groups 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*

1.2 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 Partnership Strategic Assessment document will be produced on an annual basis as part of the continual review of Community Safety Plans. This document brings together the Partnership Strategic Assessments produced for the seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire.

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1 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.

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 stand-a-lone 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 Leicestershire County

Leicestershire is a diverse county in the centre of England: It rings the city of Leicester and borders with the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Rutland. The population of Leicestershire is 635,100[1], covering an area of 2,083 square kilometres, across seven district and borough councils. The County has exceptional transport links – London is only an hour away by train and East Midlands Airport lies in the north of the County and provides flights to a number of destinations in Europe.

Leicestershire is predominantly rural and hosts the National Forest, but also has many vibrant market towns.

Leicestershire has a central location, and strong communications network, providing easy access to the rest of the UK and beyond. The Leicestershire economy is the second largest in the East Midlands and Leicestershire's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head is also the second highest in the region.

Leicestershire has a diverse economy, which is generally robust and prosperous. Traditionally, the Leicestershire economy has tended to perform slightly better than other areas of the UK during any downturn in the economic cycle.

Leicestershire Key Statistics

	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley& Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston
Total Population	**635,100**	92,500	162,400	81,300	103,800	48,800	89,600	56,500
Male	**315,100**	46,000	81,600	40,500	51,000	24,100	44,400	27,400
Female	**320,000**	46,500	80,800	40,900	52,800	24,800	45,200	29,100
Number of Households	**257,100**	37,000	63,800	32,600	43,700	20,300	37,300	22,400
Non White British Population	**9.0%**	9.0%	13.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	19.0%

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

Map A: Leicestershire Settlements

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY

——	Leicestershire County
——	District Boundaries
◆	Population Centres

North West Leicestershire

Charnwood

Melton

Hinckley & Bosworth

Oadby & Wigston

Harborough

Blaby
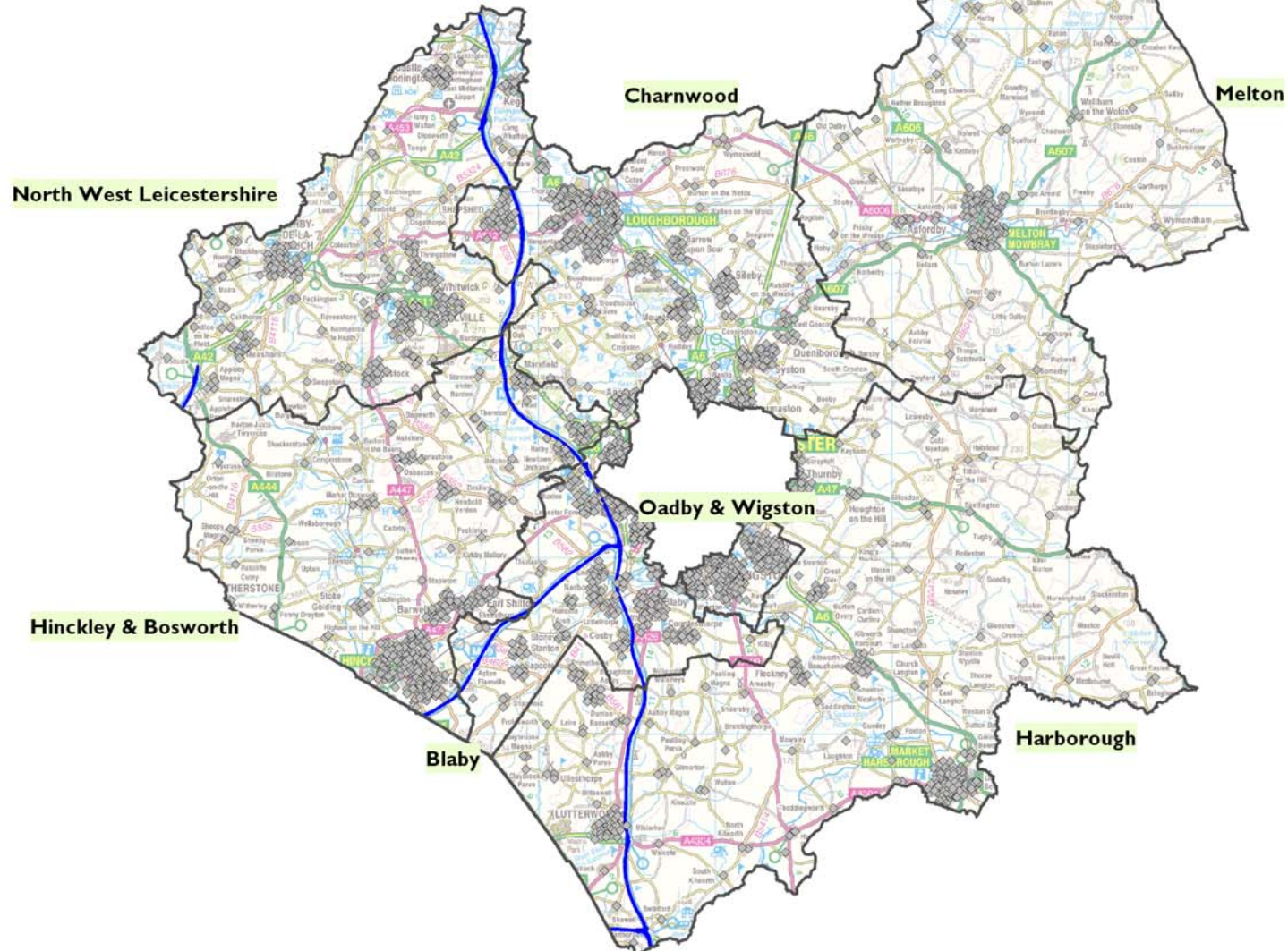
Source: 2001 Census, Output Area Boundaries.
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2. Review of current strategic priorities

2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

2006-09 Local Area Agreement Safer Communities Priorities

The current Community Safety Priorities for Leicestershire were identified in the 2006-09 Local Area Agreement (LAA) and based upon the priorities of Community Safety Partnerships across the County.

Following the refresh of the LAA in 2007 they are encompassed within six outcomes:

- To reduce overall crime

- To build respect in communities and reduce the level of anti-social behaviour

- To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol misuse both to communities and to individuals and their families

- To provide improved life chances and better opportunities for young people in order to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people, including the prevention of future prolific offenders

- To reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and improve the confidence in the criminal justice system

- To reduce vulnerability and assist people to feel safe within priority Neighbourhoods

The objective to reduce overall crime also considers work with offenders and prolific and priority offenders, and incorporates objectives regarding domestic abuse and hate incidents.

Other objectives within the LAA also contribute towards Safer Communities.

2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

A specific project was set up in Charnwood; the highest priority borough with regard to reducing crime, consisting of a combination of structural, strategic and operational interventions. The learning from this project is to be rolled-out to other areas.

A crime dashboard performance reporting tool has been developed, allowing Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to improve their performance management processes and better direct resources towards areas of poor performance.

The Multi-Agency Prolific & Priority Offender Management (MAPPOM) project has achieved significant reductions in re-offending with the individuals it works with.

The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) was launched in February 2007. Through local and relevant agency reporting centres this encourages reporting of a broader range of hate incidents, and allows a better picture to be developed to inform work to prevent and tackle hate crime.

A common recording system for anti-social behaviour (ASB) has been adopted by all local authorities, allowing better data collection, in order to improve the strategic response to ASB. In addition councils have signed-up to a common tiered approach to tackling ASB.

A Family Intervention Project has extended from the City to commence a County pilot in Melton Borough in September 2007. The project works with whole families that are involved in anti-social behaviour providing a holistic approach to support them to change.

An Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy is currently in development incorporating objectives across, health, community safety and crime.

A significant turn around in the number of first-time entrants in to the Criminal Justice system has been achieved, with a reduction beyond the target for 2007/8 achieved in 2006/7. This is particularly down to stronger partnership working between the police and Youth Offending Service (YOS). Stronger YOS prevention arrangements plus changes in police procedures in dealing with low level offending through increased use of restorative processes have also contributed towards this much improved performance.

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. With an overarching document drawing these together for Leicestershire as a whole.

Data

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

- Leicestershire Local Authority Districts
- 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 Leicestershire County 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 geographical areas contain approximately 1,500 households, so cover areas of different sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Leicestershire. Thematic maps have been produced throughout the report to highlight the location of those LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest amounts of recorded crime.

Cartograms - because of the degree of variation in the geographical size of LSOAs within Leicestershire the use of LSOA maps can be misleading. Often concentration of offences occur in those areas where population density is high. As the LSOAs with high population densities are smaller in geographical size they are under-represented on the Lower Super Output Area Maps. The use of cartograms solves this problem by replacing each geographical area with a circle. Each circle on the cartogram represents a LSOA, with the size of the circle being proportionate to the resident population of that LSOA. Therefore each LSOA is represented on the map as an area proportionate to the number of people who live their rather than being proportionate to the geographical area it covers.

The use of cartogram to visualise crime data places emphasis on the resident population within an area, those affected by the amount of crime occurring within that area rather than showing the amount of crime relative to the geographical size of that area.

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*[1]. Alternatively, for the crime types it covers, the *British Crime Survey*[2] (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 1.

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1 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.

2 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.

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 2003/04. These were based upon the levels of crime within the partnership area and performance compared to the other similar partnerships.

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Leicestershire is 17.1%. 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 Leicestershire. Within section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the total police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within Leicestershire.

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

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 the methodology).

Table 1.1 below, ranks the importance of each BCS crime type within Leicestershire County 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 second priority position.

In column three, entitled **Cost of Crime**, the multiplied incidence figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within the County. This measure takes into account costs accrued as a consequence of crime along with 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 formula has been used as in the cost of crime calculations 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.

The study aim 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 volume. 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.

Table 1.1: Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Leicestershire County 2006/07

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	Common assault	2	Serious wounding	2	Criminal damage	2
Other wounding	3	Vehicle crime	3	Burglary dwelling	3	Burglary dwelling	3
Burglary dwelling	4	Burglary dwelling	4	Other wounding	4	Vehicle crime	4
Common assault	5	Other wounding	5	Vehicle crime	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

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Crime reduction performance is measured in line with the current national PSA1 target as outlined in the Methodology section of this document.

The target for Leicestershire County is a reduction of 17.1%, by March 2008 against the baseline year 2003-04 and is contained in the current Local Area Agreement 2006-09.

PSA1 targets were originally agreed between the Home Office and individual CSPs, no overall targets were set for County areas. This target of 17.1% reduction for Leicestershire is therefore an amalgamation of the targets set for each individual CSPs in the County.

The next two pages of the report look at the overall crime reduction targets and performance towards the targets within Leicestershire. Firstly, performance is evaluated in the context of each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships within the county and secondly, in the context of the different crime types included within the overall reduction target.

Summary of total recorded BCS crime Performance by Community Safety Partnership

The National PSA1 target of 15% was translated into targets for individual CSPs based upon their levels of crime, and also performance against their family group of similar CSPs. CSPs with higher crime levels were required to agree higher targets and CSPs that were performing significantly worse than the average for their family group of similar CSPs were also required to agree higher targets.

These crime reduction targets for Leicestershire Community Safety Partnerships are as follows:

- Blaby District   -15.0%
- Charnwood Borough   -20.0%
- Harborough District   -15.0%
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough   -15.0%
- Melton Borough   -15.0%
- North West Leicestershire District   -20.0%
- Oadby and Wigston Borough   -12.5%

Table 2.1 shows the performance for each CSP in terms of the total number of recorded BCS offences compared to the crime reduction target for 2006/07. It also shows the performance against targets for each CSP for the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that four of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire performed within their reduction targets in 2006/07. In 2007/08, Blaby is the only CSP in Leicestershire to be performing within the reduction target to the end of September 2007.

Table 2.1 : Leicestershire performance Total recorded BCS crime by Community Safety Partnership

	actual	target	performance above/below target	
	2006/07	2006/07	2006/07	2007/08[1]
Charnwood	8,834	7,300	+1534 ●	●
Hinckley & Bosworth	4,590	3,968	+622 ●	●
North West Leicestershire	4,341	3,959	+382 ●	●
Blaby	3,255	3,369	-114	
Harborough	2,174	2,352	-178	●
Oadby & Wigston	1,787	1,860	-73	●
Melton	1,728	1,770	-42	●
Leicestershire	**26,709**	**24,578**	**+2131** ●	●
Rutland	950	911	+39 ●	
Leicester City	25,345	24,787	+558 ●	●
Leicestershire Force Area	**53,004**	**50,276**	**+2728** ●	●

Key

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

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

There was a total of 26,709 recorded BCS offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. this figure was more than 2,000 offences more than the reduction target for the year, 9% over target.

Similarly, the total number of recorded BCS offences YTD (September 2007) was 11% above target.

1 performance based on offences recorded between 01/04/2007 and 30/09/2007

Summary of total recorded BCS crime Performance by BCS crime type

The overall target for each CSP was broken down between the different BCS crime types as follows:

Burglary dwelling	-26.40%
Vehicle crime	-1.20%
Violent crime	-36.13%
All other crime[1]	-14.53%

The targets for each individual BCS crime type were then also amalgamated up for the County in line with the overall target.

Table 2.2 shows the performance for Leicestershire County in terms of the number of recorded offences in each BCS crime category compared to the reduction targets set for 2006/07. It also shows the performance to target for the county for each crime type for the first six months of 2007/08.

Across the County targets for most BCS crime types were not achieved in 2006/7, with Theft from Person more than 25% above target. The reduction targets achieved in 2006/07 were Common Assault and Theft /TWOC.

Based on the first six months performance the majority of BCS crime types are still above target for 2007/08, with Wounding and Theft from Person more than 25% above target. However, in addition to Common Assault and Theft/TWOC, Burglary Dwelling and Vehicle Interference are now projected to achieve target in 2007/08.

Table 2.2 : Leicestershire Performance Total recorded BCS crime by BCS crime type

	actual	target	performance above/below target	
	2006/07	2006/07	2006/07	2007/08[1]
criminal damage	9,549	8,536	+1013 ●	●
theft from vehicle	4,023	3,561	+462 ●	●
wounding	3,914	3,776	+138 ●	⬤
burglary dwelling	3,164	2,566	+598 ●	
common assault	1,839	2,109	-270	
Theft/TWOC	1,460	1,685	-225	
theft of cycle	970	815	+155 ●	●
vehicle interference	806	740	+66 ●	
theft from person	694	511	+183 ⬤	⬤
robbery	290	278	+12 ●	●
Leicestershire	**26,709**	**24,577**	**+2132** ●	●

Key

⬤ above target - greater than 25%

● above target - less than 25%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

1 The target for all other crime was apportioned between the remaining BCS crime types by each CSP based upon local priorities.

4.3   Long Term crime trends

National Crime Trends
Nationally there was an increase in recorded crime during most of the 1980s, reaching a peak in the early 1990s. Since 1995 the number of recorded crimes has decreased. However, in recent years changes in recording practices have made it difficult to interpret crime trends over the long term. A consistent approach has been in place since the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) were introduced in April 2002.

Chart 3.1 shows the level of all recorded crime in England and Wales between 2002/03 and 2006/07, showing a continued reduction during the last three years, down by 9% between 2002/03 and 2006/07.

Leicestershire Crime Trends
Chart 3.2 shows the total number of offences recorded within Leicestershire* between 2002/03 and 2006/07. It shows a decrease in the number of recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2005/06.

More recently, in 2006/07 recorded crime increased slightly by 3% compared to the previous year. This has resulted in the number of recorded offences remaining relatively stable over the last five years.

Therefore the overall trend in all recorded offences within Leicestershire does not follow the downward national trend over the last five years.

Chart 3.1 : Long term trend in _all recorded offences_ in England and Wales by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07

-9%

5.97 — 6.01

5.64 — 5.56

5.43

(million offences)

-2%
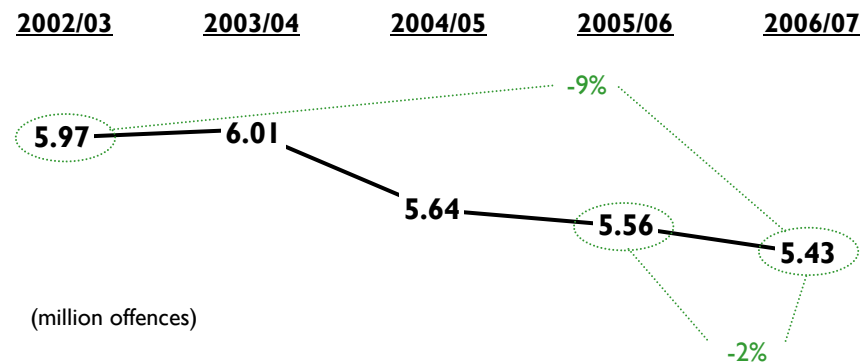
Source : National data : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
Source : Local data : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 3.2 : Long term trend in _all recorded offences_ in Leicestershire by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07

0%

44.9 — 45.3 — 45.4

44.7

43.2

+3%

(thousand offences)
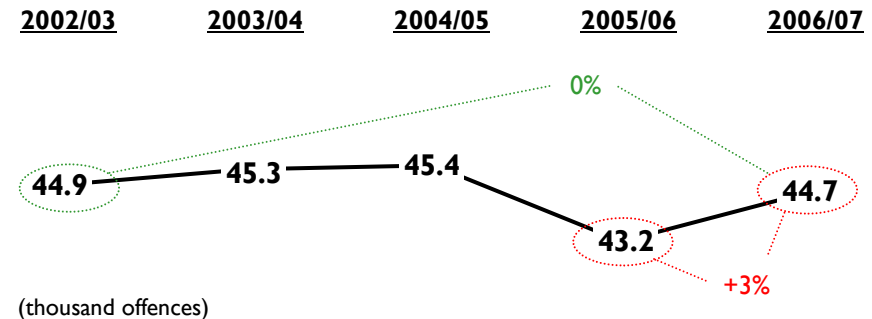
* Leicestershire County (i.e. excluding Leicester City and Rutland)

Section 3 of this report outlined the two different approaches to analysing recorded crime trends. Chart 3.3 shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Leicestershire County between 2002/03 and 2006/07, showing both all recorded crime (grey line) and BCS recorded crime (black line)[1].

The BCS recorded crime accounts for approximately 60% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 : Long term trend in all recorded crime compared to recorded BCS crime in Leicestershire by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07

45.4
45.3
44.9
44.7
43.2

27.2
26.3
26.5
26.7
25.5

——— all recorded crime

——— BCS recorded crime

(thousand offences)
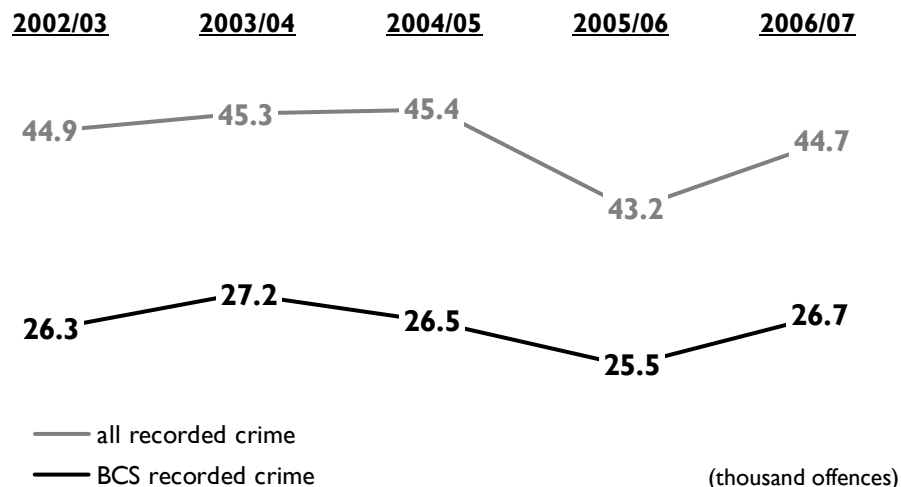
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

Short Term
Compared to the previous year, 2005/06, the total number of all recorded crime has increased by 3% in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Similarly, the total number of BCS recorded crime increased by 5% in Leicestershire during the same period.

Long Term
Compared to five years ago, 2002/03, the total number of all recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2006/07 is at a similar level. The total number of BCS recorded crime is also at similar level compared to five years ago, with a 1% increase.

Summary of Leicestershire recorded crime trend
Both all recorded crime and BCS recorded crime saw reductions (approximately 5%) in 2005/06 compared to the 2004/05. However, due to increases recorded between 2005/06 and 2006/07 all recorded crime and BCS recorded crime are both at similar levels in 2006/07 compared to five years ago.

Based on the reasons outlined in section 3, the remainder of this report uses BCS recorded crime as the basis for any further analysis.

1   See Appendix 1 for a list of Offences included in the BCS recorded crime subset of all recorded crime

Chart 3.4 shows the long term trend in BCS recorded crime for each of the seven community safety partnerships in Leicestershire. Each trend line represents the total number of recorded BCS crime for each partnership for the last five financial years and the trend lines are ordered from top to bottom, according to the number of offences recorded within each district during 2006/07.

Long Term
Harborough is the only district within Leicestershire that has followed a similar trend to the county, as the amount of recorded BCS crime has remained at a similar level in 2006/07 compared to five years ago.

Four of the seven districts of Leicestershire have had a decrease in the amount of recorded BCS crime in 2006/07 compared to five years ago, Oadby and Wigston (-13%), Blaby (-10%), Melton (-10%) and North West Leicestershire (-5%).

The remaining two boroughs both experienced increases in recorded BCS crime over the last five years, Charnwood (+14%) and Hinckley and Bosworth (+6%). The net effect of the increases in recorded offences in these two boroughs in conjunctions with the decreases in offences recorded across the other county districts is no overall change in the total number of recorded BCS crimes across Leicestershire compared to five years ago.

Short Term
Oadby and Wigston is the only borough within Leicestershire to have a decrease in recorded BCS crime in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Chart 3.4 : Long term trend in recorded offences in Leicestershire by Community Safety Partnership, 2002/03 to 2006/07

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Charnwood	7732	8182	8286	8208	8834
Hinckley & Bosworth	4325	4498	4462	4187	4590
NW Leicestershire	4556	4638	4308	3989	4341
Blaby	3610	3597	3458	3173	3255
Harborough	2128	2297	2248	2151	2174
Oadby & Wigston	2053	2005	1999	2065	1787
Melton	1925	2025	1785	1690	1728
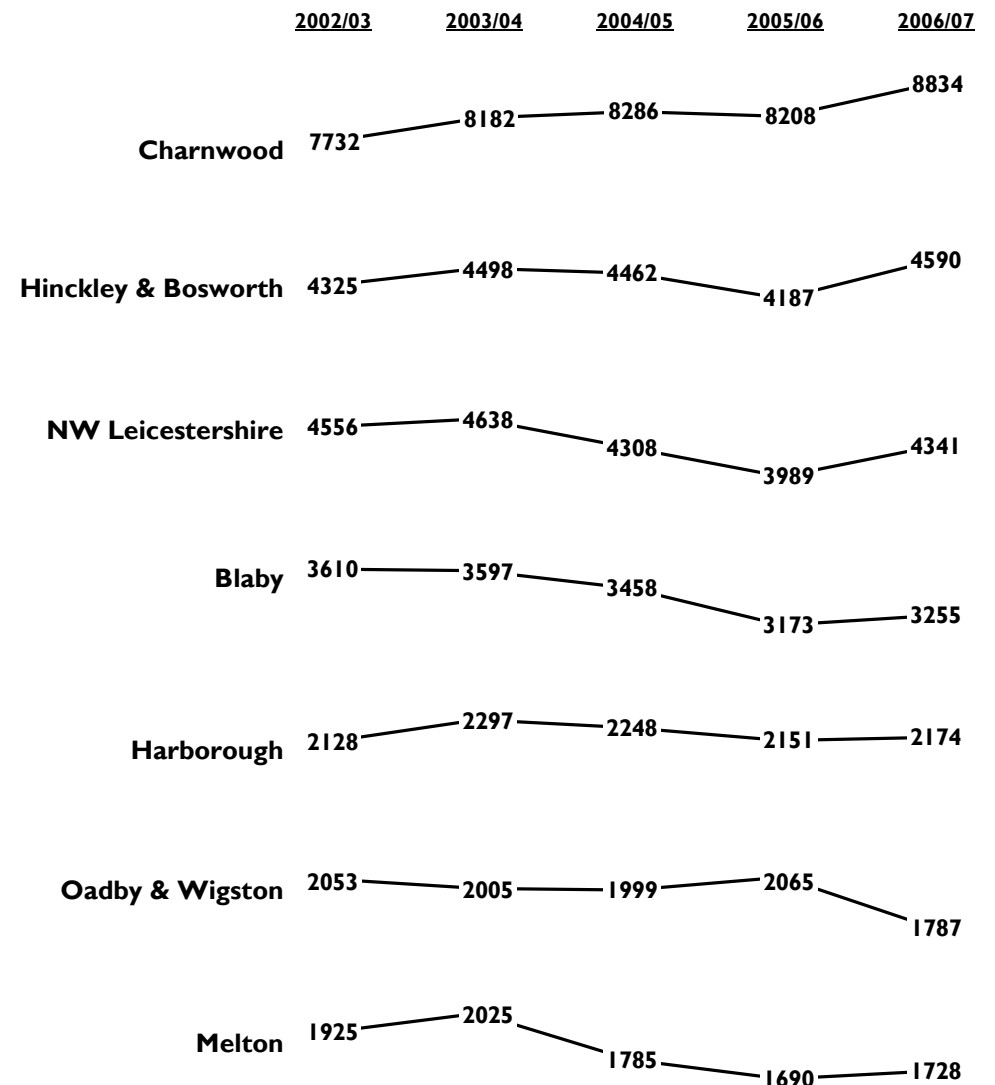
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

The recorded BCS crime levels in Blaby, Melton and Harborough have all remained at a similar level in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, with all three districts experiencing marginal increases during the last year, 3%, 2% and 1% respectively.

North West Leicestershire had a 5% reduction in crime in 2006/07 compared to five years ago. However, a greater reduction over the five year period was offset by a 9% increase in recorded offences in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06 (2005/06 was a five-year-low for the District).

Both Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth experienced increases in recorded BCS crime in 2006/07 compared to five years ago. These long term increases in recorded crime are largely a result of the increase in recorded crime during the last year, between 2005/06 and 2006/07, an increase of 8% in Charnwood and 10% in Hinckley and Bosworth.

4.4 Profile of recorded BCS crime within Leicestershire

Table 4.1 shows the total number of BCS offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of the total BCS recorded crime within each of the seven Leicestershire districts. The table shows the overall increase of 5% in recorded BCS crime within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

The three districts with the largest volumes of recorded BCS crime, Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth, and North West Leicestershire, account for two-thirds of the county recorded BCS crime. All three districts have had increases in recorded BCS crime

in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Recorded BCS crime within Charnwood accounts for one-third of BCS crime recorded within Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Oadby and Wigston is the only Leicestershire District to have a decrease in recorded BCS crime in the last year, down by 135 compared to the previous year.

Table 4.1 : Change in total BCS recorded crime in Leicestershire

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total county recorded BCS crime in each district
Charnwood	8834	8% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	4590	10% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	4341	9% ▲	
Blaby	3255	3% ▲	
Harborough	2174	1% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	1787	-13% ▼	
Melton	1728	2% ▲	
Total BCS recorded crime	**26,709**	**5% ▲**	

3 districts account for two-thirds of recorded BCS crime within Leicestershire

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

4.5 How 'Safe' is Leicestershire

In terms of relative safety, the recorded crime rate per 1,000 population can be used as proxy measure for the likelihood of being a victim of crime within an area.

Table 5.1 shows the recorded BCS crime rate for Leicestershire County in 2006/07 compared to the Leicestershire Police Force Area, East Midlands Region and England and Wales.

In 2006/07, the crime rate in Leicestershire (44.4) is lower compared to both the East Midlands region (62.8) and the whole of England and Wales (60.7)[1]. So, compared to the rest of England and Wales and to the East Midlands region Leicestershire is a relatively safe place to live.

Harborough has the lowest crime rate within Leicestershire (27.8 per 1,000 population), comparable to the crime rate of Rutland (26.1). Oadby and Wigston (32.9), Blaby (36.7) and Melton (37.0) all have crime rates below the county rate of 44.4 per 1,000 population.

Hinckley and Bosworth, North West Leicestershire and Charnwood all have crime rates above the county rate.

All seven districts within Leicestershire have a crime rate below that of the Leicestershire Force area (58.2 per 1,000 population), the East Midlands region (62.8) and England and Wales (60.7).

In summary, based on crime rates per 1,000 population, Leicestershire as a whole is a relatively safer place to live compared to the Leicestershire Force Area and both regionally and nationally. The same relative safety also applies to each of the seven individual districts within the county.

Chart 5.1 : BCS crime rates per 1,000 population 2006/07[1]

i	England and Wales rate	60.7
ii	East Midlands Region rate	62.8
iii	Leicestershire Force Area	58.2
iv	Leicestershire crime rate	44.4
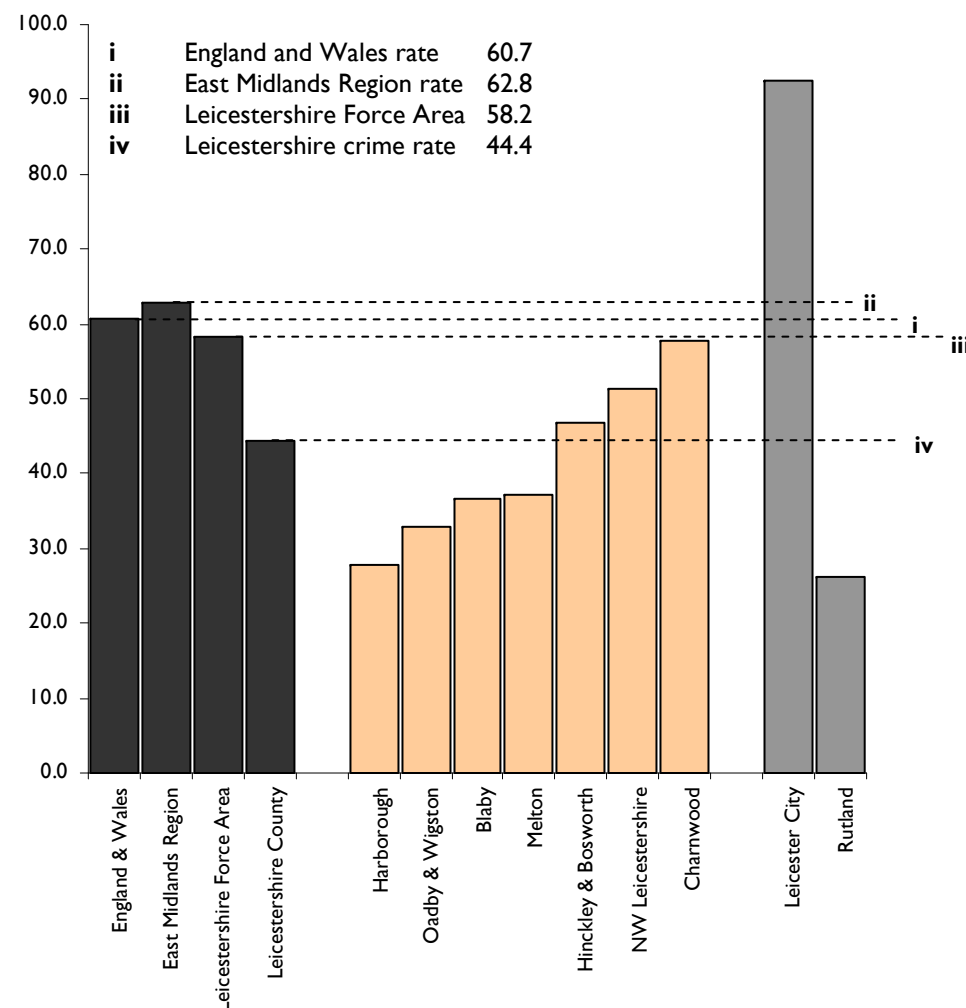
1   Source Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

Chart 5.1 compared the 2006/07 crime rates for the seven districts of Leicestershire, in the context of local, regional and national recorded crime rates. However, the seven districts of Leicestershire all have their own unique factors which influence the level of crime within their local area. To allow for these differences the crime rate for each CSP within Leicestershire has been compared to the crime rates for other similar CSPs across England and Wales[1].

Chart 5.2 shows the total BCS crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP within Leicestershire for 2006/07, compared to their 'Most Similar Family Group' of CSP across England and Wales. Each individual chart has fifteen bars, each one representing an individual CSP within each group.

The darkest bar on each chart highlights the Leicestershire CSP within that group and their relative position in terms of their total recorded BCS crime rate per 1,000 population. The dotted lines on Chart 5.2 represent the median (or middle) crime rate for the group. Therefore, those CSPs whose crime rate is below the dotted line are performing relatively well compared to the similar CSPs within their group.

The four Leicestershire CSPs with the lowest crime rates in the county, Harborough, Oadby amd Wigston, Blaby and Melton are all performing relatively well compared to their similar CSPs. All four districts have a BCS crime rate at or below the median rate for their respective group.

Chart 5.2 :   Total BCS offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales
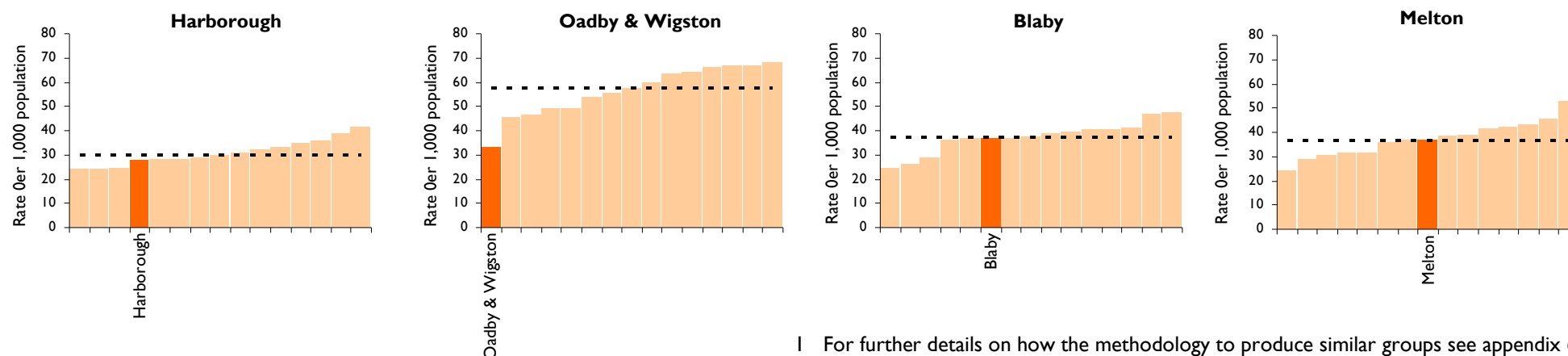
1   For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see appendix 6

Chart 5.3 **Comparison of total BCS offence rates in 2006/07 for the seven Leicestershire CSPs**

The three Leicestershire CSPs with the highest crime rates in the county, Hinckley and Bosworth, North West Leicestershire and Charnwood are all performing relatively poorly compared to their similar CSPs. All three of these districts have a BCS crime rate above the median rate for their respective group.

In summary, the four 'safest' county CSPs with the lowest crime rates in Leicestershire, deemed to be the safest, also have lower, and thus better, crime rates than other similar CSP across England and Wales. Conversely, the three county CSPs with the highest crime rates all have higher crime rates compared to similar CSPs.

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
IQuanta

Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the total BCS offence rate per 1,000 population for the CSP.

The **black dotted line** shows the median BCS offence rate for the MSFG.

4.6 High crime areas within Leicestershire

Having compared each CSP within Leicestershire both locally and with similar CSP nationally, section 4.5 established the differing levels of recorded BCS crime within each of the seven partnership areas of the county.

This section of the report examines the variations in levels of recorded crime at a more local level. For the purposes of this report the number of recorded BCS offences has been calculated for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of the county. There are a total

of 396 LSOAs within Leicestershire, each containing a population of approximately 1,500 residents and 600 households. Examining the amount of recorded BCS crime at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 6.1 shows the fifteen LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded BCS offences during 2006/07. These fifteen LSOAs account for 17% of all recorded BCS offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Table 6.1 : Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded BCS offences during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county crime 2006/07
1	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	693	2.6%
2	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	523	2.0%
3	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	403	1.5%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	346	1.3%
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	289	1.1%
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	277	1.0%
7	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	249	0.9%
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	248	0.9%
9	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	244	0.9%
10	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	210	0.8%
11	Melton	Melton Craven West	E01025894	209	0.8%
12	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	E01025723	201	0.8%
13	Oadby and Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	E01025992	194	0.7%
14	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	E01025926	190	0.7%
15	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	E01025689	187	0.7%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the total number of BCS offences recorded within that LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same colour key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left.

Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data

The three LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are the town centres of Hinckley, Coalville and Loughborough. Nine out of the fifteen LSOAs with the highest number of recorded BCS offences are within Charnwood, eight of these are within Loughborough, the remaining one being Mountsorrel North.

The presence of residential areas, tourist attractions and other business locations in Table 6.1 highlights that high crime areas are not just restricted to the town centre areas of Leicestershire. This report examines each individual offence type included as part of the

BCS offence types it will become more apparent what the specific crime issues are for each of these high crime areas of the county.

Map 6.2 shows the total number of recorded BCS offences within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 6.3 also shows the total number of BCS offences recorded within each LSOA, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box below for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 6.2 : Distribution of total recorded BCS offences across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area
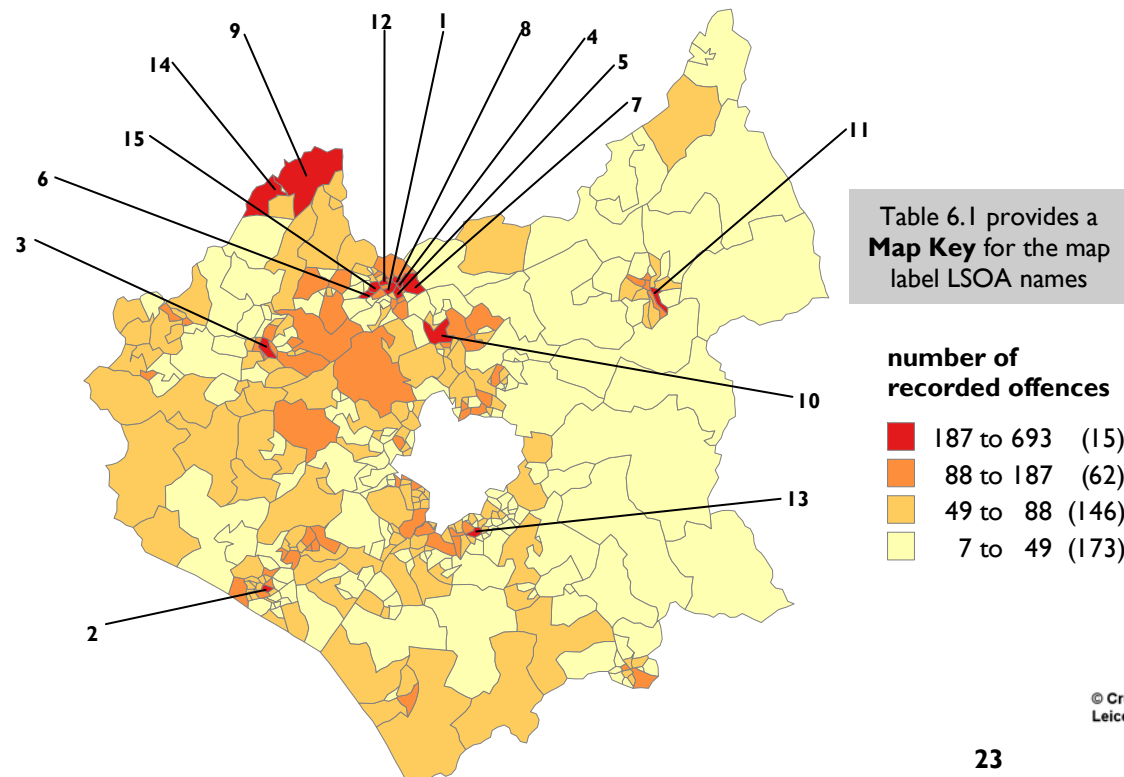
Cartogram 6.3 : Distribution of total recorded BCS offences across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area

Table 6.1 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded offences

■	187 to 693 (15)
■	88 to 187 (62)
■	49 to 88 (146)
□	7 to 49 (173)

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS data
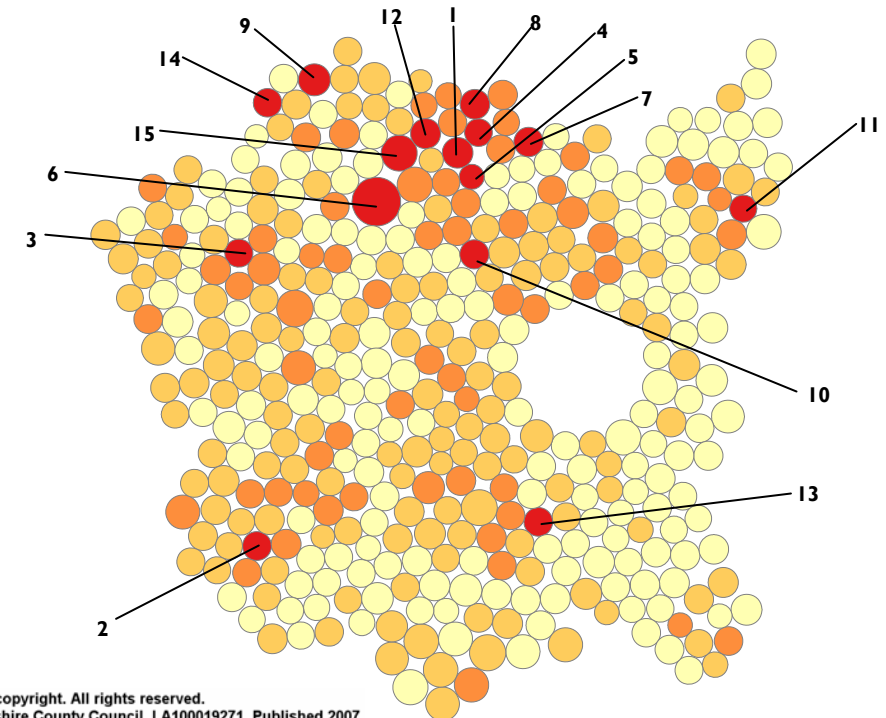
Map 6.2 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of BCS offences recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded BCS offences in the west of the county. The LSOAs in the east of the county, with the exceptions of Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray, are predominantly low crime areas compared to the rest of the county (shaded yellow).

The cartogram puts the number of recorded BCS offences into the context of the size of the population within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of residents in the west of the county (more circles) affected by higher levels of recorded BCS crime (darker circles), particularly to the north of the county in Loughborough.

The reduction and increase in total recorded BCS offences in each LSOA within Leicestershire has been measured using the actual change in recorded offences between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Table 6.4 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the biggest reduction in the level of recorded BCS offences in 2006/07. Table 6.5 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the biggest increase in the level of recorded BCS offences 2006/07.

Table 6.4 : Top 3 LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction in</u> total recorded crime within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	248	-68	-22%
Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	E01025689	187	-66	-26%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	E01025844	101	-56	-36%
Blaby	Fosse Park	E01025627	139	-44	-24%
Charnwood	Loughborough Southfields North	E01025721	145	-44	-23%
Charnwood	The Wolds East	E01025761	63	-43	-41%
Charnwood	Loughborough Garendon West	E01025698	47	-42	-47%
NW Leicestershire	Kegworth Central	E01025945	75	-42	-36%
Oadby and Wigston	Wigston Centre	E01026003	59	-38	-39%
Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	E01025792	152	-37	-20%

Table 6.5 : Top 3 LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase in</u> total recorded crime within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	210	105	100%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	523	90	21%
Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	E01025763	157	54	52%
NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	403	51	14%
Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	277	49	21%
Charnwood	Sileby South West	E01025748	133	47	55%
NW Leicestershire	Bardon	E01025922	119	47	65%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton North East	E01025842	104	45	76%
NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East	E01025925	244	45	23%
Charnwood	Syston North East	E01025756	101	44	77%

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the two tables, 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.

The two tables are designed to provide an indication of which areas have had the biggest improvement in the total recorded BCS offences during the last year, and conversely which areas have seen the biggest deterioration.

The two LSOAs at the top of table 6.4, with the biggest actual reduction in recorded BCS offences are both within Loughborough and also within the fifteen areas of the county with the highest number of recorded BCS offences. These areas are shown in green on Table 6.1, namely Loughborough Toothill Road and Loughborough Ashby East.

Five of the LSOAs identified within Leicestershire with the biggest increase in total recorded BCS crime in 2006/07 were within the fifteen areas of the county with the highest amount of recorded BCS crime, shown in red on table 6.2.

Of the 396 LSOAs within the county, Mountsorrel North has had the biggest increase in the total number of offences within Leicestershire (105), a 100% increase in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

4.7   Crime in the communities of Leicestershire

Crime in Urban and Rural Leicestershire

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) provides a methodology to enable the discrete classification of a geographical area as urban or rural. This methodology has been applied to the Census Output Areas of Leicestershire 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 Leicestershire. 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 7.1 : Population and crime levels in Leicestershire according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification

Classification	Area[1] %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Urban >10K	16%	68%	75%	48.8
Town and Fringe	9%	19%	15%	34.4
Village	61%	12%	8%	30.5
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	14%	2%	2%	43.0
County	208,380	635,100	26,709	44.4

1   Area in hectares

Map 7.2 shows the resulting classification applied to the population of the county and Table 7.1 shows how the population and crime within Leicestershire is distributed according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that the Urban areas have the highest crime rate (48.8), and account for three-quarters of Leicestershire's offences. The next highest crime rate at 43.0 crimes per thousand population is in the most rural areas of the county in Hamlet and isolated dwellings. However this area only accounts for 2% of the population and 2% of all the County's offences. Town and Fringe and Village areas have similar crime rates, account and account for a fifth of crime and nearly a third of the population

Map 7.2 : Urban and Rural Area Classification of Leicestershire

Urban >10K
Town and Fringe
Village
Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings

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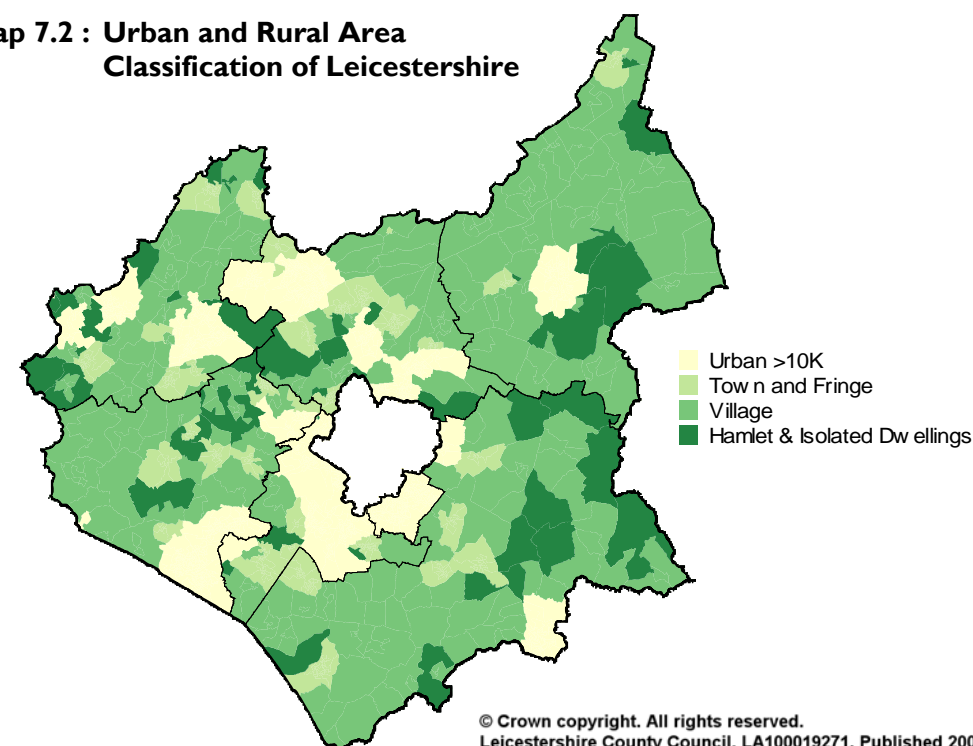
Crime by Output Area Classification

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Leicestershire in map 7.4 distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 1,993 Leicestershire 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.

Map 7.4 shows that geographically the vast majority of Leicestershire is classified as Countryside, although as Table 7.3 shows, only 17% of the County's population actually lives there. Although Prospering Suburbs accounts for only 14% of the geographical area most of the County's population live in these areas. The other five categories account for less than 10% of the geographical area. However these five areas, in particular Typical Traits areas with 18%, account for 36% of the resident population.

Table 7.3 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in City living, Multicultural and Constrained by Circumstances areas and these areas account for 18% of the county's crime. Typical Trait areas account for a quarter of all the County's crime although the crime rate of 61 per thousand people is much lower. Crime is lowest in Countryside and Prospering Suburbs but Prospering Suburbs still account for 26% of all offences in the County.

Table 7.3 : Population and crime levels in Leicestershire according to the ONS Output Area Classification

ONS Area Classification	Area[1] %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Typical Traits	3%	18%	26%	61.1
Constrained by Circumstances	1%	4%	9%	87.6
Blue Collar Communities	3%	12%	14%	49.9
Countryside	79%	17%	15%	37.3
Prospering Suburbs	14%	45%	28%	27.1
City Living	0.1%	1%	5%	154.0
Multicultural	0.3%	1%	4%	139.4
Leicestershire	**208,380**	**635,100**	**26,709**	**44.4**

1 Area in hectares

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.

Map 7.4 : ONS Area Classification of Leicestershire

OA classification by Supergroup

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

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4.8   Profile of crime within Leicestershire

Having looked at the geographical distribution of total recorded BCS offences the remainder of this section of the report looks at the different types of offence recorded within Leicestershire.

Table 8.1, shows the total number of BCS offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07, including the percentage change in the amount of each offence type compared to the previous year. The bars to the right of the table indicate each individual offence type as a proportion of total BCS offences within the county.

Criminal damage accounts for approximately one-third of all BCS offences recorded within the county during 2006/07. The 7% increase in criminal damage is in line with the overall increase in total BCS offence of 5%.

The only offence types to see a reduction in 2006/07 compared to the previous year were wounding and theft of motor vehicle (Theft TWOC), though these decreases were only a marginal 1% in both cases.

Burglary dwelling, accounting for more than 10% of all recorded BCS offences, had the largest percentage increase (14%) in the number of recorded offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

In summary, the overall increase of 5% in total recorded BCS offences within Leicestershire is due to increases the majority of offences types, particulary the increases in three out of the four highest volume offence types in the county, criminal damage, theft from vehicle and burglary dwelling.

Table 8.1 : Change in each BCS offence type in Leicestershire 2006/07

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total recorded BCS crime in 2006/07
Criminal Damage	9549	7% ▲	
Theft from Vehicle	4023	4% ▲	
Wounding	3914	-1% ▼	
Burglary Dwelling	3164	14% ▲	
Common Assault	1839	3% ▲	
Theft TWOC	1460	-1% ▼	
Theft Cycle	970	1% ▲	
Vehicle Interference	806	8% ▲	
Theft from Person	694	4% ▲	
Robbery	290	7% ▲	
Total BCS recorded crime	**26,709**	**5% ▲**	

4.9 Criminal damage in Leicestershire

This section of the report looks at criminal damage[1]offences recorded in Leicestershire by the police. 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 (reported to the police)

Chart 9.1 shows the long term trend in criminal damage offences recorded within Leicestershire year-on-year compared to the national trend.

Short Term
Compared to the previous year, 2005/06, the number of criminal damage offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 increased by 7%, peaking at a five-year-high of 9,549 offences. Nationally the number of recorded criminal damage offences remained stable with a less than 1% increase during the same time period.

Long Term
Compared to five years ago, 2002/03, the number of recorded criminal damage offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 has increased by 7%. This is inline with the national increase in recorded criminal damage over the same five year period.

Chart 9.1 : Long term trend in recorded criminal damage offences in Leicestershire compared to the national trend

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07

National (millions)   1.11 — 1.21 — 1.19 — 1.17 — 1.18

National : 2005/06 to 2006/07 : no % change
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 7% increase

Leicestershire   8883 — 9176 — 9223 — 8966 — 9549

Leicestershire : 2005/06 to 2006/07 : 7% increase
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 7% increase
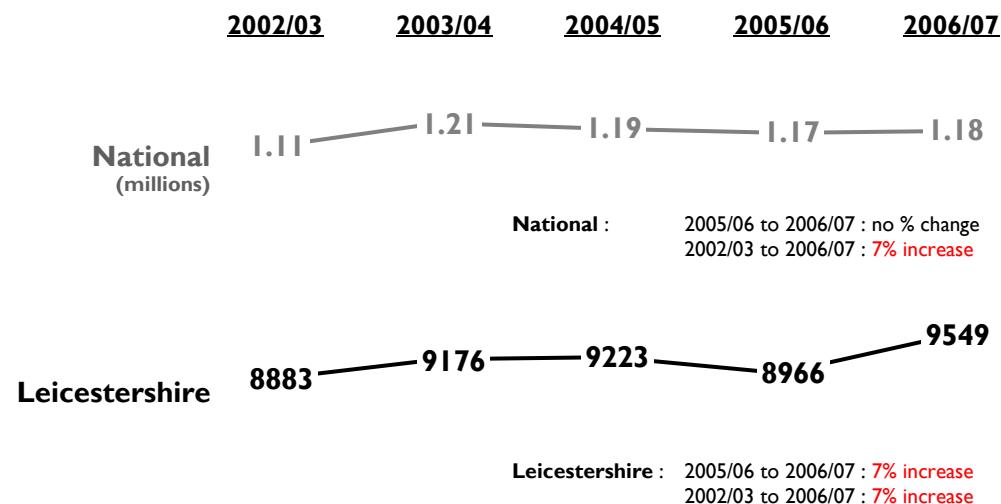
Source : local- Leicestershire Constabulary CIS
Source : national - Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 Table 2.04

As part of the overall PSA1 crime reduction target, a local target has been set to reduce criminal damage by 15% by 2007/08, compared to the baseline year 2003/04.

In 2006/07 the number of recorded criminal damage offences in Leicestershire was 12% above the county target for the year. Similarly, the number of recorded criminal damage offences YTD (September 2007) was 14% above target.

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1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of criminal damage for this section of the report

Profile of criminal damage within Leicestershire
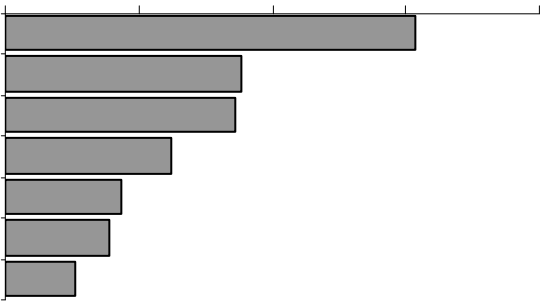
Table 9.2 shows the total number of criminal damage[1] offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of criminal damage within each local area district within the county. The table shows the 7% increase in recorded criminal damage within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Recorded criminal damage offences account for approximately one-third of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Also, one-third of the county's 9,549 criminal damage offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood. Therefore the criminal damage offences within Charnwood account for approximately 10% of all recorded BCS crimes in Leicestershire during 2006/07.

The three districts with the largest volumes of criminal damage, Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth, and North West Leicestershire, have all had increases in recorded criminal damage in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. North West Leicestershire has had an increase of approximately one-quarter.

Blaby, Oadby and Wigston, and Melton have all had reductions in recorded criminal damage during 2006/07.

Table 9.2 : Change in recorded criminal damage in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total county criminal damage in each district
Charnwood	2935	6% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	1689	8% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	1649	26% ▲	
Blaby	1194	-1% ▼	
Harborough	834	9% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	742	-10% ▼	
Melton	506	-5% ▼	
all recorded criminal damage	9,549	7% ▲	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Comparison of criminal damage in similar areas

Chart 9.3 shows the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for each CSP within Leicestershire for 2006/07, compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales. Each individual chart has fifteen bars, each relating to a CSP within its 'Most Similar Family Group' of CSPs. The darkest bar on each chart highlights the Leicestershire CSP within the group and their relative position in terms of criminal damage rate per 1,000 population. The dotted lines on Chart 9.3 represent the median criminal damage rate for the group. Therefore, those CSPs whose criminal damage rate is below the dotted line are performing relatively well compared to the similar CSPs within their group.

Five out of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire have lower criminal damage rates than the median rate for their group, so are performing relatively well compared to similar CSPs. Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire both have criminal damage rates slightly above the median for their respective groups.

Chart 9.4 shows a comparison of the criminal damage rates per 1,000 population for the seven CSP within Leicestershire.

Harborough District has the lowest criminal damage rate per 1,000 population out of the seven partnerships within the county, followed by Melton, Oadby and Wigston, and Blaby. All four of these CSPs have a criminal damage rate below the county rate of 15.9.

Chart 9.3 : Criminal damage rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales

Chart 9.4 Comparison of criminal damage rates in 2006/07 for the seven Leicestershire CSPs
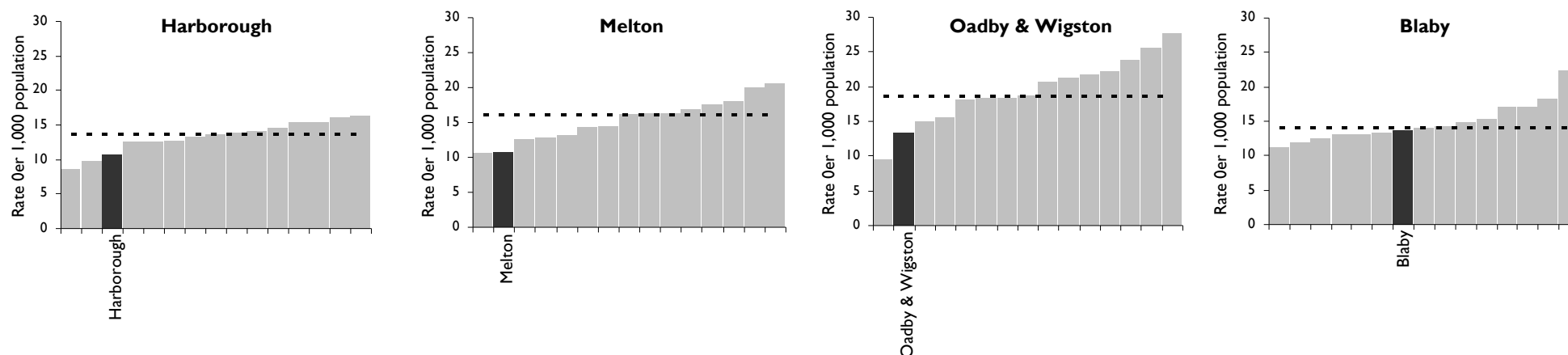
The three CSPs within Leicestershire which account for the largest proportion of the county's recorded criminal damage offences in 2006/07, Charnwood (31%), Hinckley and Bosworth (18%) and North West Leicestershire (17%) also have the three highest criminal damage rates per 1,000 population amongst the seven Leicestershire partnerships.

When comparing these three partnerships to similar CSPs Charnwood is performing well, with a criminal damage rate below their group median. The criminal damage rate in both Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire is only marginally higher than their group median. Consequently, North West Leicestershire is ranked twelfth out of the fifteen partnerships within their group, having a criminal damage rate in the worst 25% of rates for similar CSPs.

Leicestershire rate
15.9 per 1,000 population

Source :   Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
            IQuanta

Hinckley & Bosworth

Charnwood

NW Leicestershire

Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted line** shows the median criminal damage rate for the MSFG.

Criminal damage across Leicestershire

The number of recorded criminal damage offences has increased by 7% within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. This increase is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated at Community Safety Partnership level in table 9.2.

Examining the amount of recorded criminal damage at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 9.5 shows the ten LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded criminal damage offences during

2006/07. These ten LSOAs account for 12% of all recorded criminal damage offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. The three LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are the town centres of Hinckley, Coalville and Loughborough.

Six out of the ten LSOAs with the highest number of criminal damage offences are within Charnwood, five of these are within Loughborough.

Table 9.5 highlights that criminal damage is not just an issue for the town centre areas of Leicestershire, as there are several residential areas included within list of ten, including areas of Mountsorrel North, Greenhill North East and Loughborough Ashby West.

Table 9.5 :   Ten Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded criminal damage offences during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county crime 2006/07
1	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	187	2%
2	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	147	2%
3	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	134	1%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	103	1%
5	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	E01025992	94	1%
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	88	1%
7	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	88	1%
8	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	86	1%
9	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	84	1%
10	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	E01025934	78	1%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of criminal damage offences recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Map 9.6 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 9.7 also shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded within each LSOA, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box, below left, for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 9.6 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of criminal damage offences recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded criminal damage offences located in the

north and west of the county. It is also evident that the LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are relatively small in area, where the population density is highest. Relatively low levels of recorded criminal damage are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs, located across the east and south of the county.

The cartogram puts the number of recorded criminal damage offences into the context of the size of the population within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of residents in the west of the county (more circles) affected by higher levels of recorded criminal damage (darker circles),

Map 9.6 : Distribution of criminal damage across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area

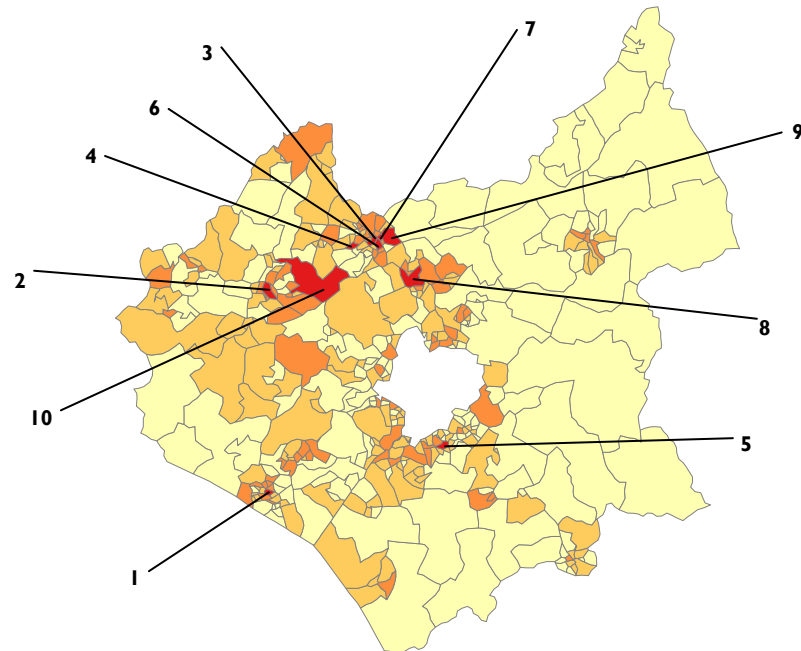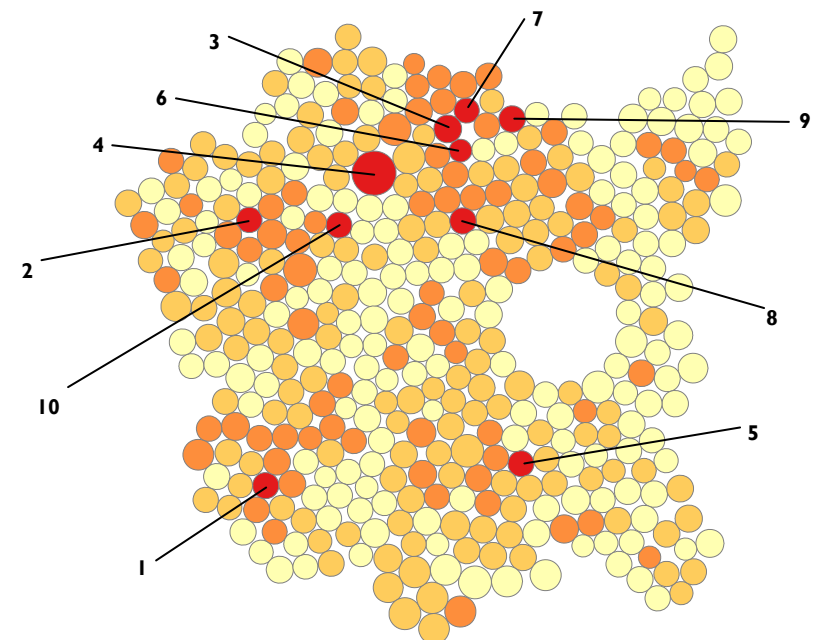**Cartogram 9.7 : Distribution of criminal damage across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area**

Table 9.5 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded offences
- 78 to 187 (10)
- 33 to 78 (76)
- 17 to 33 (145)
- 1 to 17 (165)

The reduction and increase in recorded criminal damage in each LSOA within Leicestershire has been measured using the **actual change** in recorded offences between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 9.8 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest reduction** in the level of recorded criminal damage in 2006/07. Table 9.9 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest increase** in the level of recorded criminal damage in 2006/07.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the two tables, 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.

The two tables are designed to provide an indication of which areas have had the biggest improvement in the number of recorded criminal damage offences during the last year, and conversely which areas have seen the biggest deterioration.

The three areas at the top of table 9.9, with the biggest actual increase in recorded criminal damage are all within the ten areas of the county with the highest number of recorded criminal damage offences, shown in table 9.5, namely Hinckley Town Centre, Coalville Town Centre and Mountsorrel North.

Table 9.8 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction </u>in recorded criminal damage offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	The Wolds East	E01025761	14	-64	-82%
Melton	Melton Newport West	E01025901	12	-32	-73%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle North West	E01025851	32	-29	-48%
Harborough	Scraptoft	E01025811	27	-24	-47%
Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Stoughton Drive	E01025974	12	-21	-64%
Blaby	Fosse Park	E01025627	39	-20	-34%
Charnwood	Loughborough Warwick Way	E01025725	58	-20	-26%
NW Leicestershire	Ibstock Centre	E01025943	24	-18	-43%
Charnwood	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East	E01025697	14	-18	-56%
Oadby & Wigston	Wigston Thythorn Primary School & Killy Bridge	E01025991	9	-18	-67%

Table 9.9 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase </u>in recorded criminal damage offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Hinckley & Bosworth	**Hinckley Town Centre**	**E01025852**	**187**	**76**	**68%**
NW Leicestershire	**Coalville Centre**	**E01025930**	**147**	**56**	**62%**
Charnwood	**Mountsorrel North**	**E01025735**	**86**	**34**	**65%**
Charnwood	Sileby South West	E01025748	58	31	115%
NW Leicestershire	Bardon	E01025922	49	29	145%
NW Leicestershire	Coalville Stephenson Way	E01025929	62	28	82%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton North East	E01025842	44	28	175%
NW Leicestershire	Snibston East	E01025957	62	26	72%
Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe West	E01025716	60	26	76%

Table 9.10 shows the number of criminal damage offences by type of offence. The table shows the overall 7% increase in recorded criminal damage within Leicestershire in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. It also shows the percentage change year-on-year for each different criminal damage offence type. Not one of the individual criminal damage offence types has seen a reduction in the number of recorded offences during 2006/07, compared to the previous year.

Criminal damage to vehicles accounts for approximately 40% of all recorded criminal damage within Leicestershire and has increased by 12% compared to 2005/06.

Though arson accounts for the smallest proportion of criminal damage offences recorded by the police (4%), there has been an increase of 10% compared to the previous year.

Criminal damage to other property, which includes street furniture, was the only category of criminal damage to have remained at a similar level in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Chart 9.11 shows the month-on-month trend in recorded criminal damage offences within Leicestershire during the last two financial years. There are peaks in November 2005 and October 2006.

Table 9.10 : Recorded criminal damage offence types in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

offence type	05/06	06/07	% change	
criminal damage to vehicle	3342	3741	12%	▲
criminal damage to other property	1968	1975	0%	-
criminal damage to dwelling	1926	1950	1%	▲
criminal damage to other building	1386	1504	9%	▲
arson	344	379	10%	▲
all criminal damage	**8,966**	**9,549**	**7%**	▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 9.11 : Trend in recorded criminal damage offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

Oct 2006
two year monthly high
900 offences

05/06   06/07
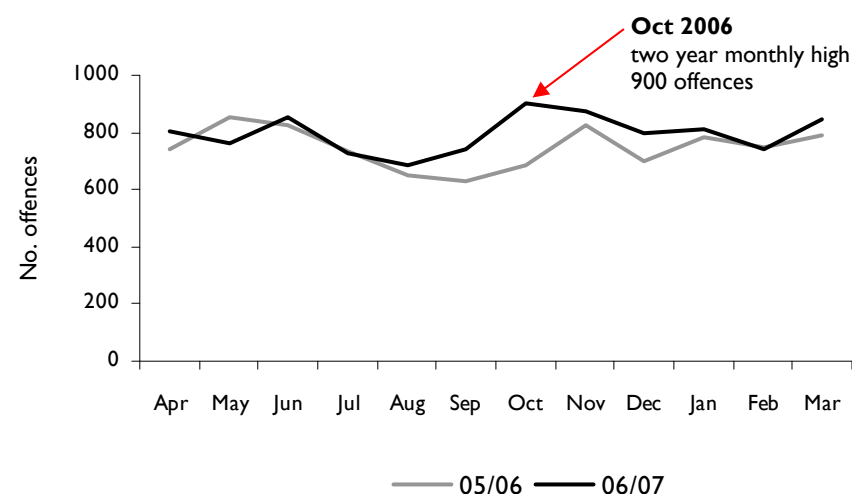
4.10 Violent offences in Leicestershire

This section of the report looks at violent offences[1] recorded in Leicestershire by the police. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of violent offences have been included:

- Wounding
- Common Assault
- Personal Robbery

Chart 10.1 shows the long term trend in violent offences recorded within Leicestershire year-on-year compared to the national trend.

Short Term

Compared to the previous year, 2005/06, the number of violent offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 remained at a similar level compared to the previous year. Nationally the number of recorded violent offences decreased by 2%.

Long Term

Compared to five years ago, 2002/03, the number of recorded criminal damage offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 has increased by 16%. This is slightly above the national increase of 11% in recorded violent offences over the same five year period.

Chart 10.1 : Long term trend in recorded violent offences in Leicestershire compared to the national trend

2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07

National (thousands): 745, 817, 840, 841, 825

National : 2005/06 to 2006/07 : 2% decrease
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 11% increase

Leicestershire : 5199, 5597, 6391, 6017, 6043

Leicestershire : 2005/06 to 2006/07 : no % change
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 16% increase
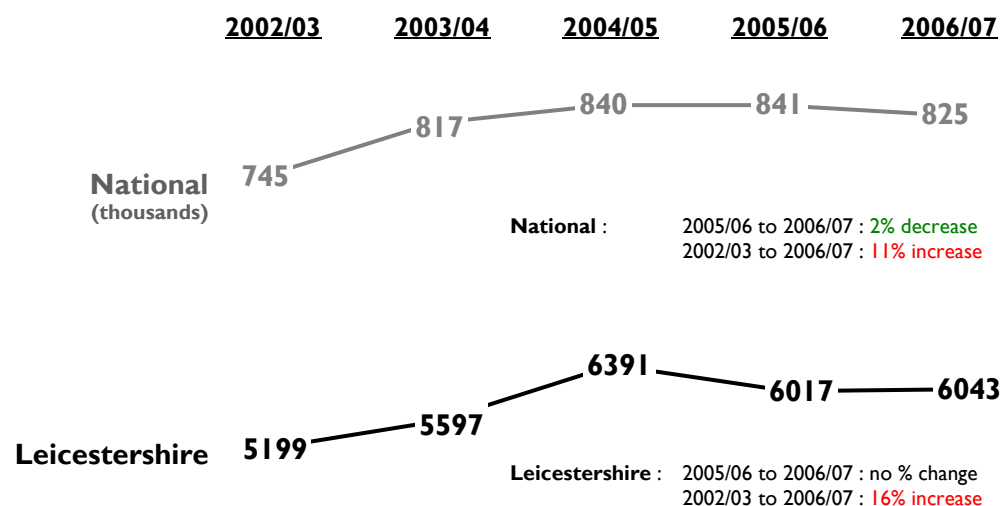
Source : local- Leicestershire Constabulary CIS
Source : national - Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 Table 2.04

As part of the overall PSA1 crime reduction target, a local target has been set to reduce violent offences by 1% by 2007/08, compared to the baseline year 2003/04.

The total number of recorded violent offences in 2006/07 for Leicestershire was just below target (2%). However, the number of recorded violent offences year-to-date (September 2007) is currently 10% above target.

1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of violent offences for this section of the report

Profile of violent offences within Leicestershire

Table 10.2 shows the total number of violent offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of violent offences within each district within the county. The table shows the number of recorded violent offences remained unchanged within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Recorded violent offences account for approximately one-quarter of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07, wounding 15%, common assault 7% and robbery 1%. Also, one-third of the county's 6,043 violent offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood.

The number of violent offences has remained relatively stable in 2006/07 within the three districts with the largest volumes of violent offences, Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth, and North West Leicestershire, compared to the previous year.

Oadby and Wigston, and Harborough have both had 7% reductions in recorded violent offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Though Blaby and Melton Borough individually account for less than 10% of the total recorded violent offences within the county both have experienced increases of 6%.

Table 10.2 :   Change in recorded violent offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total county violent offences in each district
Charnwood	1993	1% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	1016	0% ▼	
Hinckley & Bosworth	973	2% ▲	
Blaby	668	6% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	545	-7% ▼	
Harborough	438	-7% ▼	
Melton	410	6% ▲	
all recorded violent offences	6,043	0% -	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Comparison of violent offences in similar areas

Chart 10.3 shows the violent crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP within Leicestershire for 2006/07, compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales. Each individual chart has fifteen bars, each relating to a CSP within its 'Most Similar Family Group' of CSPs. The darkest bar on each chart highlights the Leicestershire CSP within the group and their relative position in terms of the violent offence rate per 1,000 population. The dotted lines on Chart 10.3 represent the median violent offence rate for the group. Therefore, those CSPs whose violent offence rate is below the dotted line are performing relatively well compared to the similar CSPs within their group.

Four out of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire have higher violent offence rates than the median rate for their group, so are performing relatively poorly compared to similar CSPs. Blaby and Melton are in line with similar CSPs, whilst Oadby and Wigston is the only CSP within Leicestershire to be performing well, with a violent offence rate below the median rate for their group.

Chart 10.4 shows the a comparison of the violent offence rates per 1,000 population for the seven CSP within Leicestershire.

Chart 10.3 :   Violent offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales

Chart 10.4 Comparison of violent offence rates in 2006/07 for the seven Leicestershire CSPs
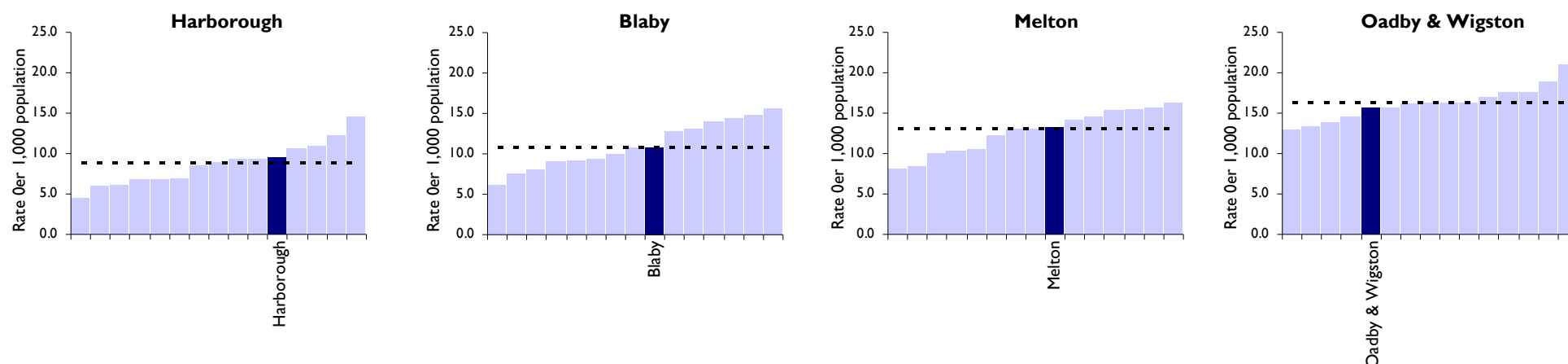
Harborough District has the lowest violent offence rate per 1,000 population out of the seven partnerships within the county, followed by Blaby and Melton. All three of these CSPs have a violent offence rate below the county rate of 15.1.

The three CSPs within Leicestershire which account for the largest proportion of the county's recorded violent crime offences in 2006/07, Charnwood (33%), North West Leicestershire (17%) and Hinckley and Bosworth (16%) also have the three highest violent crime rates per 1,000 population amongst the seven Leicestershire partnerships. When comparing these three partnerships to similar CSPs, all three have violent offence rates higher than their respective group median, with North West Leicestershire being ranked the worse CSP within it's group.

Leicestershire rate
15.1 per 1,000 population

Source :   Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
           IQuanta

Hinckley & Bosworth

NW Leicestershire

Charnwood

Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the violent offence rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted line** shows the median violent offence rate for the MSFG.

Violent offences across Leicestershire

The number of recorded violent offences has remained stable within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. However this stability is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated for each Community Safety Partnership, shown in table 10.2 (page 39).

Examining the number of recorded violent offences at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 10.5 shows the ten LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded violent offences during 2006/07. These seven LSOAs account for 13% of all recorded violent crime offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. The three LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are the town centres of Loughborough, Hinckley and Coalville.

Three out of the seven LSOAs with the highest number of violent offences are within Charnwood.

Table 10.5 : Seven Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded violent offences during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county crime 2006/07
1	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	208	3%
2	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	175	3%
3	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	141	2%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	113	2%
5	Melton	Melton Craven West	E01025894	86	1%
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	85	1%
7	Oadby and Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	E01025992	72	1%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of violent offences recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Map 10.6 shows the number of violent offences recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 10.7 also shows the number of violent crime offences recorded within LSOA, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box, below left, for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 10.6 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of violent offences recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded violent offences located in the north and west of the county. It is also evident that the LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are relatively small in area, where the population density is highest. Relatively low levels of recorded violent offences are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs, located across the east and south of the county.

The cartogram puts the number of recorded violent offences into the context of the size of the population within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of residents within Loughborough (more circles) affected by higher levels of recorded violent crime (darker circles).

Map 10.6 : Distribution of violent offences across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area

Cartogram 10.7 : Distribution of violent offences across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area
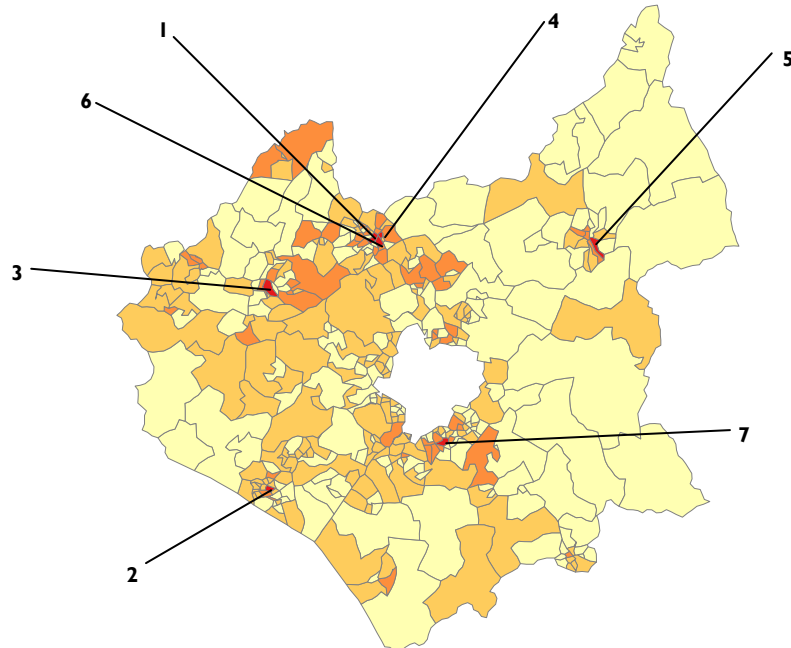
Table 10.5 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded offences

■	72 to 208 (7)
■	24 to 72 (55)
■	10 to 24 (161)
■	0 to 10 (173)
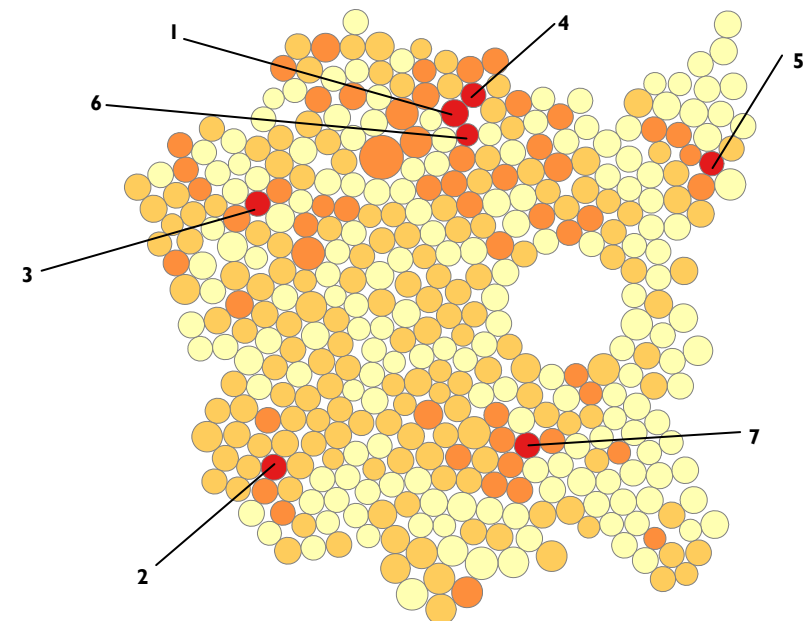
The reduction and increase in recorded violent offences in each LSOA within Leicestershire has been measured using the **actual change** in recorded offences between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 10.8 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest reduction** in the level of recorded violent offences in 2006/07. Table 10.9 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest increase** in the level of recorded violent offences in 2006/07.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the two tables, 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.

The two tables are designed to provide an indication of which areas have had the biggest improvement in the number of recorded violent offences during the last year, and conversely which areas have seen the biggest deterioration.

Notably two of the LSOA's listed within table 10.8, with the biggest actual reduction, (highlighted in green) are also included in table 10.5 which lists the LSOA's in Leicestershire that have the highest number of recorded violent crime offences during 2006/07.

Table 10.8 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction</u> in recorded violent offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	64	-54	-46%
Charnwood	Loughborough Garendon West	E01025698	7	-27	-79%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	E01025844	13	-25	-66%
Charnwood	**Loughborough Bell Foundry**	**E01025699**	**113**	**-20**	**-15%**
NW Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	E01025934	35	-20	-36%
Oadby and Wigston	Oadby Beauchamp College	E01025970	14	-18	-56%
Charnwood	**Loughborough Centre West**	**E01025720**	**208**	**-17**	**-8%**
Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	E01025792	34	-15	-31%
NW Leicestershire	Coalville Stephenson Way	E01025929	8	-15	-65%

Table 10.9 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase</u> in recorded violent offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	60	40	200%
Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	E01025763	40	20	100%
Harborough	Wistow & Great Glen West	E01025781	31	18	139%
Charnwood	Birstall North	E01025683	29	17	142%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Barwell Lane	E01025861	28	17	155%
Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	E01025715	42	15	56%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Groby North	E01025848	22	15	214%
Melton	Melton Sysonby South	E01025905	32	15	88%
Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	E01025801	49	14	40%
Melton	Melton Egerton East	E01025899	56	14	33%
Oadby and Wigston	Wigston Little Hill Primary School	E01025990	28	14	100%

Table 10.10 shows the number of violent crime offences by type of offence. The table shows that there has been no overall change in recorded violent offences within Leicestershire in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. It also shows the percentage change for each different violent offence type.

There has been an increase in both robbery (7%) and common assault (3%) in 2006/07 compared to last year which has been masked by a slight decrease (1%) in high volume wounding.

Wounding accounts for two-thirds of all recorded violent crime within Leicestershire, with common assault accounting for 30%.

Chart 10.11 shows the month-on-month trend in recorded violent offences within Leicestershire during the last two financial years. There was a down-turn in the number of offences committed in November 2006/07 compared to the rest of the 2006/07 and a two-year-peak in June 2005/06.

There seems very little evidence of any seasonal pattern emerging from the two year period.

Table 10.10 : Recorded violent offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

offence type	05/06	06/07	% change	
wounding	3957	3914	-1%	▼
common assault	1788	1839	3%	▲
robbery	272	290	7%	▲
all violent crime	**6,017**	**6,043**	**0%**	-

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 10.11: Trend in recorded violent offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

45
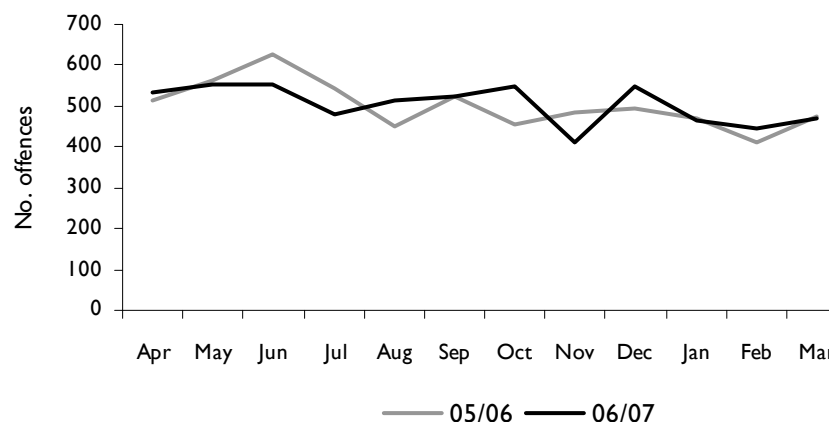
4.11 Vehicle crime in Leicestershire

This section of the report looks at vehicle crime[1] recorded in Leicestershire by the police. 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

Chart 11.1 shows the long term trend in vehicle crime offences recorded within Leicestershire year-on-year compared to the national trend.

Short Term
Compared to the previous year, 2005/06, the number of vehicle crime offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 increased by 3%. Conversely, the number of nationally recorded vehicle crime offences decreased by 4% for the same time period.

Long Term
Compared to five years ago, 2002/03, the number of recorded vehicle crime offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 has decreased by over a fifth (22%). This is in the context of a 29% decrease in nationally recorded vehicle crime figures over the same five year period.

As part of the overall PSA1 crime reduction target, a local target has been set to reduce vehicle crime damage by 36% by 2007/08, compared to the baseline year 2003/04.

[1]   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the
      definition of vehicle crime for this section of the report

Chart 11.1 : Long term trend in recorded vehicle crime in Leicestershire compared to the national trend

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
National (thousands)	1075	985	820	793	765
Leicestershire	8021	7824	6667	6082	6289

National :   2005/06 to 2006/07 : 4% decrease
             2002/03 to 2006/07 : 29% decrease

Leicestershire :   2005/06 to 2006/07 : 3% increase
                   2002/03 to 2006/07 : 22% decrease
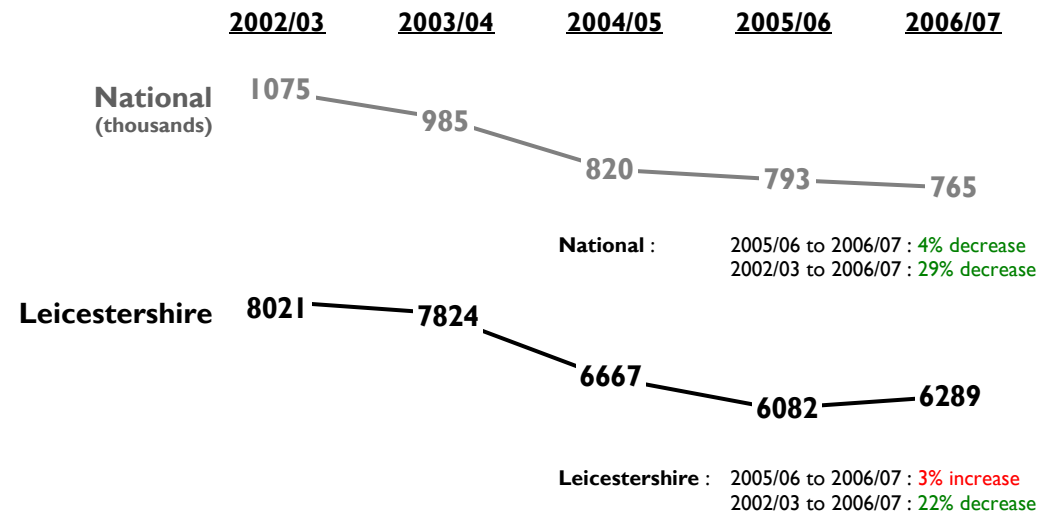
Source : local- Leicestershire Constabulary CIS
Source : national - Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 Table 2.04

With regard to performance against reduction targets (Table 2.2 page 13), the total number of recorded vehicle crime offences in 2006/07 for Leicestershire was 5% above target. Furthermore, performance has worsened, with the number of recorded vehicle crime offences year-to-date (September 2007) above target by 9%.

Profile of vehicle crime within Leicestershire

Table 11.2 shows the total number of vehicle crime offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of vehicle crime offences within each district within the county. The table shows the number of recorded vehicle crime offences increased just slightly by 3% within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Recorded vehicle crime offences account for approximately one-quarter of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07, theft from motor vehicle 15%, Theft/TWOC 5% and vehicle interference 3%. Also, just under one-third of the county's 6,289 vehicle crime offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood.

The number of vehicle crime offences has increased in two of the three Local Authority Districts with the largest volumes of vehicle crime, Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth, compared to the previous year.

Blaby has also seen an increase of 6% in recorded vehicle crime offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Though Oadby and Wigston and Melton Borough individually account for 12% of the total recorded vehicle crime offences within the county both have experienced substantially decreases of 17% and 12% respectively.

North West Leicestershire, though accounting for 16% of vehicle crime within Leicestershire, had a 5% reduction in recorded vehicle crime during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Table 11.2 :   Change in recorded vehicle crime in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total county vehicle crime in each district
Charnwood	1912	11% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	1127	16% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	1019	-5% ▼	
Blaby	920	6% ▲	
Harborough	537	-4% ▼	
Melton	491	-12% ▼	
Oadby & Wigston	283	-17% ▼	
all recorded vehicle crime	**6,289**	**3% ▲**	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Comparison of vehicle crime in similar areas

Chart 11.3 shows the vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP within Leicestershire for 2006/07, compared to the other similar CSPs across England and Wales. Each individual chart has fifteen bars, each relating to a CSP within its 'Most Similar Family Group' of CSPs. The darkest bar on each chart highlights the Leicestershire CSP within the group and their relative position in terms of vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population. The dotted lines on Chart 11.3 represent the median vehicle crime rate for the group. Therefore, those CSPs whose vehicle crime rate is below the dotted line are performing relatively well compared to the similar CSPs within their group.

Only one of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire has a lower vehicle crime rate than the median rate for their group, indicating that the majority of Leicestershire CSPs are performing poorly compared to similar CSPs. The vehicle crime rate in Oadby and Wigston is considerably lower than it's group median.

Chart 11.4 shows a comparison of the vehicle crime rates per 1,000 population for the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Oadby and Wigston has the lowest vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population out of the seven partnerships within the county, followed by Harborough and Blaby. All three of these CSPs have a vehicle crime rate below the county rate of 10.3.

Chart 11.3 : Vehicle crime rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales
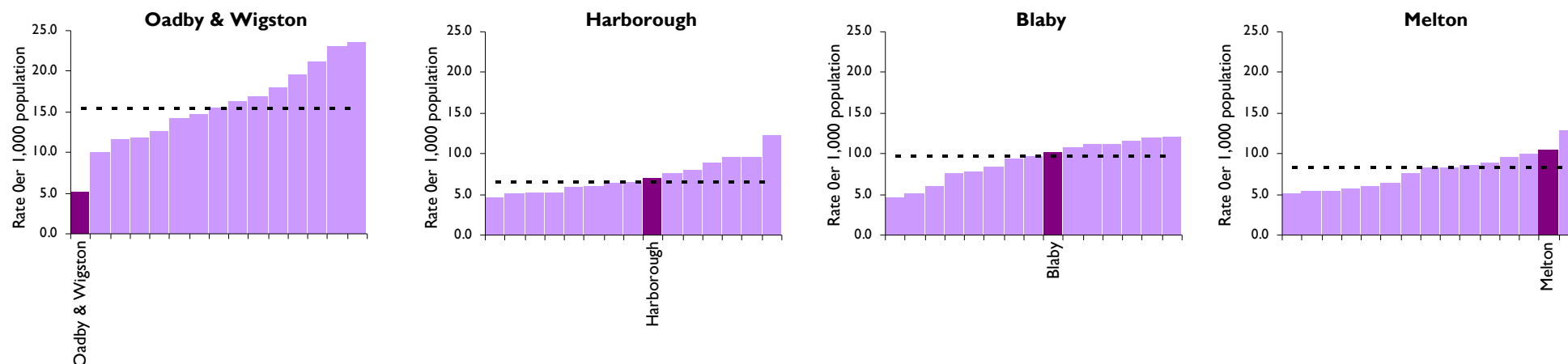
The three CSPs within Leicestershire which account for the largest proportion of the county's recorded vehicle crime offences in 2006/07, Charnwood (30%), Hinckley and Bosworth (18%) and North West Leicestershire (16%) also have the three highest vehicle crime rates per 1,000 population amongst the seven Leicestershire partnerships.

When comparing these three partnerships to similar CSPs, all are performing above their group median. The vehicle crime rate in Charnwood is only marginally higher than their group median, ranked eleventh out of the fifteen partnerships within their group. The vehicle crime rate in North West Leicestershire is also above their group median leaving the district within the worst performing quartile of partnerships within the group.

Chart 11.4   Comparison of vehicle crime rates in 2006/07 for the seven Leicestershire CSPs
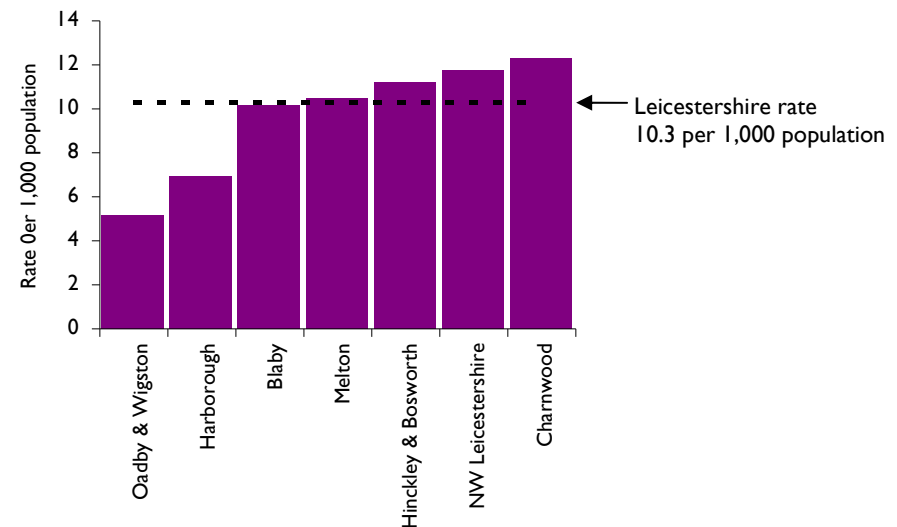
Leicestershire rate 10.3 per 1,000 population

Source :   Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
           IQuanta

Hinckley & Bosworth

NW Leicestershire

Charnwood

Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted line** shows the median vehicle crime rate for the MSFG.

Vehicle crime across Leicestershire

The number of recorded vehicle crime offences has increased by 3% within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. This increase is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated at Community Safety Partnership level in Table 11.2 (page 47).

Examining the amount of recorded vehicle crime at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 11.5 shows the five LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded vehicle crime offences during 2006/07. These five LSOAs account for 6% of all recorded vehicle crime offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Two of the three LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are in Castle Donington, both within the village and at Donington Park. The other LSOAs amongst the top five LSOAs with the highest number of vehicle crime offences are all based in or around Loughborough.

Table 11.5 highlights that vehicle crime is not just an issue for the town centre areas of Leicestershire, but also for events held within Leicestershire that attract large numbers of vehicles.

Table 11.5 : Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded vehicle crime offences during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county crime 2006/07
1	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	128	2%
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	85	1%
3	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	E01025926	78	1%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	73	1%
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	65	1%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of vehicle crime recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Map 11.6 shows the number of vehicle crime recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 11.7 also shows the number of vehicle crimes recorded within LSOAs, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box, below left, for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 11.6 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of vehicle crime offences recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded vehicle crime located in the north and west of the county, particularly in the area of the Castle Donington

music festival site and Loughborough town centre. It is also evident that the LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are concentrated in urban town centre areas or areas where large numbers of vehicles are parked for a period of time. Relatively low levels of recorded vehicle crime are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs, located across the east and south of the county.

The cartogram puts the number of recorded vehicle crime into the context of the size of the population within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of residents in the west of the county (more circles) affected by higher levels of recorded vehicle crime (darker circles).

Map 11.6 : Distribution of vehicle crime across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area

Cartogram 11.7 : Distribution of vehicle crime across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area
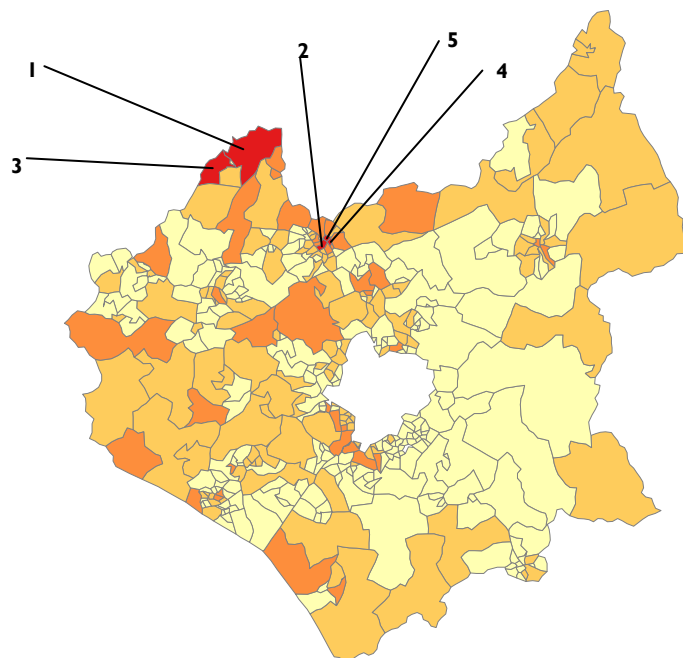

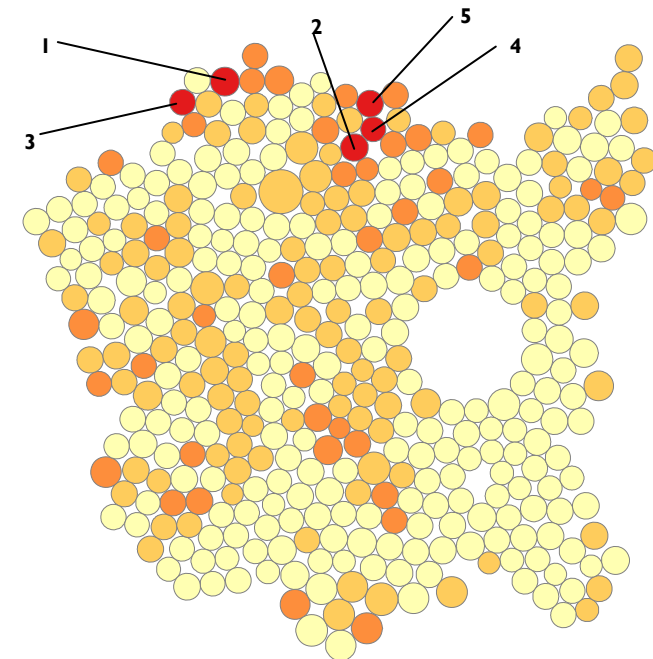Table 11.5 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded offences

- 60 to 128 (5)
- 30 to 60 (38)
- 15 to 30 (119)
- 1 to 15 (233)

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

Table 11.8 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest reduction** in the level of recorded vehicle crime in 2006/07. Table 11.9 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest increase** in the level of recorded vehicle crime in 2006/07.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the two tables, 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.

The two tables are designed to provide an indication of which areas have had the biggest improvement in the number of recorded vehicle crime during the last year, and conversely which areas have seen the biggest deterioration.

Only one of the three areas at the top of table 11.9, with the biggest actual increase in recorded vehicle crime is amongst the five areas of the county with the highest number of recorded vehicle crime offences, shown in table 11.5, namely Castle Donington North East & Hemington.

Table 11.8 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction </u>in recorded vehicle crime within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
NW Leicestershire	Kegworth Central	E01025945	41	-29	-41%
Blaby	Endery North & Grove Park	E01025626	28	-20	-42%
Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	E01025723	40	-19	-32%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	55	-18	-25%
Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	E01025689	29	-17	-37%
Melton	Melton Sysonby South	E01025905	10	-17	-63%
Blaby	Leicester Forest East - M1 Services	E01025633	39	-16	-29%
Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	E01025704	39	-16	-29%
Melton	Melton Egerton North West	E01025900	24	-16	-40%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Twycross & Sheepy	E01025882	23	-16	-41%

Table 11.9 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase </u>in recorded vehicle crime within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Blaby	Braunstone Town Lubbesthrope Road	E01025637	40	33	471%
Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	E01025763	49	30	158%
NW Leicestershire	**Castle Donington North East & Hemmington**	**E01025925**	**128**	**25**	**24%**
Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	65	25	63%
Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	42	22	110%
Charnwood	Barrow South West	E01025674	38	22	138%
Charnwood	The Wolds East	E01025761	33	21	175%
Blaby	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent	E01025653	27	21	350%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Market Bosworth & Cadeby	E01025838	38	20	111%
Blaby	Braunstone Town Cleveley Avenue	E01025655	28	19	211%

Table 11.10 shows the number of vehicle crime offences by type of offence. The table shows the overall 3% increase in recorded vehicle crime within Leicestershire in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. It also shows the percentage change for each different vehicle crime offence type.

The number of recorded theft of motor vehicle offences has remained at a similar level compared to the previous year. In contrast, theft from motor vehicle and vehicle interference have each increased when compared to the previous year.

Theft from motor vehicle accounts for nearly two thirds (64%) of all vehicle crime offences in Leicestershire. Comparatively vehicle interference accounts for the smallest proportion of vehicle crime offences recorded by the police (13%).

Chart 11.11 shows the month-on-month trend in recorded vehicle crime within Leicestershire during the last two financial years. There are peaks in July 2005, October 2006 and March 2007.

Table 11.10 : Recorded vehicle crime offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change	
theft from motor vehicle	3866	4023	4%	▲
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	1468	1460	-1%	▼
vehicle interference	748	806	8%	▲
all vehicle crime	6,082	6,289	3%	▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 11.11 : Trend in recorded Vehicle Crime offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

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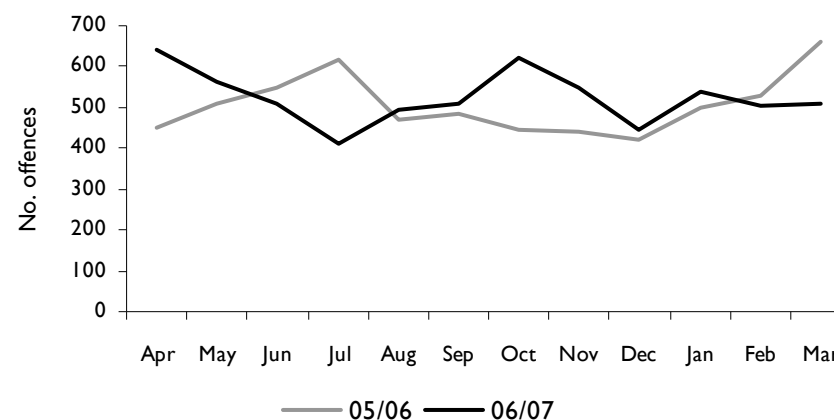
4.12 Burglary dwelling offences in Leicestershire

This section of the report looks at burglary dwelling[1] offences recorded in Leicestershire by the police. 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)

Chart 12.1 shows the long term trend in burglary dwelling offences recorded within Leicestershire year-on-year compared to the national trend.

Short Term

Compared to the previous year, 2005/06, the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 increased by 14% following two years of relatively low rates. Nationally the number of burglary dwelling offences decreased slightly with a 3% reduction during the same time period.

Long Term

Compared to five years ago, 2002/03, the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2006/07 has increased by 6%. This is in context of a decrease of a third (33%) in nationally recorded burglary dwelling offences over the same five year period.

[1]   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of burglary dwelling offences for this section of the report

Chart 12.1 : Long term trend in recorded burglary dwelling offences in Leicestershire compared to the national trend

| 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |

National (thousands)   438 — 402 — 322 — 301 — 292

National :   2005/06 to 2006/07 : 3% decrease
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 33% decrease

Leicestershire   2952 — 3237 — 2835 — 2772 — 3164

Leicestershire :   2005/06 to 2006/07 : 14% increase
2002/03 to 2006/07 : 6% increase

Source : local- Leicestershire Constabulary CIS
Source : national - Crime in England and Wales 2006/07 Table 2.04
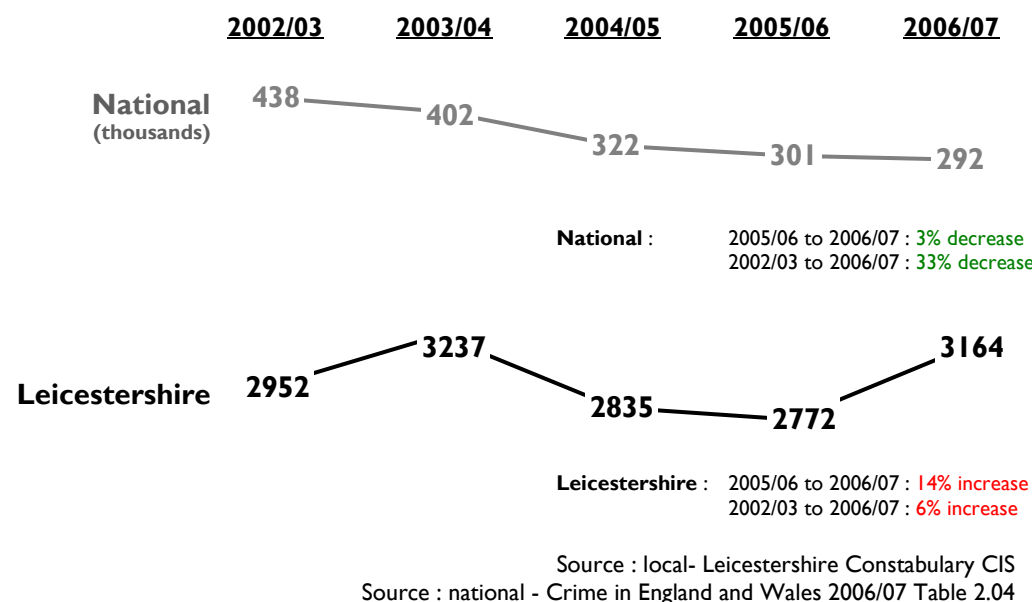
As part of the overall PSA1 crime reduction target, a local target has been set to reduce burglary dwelling by 26% by 2007/08, compared to the baseline year 2003/04.

With regard to performance against reduction targets (Table 2.2 page 13), the total number of recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07 for Leicestershire was 23% above target. However, this has improved greatly year-to-date (September 2007) as the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences is currently 3% below target.

Profile of burglary dwelling within Leicestershire

Table 12.2 shows the total number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of burglary dwelling offences within each district within the county. The table shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences has increased by 14% within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Recorded burglary dwelling offences account for approximately one-in-ten of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Also, well over a third of the county's 3,164 burglary dwelling offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood.

There have been sharp increases in the number of burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07 within three of the seven districts, Charnwood (28%), Hinckley and Bosworth (21%) and Melton (33%). Two of which; Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth together account for three-fifths (58%) of all burglary dwelling offences within the county.

Only Oadby and Wigston has seen a sizeable reduction (34%) in recorded burglary dwelling offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year, yet they account for less than 4% of recorded burglary dwelling offences within the county.

Table 12.2 :   Change in recorded burglary dwelling offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total county burglary dwelling offences in each district
Charnwood	1242	28% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	597	21% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	414	6% ▲	
Blaby	317	6% ▲	
Harborough	255	-5% ▼	
Melton	215	33% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	124	-34% ▼	
all recorded burglary dwelling	**3,164**	**14% ▲**	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Comparison of burglary dwelling offences in similar areas

Chart 12.3 shows the burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 households for each CSP within Leicestershire for 2006/07, compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales. Each individual chart has fifteen bars, each relating to a CSP within its 'Most Similar Family Group' of CSPs. The darkest bar on each chart highlights the Leicestershire CSP within the group and their relative position in terms of burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 households. The dotted lines on Chart 12.3 represent the median burglary dwelling rate for the group. Therefore, those CSPs whose burglary dwelling rate is below the dotted line are performing relatively well compared to the similar CSPs within their group.

Six out of the seven CSPs with Leicestershire have higher burglary dwelling rates than the median rate for their group, so are not performing well compared to similar CSPs. Oadby and Wigston is the only district in Leicestershire to have a burglary dwelling rate which is lower than the median rate for their group.

Chart 12.4 shows a comparison of the burglary dwelling rates per 1,000 households for the seven CSP within Leicestershire.

Oadby and Wigston has the lowest burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 households out of the seven partnerships within the county, followed by Harborough, Blaby and Melton. All four of these CSPs have a burglary dwelling rate below the county rate of 12.

Chart 12.3 : Burglary dwelling rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales
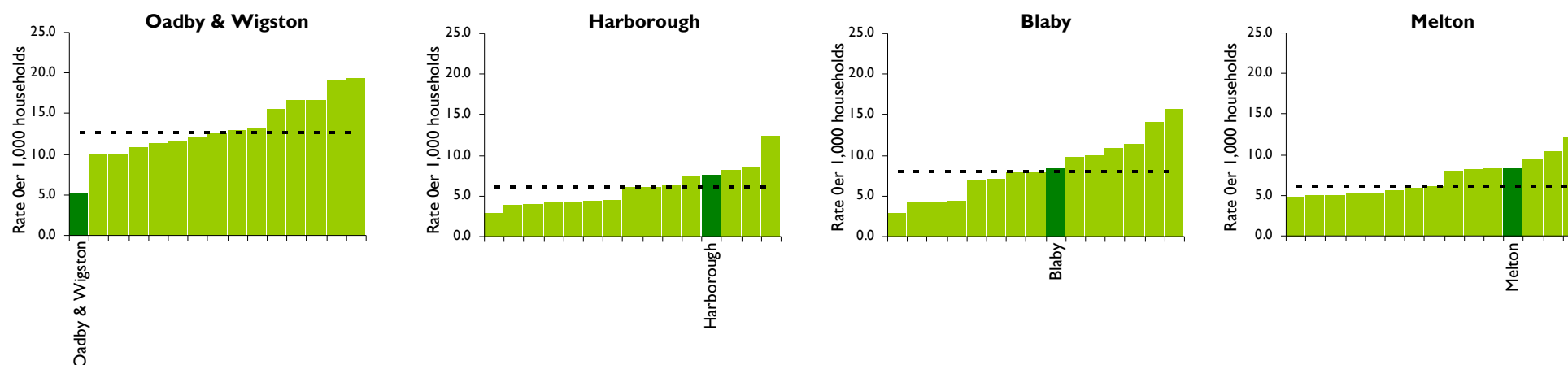
The two CSPs within Leicestershire which account for the largest proportions of the county's recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07, Charnwood (39%) and Hinckley and Bosworth (19%) also have the highest burglary dwelling rates per 1,000 households out of the seven Leicestershire partnerships.

When comparing these two partnerships to similar CSPs both are the worst performing in their groups. North West Leicestershire is slightly below the overall Leicestershire rate per 1,000 households for burglary dwelling , but performs relatively poorly compared to similar CSPs, being ranked fourteenth out of fifteen in its group.

Chart 12.4   Comparison of burglary dwelling rates in 2006/07 for the seven Leicestershire CSPs
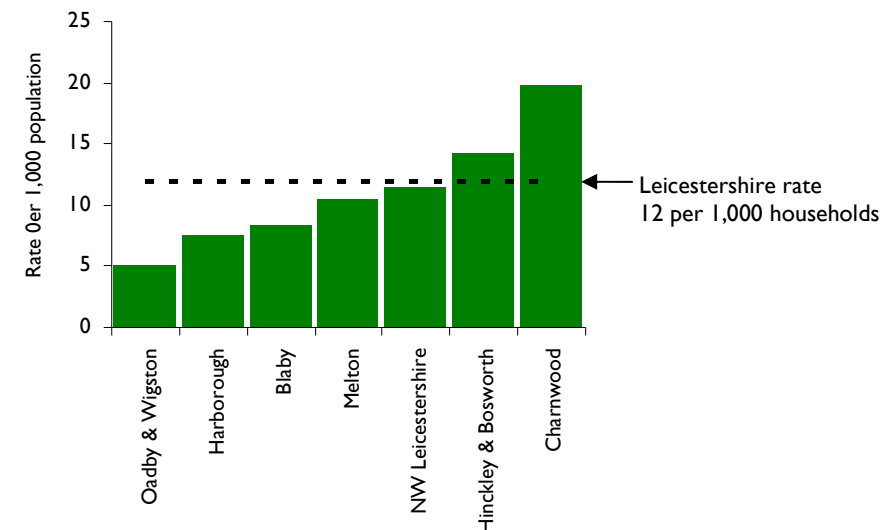
Leicestershire rate
12 per 1,000 households

Source :   Crime in England and Wales 2006/07
IQuanta

NW Leicestershire

Hinckley & Bosworth

Charnwood
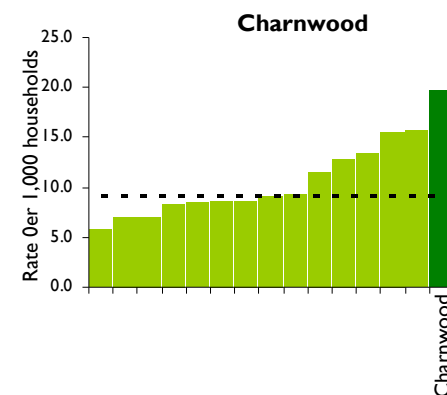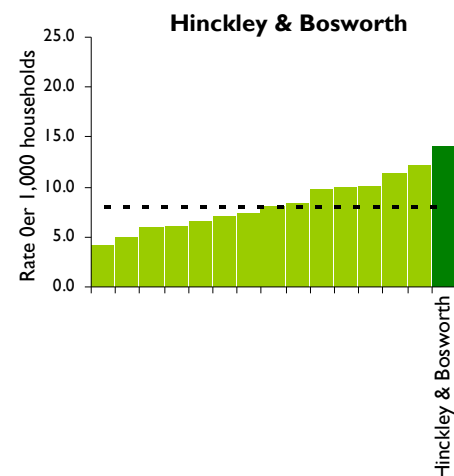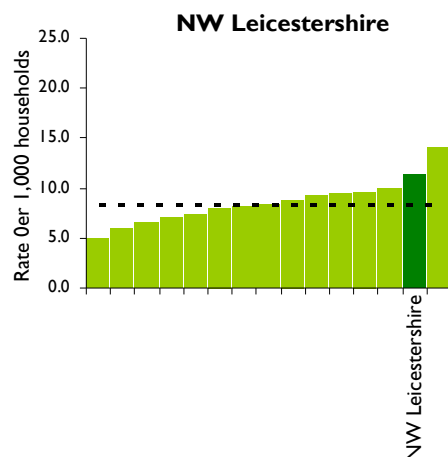
Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships (CSP). There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 households for each CSP.

The **black dotted line** shows the median burglary dwelling rate for the MSFG.

Burglary dwelling across Leicestershire

The number of recorded burglary dwelling offences has increased by 14% within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. This increase is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated at Community Safety Partnership level in table 12.2.

Examining the amount of recorded burglary dwelling at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 12.5 shows nine LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded burglary dwelling offences during 2006/07. These LSOAs account for 12% of all recorded burglary dwelling offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. All these LSOAs are within Loughborough with the highest number of offences occurring in the LSOA called Loughborough Central West..

Table 12.5 : Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded burglary dwelling offences during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county crime 2006/07
1	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	72	2%
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	49	2%
3	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	E01025723	49	2%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	46	1%
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Southfields North	E01025721	35	1%
6	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	35	1%
7	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	E01025689	33	1%
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Oxford Street	E01025724	33	1%
9	Charnwood	Loughborough Meadow Lane	E01025706	33	1%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the number of households within the LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Map 12.6 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 12.7 also shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within LSOA, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the number of households in that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box, below left, for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 12.6 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded burglary dwelling offences located in the north, and to a less extent, the south west of the county. It is also evident that the LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are relatively small in area, where the density of houses is highest. Lower levels of recorded burglary dwelling are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs.

The cartogram puts the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences into the context of the number of households within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of households in the west of the county (more circles) affected by higher levels of recorded burglary dwelling (darker circles).

Map 12.6 : Distribution of burglary dwelling across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area

Cartogram 12.7 : Distribution of burglary dwelling across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area
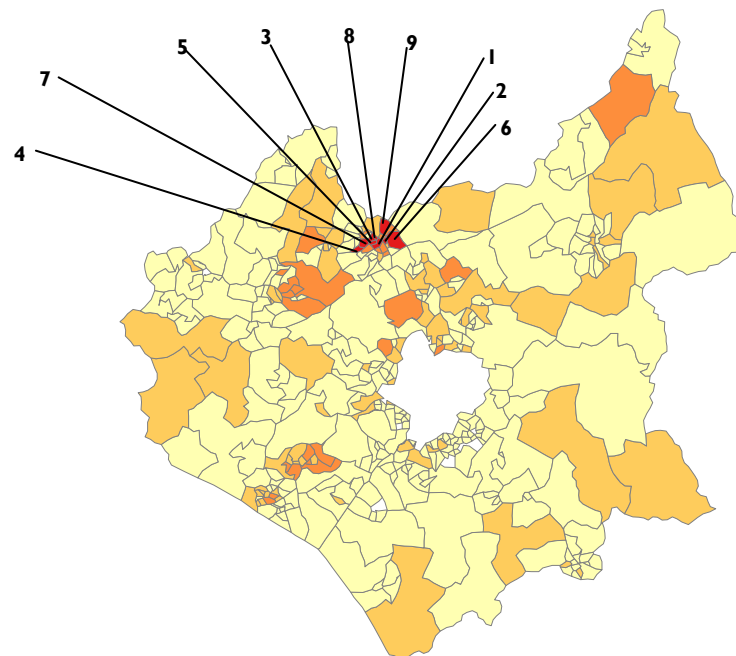
Table 12.5 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded offences

🟥	30 to 72	(9)
🟧	15 to 30	(28)
🟨	10 to 15	(75)
🟨	1 to 10	(277)
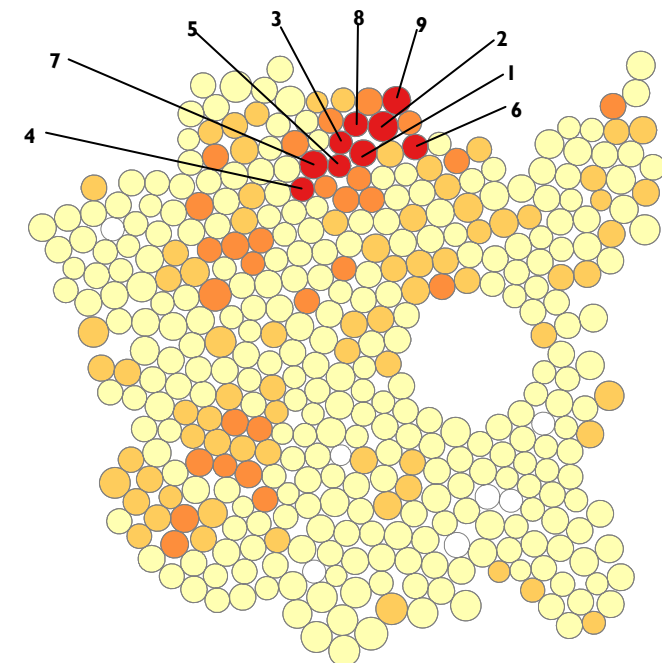
The reduction and increase in recorded burglary dwelling offences in each LSOA within Leicestershire has been measured using the **actual change** in recorded offences between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 12.8 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest reduction** in the level of recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07. Table 12.9 shows those LSOAs within Leicestershire which have had the **biggest increase** in the level of recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the two tables, 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.

The two tables are designed to provide an indication of which areas have had the biggest improvement in the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences during the last year, and conversely which areas have seen the biggest deterioration.

Three of the areas with the highest actual increase in recorded burglary dwelling offences are amongst the nine areas with the highest number of recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07, shown in table 12.5

Table 12.8 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction </u>in recorded burglary dwelling offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	E01025932	7	-16	-70%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	E01025844	13	-15	-54%
Charnwood	Anstey East	E01025671	10	-14	-58%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Trinity West	E01025866	14	-11	-44%
Oadby and Wigston	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road	E01025989	2	-10	-83%
Charnwood	Anstey South	E01025673	10	-9	-47%
NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	10	-9	-47%
Harborough	Market Harborough South	E01025804	4	-9	-69%
Harborough	Lutterworth South	E01025791	3	-9	-75%
NW Leicestershire	Kegworth Central	E01025945	3	-9	-75%

Table 12.9 : LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase </u>in recorded burglary dwelling offences within Leicestershire 2006/07

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	06/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Charnwood	**Loughborough Centre West**	**E01025720**	**72**	**19**	**36%**
Charnwood	**Loughborough Ashby West**	**E01025690**	**46**	**16**	**53%**
Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton South	E01025841	23	15	188%
NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Castle Rock	E01025935	17	14	467%
NW Leicestershire	Whitwick Centre	E01025968	17	14	467%
Charnwood	Swithland and Cropston West	E01025738	21	13	163%
Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	21	13	163%
Charnwood	Birstall South East	E01025681	18	13	260%
Charnwood	**Loughborough Meadow Lane**	**E01025706**	**33**	**12**	**57%**
NW Leicestershire	Whitwick South	E01025967	16	12	300%

Table 12.10 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences by type of offence. The table shows the overall 14% increase in recorded burglary dwelling within Leicestershire in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. It also shows the percentage change for each different burglary dwelling offence type. Distraction burglary and burglary with violence have seen a reduction in the number of recorded offences during 2006/07, compared to the previous year. However, these offence types only make up 7% and 1% of burglary dwelling offences respectively.

Burglary dwelling, excluding distraction burglary and burglary with violence, accounts for 92% of all recorded burglary dwelling within Leicestershire and has increased by 17% compared to 2005/06.

Chart 12.11 shows the month-on-month trend in burglary dwelling offences within Leicestershire during the last two financial years. There is an apparent peak in January 2007.

Table 12.10 : Recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change	
Burglary Dwelling	2,494	2,907	17%	▲
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	251	233	-7%	▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	27	24	-11%	▼
All Burglary Dwelling	**2,772**	**3,164**	**14%**	▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 12.11 : Trend in recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06
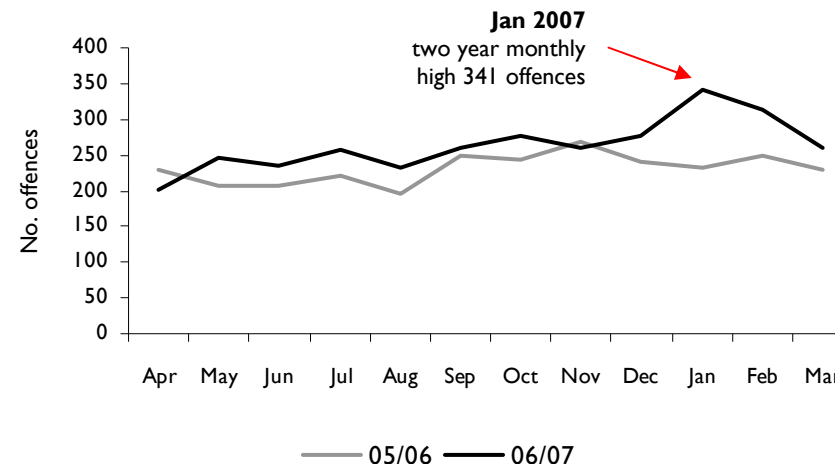
4.13 Theft from Person offences in Leicestershire

Table 13.1 shows the total number of theft from person offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of theft from person offences within each district within the county. The table shows the number of recorded theft from person offences within Leicestershire increased slightly in 2005/06 compared to 2006/07, up by 4%.

Recorded theft from person offences account for less than 3% of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Well over a third of the county's 694 theft from person offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood. Other predominant districts include North West Leicestershire (23%) and Hinckley and Bosworth (15%).

Five of the seven districts have seen an increase in the number of theft from person offences in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, three of these are substantial; Charnwood (up by 21%), North West Leicestershire (up by 33%) and Blaby (up by 28%).

Oadby and Wigston has had a 34% reduction in recorded theft from person offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year, however Oadby and Wigston account for less than 5% of the total theft from person offences for the county.

With regard to performance against reduction targets (Table 2.2 page 13), the total number of recorded theft from person offences in 2006/07 for Leicestershire was 36% above target. Furthermore, performance has worsened, with the number of recorded theft from person offences year-to-date (September 2007) above target by 69%.

Table 13.1 :   Change in recorded theft from person offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	
Charnwood	248	21% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	160	33% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	101	6% ▲	
Blaby	56	28% ▲	
Melton	52	-5% ▼	
Harborough	46	6% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	31	-34% ▼	
all recorded theft from person	694	4% ▲	
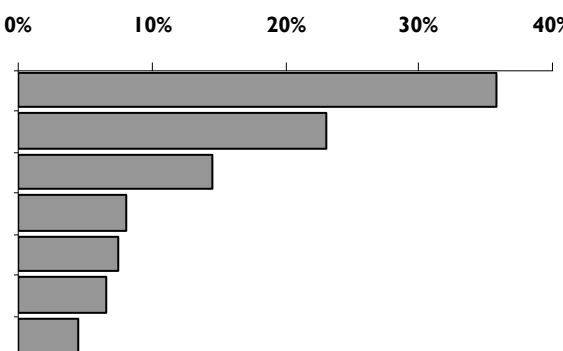
1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of theft from person offences for this section of the report

Theft from person offences across Leicestershire

The number of recorded theft from person offences has increased slightly within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. However this increase is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated at Community Safety Partnership level in table 13.1.

Examining the amount of recorded theft from person offences at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 13.2 shows the twelve LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded theft from person offences during 2006/07. These twelve LSOAs account for 59% of all recorded theft from person offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. The two LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences account for a quarter of all theft from person offences within the county for 2006/07.

There have been substantial increases in three out of the twelve LSOAs within the county in 2006/07: Castle Donington West and Donington Park; mainly attributable to the Download Festival, Melton Craven West and Melton Warwick East.

Table 13.2 : Twelve Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded theft from person offences during 2006/07.

The number of theft from person offences has decreased by nearly a quarter in 2006/07 compared to the previous year within the LSOA - Fosse Park.

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% change LY to TY	% county crime 2006/07
Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	124	1%	18%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	67	3%	10%
NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	E01025926	48	30%	7%
NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	44	5%	6%
Blaby	Fosse Park	E01025627	24	-23%	3%
Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	19	27%	3%
Melton	Melton Craven West	E01025894	17	113%	2%
Melton	Melton Warwick East	E01025908	14	100%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	13	-19%	2%
NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	13	18%	2%
Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	E01025801	12	-14%	2%
Harborough	Little Bowden South	E01025798	12	71%	2%

4.14 Theft of cycle offences in Leicestershire

Table 14.1 shows the total number of theft of cycle offences recorded within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. It also shows the proportion of theft of cycle offences within each district within the county. The table shows the number of recorded theft of cycle offences within Leicestershire increased slightly in 2005/06 compared to 2006/07.

Recorded theft of cycle offences account for less than 4% of all BCS recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Over half of the county's 970 theft of cycle offences recorded within 2006/07 were recorded within Charnwood. There has been no change in the number of theft from cycle offences between 2005/06 and 2006/07 in Charnwood Borough.

Four of the seven districts have seen an increase in the number of theft of cycle offences in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, three of these are substantial; North West Leicestershire, Harborough and Melton. However these districts account for just 20% of the total number of theft of cycle offences in the county for 2006/07.

Oadby and Wigston has had a 30% reduction in recorded theft of cycle offences during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

With regard to performance against reduction targets (Table 2.2 page 13), the total number of recorded theft of cycle offences in 2006/07 for Leicestershire was 19% above target. However, this has improved greatly year-to-date (September 2007) as the number of recorded theft of cycle offences is currently 11% below target.

Table 14.1 :   Change in recorded theft of cycle offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	
Charnwood	504	0% ▼	
Hinckley & Bosworth	103	2% ▲	
Blaby	100	-10% ▼	
North West Leicestershire	83	22% ▲	
Harborough	64	31% ▲	
Oadby & Wigston	62	-30% ▼	
Melton	54	64% ▲	
all recorded theft of cycle	970	1% ▲	

1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of theft of cycle offences for this section of the report

Theft of cycle offences across Leicestershire

The number of recorded theft of cycle offences has increased very slightly within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Again this increase is not evenly distributed across the county, as indicated at Community Safety Partnership level in Table 14.1.

Examining the amount of recorded theft of cycle offences at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 14.2 shows the ten LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded theft of cycle offences during 2006/07. These ten LSOAs account for just over a quarter (27%) of all recorded theft of cycle offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07. Eight of the ten LSOA's with the highest number of theft of cycle offences for 2006/07 can be found within Charnwood.

There have been substantial increases in four of the ten LSOAs within the county in 2006/07 the most substantial being Loughborough Ashby West in Charnwood.

Table 14.2 : Ten Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded theft of cycle offences during 2006/07.

District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% change LY to TY	% county crime 2006/07
Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	70	17%	7%
Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	40	82%	4%
Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	E01025723	24	-25%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Holywell	E01025709	23	-18%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Oxford Street	E01025724	22	-27%	2%
Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	18	29%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	18	-5%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Southfields North	E01025721	18	-40%	2%
Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	17	-37%	2%
Blaby	Fosse Park	E01025627	17	113%	2%

4.15 Crime perceptions

Is it a problem?

In 2005 respondents to Leicestershire's Citizens Panel wave eight questionnaire were asked to what extent each of the eight crime and disorder categories (listed opposite) were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from: 1. 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 5. 'it's a very big problem'. The range of answers and mean score for each category have been calculated and displayed in Chart 15.1 opposite.

The mean score for each of the eight crime and disorder categories, the highest of which is 2.47, fall short of the range score 3. 'Not a big problem' and so demonstrates that, on average, Leicestershire respondents do not consider crime and disorder a particular problem within their own neighbourhood. Within context of not being considered a problem respondents did differentiate between the eight categories ranking low-level vandalism the biggest problem and people being attacked as the least.

The individual charts for each of the eight categories show that a small percentage of respondents did consider each category to be a big problem. Where possible, these respondents have been segmented in
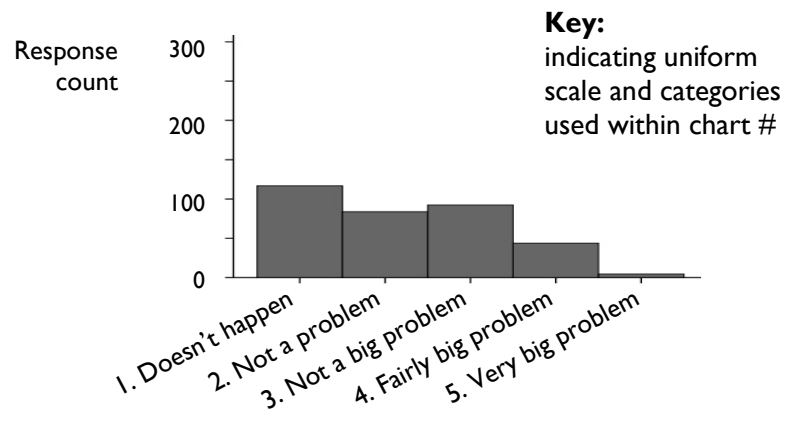
Chart 15.1: Whether each crime and disorder category is a local problem within Leicestershire in the last 12 months (2005)

Mean

Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles — 2.47

Homes being broken into and property stolen — 2.37

People being drunk or rowdy in public places — 2.23

Cars being broken into or stolen — 2.22

The pattern of response is very similar for these four crime and disorder categories with approximately a quarter of respondents believing it does not happen and well over half believing that it happens but that it's either not a problem or not a very big problem.

People using or dealing drugs — 2.13

People being robbed or mugged — 1.66

People being attacked harassed or threatened — 1.55

People being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion — 1.43

Approximately two-thirds of respondents do not believe that these three crime categories occur within their neighbourhood.

Response count

Key: indicating uniform scale and categories used within chart #

1. Doesn't happen
2. Not a problem
3. Not a big problem
4. Fairly big problem
5. Very big problem

order to understand **who** they are so that we may start to determine **why** they may consider each crime to be more of a problem in their local neighbourhood.

Although only 5.7% of Leicestershire respondents believe vandalism and 3.1% believe homes being broken into is a big problem in their neighbourhood, this figure rises to 32.4% and 21.6% respectively for respondents aged under thirty who live in either Blaby, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth or Oadby and Wigston.

Similarly, only 3.0% of Leicestershire respondents believe cars being broken into is a big problem in their neighbourhood. However nearly one-in-five (19.6%) believe it is a big problem if they are aged under thirty and have lived in their neighbourhood for over twenty years.

Just 4.1% of Leicestershire respondents believe people using or dealing drugs in a big problem in their neighbourhood. This figure

doubles to 10.6% if the respondent calls themselves either 'skilled working class', 'working class' or 'under class' and has lived in their neighbourhood for over twenty years.

Where are these problems?
The Leicestershire Town and Villages Survey was carried out in the summer of 2006 and produced over three thousand responses from interviews in seventeen settlement centres across Leicestershire. The questionnaire provides insight into which settlement areas are considered more of a crime and disorder problem by the people who visit them.

Table 15.2, below, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a (big or very big) problem with each of the nine crime and disorder categories at both 'All settlement areas' and 'Biggest problem areas' level. The category 'all settlement areas' provides the average figure based upon responses from all settlements. The category 'Biggest problem areas' comprise either

Table15.2: Percentage of respondents who thought each crime and disorder category was a (big or very big) problem in a particular settlement in 2006

	All settlement areas %	Biggest problem areas %	*Settlements that make up the biggest problem areas*			
			South Wigston	Earl Shilton	Ashby	Blaby
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	11.1	34.7		x		
People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces	10.4	20.3	x		x	
People using or dealing drugs	9.0	26.1	x			
Personal theft (pickpocketing)	7.9	32.3	x			
Fly tipping	7.7	21.4	x	x	x	
Property being stolen from a vehicle	7.0	21.1	x	x		
Vehicles being stolen	6.9	18.0	x	x	x	x
Assaults and other violent crime (personal robbery, mugging)	6.5	21.7	x			
Racial harassment	4.7	24.2	x			

one or more settlements that were found to be statistically distinct from the remaining settlements. The subsequent columns detail which of the seventeen areas make up the 'Biggest problem areas' for each crime and disorder category. Only those areas that make up at least one of the biggest problem areas are contained within the table.

We find that overall (aggregate of all settlements) 11.1% of respondents believe 'vandalism,' is either a big or very big problem in the settlement they were visiting. Whereas, over a third (34.7%) of Earl Shilton respondents believe this to be the case. Similarly, overall one–in–ten (10%) respondents believe 'people being drunk' is a problem, yet this figure doubles (20.3%) in both South Wigston and Ashby settlements

Table 15.2 allows strategists to identify which settlements are perceived to be the worse crime and disorder spots in the county.

Chart 15.3: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or big) problem with each of these categories in their local area
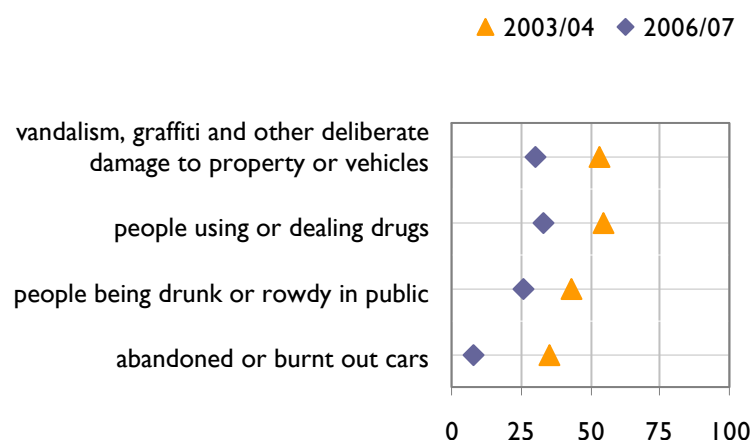
▲ 2003/04   ◆ 2006/07

Change over time
Chart 15.3, below, 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.

Perceptions of all four categories have improved in the three year period between the surveys being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006.

Likelihood of being a victim in the next 12 months
Respondents of Leicestershire's Citizens panel wave eight were also asked about their perceived likelihood of becoming a victim of crime and disorder in the next 12 months (2006). Questions asked included the following crime and disorder categories: Vandalism, Burglary dwelling, Cars being broken into or stolen, robbery or mugging and assault. The relevant questions were recoded so that 'very likely' and 'fairly likely' were together and then the combined percentage was used to calculate the 'perceived likelihood' rate per thousand population for each category.

Each crime and disorder category 'perceived likelihood' figure has then been compared to both the police reported rate per thousand population for 2006 and the BCS crime estimate[1] rate per thousand population.

The results for each crime and disorder category are provided over the next five pages in table format. Segmentation techniques have also been applied within each category in order to find out **who** is most likely to believe they would be a victim. The results of segmentation are displayed after each table.

1   Police recorded figures often under-estimate petty offences which go unreported, and sexual and domestic crimes. Whereas for the offences it covers and the victims within its scope, the BCS gives a more complete estimate of crime in England and Wales as it covers both unreported and unrecorded crime.

Chart 15.4:   Rank perceived likelihood of Leicestershire respondents being a victim of Vandalism in 2006 compared to the recorded and the estimated total number of vandalism crimes in 2006

rate per thousand

	recorded	estimated	perceived
North West Leicestershire	18.7	58.7	263.0
Charnwood	18.4	58.0	255.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	16.5	52.0	280.0
Oadby & Wigston	13.5	42.4	258.0
Blaby	13.3	41.7	254.0
Melton	10.5	33.1	140.0
Harborough	10.5	32.9	165.0
Leicestershire	15.9	50.2	242.0

5x

At a county level respondents believe they were nearly 5 times more likely to be a victim of vandalism than is likely when compared to the estimated actual number of vandalism incidents in the county.

Segmentation of who believes they will be a victim of vandalism
The age of a respondent proved to be the most significant factor to affect perceptions, with very different responses being given by the following three age categories: the '18 to 29's', the '30 to 44's' and the 'over 45's'.

Overall, a quarter, 24.2% of all respondents believed that it was either fairly likely or very likely that they would be a victim of vandalism in the next 12 months. When respondents were segmented according to their age it was found that nearly twice as many (42.5%) '18 to 29' year olds believed it was likely that they would be a victim of vandalism compared to just over a quarter (27.5%) of '30 to 44' year olds and only a fifth (19.7%) of 'over 45's'.

However, If respondents from the younger subgroup of '18 to 29' year olds considered themselves to be lower middle class or working class then well over half (58.3%) thought it was likely that they would be a victim, whereas the percentage of those respondents who self assigned themselves as middle class, skilled working class and underclass fell to only 12%.

In total, over a quarter (27.5%) of '30 to 44' year olds believed it was either fairly likely or very likely that they would be a victim of vandalism. This percentage figure increased to over a third (35.4%) if the respondents lived within the districts of Blaby, Charnwood, NWL and Oadby and Wigston but fell to only 14.4% if the respondent lived within Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Melton.

In summary if strategies are to be employed and designed to reduce the level of perceived fear of vandalism then 18 to 29 year olds should be targeted, especially those belonging to the lower middle class and working class.

Chart 15.5: **Rank perceived likelihood of Leicestershire respondents being a victim of Burglary dwelling in 2006 compared to the police recorded and the estimated total number of burglary dwelling crimes in 2006**

	rate per thousand		
	recorded	estimated	perceived
Charnwood	7.8	11.9	172.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	5.8	8.9	254.0
North West Leicestershire	4.7	7.2	263.0
Melton	4.5	6.8	140.0
Blaby	3.5	5.3	270.0
Harborough	3.2	4.9	247.0
Oadby & Wigston	2.2	3.4	164.0
Leicestershire	5.2	8.0	222.0

27x

At a county level respondents believe they are nearly 27 times more likely to be a victim of burglary dwelling than is likely when compared to the BCS estimated number of burglary dwelling incidents in the county.

Segmentation of who believes they will be a victim of burglary dwelling
Overall, nearly a quarter, 22.2% of Leicestershire respondents believe that is likely or very likely that they would be a victim of burglary dwelling in the next 12 months.

Age of the respondent was the most significant factor to affect this level of perception based upon three distinct age bands: the '18 to 29', the '30 to 59' year olds and the 'over 60's'. Over two-fifths, 42.5% of '18 to 29' year olds believing they might be a victim compared to a quarter (25.1%) of the 'over 60's' and only one-fifth (18.2%) of the '30 to 59' age group.

Within the '18 to 29' age category district proves a significant influence with nearly three-quarters, 73.5% of respondents living within the districts of Blaby, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston believing it is either likely or very likely that they will be a victim of burglary dwelling in the next 12 months compared to only 15.4% of Charnwood and NWL respondents believing this to be the case.

A quarter (25.1%) of the 'over 60' age category believe that it is likely that they could be a victim but this rises to nearly half (48.0%) if the respondent is either a full-time employee, looking after the home or family or 'other'.

Therefore strategies aimed at reducing the perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary dwelling should be targeted at '18 to 29' year olds especially those living within the districts of Blaby, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston alongside county-wide 'over 60's' who are either in full-time work or looking after the family home.

Chart 15.6: Rank perceived likelihood of Leicestershire respondents being a victim of cars being broken into or stolen in 2006 compared to police recorded and the BCS estimated total number of vehicle crimes for 2006

	rate per thousand		
	recorded	estimated	perceived
Charnwood	11.9	25.3	151.0
North West Leicestershire	11.5	24.3	211.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	11.0	23.2	297.0
Melton	10.2	21.5	158.0
Blaby	10.1	21.3	254.0
Harborough	6.7	14.2	206.0
Oadby & Wigston	5.1	10.7	197.0
Leicestershire	10.4	22.0	208.0

9x

At a county level respondents believe they are nearly 9 times more likely to be a victim of vehicle crime than is likely when compared to the BCS estimated number of vehicle crimes incidents in the county.

Segmentation of who believes they will be a victim of vehicle crime
Overall, just over a fifth (20.8%) of Leicestershire respondents believe that is likely or very likely that they will be a victim of a car being broken into or stolen in the next 12 months.

Age of the respondent is the most significant factor to affect this percentage depending upon whether the respondent is '18 to 29' or '30 and over'.

Nearly two-fifths (37%) of those respondents within the '18 to 29' age category believe it is likely that they could be a victim, yet this figure falls to only a fifth (19%) for the '30's and over'.

Furthermore, if respondents within the '18 to 29' age category have lived in the same area for less than 20 years then none of the respondents believe it was likely that they would be a victim of car crime in the next 12 months, yet nearly three-fifths of respondents who had lived in the neighbourhood for over 20 years believed it was likely that they would be a victim of vehicle crime.

Therefore strategies designed to reduce the fear of vehicle crime should be targeted at '18 to 29' year olds who have been resident in their neighbourhood for over 20 years.

Chart 15.7: Rank perceived likelihood of Leicestershire respondents being robbed or mugged in 2006 compared to the police recorded and BCS estimated total number of muggings in 2006

	rate per thousand		
	recorded	**estimated**	**perceived**
Charnwood	0.8	1.8	78.0
Oadby & Wigston	0.6	1.2	91.0
North West Leicestershire	0.5	1.0	105.0
Melton	0.4	0.9	35.0
Blaby	0.4	0.9	74.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	0.3	0.7	76.0
Harborough	0.2	0.5	103.0
Leicestershire	0.5	1.1	86.0

80x

At a county level respondents believed they were nearly 80 times more likely to be a victim of robbery or mugging than is likely when compared to the BCS estimated number of muggings in the county.

Segmentation of who believes they will be a victim of robbery or mugging
Overall, 8.6% of Leicestershire respondents believe that is likely or very likely that they will be a victim of a robbery or mugging in the next 12 months.

Age of the respondent is the most significant factor to affect this percentage depending upon whether the respondent is 'under 30's', '30 to 59' or '60 and over'.

The rate for both the 'under 30's' and '60 and over' is very similar at 15.1% and 14.2% respectively, compared to the '30 to 59' age category at just 5.5%.

However, respondents within the '60 and over' age category give very different answers dependent upon which class they have self assigned themselves. Nearly a third (31.0%) of those classing themselves as either working class or underclass believe it is likely or very likely that they will be a victim of mugging or robbery in the next 12 months compared to only 7.8% of all other '60 and over' year olds. Furthermore this subsection can be further differentiated according to what their main activity is. Over half (52%) of '60 and over', who are working or underclass that are either in full time employment or look after the home and family believe it is likely that they will be a victim.

Therefore strategies aimed at reducing fear of either robbery or mugging should be specifically targeted at the 'over 60's', from the working or underclass who are either in full-time employment or who look after the home.

Chart 15.8: **The perceived likelihood of Leicestershire respondents being assaulted in the next 12 months compared to the Police recorded and BCS estimated total number of assaults in the last 12 months**

	rate per thousand		
	recorded	estimated	perceived
Charnwood	16.7	38.6	104.0
North West Leicestershire	15.9	36.9	96.0
Oadby & Wigston	13.8	32.0	134.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	13.8	32.0	85.0
Melton	11.8	27.3	53.0
Blaby	9.7	22.6	115.0
Harborough	8.9	20.7	124.0
Leicestershire	13.9	32.2	104.0

3x

At a county level respondents believed they were nearly 3 times more likely to be a victim of assault than is likely when compared to the BCS estimated number of assaults in the county.

Segmentation of who believes they will be a victim of assault
Overall, 10.6% of Leicestershire respondents believe that is likely or very likely that they will be a victim of assault in the next 12 months.

The type of house that the respondent lives in is the most significant factor to affect this percentage depending upon whether the respondent lives in a 'semi-detached house or bungalow, a flat, bed-sit or maisonette, or a terraced house or bungalow' compared to a 'detached house or bungalow'.

We find that only 6.6% of respondents living in the more expensive detached housing tend to worry about the risk of assault . By comparison over double (14.3%) of respondents from the remaining house types believe it is likely that they will be a victim of assault in the next 12 months.

Therefore strategies aimed at reducing fear of assault should be specifically targeted at housing estates predominately made up of semi-detached houses and bungalows, flats, bed-sits, maisonettes, and terraced houses and bungalows.
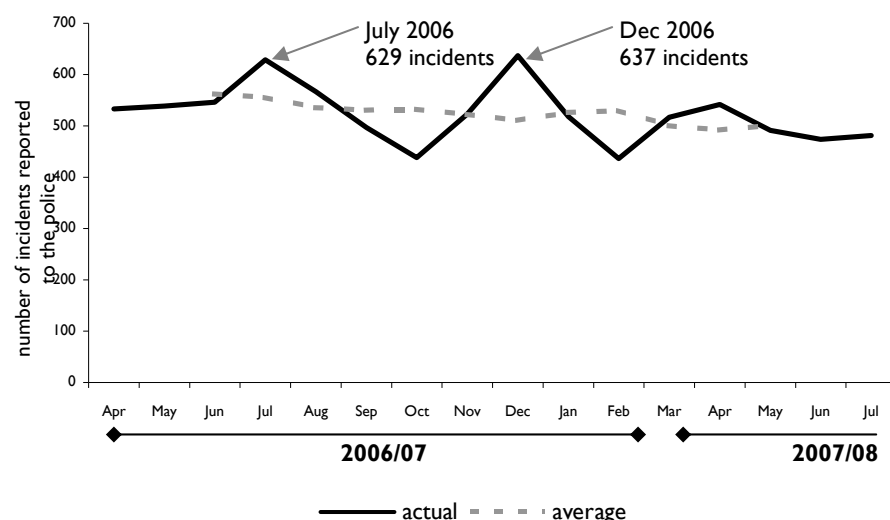
4.16 Domestic Abuse

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[1].

Chart 16.1: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Leicestershire County, April 2006 to July 2007

Impact of Domestic violence

Domestic abuse is rarely a one off event and due to escalation and the long term nature of the crime can have many effects on the individuals who suffer it. The effects range from physical harm, emotional and psychological damage to death. Domestic abuse contributes to the deaths of approximately 2 women a week and 30 men a year and is the largest cause of morbidity worldwide in women aged 19-44, greater than war, cancer or motor vehicle accidents. However, it is believed these figures are still under-reported or not classified as domestic violence.

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 16.1 left 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 (629 incidents) and in December 2006 (637 incidents). The chart also shows the average[2] number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there is a slight downward trend in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded between April 2006 and July 2007 within Leicestershire.

Table 16.2 below, shows the type of domestic abuse incident

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

reported in Leicestershire County based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 46% were recorded as non recordable[3] and 39% as assault and harassment.

Through the Local Area Agreement, agencies within Leicestershire

Table 16.2: Type of domestic incident reported in Leicestershire in 2006/07

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	46%
assault and harassment	39%
damage	6%
theft	3%
other	6%
	100%

have a commitment to two reward targets for domestic abuse. These targets focus on the two main characteristics of domestic violence

- 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

3 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)

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 incidents. This target has been apportioned across the seven county districts, based on the populations in each area.

Table 16.3 below shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. There have been 3,014 reported incidents of domestic abuse during this period, a shortfall of just one percent against the year-to-date target of 3,042.

Table 16.3: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Leicestershire County during April 2007 to March 2008

reported incidents 2007/08	
April	542
May	491
June	474
July	481
August	511
September	515
YTD Total	**3014**
monthly target	507
YTD target	3042
difference	-28

4.17 Hate Incidents

Hate incidents can be defined as any incident which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate. This prejudice or hate may be because of someone's race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality or national origins, religion, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation or disability.

Hate incidents can take many forms ranging from physical attacks such as physical assault, damage to property or threat of attack to bullying at school or in the workplace.

A hate incident may be defined as

> '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'

There is however a clear distinction between a hate incident and a hate crime. A hate incident **may or may not constitute** a criminal offence, whereas a hate crime does constitute a criminal offence.

Nationally, the police have specific crime recording codes for particular racially or religiously aggravated offences. These offence types include racially or religiously aggravated harassment, less serious wounding, assault without injury and criminal damage.

These figures allow national trends in recorded racially or religiously aggravated offences to be accurately compared with the local trends within Leicestershire.

Chart 17.1 : National and local trends in racially and religiously aggravated offences

| 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |

National: 33,495 — 36,093 — 40,344 — 40,923

Leicestershire: 234 — 300 — 299 — 343

- - - National   Leicestershire
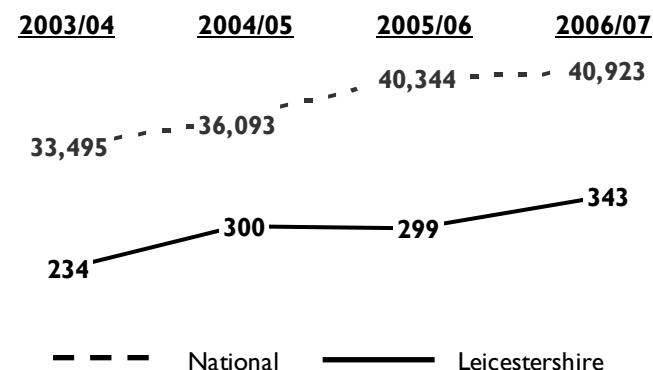
Source
Local - Leicestershire Conatabulary CIS
National - Crime in England and Wales 2006/07, table 2.04

Chart 17.1 show the trends in racially and religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police nationally compared to the trend recorded locally.

Locally
Between 2003/04 and 2006/07 there has been a **47% increase** in the number of racially and religiously aggravated offences recorded by the Police in Leicestershire.

Nationally
Between 2003/04 and 2006/07 there has been a **22% increase** in the number of racially and religiously aggravated offences recorded by the Police in England and Wales

The use of robust hate incident recording has important implications for aiding tension monitoring and helping to identify ways of improving community cohesion.

Within Leicestershire, the multi-agency Hate Incident Monitoring Project has been set up to encourage reporting of hate incidents within Leicestershire. The project not only signposts people towards support but also disseminates a collective profile of hate incidents to partners across the county to support the targeting of resources.

Since its launch in February 2007 to the end of September 2007 there has been a total of 43 incidents reported to the Hate Incident Monitoring Project. These incidents were not necessarily reported to the police. Leicestershire Schools also record approximately 450 racist incidents per year.

Within Leicestershire a total of 563 hate incidents were reported to the police during 2006/07. This represents a 13% increase in the reporting of hate incidents compared to 2005/06. The majority (90%) of incidents reported were racially or religiously motivated. Over 60% of reported hate incidents were categorised as assault, the majority of these assault offences (70%) were recorded as harassment.

Chart 17.2 shows the distribution of hate incidents reported to the police across Leicestershire between April 2007 and September 2007. The map shows the number of hate incidents within each of the 396 lower super output areas of Leicestershire. Approximately one-third of the 396 areas in the county had at least one hate incident reported during the first six months of 2007/08. There are nine areas which have had 5 or more reported incidents in the last six months. Five of these areas are within Loughborough and

account for 12% of the 265 reported hate incidents reported to the police within the whole county in the six month period.

Approximately half of incidents reported to the police in the first half of the year were recorded to have occurred within a public place. This is reflected in the town centres of Loughborough, Coalville and Hinckley along with Fosse Park, having five or more incidents recorded in the six month period (highlighted in red on the map). However, there are a number of more residential areas highlighted, namely South Wigston and areas to the east of Loughborough town centre. Also, one-quarter of hate incidents were reported to have happened in a dwelling.

Chart 17.2 : Map showing the number of hate incidents recorded within each LSOA of Leicestershire between April 2007 to September 2007
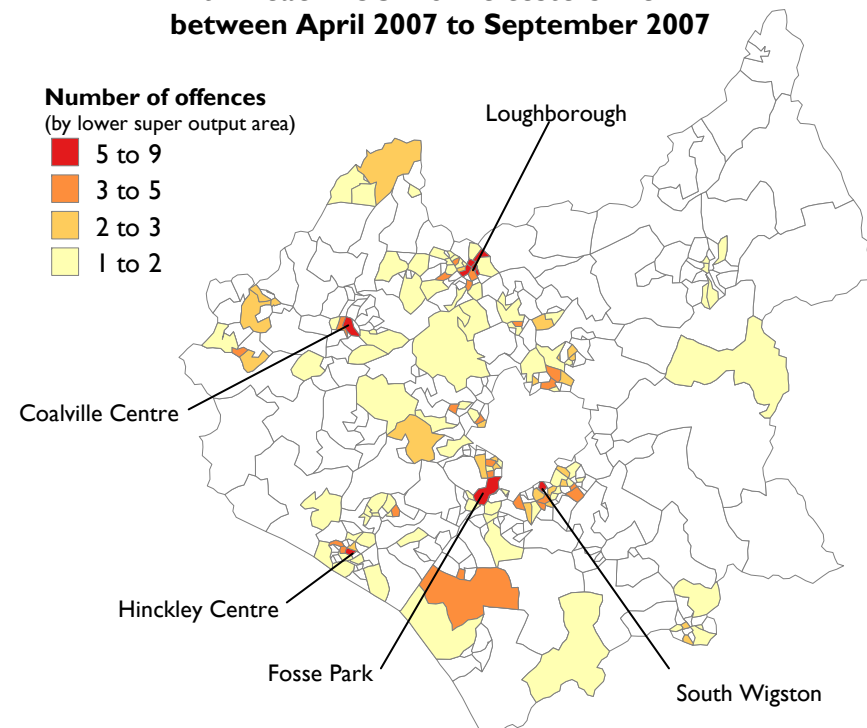
4.18 Anti–social behaviour

Considering the overall increase in recorded crime in Leicestershire in the last year and the fact that criminal damage, including criminal damage to vehicles, accounts for over one-third of all BCS crime (20% of all recorded crime) in Leicestershire, it is not surprising that anti-social behaviour is perceived as a problem for the residents of Leicestershire.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) does not just include criminal damage offences it also includes a variety of behaviour covering a whole complex of selfish and unacceptable activity that can blight the quality of community life. Examples include nuisance neighbours, yobbish behaviour, vandalism, dealing and buying of drugs, flytipping and abandoned cars.

In 2006/07 27,744 incidents of anti-social behaviour were reported to the police and 60% of these incidents related to rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour. In many of these cases youth issues were a major factor along with the presence of under age drinking.

In 2006/07 there were a higher number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded in the County compared to the number of BCS crime offences recorded.

Over a quarter of the County's anti-social behaviour incidents were record in Charnwood (28%). This represents a slightly smaller proportion of incidents compared to the percentage of BCS crime recorded in Charnwood (33%).

Other districts in Leicestershire with large volumes of reported anti-social behaviour incidents are North West Leicestershire, Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby, all of which account for similar proportions of anti-social behaviour within the County.

Table 18.1 :   Proportion of recorded anti-social behaviour in Leicestershire 2006/07 by District

	06/07 actual	
Charnwood	7561	
North West Leicestershire	4689	
Hinckley & Bosworth	4498	
Blaby	4323	
Harborough	2627	
Oadby & Wigston	2312	
Melton	1734	
all recorded anti-social behaviour	27,744	
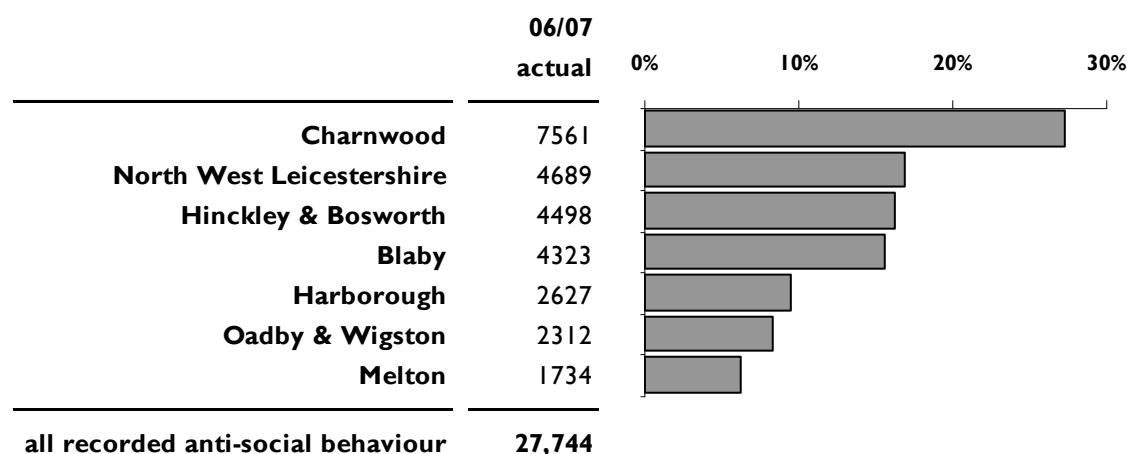
Historically, both nationally and locally, there have been issues in producing a clear and consistent picture of anti-social behaviour (ASB) because of the lack in availability of robust data. To address this problem the National Standard for Incident Reporting (NSIR) was introduced by the Home Office, Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and the Association of Police Authorities (APA) following a national 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.

Table 18.2 (right) shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour and the proportion of anti-social behaviour incidents assigned to each category.

Leicestershire Constabulary introduced the NSIR for anti-social behaviour in November 2004. As a result data is provided for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Looking at the full list of categories shown in Table 18.2, it suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 18.2 shows that nearly two thirds of the 27,744 incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Leicestershire during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour. Vehicle nuisance and inappropriate behaviour also account for a notable proportion of offences (12%).

Table 18.2 : Anti-social behaviour incidents, types recorded by the police in Leicestershire during 2006/07

type of ASB incident	number of incidents 2006/07	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	17305	62%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	3353	12%
Abandoned Vehicles	1876	7%
Neighbour Dispute	1345	5%
Hoax Call	995	4%
Malicious communication	754	3%
Animal Problems	661	2%
Noise Nuisance	512	2%
Street Drinking	319	1%
Inappropriate sale / use / possession of fireworks	267	1%
Tresspass	163	1%
Environment Damage & Litter	153	1%
Begging and Vagrancy	34	0%
Prostitution Related Activity	7	0%
total anti-social behaviour incidents	**27744**	**100%**

Note - due to a problem with the extraction of data the total figure does not include ASB Substance misuse

Anti-social behaviour across Leicestershire

Examining the amount of recorded anti-social behaviour at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of incidents.

Table 18.3 shows the fifteen LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents during 2006/07. The LSOAs highlighted in red show those LSOAs that have a high number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents but that are not amongst the LSOAs with the highest numbers of recorded crime.

In total the fifteen LSOAs account for 16% of all recorded anti-social behaviour within Leicestershire during 2006/07. The three LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences are the town centres of Loughborough, Hinckley and Coalville.

Six out of the fifteen LSOAs with the highest number of anti-social behaviour offences are within Charnwood, five of these are within Loughborough.

Table 18.3 : Fifteen Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county ASB 2006/07
1	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	444	2%
2	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	373	1%
3	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	372	1%
4	**Blaby**	**Fosse Park**	**E01025627**	**322**	**1%**
5	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	318	1%
6	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	300	1%
7	Melton	Melton Craven West	E01025894	258	1%
8	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	245	1%
9	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	243	1%
10	**Charnwood**	**Thurmaston North West**	**E01025766**	**219**	**1%**
11	**Harborough**	**Lutterworth Centre & East**	**E01025792**	**211**	**1%**
12	**Blaby**	**Blaby North**	**E01025659**	**207**	**1%**
13	**NW Leicestershire**	**Ellistown & Battleflat**	**E01025939**	**197**	**1%**
14	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	193	1%
15	**Melton**	**Melton Sysonby South**	**E01025905**	**193**	**1%**

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Map 18.4 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07. Cartogram 18.5 also shows the number of anti-social behaviour offences recorded within LSOAs, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area. (see the **cartogram explained** box for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 18.4 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of recorded anti-social behaviour offences located in the north, south and west of the county. It is also evident that the LSOAs which experience high levels of anti-social behaviour but not high incidents of crime are largely located in the east and southern areas of the county, particularly in Harbourgh and Blaby. Anti-social behaviour is relatively concentrated in areas, where the population density is highest. Relatively low levels of recorded anti-social behaviour are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs, located across the east of the county.

Map 18.4: Distribution of anti-social behaviour across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area
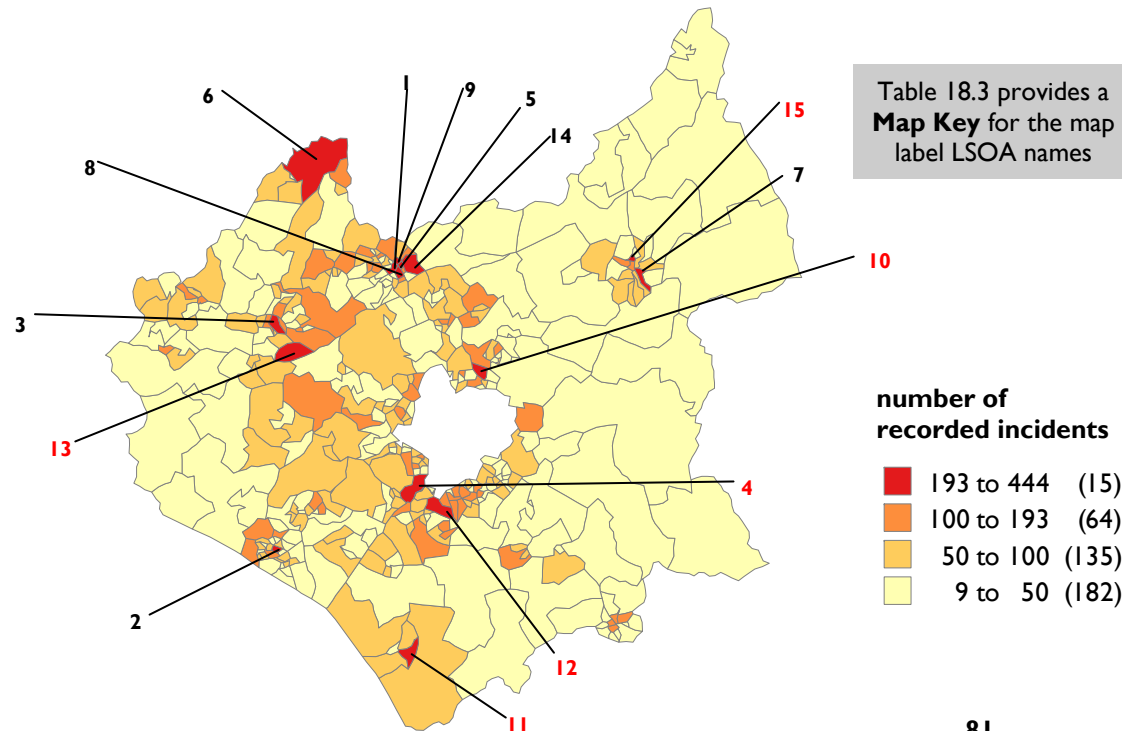
Cartogram 18.5: Distribution of anti-social behaviour across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area

Table 18.3 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

number of recorded incidents

■	193 to 444	(15)
■	100 to 193	(64)
■	50 to 100	(135)
□	9 to 50	(182)
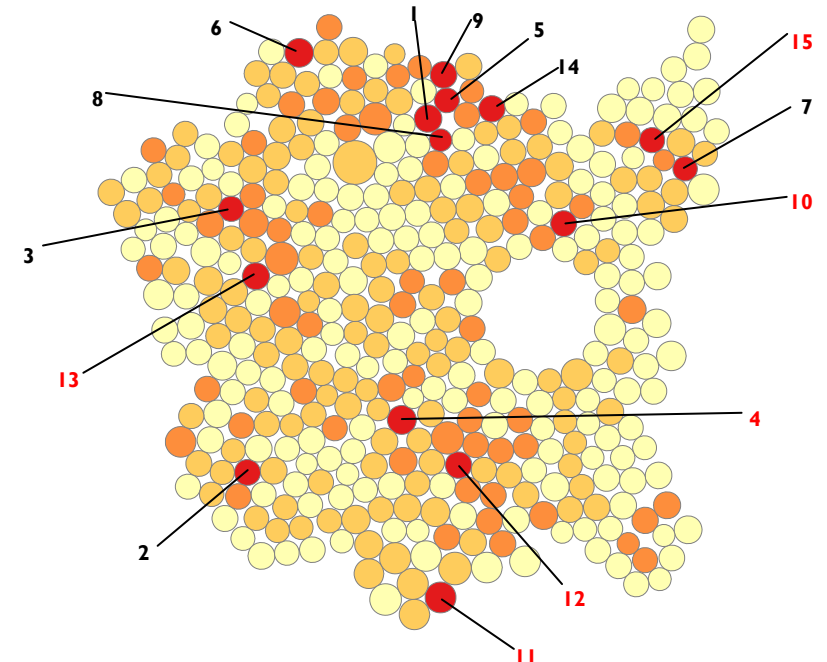
4.19 Arson

This section of the report looks at arson incidents recorded by the Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of arson incidents have been included:

- Secondary Fires
- 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 19.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Leicestershire during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There was a total of 1,392 recorded arson incidents within Leicestershire during 2006/07,

an increase of 5% compared to the previous year.

The highest number of incidents of arson occurred within Charnwood with incidents in this district accounting for just over 30% of all arson in the County. Charnwood together with North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth account for 68% of all incidents of arson in Leicestershire.

Charnwood, North West Leicestershire and Blaby districts have all seen increases in the number of incidents on the previous years figures, with North West Leicestershire district seeing an increase of 39%.

Oadby and Wigston and Melton districts saw the largest percentage decreases in incidents (-25% and -28% respectively) although this change was from a low base figure.

Table 19.1 :   Change in recorded arson offences in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	
Charnwood	418	8% ▲	
North West Leicestershire	289	39% ▲	
Hinckley & Bosworth	239	-7% ▼	
Blaby	189	17% ▲	
Harborough	118	-1% ▼	
Oadby & Wigston	72	-25% ▼	
Melton	67	-28% ▼	
all recorded arson	1,392	5% ▲	
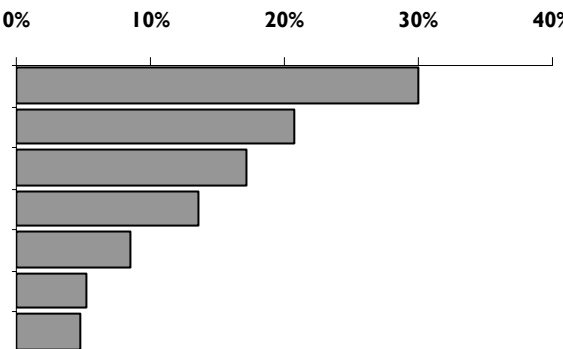
Source: Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Table 19.2 below shows the number incidents of arson by incident type. It shows that secondary fires accounts for 64% of all arson in Leicestershire, with primary fires (motor vehicle) accounting for 21% and primary fires (excluding motor vehicle) 15%.

The table also shows that there have been increases in all types of arson in 2006/07, compared to the previous year. The number of incidents of secondary fires increase by 45 (5%), primary fires (motor vehicles) by 10 incidents (3%) and primary fires (excluding motor vehicles) by 14 incidents (7%).

Chart 19.3 shows the month-on-month trend in arson incidents within Leicestershire during the last two financial years. For both years there are peaks in the summer months, particularly July.

Chart 19.3 : Trend in arson incidents in Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

Table 19.2 : Arson incidents within Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	838	883	5% ▲
primary fires : motor vehicles	286	296	3% ▲
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	199	213	7% ▲
all arson incidents	1,323	1,392	5% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
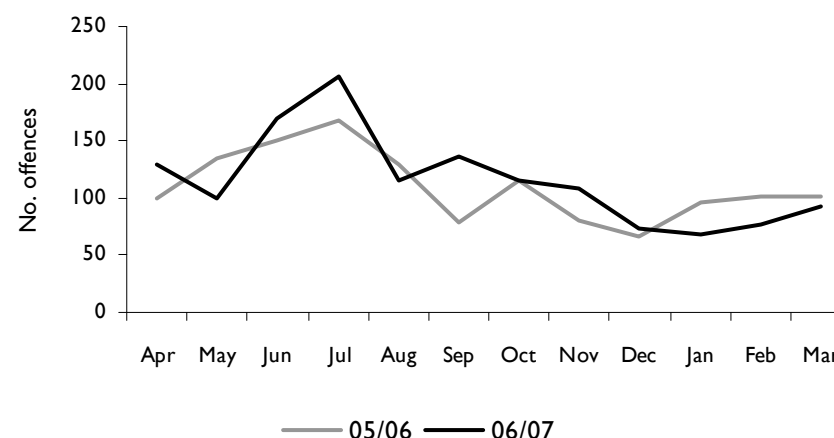
Arson across Leicestershire

As has already been seen, the number of incidents of arson increased by 5% within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year, and this increase has not been evenly distributed across the county (Table 19.1).

Examining the incidents of arson at a more detailed level of geography, namely Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Table 19.4 shows seven LSOAs within Leicestershire with the highest number of arson incidents recorded by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service during 2006/07. These LSOAs account for 8% of all incidents of arson within Leicestershire during 2006/07.

These seven LSOAs are found in five of the seven districts. Three are located in Charnwood, two in North West Leicestershire and one each in Hinckley and Bosworth and Harborough districts.

Of these seven LSOAs most are in either town centres or are part of a large urban areas, the exception being the two LSOAs called Mountsorrel North and Castle Donnington North East & Hemmington.

Map 19.5 shows the number of arson incidents recorded within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Table 19.4 : Lower Super Output Areas within Leicestershire with the highest number of incidents of arson during 2006/07.

Map Key	District	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS offences 2006/07	% county ASB 2006/07
1	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	E01025930	33	2%
2	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	19	1%
3	Charnwood	Mountsorrel North	E01025735	19	1%
4	Charnwood	Loughborough Warwick Way	E01025725	18	1%
5	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	E01025852	16	1%
6	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	E01025792	15	1%
7	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	15	1%

Cartogram Explained

Each circle within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The area of the LSOA circle is proportionate to the population of that LSOA.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded within the LSOA during 2006/07.

The cartogram uses the same key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left. Each LSOA is represented using the same colour on both the cartogram and the map.

Cartogram 19.6 also shows the number of arson incidents recorded within LSOA, though each LSOA is represented by a circle that is proportionate to the resident population of that area (see the **cartogram explained** box below for an explanation of how to interpret the cartogram in conjunction with the map).

Map 19.5 clearly highlights the geographical differences in the number of arson incidents recorded across the LSOAs of Leicestershire. The map shows a predominance of LSOAs with higher numbers of arson incidents located in the urban areas of the north west, and to a less extent, the south west of the county. It is also evident that the LSOAs with the highest number of arson

incidents are relatively small in area, where the population density is highest (with the exception of the LSOA called Castle Donington North East and Hemmington - Map Key 7). Lower levels of arson are evident across the more rural, geographically larger LSOAs in the east of the county.

The cartogram puts the number of arson incidents into the context of the size of the population within each LSOA. The cartogram emphasises the greater number of residents in the north-west of the county (more circles) affected by higher levels of arson (darker circles),

Map 19.5 : Distribution of arson incidents across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area

Cartogram 19.6 : Distribution of arson incidents across Leicestershire in 2006/07 by Lower Super output Area

number of recorded incidents
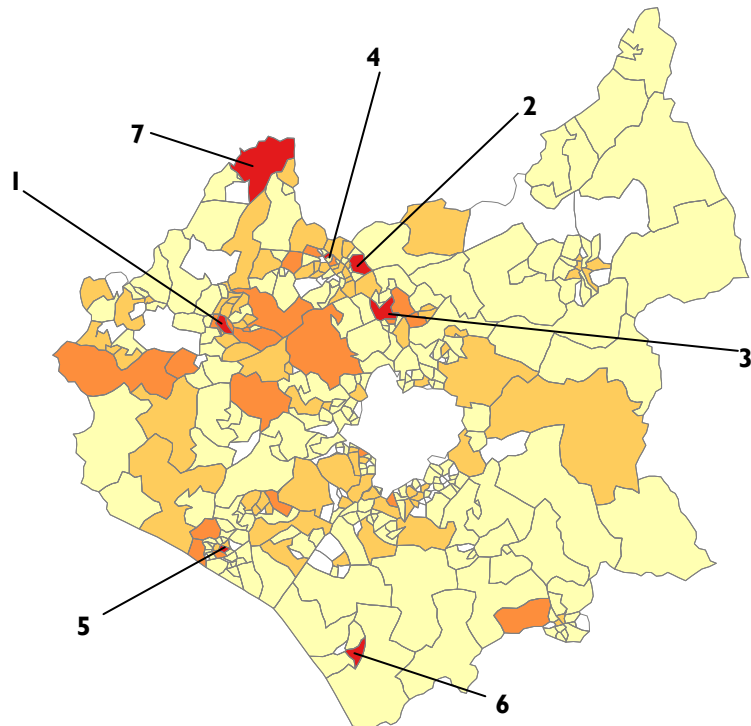
■ (red)	15 to 33	(7)
■ (orange)	10 to 15	(22)
■ (amber)	5 to 10	(83)
□ (pale)	1 to 5	(219)

Table 19.4 provides a **Map Key** for the map label LSOA names

The Arson Task Force is a joint initiative between Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service and Leicestershire Constabulary. Its purpose is to deliver projects that 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,
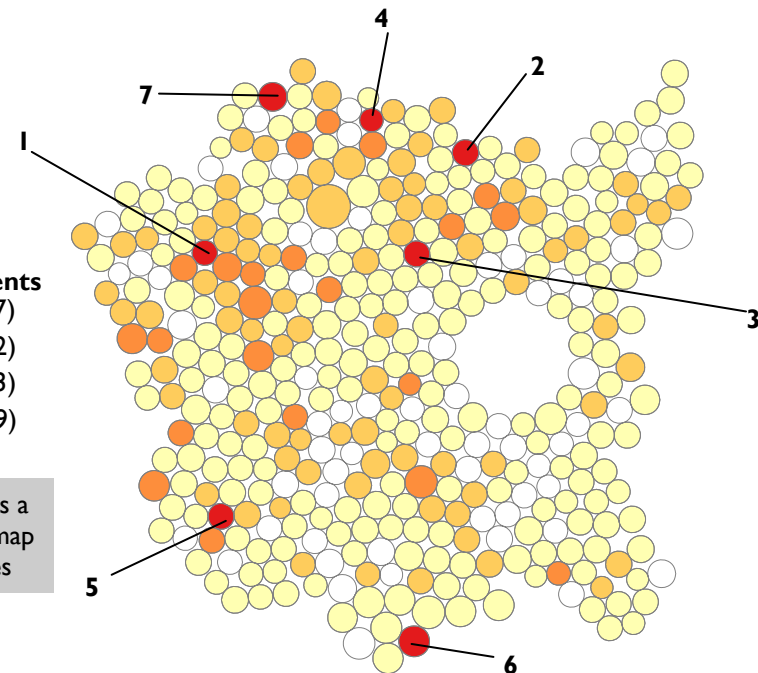
- those which seek to make changes to the physical environment by removing or securing targets which are attractive to arsonists.
  e.g. environmental action days

- those which seek to make behavioural changes by working with young people to drive home the dangers and consequences of fire setting.
  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 Leicestershire[1] by district.

Blaby
- Firecare Referrals: 3
- School Presentations: 15

Charnwood
- Firecare Referrals: 9
- School Presentations: 39
- Environmental Action Days:
  Loughborough (23rd Oct, 20th Nov), Syston (19th Mar)

Harborough
- Firecare Referrals: 0
- School Presentations: 22

Hinckley & Bosworth
- Firecare Referrals: 5
- School Presentations: 34

Melton
- Firecare Referrals: 3
- School Presentations: 19

North West Leicestershire
- Firecare Referrals: 13
- School Presentations: 34
- Environmental Action Day: Greenhill, Coalville (5th Mar)

Oadby & Wigston
- Firecare Referrals: 6
- School Presentations: 17

1 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.

4.20 Anti social behaviour problems

Is it a problem?

In 2005 respondents to Leicestershire's Citizens Panel wave eight questionnaire were asked to what extent each of the four anti-social behaviour categories (listed opposite) were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from: 1. 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 5. 'it's a very big problem'. The range of answers and mean score has been calculated for each category and displayed in Chart 20.1, opposite. A key to the charts is shown below.

The mean score for each of the four anti-social behaviour categories demonstrates that on average Leicestershire respondents only consider people driving above the speed limit, with a score of 3.35, to be a particular problem within their own neighbourhood. Of the remaining three categories 'rubbish or litter lying around' and 'teenagers hanging around on the street' are considered not a big problem and 'troublesome neighbours' on average is considered not a problem.
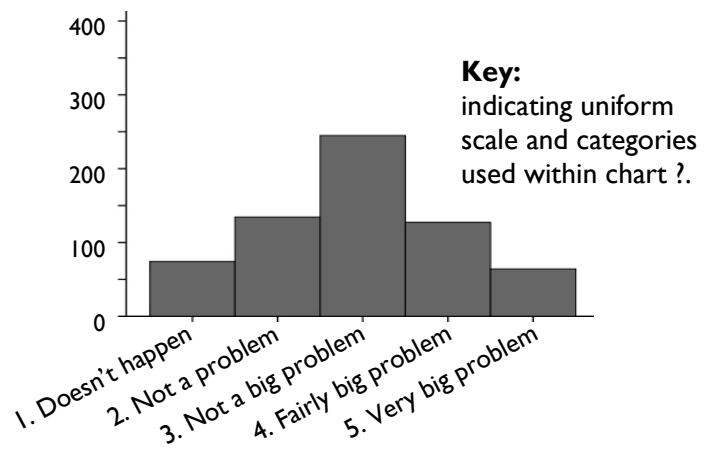
The individual charts for each of the four categories show that a small percentage of respondents did consider each category to be a big problem. Where possible, these respondents have been further segmented in order to understand who they are.

Chart 20.1: **Rank of whether each is a local problem in Leicestershire in the last 12 months (2005)**

People driving above the speed limit — Mean 3.35

Rubbish or litter lying around — 2.96

Teenagers hanging around on the streets — 2.80

Troublesome neighbours — 1.83

Key: indicating uniform scale and categories used within chart ?.

1. Doesn't happen
2. Not a problem
3. Not a big problem
4. Fairly big problem
5. Very big problem
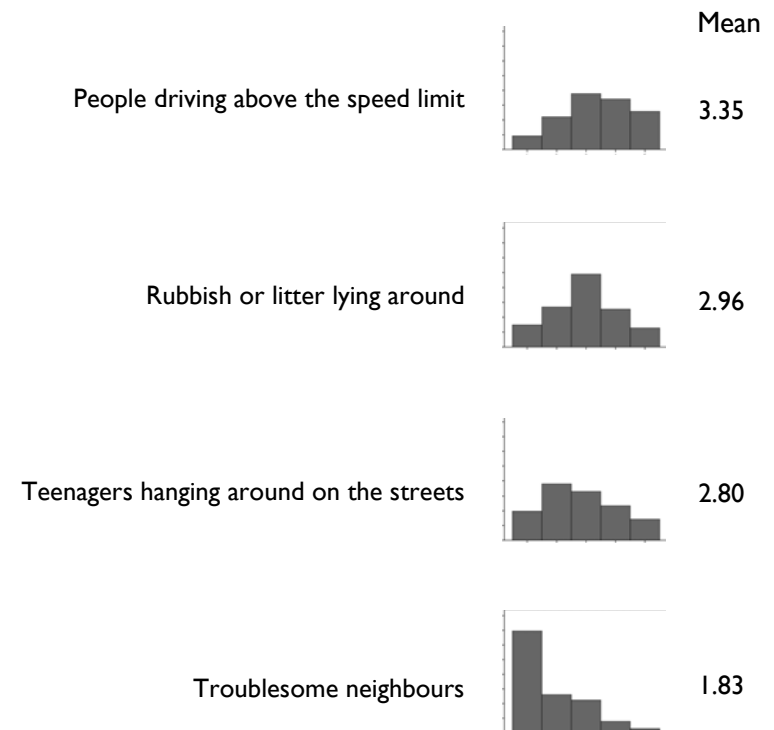
In total 18.6% of respondents believe that driving above the speed limit is a big problem in their area. This figure rises to almost one-third (27.7%) of under 40 year old respondents in general and to nearly two-thirds (60%) for female respondents who look after the family and who are under forty years of age.

Overall 10.2% of respondents believe that rubbish and litter lying around is a big problem in their own neighbourhood. However, this figure doubles to nearly one-in-five (19.2%) if the respondent is self-assigned as working class or underclass and lives in one of the following districts: Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth, North West Leicestershire, Oadby and Wigston and Harborough.

One-in-ten (10.7%) of respondents believe that teenagers hanging around on the street is a big problem in their neighbourhood. Interestingly, this figure more than doubles to a quarter (24.1%) of under 30 year olds which suggests that younger people rather than any other age groups of the community tend to feel threatened by groups of other younger people hanging around on the street.

Only 2.1% of respondents believe that nuisance neighbours are a big problem in their neighbourhood. Yet respondents who either rent from the council or who live with the family are nearly nine times more likely (18.8%) to believe this.

Change over time
Chart 20.2 below shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

Perceptions of rubbish lying around has improved in the three year period between the surveys being carried out in 2003 and then again in 2006. The remaining two of the three categories, teenagers hanging around on the street and noisy neighbours have remained consistent during this period.

Chart 20.2:Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or big) problem with each of these categories in their local area
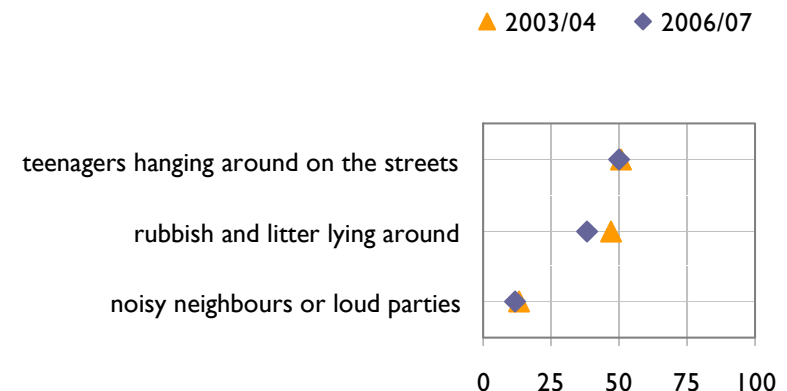
4.21 Substance misuse

The Government's vision is to produce a long-term and sustainable reduction in the harm associated with alcohol and drugs. Between a third and half of acquisitive crime is believed to be committed to fund a drug addiction, and alcohol is a factor in around half of all violent crimes. Problem drug use and harmful alcohol consumption destroy families and contribute to a cycle of deprivation and lost opportunity[1].

This section of the report looks at substance misuse in terms of recorded drug offences, drug related offending, problematic drug users in treatment and also looks at alcohol related violent crime within Leicestershire.

Recorded Drug Offences
Table 21.1 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Leicestershire during 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 21.1 :   Recorded drug offences within Leicestershire during 2006/07 compared to the previous year

	2005/06	2006/07	% change
class A	109	152	39%
class B	46	31	-33%
class C	769	891	16%
unspecified	3	7	133%
total	927	1,081	17%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In 2006/07 there was an increase of 17% in the number of recorded drug offences within Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The notable difference is the 39% increase in the number of class A offences in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

It should be noted that recorded drug offences are an indication of police activity rather than a reflection of drug related issues within the county. It is difficult to assess the overall impact of drug misuse on levels of offending within the county. Though information is captured by police regarding individual offences being committed under the influence of drugs, the subjective nature of this information means that recording may not be consistent. However, more detailed and robust information is available for prolific and priority offenders relating to drug use and offending.

Drug-misuse and offending
The next section of the report looks at the 130 prolific and priority offenders within Leicestershire[2]. One of the common motivators for high levels of offending and re-offending amongst prolific and priority offenders is drug misuse. The primary two drugs being heroin and crack cocaine, with approximately 40% of PPOs having a drug and/or alcohol problem.

The Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) is a key part of the Government's strategy for tackling drugs and reducing crime. This programme involves testing detainees when they are brought into custody for evidence of certain drugs and provides the opportunity for individuals to enter treatment. Nationally drug-related crime has fallen by a fifth since the Programme was introduced in 2003 and record numbers of people are being helped with their drug misuse[3]. Locally this programme is currently not available over the whole of the county.

1   National Community Safety Plan 2008–11
2   Current number at November 2007
3   http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drug-interventions-programme/

Drug Treatment
This section of the report provides data regarding problematic drug users accessing drug treatment programmes within Leicestershire.

Leicestershire DAAT has 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 21.3 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 21.3: Number of problematic drug users retained in treatment within Leicestershire

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Leicestershire	**54%**	**81%**	**80%**
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'.

Table 21.2: 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
Leicestershire	**520**	**777**	**941**	**1,051**	**1,322**
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

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[1]. 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[2].

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 lead to an over-representation of offences occurring at midnight (00:00).

A 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.

Alcohol related anti-social behaviour

Currently there is not a robust source of data on recorded anti-social behaviour and more specifically, that which is related to alcohol consumption. However across the districts there have been reports from forums of incidents of street drinking and other public place drinking, inappropriate behaviour due to over intoxication, noise from pubs/clubs, dropping litter, damage to bus shelters and other public furniture. Further development of systematic data collection with regards to alcohol related anti social behaviour is required at county level, to help address this issue effectively.

1   Crime in England and Wales 2006/07, Home Office July 2007
2   Alcohol Related Harm: A statistical profile for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Leicestershire County Council 2007.

4.22 Prolific and Priority Offenders

The introduction of the Prolific and Priority Offender Strategy (2004) was specifically designed to address the management of this group of offenders. A Prolific & Priority Offender (PPO) is 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.

Number of prolific & priority offenders in Leicestershire (as of November 2007)

In November 2007 the number of prolific and priority offenders within Leicestershire was 130. One of the common motivators for high levels of offending and re-offending amongst Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO's) is drug misuse. The primary two drugs being Heroin and Crack Cocaine and about 40% were being identified as having a drug and/or alcohol problem.

Of the 130 PPO offenders in Leicestershire, 46 (35%) are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), 4 (3%) are remanded to secure accommodation and the remaining 80 offenders (62%) are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

Offence Breakdown

Table 22.1 displays the offence category breakdown for the 130 classified PPO offenders in Leicestershire during 2006/07. 64% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 22.1 :   Offence category breakdown for the

	offences 2006/07	% of Total	
Common Assault	22	10%	
Criminal Damage	8	4%	
Burglary Dwelling	63	28%	
Burglary OTD	12	5%	
Robbery	16	7%	core criminality
Theft from Motor Vehicle	43	19%	
Theft of Motor Vehicle	12	5%	
Wounding	1	0%	
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	46	21%	
TOTAL	223	100%	

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Leicestershire	46	4	80	**130**

Current PPO Breakdown by district

Across Leicestershire there are currently 130 classified prolific & priority offenders (current as of November 2007) managed by the Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management Team.

Table 22.2 shows that Charnwood has the highest number of PPOs, and so the highest number that are in custody and the community. Oadby and Wigston has the lowest number of PPOs in the county.

PPO Arrest Rates in Force area

PPO arrest rate data is only available for the force area. In 2006/07 there were 27,359 arrests across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Of these 941 arrests related to identified prolific priority offenders, this equates to 3.4% of the total. 48.5% of PPO arrests related to offences of core criminality, robbery, burglary, theft of/ from motor vehicle (highlighted in Table 22.3).

Table 22.2 : Number of prolific & priority offenders in Leicestershire (November 2007)

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs	% of Total
Blaby	4	0	5	9	6.3%
Charnwood	26	0	35	61	43.8%
Harborough	2	4	5	11	6.3%
Hinckley & Bosworth	5	0	13	18	16.3%
Melton	5	0	9	14	11.3%
North West Leicester	3	0	7	10	8.8%
Oadby & Wigston	1	0	6	7	7.5%
TOTAL	46	4	80	130	100.0%

Table 22.3 : Offence category for PPO arrests in 2006/07 across Leicestershire

Arrest Reason	Code	Total	%
Crime - Violence against the person	10	76	8.1%
Crime - Sexual offences	11	1	0.1%
Crime - Robbery	12	36	3.8%
Crime - Burglary	13	144	15.3%
Crime - Theft Handling Stolen Goods	14	277	29.4%
Crime - Fraud & Forgery	15	3	0.3%
Crime - Criminal Damage	16	37	3.9%
Crime - Other	17	79	8.4%
Drink Drive	20	2	0.2%
Public Order	30	34	3.6%
Drugs	40	20	2.1%
Wanted on warrant	50	48	5.1%
Answer Police Bail	80	102	10.8%
Other - Non Crime	90	82	8.9%
		941	100.0%

4.23 Young Offenders in Leicestershire County

Improving the life chances and creating better opportunities for young people helps to prevent first time offending and re-offending by children and young people, including the prevention of future prolific offenders.

The Youth Inclusion Support Project (YISP) works with young people between the ages of 8 and 16 who have been identified as being at risk of offending. Young people are allocated to a preventative worker and their case is taken to a multi-agency YISP Panel where a plan is drawn up. At the end of 2006/07 the YISP were working with 67 young people, with a further 36 on their waiting list.
The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Leicestershire there were 1,670 young offenders in 2006/07 who committed 2,699 offences, and average of 1.6 offences per young offender. This ratio of offences to offenders varies between the districts within Leicestershire ranging from a figure of 1.3 offences per offender in Blaby to 1.8 in Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth districts (Table 23.1).

Within Leicestershire, the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system decreased by 8.5% from 1,250 in 2005/06 to 1,144 in 2006/07. Also, of those young people receiving a reprimand between 01/04/06 and 30/06/06, 80% have not re-offended during the proceeding 9 month period.

The profile of young offenders in Leicestershire is that the majority (73%) are male and the vast majority White British (90%). However, there are some differences in the profile of offenders by ethnicity between the districts, with a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) offenders in Charnwood and Oadby and Wigston districts, reflecting the more diverse character of these areas (Table 23.2).

Table 23.1: Number of offenders and offences by district

District	Offenders	Offences	Ratio
Charnwood	346	627	1.8
Hinckley and Bosworth	251	448	1.8
Melton	193	334	1.7
Harborough	167	260	1.6
Oadby & Wigston	212	328	1.5
NWL	254	371	1.5
Blaby	247	331	1.3
Leicestershire County	1,670	2,699	1.6

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

Table 23.2: Ethnicity of offenders by district

District	Asian British	Black/Black British	Chinese/ Other	Mixed Race	White	Other/Not known
Blaby	3%	1%	0%	2%	92%	2%
Charnwood	4%	1%	0%	7%	86%	2%
Hinckley and Bosworth	2%	1%	0%	2%	92%	3%
Market Harborough	1%	0%	0%	3%	93%	2%
Melton	1%	2%	0%	1%	94%	3%
NWL	0%	0%	0%	4%	95%	1%
Oadby & Wigston	16%	1%	0%	2%	80%	1%
Leicestershire County	4%	1%	0%	3%	90%	2%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

By age almost half of offenders are aged between 16 and 18 years old (49%), with only 8% aged under 13.

Table 23.3: Type of offences committed by young people in Leicestershire

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences	
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	646	24%	
Violence Against the Person	553	20%	59%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	416	15%	
Public Order	252	9%	
Motoring Offences	190	7%	
Breach of Statutory Order	170	6%	
Breach of Bail	112	4%	
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	83	3%	
Other	64	2%	
Domestic Burglary	57	2%	
Drugs	51	2%	
Non-Domestic Burglary	34	1%	
Robbery	16	1%	
Racially Aggravated	16	1%	
Breach of Conditional Discharge	12	0%	
Arson	12	0%	
Sexual Offences	9	0%	
Fraud & Forgery	7	0%	
All Offences	**2,700**	**100%**	

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

Table 23.3 left shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Leicestershire. There are three types of offence which make up the majority of offences. These are:

1. Theft and Handling of Stolen Goods
2. Violence Against the Person
3. Criminal Damage

These three offence types account for 59% of all offences in Leicestershire, and are the top three offence types for 6 out of 7 districts, with the exception being Harborough District where public order offences account for a higher proportion than criminal damage which in this district is fourth highest.

Persistent Young Offenders
A PYO is a young person aged 10 to 17 who has been sentenced by any criminal court in the UK on three or more separate occasions for one or more recordable offences, and within three years of the last sentencing occasion is subsequently arrested or has information laid against them for a further recordable offence.

Table 23.4: Number of Persistent Young Offenders and offences by district

District	Offenders	Offences	Ratio
Hinckley & Bosworth	11	47	4.3
Melton	2	7	3.5
Blaby	3	10	3.3
Oadby & Wigston	6	17	2.8
Charnwood	21	54	2.6
Harborough	4	9	2.3
NW Leicestershire	6	11	1.8
Leicestershire County	**53**	**155**	**2.9**

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Leicestershire, between January and March 2007 there were 53 Persistent Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 155 offences.

PYOs in Leicestershire account for on average 2.9 offences each, however this rate varies between districts, for example PYO's in Oadby and Wigston on average commit 1.8 offences each, whereas in Hinckley and Bosworth the average is 4.3 offences per PYO (Table 23.4)

4.24 Business Crime in Leicestershire County

This section of the report looks at business crime within Leicestershire County. 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 crime includes those offences which occur at the following premises types

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

Table 24.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Leicestershire County within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

Table 24.1: Business crime in Leicestershire County by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year

premises type	05/06 actual	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	
commercial	5,066	4,929	-3%	▼
shop	3,300	3,555	7%	▲
licensed premises	2,356	2,143	-10%	▼
educational establishment	1,624	1,600	-2%	▼
petrol station / garage	1,463	1,577	7%	▲
agricultural	553	562	2%	▼
hotel	327	353	7%	▲
bank	313	252	-24%	▼

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** has fallen by 3% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Leicestershire County are theft (26%), burglary other (25%), theft from motor vehicle (13%) and criminal damage (11%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has increased by 7% over the two year period. Nearly half of offences recorded at shops in Leicestershire County in 2006/07 were theft from stores (43%). The other predominant offence types being criminal damage (13%) and theft (10%).

There has been a reduction of 10% in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** within Leicestershire County in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, well over a half

of these offences were recorded as assault and harassment (30%), and theft (27%), whilst burglary other accounted for 10% and criminal damage 9%.

The number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** has decreased slightly by 2% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly a third of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were burglary other (32%) and both theft and criminal damage accounted for a quarter of offences each, whilst assault and harassment accounted for 16%.

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has risen by 7% over the two year period. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Leicestershire County in 2006/07 was fraud (58%). Other predominant offence types being burglary other (11%) and theft from stores (10%).

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has remained relatively stable with a 2% reduction in Leicestershire County in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. A third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft (34%), with the other major offence types being burglary other (28%) and criminal damage (19%).

There has been a 7% increase in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Leicestershire County in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over one-third of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were theft from motor vehicle (39%). The other predominant offence types being theft (17%), burglary other (17%) and, assault and harassment (11%).

The number of offences recorded at **banks** in Leicestershire County in 2006/07 have reduced by a quarter compared to the previous year. The vast majority of offences recorded at banks in 2006/07 were either fraud (41%), theft (29%) or criminal damage (24%).

4.25 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 and via the Leicestershire's citizens panel (wave 8) 2005.

Tackling speeding was identified as a priority in nearly half (28) of the 60 neighbourhood police beats within the districts of Leicestershire County.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership leads on the delivery of the Road Safety Plan for the three areas. This brings together the work of local authorities, the highways agency, the police, the health service and the fire service to improve safety of roads and incorporates the key objective of Leicestershire's Local Transport Plan (LTP) to reduce road casualties.

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 25.1: Number of number road casualties on roads within Leicestershire County

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	2219	2108	1926
Serious Casualties	216	206	193
Fatal Casualties	45	37	45
KSI Casualties	261	243	238
Total Casualties	**2480**	**2351**	**2164**

Source: Leicestershire County Council

Table 25.1 show the number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the county's roads during the last 3 years[1].

The total number of road casualties within Leicestershire has decreased by 13% over the last three years. The number of people killed or seriously injured has also seen a comparable 9% reduction in the same time period.

The proportion of people killed or seriously injured consistently accounts for about a tenth of total casualties on the road within Leicestershire County for the three year period.

[1]   these figures do not include injuries or fatalities recorded on truck roads or motorways

Table 25.2: **Percentage change in road casualties in Leicestershire County, 2006**

	Leicestershire
change in last year	-8%
change in last 5 years[1]	-10%
change in last 10 years[2]	-17%

Source:

Table 25.2 show the percentage change in the number of casualties on Leicestershire's roads over the short, medium and long term. It shows that there has been a continual and consistent reduction in the number of road casualties within the county over the stated ten year period.

Table 25.3 show the percentage that roads within each Local Authority District of Leicestershire contributed towards each road casualty category in 2006.

There is a considerable range in percentage contributions of total casualties between the Local Authority Districts, with Charnwood accounting for over a fifth (22%) of total casualties whilst Oadby and Wigston and Melton are attributed with just 5% and 7% respectively.

Despite suffering relatively fewer accidents overall, the accidents that do occur within Melton Borough and Harborough Districts tend to result in more serious casualties.

Table 25.3: Percentage each Local Authority District within Leicestershire contributes to each road casualties category, 2006

	Slight Casualties	Serious Casualties	Fatal Casualties	KSI Casualties	**Total Casualties**
Charnwood	22%	19%	20%	19%	**22%**
Hinckley and Bosworth	19%	19%	9%	17%	**19%**
NWL	18%	20%	20%	20%	**18%**
Blaby	17%	13%	9%	13%	**16%**
Harborough	12%	16%	20%	17%	**13%**
Melton	6%	10%	18%	11%	**7%**
Oadby and Wigston	5%	3%	4%	3%	**5%**
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	**100%**

Source:

1   comparison of percentage change between 2006 and the 5 year average of 2001 to 2005
2   comparison of percentage change between 2006 and the 10 year average of 1996 to 2005

4.26 Priority Neighbourhoods

Individual district Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) are currently implementing their neighbourhood management processes to be delivered in 19 key priority neighbourhoods in Leicestershire, split into total of 25 intervention areas

Priority neighbourhoods were identified as areas experiencing particular deprivation using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Index 2001 (PSE 2001). The priority neighbourhoods were identified as those Census Output Areas[1] amongst the 10% poorest in Leicestershire (PSE 2001).

For further information about the PSE (2001) and how priority neighbourhoods were identified please visit:

<http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/suggested_neighbourhoodmanagement_boudaries.pdf>

Map 26.1 (right) identifies the location of the 25 Priority Neighbourhood Intervention Areas within Leicestershire.

Note that priority neighbourhood intervention areas are defined by small clusters of Census Output Areas. However, data sources providing information to such a low geographical level are limited therefore data analysis for each individual priority neighbourhood will include data at Lower Super Output Area[2] (LSOA) level.

Appendix 7 shows the the LSOAs used for the collation of the crime data for each Priority Neighbourhood Intervention Area.

Map 26.1 : Leicestershire showing the location of Priority Neighbourhood Intervention Areas
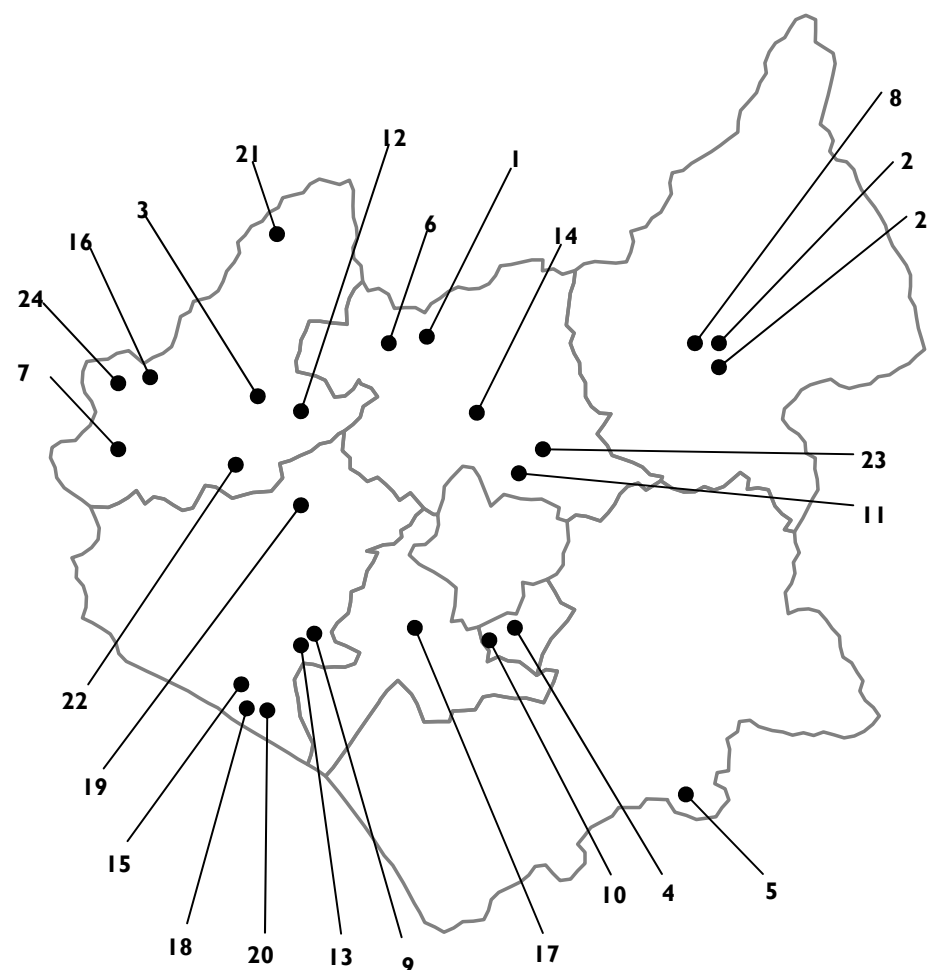
1   Leicestershire Census Output Areas contain on average 120 households and 300 residents
2   Leicestershire Lower Super Output Areas contain on average 600 households and 1,500 residents

Priority neighbourhoods have been selected due a range of issues. These areas are therefore not necessary high crime areas.

Table 26.2 shows the total BCS crime rate per 1,000 population for each priority neighbourhood for 2006/07. The table is ordered so that the priority neighbourhood with the highest crime rate is at the top of the table. The BCS crime for Leicestershire 2006/07 is also included in the table to help illustrate whether a priority neighbourhood has a crime rate above or below the overall county rate.

In 2006/07, there are seventeen Priority Neighbourhood Intervention Areas which have a BCS crime rate above that of the county rate of 44.4 per 1,000 population. The remaining eight areas have a crime rate below that of the county. This highlights that approximately one-third all the Priority Neighbourhood Intervention Areas are relatively safe place compared to the county as a whole.

For more detailed information regarding crime within each of the areas refer to the Priority Neighbourhood Profiles:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/categories/LAA+Priority+Neighbourhood+Profiles

These profiles provide more detailed information and highlight specific crime issues within each Priority Neighbourhood area.

Table 26.2 : Total BCS crime rate for each priority neighbourhood within Leicestershire compared to the county rate

Map Key	District	Priority Area	BCS Crime Rate
1	Charnwood	Loughborough East	121.5
2	Melton	Melton Mowbray Zone 2	101.0
3	North West Leicestershire	Coalville, Thringstone & Whitwick	90.2
4	Oadby and Wigston	Wigston Zone 1	89.2
5	Harborough	Market Harborough	78.7
6	Charnwood	Loughborough West	75.7
7	North West Leicestershire	Measham	73.4
8	Melton	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	71.9
9	Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2	68.6
10	Oadby and Wigston	Wigston Zone 2	66.7
11	Charnwood	Charnwood South Zone 2	60.1
12	North West Leicestershire	Greenhill	60.1
13	Hinckley and Bosworth	Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	56.9
14	Charnwood	Mountsorrel	56.2
15	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Zone 1	53.0
16	North West Leicestershire	Ashby	50.3
17	Blaby	Enderby	44.6
	LEICESTERSHIRE		**44.4**
18	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Zone 2	42.0
19	Hinckley and Bosworth	Bagworth	41.1
20	Hinckley and Bosworth	Hinckley Burbage St Catherines	40.9
21	North West Leicestershire	Castle Donington	39.5
22	North West Leicestershire	Ibstock	38.3
23	Charnwood	Charnwood South Zone 1	36.6
24	North West Leicestershire	Moira	32.9
25	Melton	Melton Mowbray Zone 3	31.6

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 a 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 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. 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 framework

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 (PSA1) 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.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
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)

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
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)

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
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 W1Th Intent To Endanger Life Of Damage Property (Group Three)
Wounding	5	517	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group One)
Wounding	5	518	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (-Group Two)
Wounding	5	519	Using Firearm/Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group Three)
Wounding	5	520	Contravene Use Etc Of Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	521	Making Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	522	Use Of Nuclear Weapons (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	523	Overseas Weapon Related Acts (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	524	Use Of Noxious Substancesto Harm Or Intimidate (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	525	Piloting Aircraft Under The Influence Of Drugs Or Alcohol
Wounding	5	527	Torture
Wounding	8A	801	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20
Wounding	8A	802	Administering Poison With Intent
Wounding	8A	804	Causing Bodily Harm By Furious Driving
Wounding	8A	805	Assaults On Person Preserving Wreck
Wounding	8A	806	Abh Sec 47
Wounding	8A	820	Assault With Intent To Resist Apprehension Or Assault Person Assist A Constable
Wounding	8A	821	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog To Be Dangerously Out Of Control In Pubic Pla
Wounding	8A	822	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog Dangerously Out Of Control Non-Public Place
Wounding	8D	833	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	834	Abh Sec 47 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	840	Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	841	Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8D	846	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	847	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8A	852	Female Genital Mutilation (Circumcision)

**Appendix 2 :   PSA1 Targets : British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crime Reduction Targets
                  Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland**

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

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 A2.2.

For 'the rest' each CSP 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	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	North West Leics	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland	County	Force
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
Total of selected offences	3,736	8,343	2,616	4,488	29,990	2,040	4,693	2,040	1,049	27,956	58,995

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

2007/08 Targets	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	North West Leics	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland	County	Force
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
Total of selected offences	3,175	6,674	2,223	3,814	23,242	1,734	3,754	1,785	918	23,161	47,321
(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 of 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 between British Crime survey figures and Police recorded crime incidents

Type of Crime	BCS Multiplier on recorded offences
Criminal damage	6.3
Wounding	
of which: More serious offences	3.6
Less serious offences	2.2
Common assault	16.7
Robbery from individuals	5.8
Vehicle crime	
of which: Theft of vehicle	1.2
Theft from vehicle	3.9
Attempted vehicle theft	6.1
Burglary in a dwelling	3.2
Theft from a person	9.9
Theft of a pedal cycle	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 criminal damage. 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 stolen and damaged	Emotional & physical impact on victims	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	CJS (inc Police)	
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 2004 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**
Blaby	Fosse Park Braunstone Enderby	Countesthorpe	Aston Flamville	Potters Marston
Charnwood	Loughborough Syston Thurmaston	Anstey Barrow upon Soar Sileby	Rearsby Cropston Burton on the Wolds	Ulverscroft Copt Oak Bradgate Park
Harborough	Market Harborough Scraptoft Thurnby	Broughton Astley Fleckney	Billesdon Foxton Tilton on the Hill	Launde Tur Langton Withcote
Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage Earl Shilton Hinckley	Desford Market Bosworth Markfield	Bagworth Kirkby Mallory Twycross	Osbaston Shenton Sutton Cheney
Melton	Melton Mowbray Asfordby Hill	Asfordby Easthorpe	Frisby on the Wreake Gaddesby Waltham on the Wolds	Belvoir Little Dalby Stapleford
North West Leicestershire	Ashby de la Zouch Coalville Whitwick	Castle Donington Ibstock Measham	Heather Normanton le Heath Worthington	Albert Village Oaks in Charnwood Staunton Harold
Oadby and Wigston	Oadby South Wigston Wigston	-	-	-
Rutland	-	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 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

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

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.

The 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

Supergroups	The variables with proportions <u>far below</u> the national average	The variables with proportions <u>close to</u> the national average	The variables with proportions far <u>above</u> the national average
Blue Collar Communities	• All Flats • HE qualification	• Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44 • Agriculture / Fishing employment • Health and Social work employment • Provide unpaid care	• Terraced Housing • Rent (Public)
City Living	• Detached Housing • Households with non-dependant children • Age 5-14	• Single pensioner household / People per room • Work from home / Two adults no children • Unemployed /Divorced	• HE Qualification / Single person household (not pensioner) • Born Outside the UK / Rent (Private) / All Flats
Countryside	• Population Density • Public Transport to work • All Flats	• Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household • Age 5-14 / Hotel & Catering employment • Working part-time	• 2+ Car household /Work from home • Agriculture/Fishing employment • Detached Housing
Prospering Suburbs	• Rent (Public) • Terraced Housing • All Flats / No central heating • Rent (Private)	• Population Density / Age 65+ • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Students (full-time) • Health and Social work employment • Manufacturing employment	• 2+ Car household • Detached Housing
Constrained by Circumstances	• Detached Housing • 2+ Car household / HE Qualification	• Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment	• All Flats • Rent (Public)
Typical Traits	• Rent (Public)	• Single pensioner household • Provide unpaid care / Hotel & Catering employment • People per room / Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • Lone Parent household /Students (full-time) • Age 45-64 / All Flats / Age 5-14 • Born Outside the UK / Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Manufacturing employment / Rooms per household	• Terraced Housing
Multicultural	• Detached Housing	• Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment	• Rent (Private) • Public Transport to work • Rent (Public) / All Flats • Born Outside the UK • Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black

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!

Most similar groupings

Variable 2 / Variable 1

BCU X   BCU Y
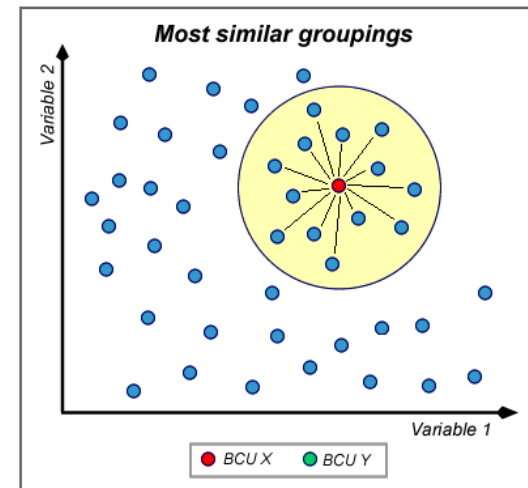
Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

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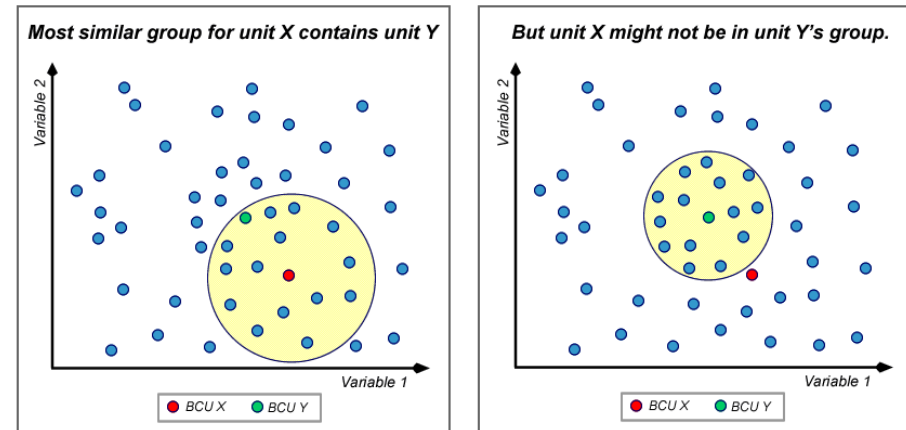
How will the groupings be maintained? When will they change?

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 Trinty West	Moira	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