

North West Leicestershire Partnership in Safer Communities

**Partnership Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
October 2007**

Acknowledgments

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

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

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

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North West Leicestershire Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary

Introduction to Partnership Strategic Assessment

This strategic assessment provides a wide range of data on crime and crime related issues. The NW Leicestershire Partnership in Safer Communities is currently in the process of developing a new three year Community Safety Strategy and this strategic assessment is a key tool helping inform the priorities and focus of that strategy.

Our strategic assessment highlights the recent ‘bottoming out’ of a recent trend of increasing crime rates. Since the late 1990s crime rates nationally and locally have declined rapidly. However, around 12/18 months ago they began to slowly increase, but it is good to see that this trend is also now slowing.

The assessment highlights the important disparity between actual crime and perception of crime, particularly in relation to anti-social behaviour. As part of Neighbourhood Policing and the general move towards a neighbourhood focus on tackling crime we have also identified a number of crime and disorder hot spots in the district and will be working hard in future years to tackle crime in these areas.

Some crime priorities have changed since the start of our previous strategy in 2005. In NW Leicestershire there is now a growing emphasis on offences such as criminal damage and violence and the emerging Community Safety strategy will be looking to focus on these issues.

Overall, the key messages from the strategic assessment are:

- An overall growth in crime, up 5.2% in the period 2005/06 - 2006/07, although this trend is predicted to improve by the end of 2007/08
- A notable increase in violent crime, criminal damage and theft
- Whilst residents perceive the district to be a good place to live, perceptions of anti-social behaviour remain a concern for communities (although NW Leicestershire has seen the biggest improvement in this area over the last three years)
- Over 6,300 domestic violence incidences are being reported annually – the highest in the County
- There has been a small annual increase in the numbers of people receiving drug treatment, but there is a need for more robust information in the future on the numbers of people associated with drugs and drug treatment

This strategic assessment will provide detailed information on crime and disorder issues in the last couple of years up to the end of 2006/07, as well as a summary of our previous priorities and our new priorities for 2008/09 – informed by the assessment.

Councillor Trevor Pendleton
Chair, North West Leicestershire Partnership in Safer Communities

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1. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

1.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment¹

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

In 2006 a review of the partnership provisions of the CDA 1998² and the Police Reform Act 2002³ lead to a series of recommendations.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Developing a Strategic Assessment, Home Office, October 2007

² 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.

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

1.3 Structure of the Partnership Strategic Assessment

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

Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary

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

Main Report

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

Section 1 : Introduction

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

Section 2 : Review of Current Strategic Priorities

Outlines the current strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership, and provides an overview of the current 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 North West Leicestershire

The District is situated in the heart of the Midlands between Leicester, Burton-on-Trent, Derby and Nottingham. The area has a population of 89,600 in an area of just under 30,000 hectares living in 37,300 households. The main centres of population are Coalville, Ashby de la Zouch and Castle Donington.

The decline of the coal industry, the major employer in the 1980s, has led to the local economy diversifying into distribution, hotels and catering, and transport and communications. Employment is now at an all time high. Nottingham East Midlands Airport is located in the north of the district and has expanded considerably over recent years becoming a major employer.

The District faces a number and variety of issues relating to health, low educational achievement, social well-being. And the mismatch between the skills demanded by local employers and those of the local workforce.

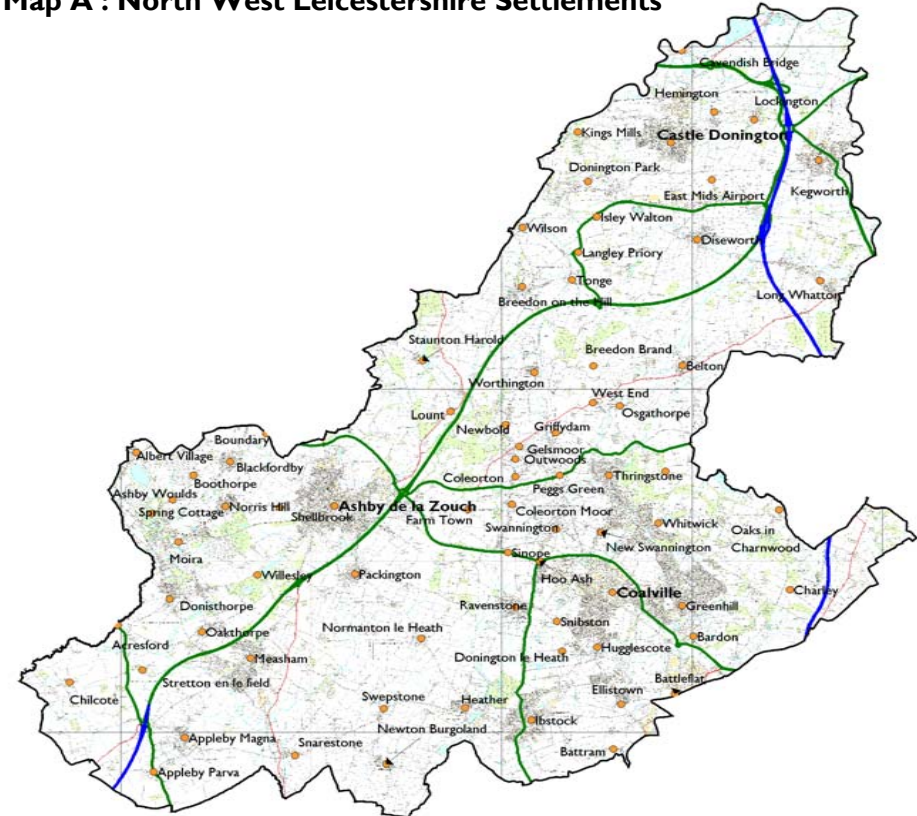
North West Leicestershire District Key Statistics

Total Population	89,600
Male	44,400
Female	45,200
Number of Households	37,300
Non 'White British' Population *	4.0%
Black Minority Ethnic Population	2.3%

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

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

Map A : North West Leicestershire Settlements



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2. Review of Current Community Safety Strategic Priorities

2.1 Current strategic priorities

The district's partnership agreed the following priorities in 2005:

- *To reduce the level of crime in North West Leicestershire, with a focus on;*
 - reducing overall crime by 20% by March 2008
 - reduction in crime through offenders taking part in the Prolific & other Priority Offenders scheme
 - reducing the numbers of repeat victims of domestic violence in specific hotspots
- *To protect and reassure communities and tackle anti-social behaviour in North West Leicestershire, with a focus on;*
 - improving current levels of residents perceptions of safety in town centres when out alone at night time and to maintain residents high levels of perceptions of safety in other environments
 - to tackle anti-social behaviour effectively
 - to enhance and promote support services to victims and witnesses
 - build confidence in services to increase reporting of under-reported crime and disorder
- *To reduce the harm drugs and alcohol cause communities in North West Leicestershire, with a focus on;*
 - reducing harmful drinking and drug use by young people
 - reducing levels of alcohol and drug related crime and anti-social behaviour
 - reducing the harm caused by drug-related litter
 - having a sustained impact on the supply of class-A drugs in North West Leicestershire

2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

The partnership has completed a detailed evaluation of its progress against these priorities, in September 2007. A detailed report is available on request, but the headline progress includes;

- An overall growth in crime, up 5.2% in the first two years of the strategy (2005/06 and 2006/07) and this trend is predicted to continue during 2007/08 (broadly reflecting national trends)
- There has been a notable increase in violent crime, criminal damage and theft
- Whilst residents perceive the district to be a good place to live, perceptions of anti-social behaviour remain a concern for communities (although NW Leicestershire has seen the biggest improvement in this area over the last three years)
- Over 6,300 domestic violence incidences are being reported annually – the highest in the County
- The operation of CCTV has performed relatively poorly and there should be a strong focus on improving its performance when the contract is re-let from March 2008
- There has been a small annual increase in the numbers of people receiving drug treatment, but there is a need for more robust information in the future on the numbers of people associated with drugs and drug treatment
- The number of reported incidences of anti-social behaviour are relatively low and there are only five local people with an ASBO, although again there is a need for more robust information in the future and this remains a key local issue

2.3 Emerging priorities

In August 2007, the partnership undertook a process to begin to identify its future priorities. Partly this was to ensure its energies are focused in the right areas and also it was an opportunity to see how local priorities matched wider national priorities. As a result of this exercise, the detailed evaluation, ongoing discussions with partners and the outcomes from this strategic assessment, the partnership has identified the following priorities for the next three years:

- To work together in partnership to reduce the level and fear of crime by tackling key crimes across the district, focusing on particular geographic hotspots
- To enhance 'pride & responsibility' with those living and working in the district especially as relates to anti-social behaviour and alcohol fuelled violence by promoting without exception a sense of ownership and of engagement with community safety
- To work with young people, including the very young to promote good citizenship & awareness of community safety
- To work towards developing a strong and vibrant 'Night Time Economy' within the district's towns
- To provide a robust intervention to tackle domestic violence

The partnership formally agreed these in December 2007 and is in the process of developing a new three-year Community Safety Strategy. Each year these priorities will be 'refreshed' following evaluation on the partnership's progress and the annual strategic assessment

3. Methodology

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Partnership Strategic Priorities

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

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

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

Data

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

- North West Leicestershire
- 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 North West Leicestershire including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands region and nationally.

Mapping

Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

Lower Super Output Maps - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households and so cover areas of different geographical sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 57 lower super output areas in NWL.

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

Recorded Crime Definitions

One of the problems identified throughout the production of this report 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 motor vehicle
- theft from a motor vehicle
- vehicle interference and tampering
- domestic burglary
- theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle
- theft from person
- criminal damage
- common assault
- wounding
- robbery

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

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 measured nationally by the British Crime Survey.

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

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in NWL is 20.0%. 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 NWL. Within Section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within NWL.

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 partnerships, 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 methodology).

Table 1.1, below, ranks the importance of each BCS crime type according to different measures. In the first column, entitled **Police Recorded Offences** the crimes are ranked according to the number of police recorded incidents within 2006/07 and thus presents high volume criminal damage at the top.

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

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

In column three, named **Cost of Crime**, the newly adjusted incident figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within NWL. 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 fifth priority position and common assault slips back down the table from second to fifth 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.

Table 1.1: Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in NWL,

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

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 highest within each stage of the analysis, whereas serious wounding moves from being ranked the lowest crime by incidence to the second highest priority when considering total harm caused inclusive of emotional cost.

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA I Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 08, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine Community Safety Partnerships which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for North West Leicestershire for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 20%.

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

Table 2.1 shows the number of recorded BCS crimes recorded in North West Leicestershire compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA I for the last complete financial year 2006/07 and also for the current financial year to date¹.

Overall the target for crime reduction in North West Leicestershire for 2006/07 was not achieved. The total number of offences recorded (4,341) was up on both the previous year (3,989 offences in 2005/06) and the target for the next year (3,754 offences in 2007/08). Four of the nine CSPs in Leicester Shire achieved their targets for 2006/07.

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

North West Leicestershire achieved targets against three out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The crime categories where recorded offences were considerably over target were low value categories: theft from person and robbery. Other slightly over target categories included: criminal damage, wounding, theft from vehicle, burglary dwelling and Theft/TWOC.

Criminal damage in 2006/07 increased by 26% on the previous year

Table 2.1: North West Leicestershire performance for British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes 2006/07 and 2007/08 year-to-date

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target	
criminal damage	1,649	1,411	+238	●
theft from vehicle	678	613	+65	●
wounding	687	631	+56	●
burglary dwelling	414	404	+10	●
common assault	294	335	-41	
Theft/TWOC	243	241	+2	●
theft of cycle	83	91	-8	
vehicle interference	98	123	-25	
theft from person	160	101	+59	●
robbery	35	8	+27	●
Total	4,341	3,958	+383	●

Key

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

(1309 offences in 2005/06). Most of this increase occurred between September and December 2006.

Wounding remained at a similar level to the previous year (6684 offences in 2005/06).

Despite being over target, theft from vehicle in 2006/07 decreased by 5% compared to the previous year (713 offences in 2005/06).

Theft from person in 2006/07 increased by 23% on the previous year (130 offences in 2005/06). As in previous years there was a notable peak in activity in June which could be attributable to the annual Download festival.

4.3 Long term crime trends

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

Table 3.1 shows that the number of recorded BCS offences within North West Leicestershire has increased by 9% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in Leicestershire and the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Regionally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and Nationally there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

Table 3.1: Total BCS recorded offences in North West Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07	% change	rate per 1,000 pop
North West Leicestershire	4,341	9% ▲	49.2
Leicestershire	26,709	5% ▲	42.8
Leicestershire Force Area	55,439	4% ▲	58.2
East Midlands Region	270,516	0% -	62.8
England & Wales	3,242,415	-2% ▼	60.7

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Chart 3.2: Long term trend in recorded offences in North West Leicestershire District by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

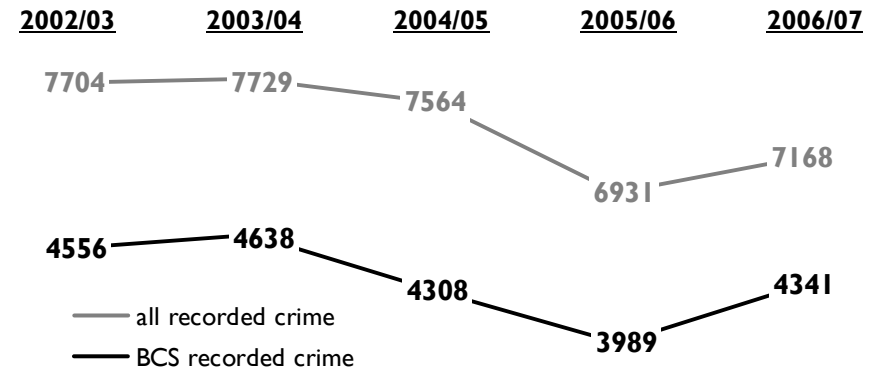


Table 3.1 also shows that the crime rate for the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area (58.2) is marginally lower than the comparable rate for the entire East Midlands region (62.8) and the whole of England and Wales (60.7). The table also shows that the crime rate in North West Leicestershire in 2006/07 is slightly above the crime rate for the County but below Leicestershire Force Area rates and rates regionally and nationally.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population North West Leicestershire is a relatively high crime area within the county. This is also reinforced by the fact that it ranks 192 out of the 373 Community Safety Partnership Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

Chart 3.2 above shows the long term trends in police recorded

crime within North West Leicestershire between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within North West Leicestershire and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes¹ recorded in North West Leicestershire each financial year.

Both trend lines in chart 3.2 show an overall reduction in recorded crime within the district over the five year period. With an overall reduction of 7% in total recorded crime and a 5% reduction in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. The largest reduction taking place in 2005/06.

Chart 3.3 below shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within North West Leicestershire for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Chart 3.4 shows the

trend for BCS recorded offences within North West Leicestershire for the same time periods.

Chart 3.3 and Chart 3.4 show a similar pattern of recorded offences during the spring and summer months of 2005/06 and 2006/07.

The autumn and winter months are relatively invariable with the exception of the number of BCS offences recorded during this period in 2006/07. Whilst there was only a small degree of fluctuation during this period in 2005/06 the following year sees the number of BCS recorded offences rise then peak during October.

Chart 3.3: Short term trend in all recorded offences in North West Leicestershire district by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

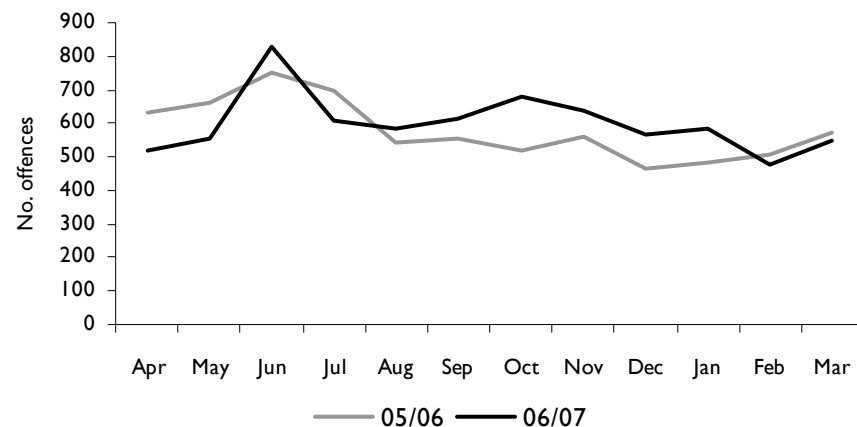
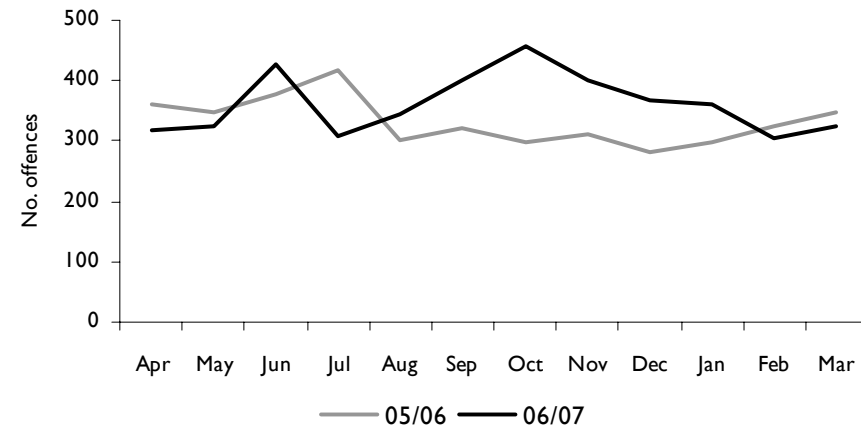


Chart 3.4: Short term trend in BCS recorded offences in North West Leicestershire by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



¹ For a full list of offences included as BCS comparator crimes see appendix I

4.4 High Crime areas in North West Leicestershire

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

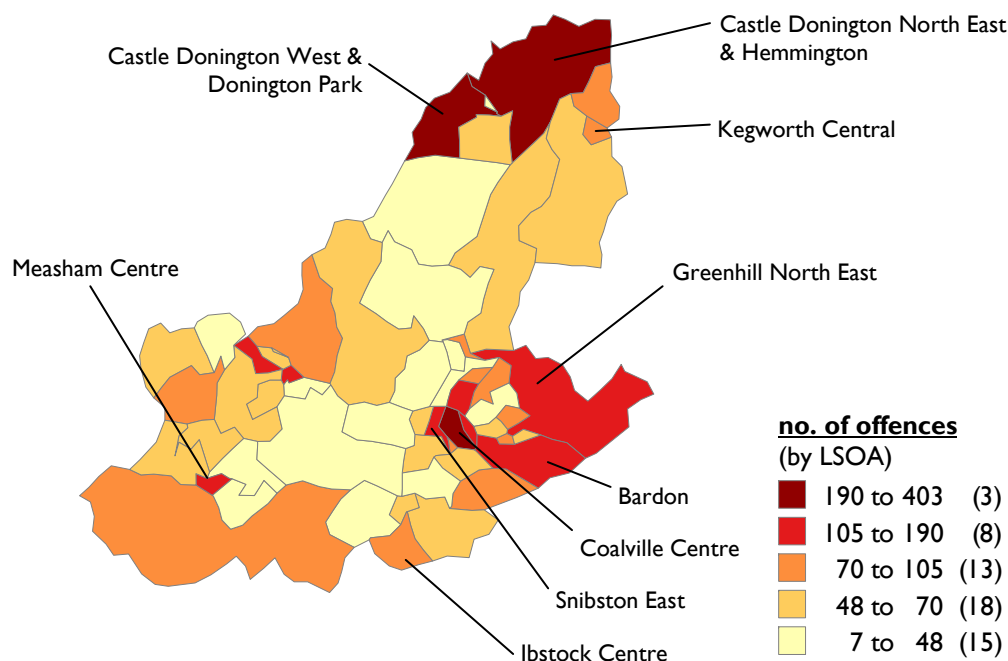
Table 4.1 shows the five Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within North West Leicestershire which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in red and dark orange. These five areas accounted for approximately a quarter of recorded BCS crimes within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07.

Three of the five highest crime areas within North West Leicestershire are within Coalville and Castle Donnington. As all LSOAs are similar in terms of the number of resident households (approximately 1500), the high incidence of recorded crime within Coalville is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of

Table 4.1: The five LSOAs within North West Leicestershire with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS crime (2006/07)	% district crime (2006/07)
Coalville Centre	E01025930	403	9%
Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	E01025925	244	6%
Castle Donington West & Donington Park	E01025926	190	4%
Greenhill North East	E01025934	147	3%
Snibston East	E01025957	142	3%

Map 4.2: Total recorded BCS comparator crime in Rutland 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area



individuals travelling to the area for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the county. The high incidence of crime in Castle Donington will be attributable to the concentration of incidences occurring during the annual Download Festival which is held in this area.

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

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

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

Though Greenhill North East has been highlighted as one of the LSOAs within North West Leicestershire with the highest levels of recorded crime (Table 4.1), Greenhill North East has had one of the biggest actual reductions in total recorded crime in 2006/07, down

Table 4.3: Top five LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within North West Leicestershire District 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change		%
			LY to TY	change	
Kegworth Central	E01025945	75	-42	-36%	
Ilstock Centre	E01025943	77	-24	-24%	
Greenhill North East	E01025934	147	-23	-14%	
Ashby Holywell Centre	E01025918	61	-21	-26%	
Measham Centre	E01025949	116	-21	-15%	
Greenhill Centre	E01025932	86	-17	-17%	

by 23 offences, a reduction of 14% compared to 2005/06 (Table 4.3). The two LSOAs with the largest actual reduction in recorded crime are Kegworth Central and Ilstock Centre. These two LSOAs are not particularly high crime areas compared to the other LSOAs within the county.

Coalville Centre has the highest number of recorded crime during 2006/07 and this LSOA also features as the LSOA with the biggest actual increase in recorded crime in the whole of North West Leicestershire District. This indicates that it is currently a particular hotspot for crime within North West Leicestershire. This LSOA alone accounts for 9% of recorded crime within the county. It is also the LSOA which has had the biggest actual increase in recorded crime compared to the previous year.

Bardon, Whitwick Centre and Ashby Ivanhoe East are not within those areas shown in Table 4.1 with the highest amount of recorded crime, however, both areas have had large increases in recorded crime compared to the other LSOAs within the county.

Table 4.4: Top five LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within North West Leicestershire District 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change		%
			LY to TY	change	
Coalville Centre	E01025930	403	51	15%	
Bardon	E01025922	119	47	65%	
Castle Donington N.E. & Hemmington	E01025925	244	45	23%	
Whitwick Centre	E01025968	83	38	84%	
Ashby Ivanhoe East	E01025920	107	35	49%	
Snibston East	E01025957	142	31	28%	

4.5 Urban and Rural Classification 2004

The Office for National Statistics provides a methodology to enable the discrete classification of an area as urban or rural. This methodology has been applied to the census output areas of Charnwood 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 North West 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 5.1: Population and crime levels in NW Leicestershire according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification

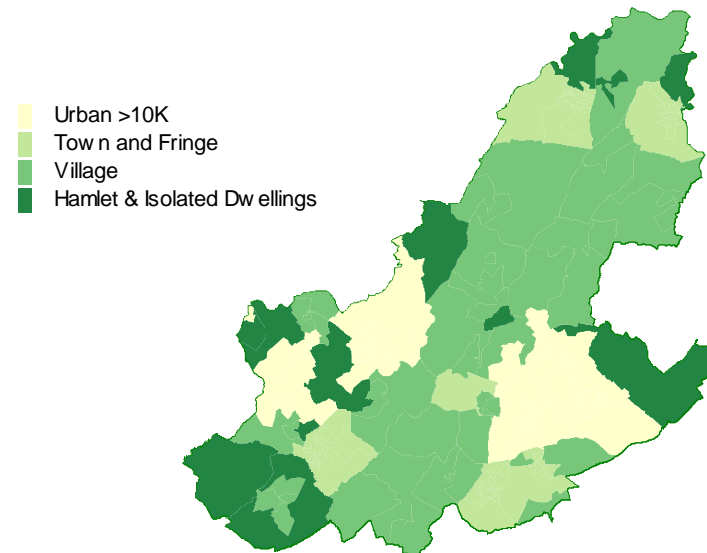
Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS	
			offences %	crime rate
Urban >10K	18%	56%	61%	54.7
Town and Fringe	13%	24%	22%	46.3
Village	48%	16%	13%	40.5
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	20%	3%	4%	66.5
North West Leicestershire	27,933	88,600	4,341	51.3

Map 5.2 shows the resulting classification applied to the population of NW Leicestershire and Table 5.1 shows how the population and crime within NW Leicestershire is distributed according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling areas have the highest crime rate, but this accounts for only 3% of the population and 4% of total offences.

Urban areas within the district have the next highest crime rate (54.7), accounting for 61% of all offences and have 56% of the population in the District. The rural areas of Town and Fringe and Villages have lower but similar rates to urban areas, and account for 35% of total offences.

Map 5.2: Urban and Rural Area Classification of NW Leicestershire



4.6 Crime in the communities in N W Leicestershire

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for NWL in map 6.2, distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short hand of seven labels that sum up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 287 North West 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.

Table 6.1: Population and crime levels in NW Leicestershire according to the ONS Output Area Classification

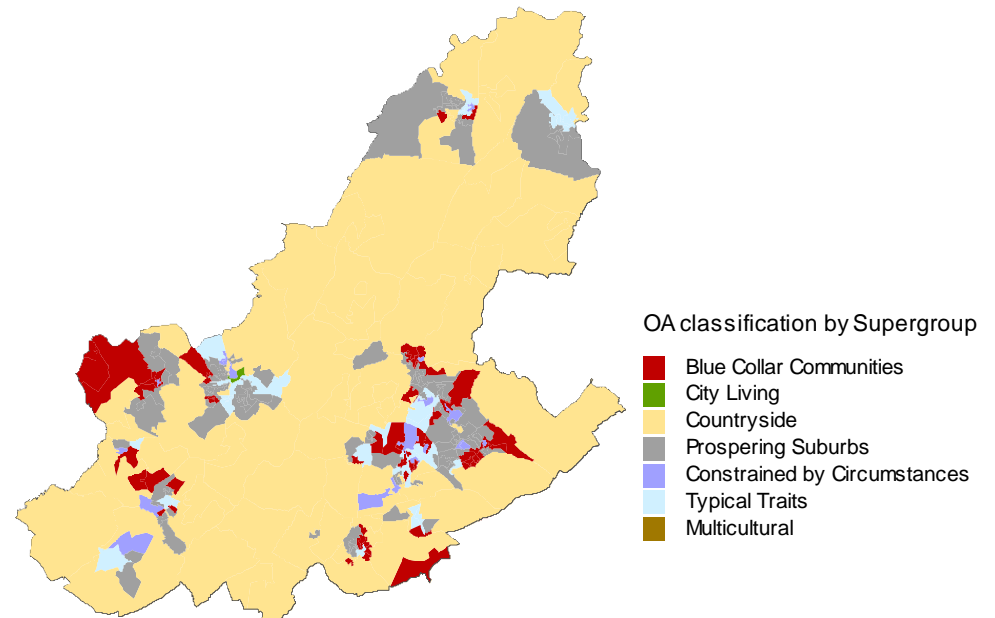
ONS Area Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS offences	BCS crime rate
			%	
Typical Traits	3%	13%	19%	73.9
Constrained by Circumstances	1%	5%	11%	109.5
Blue Collar Communities	6%	20%	22%	55.5
Countryside	78%	24%	22%	47.2
Prospering Suburbs	12%	37%	24%	32.9
City Living	0.1%	0%	1%	301.1
Multicultural	0%	0%	0%	0.0
North West Leicestershire	27,933	88,600	4,341	51.3

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 6.2 shows that geographically the majority of North West Leicestershire is classified as mainly Countryside, although, as table 6.1 shows, only 24% of the districts population lives there. Prospering Suburbs accounts for only 12% of the geographical area but 37% of the population. The other four categories make-up just 10% of the area, there is no multicultural area.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in City living and Constrained by Circumstances areas. Crime rates are high in Typical Traits and slightly lower in Blue Collar and Countryside areas. Finally Prospering Suburbs have the lowest crime rates. However Prospering Suburbs still account for 24% of all offences in North West Leicestershire.

Map 6.2: ONS Area Classification of NW Leicestershire



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4.7 Crime in areas similar to North West Leicestershire

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

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

Chart 6.1, below, show NWL's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For **Total BCS** crime NWL, shown by the darker bar, is in the worse 25% of similar CSPs with 51 crimes per thousand population, compared to a median performance (shown by the black line) of 42 crimes per thousand population and a top three position of 33 crimes per thousand population or below. NWL is the worst performing CSP out of its 15 similar CSP group for **Violent**

Crime at 18 crimes per thousand population, although the median performance of 14 crimes per thousand population is not too dissimilar. Both **Burglary** and **Vehicle Crime** in NWL are also in the worse 25% of similar CSP's. Burglary has a rate of 11 crimes per thousand household compared to a median performance of 8 crimes per thousand and Vehicle Crime has a rate of 12 crimes per thousand population compared to a median performance of 8 crimes per thousand population.

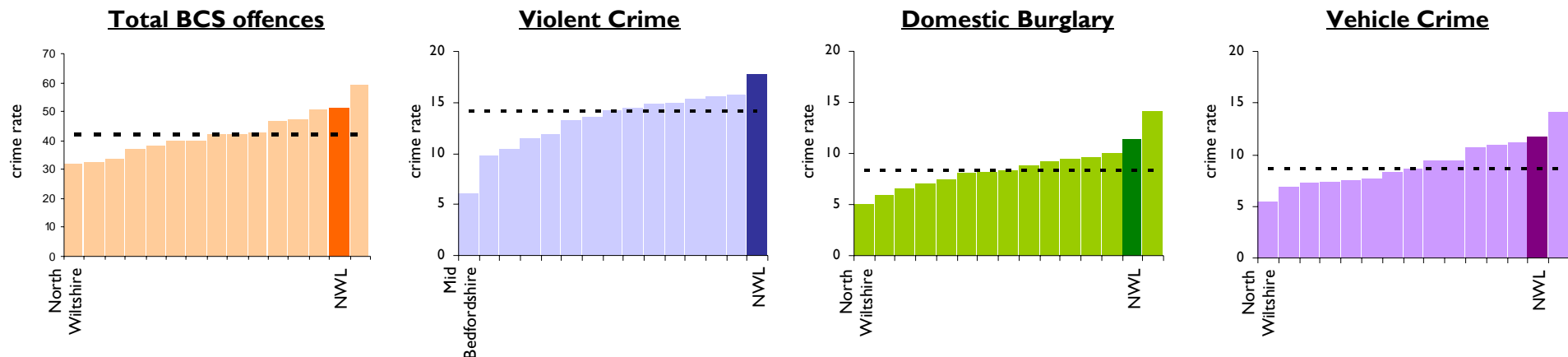
Finally, North Wiltshire is the best performing CDRP, except for Violent Crime where it is Mid Bedfordshire.

Rate per thousand population/households

Similar CSPs for comparison

Hinckley and Bosworth	Congleton
Stroud	Lichfield
Tewkesbury	Tonbridge & Malling
Amber Valley	Vale Royal
South Kesteven	Mid Bedfordshire
North Wiltshire	Newark & Sherwood
East Hertfordshire	South Somerset

Chart 6.1: NWL's relative position against similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales, 2006/07



Change over time in BCS comparator crime

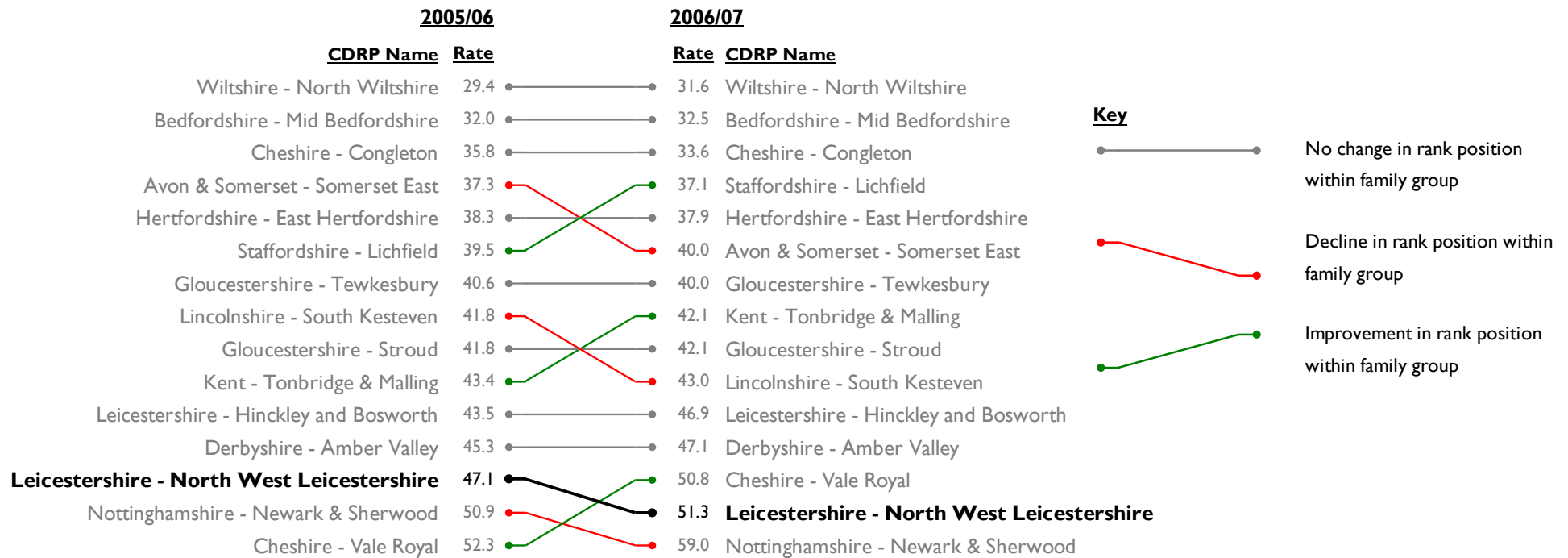
Chart 7.2 shows the most similar family group for North West Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership. It shows total crime within each CSP area within the group as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

In 2005/06 North West Leicestershire was ranked 13 out of the 15 CSPs within the group. The crime rate increase between 2005/06 and 2006/07 leaves North West Leicestershire ranked 14 out of

the 15 CSPs within the group in 2006/07.

There has been no change in the rank position of the top three ranked CSPs between 2005/06 and 2006/07 within the group. North Wiltshire, Mid Bedfordshire and Congleton remain the first, second and third ranked CSPs for total recorded crime in 2005/06 and in 2006/07, within the most similar family group for North West Leicestershire District.

Chart 7.2 : Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : North West Leicestershire District



4.8 Profile of Crime within North West Leicestershire

Section 4.3 established that overall the number of recorded BCS offences has increased by 9% in NW Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07, this percentage increase may vary according to the different types of offence recorded. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within North West Leicestershire.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of BCS recorded offences within NW Leicestershire during 2006/07 by type. A total of 4,341 BCS offences were recorded within NW Leicestershire during 2006/07.

The following types of offences have been included:

Combined vandalism, wounding and theft from vehicle account for more than two-thirds of the recorded BCS offences during 2006/07. Vandalism alone accounts for over a third of BCS recorded crime in the district whilst wounding and burglary dwelling each account for 16% of all recorded BCS offences within NW Leicestershire in 2006/07.

Out of all the BCS recorded offences criminal damage has increased the most during the two year period. The increase in the number of recorded criminal damage offences alone will have been a main contributor to the overall increase in recorded crime in the district between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Vehicle interference have experienced a notable decreases in recording between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 8.1 : Change in total BCS recorded crime in North West Leicestershire District

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of total BCS crime
			0% 10% 20% 30% 40%
Criminal Damage	1649	26% ▲	
Wounding	687	0% ▲	
Theft from Vehicle	678	-5% ▼	
Burglary Dwelling	414	6% ▲	
Common Assault	294	-5% ▼	
Theft TWOC	243	3% ▲	
Theft from Person	160	23% ▲	
Vehicle Interference	98	-18% ▼	
Theft Cycle	83	22% ▲	
Robbery	35	35% ▲	
Total BCS recorded crime	4,341	9% ▲	

4.9 Criminal Damage in North West Leicestershire District

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

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

Table 9.1 below shows a total of 1,649 criminal damage¹ offences recorded within North West Leicestershire District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 26% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 9.1 : Recorded criminal damage offences in North West Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
criminal damage to vehicle	508	641	26% ▲
criminal damage to other property	275	351	28% ▲
criminal damage to dwelling	275	315	15% ▲
criminal damage to other building	202	263	30% ▲
arson	49	79	61% ▲
all criminal damage	1,309	1,649	26% ▲

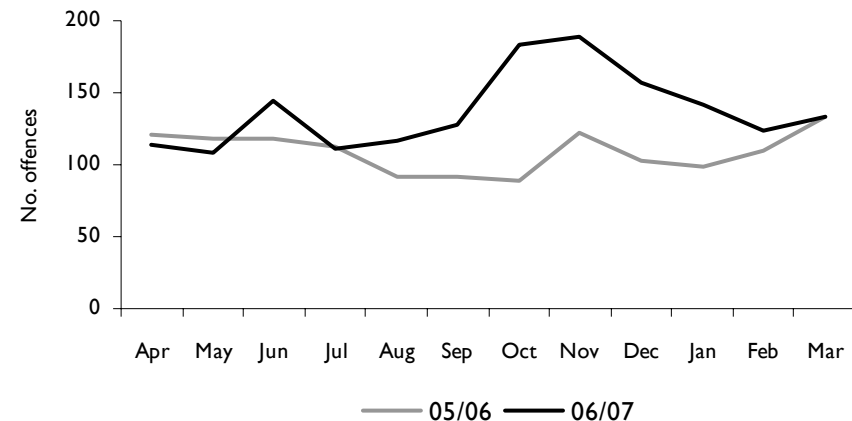
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

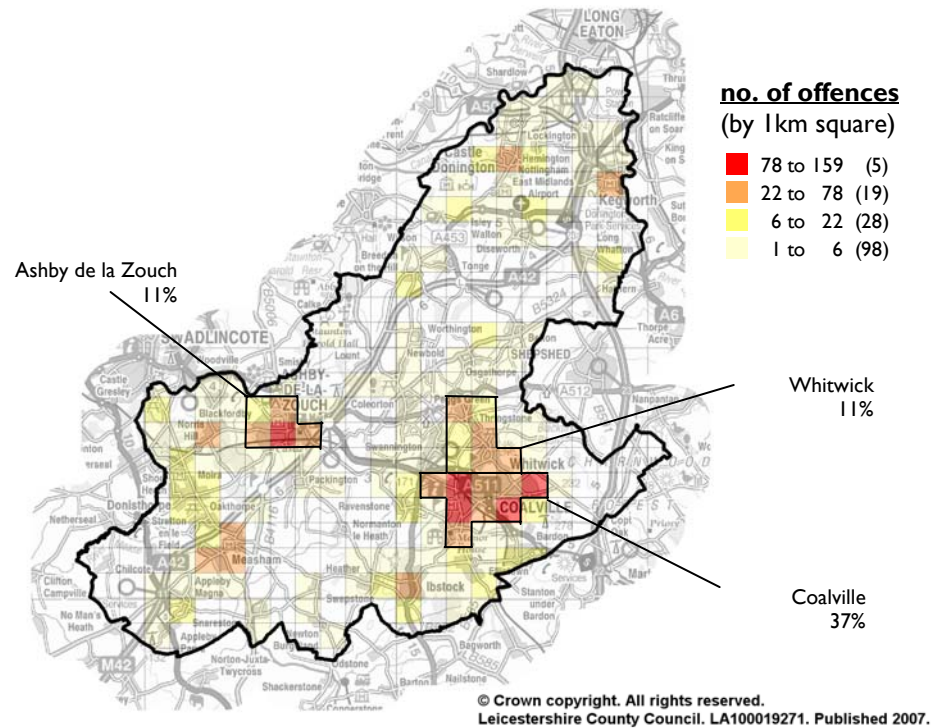
Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for over one third of the criminal damage offences recorded within North West Leicestershire in 2006/07, it has risen by a quarter on the previous year. Criminal damage to other property, which includes street furniture and bus shelters, accounted for 21% of all criminal damage in 2006/07. This is the same as the percentage of criminal damage to dwelling and these proportions have remained unchanged during the two year period.

Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in North West Leicestershire during the last two complete financial years. Both years appear to have seen an increase in number of criminal damage offences during the months of October and November.

Chart 9.2 : Trend in recorded criminal damage in North West Leicestershire 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



Map 9.3 : Criminal Damage in North West Leicestershire District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



Map 9.3 (above) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Well over a third of criminal damage in the district takes place in or around Coalville. Other concentrations of criminal damage are located in Ashby de la Zouch and Whitwick.

Recently recorded criminal damage offences

This section of the report aims to identify recent and potential emerging concentrations of criminal damage offences within North West Leicestershire District. The number of criminal damage offences has been calculated based on the street name and settlement details of the offence held on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS system.

Table 9.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded on streets within North West Leicestershire District, between April and September 2007. The table shows that the highest number of offences recorded on any one street within North West Leicestershire District during this period is 11 offences which occurred on Market Street in Ashby-De-La-Zouch. A high number of offences also occurred on South Street in Ashby-De-La-Zouch and Ashby Road in Swadlincote (10 and 9 offences respectively). Table 9.4 also shows that only ten streets account for 13% of all criminal damage offences in the whole of North West Leicestershire.

Table 9.4 : Criminal damage by street in North West Leicestershire (offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007)

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage offences	% criminal damage
11	1	11	2%
10	1	10	2%
9	1	9	1%
8	2	16	3%
7	5	35	6%
Total	10	81	13%

3 streets (rows 1, 2, 3)
5% of offences (rows 1, 2, 3)

4.10 Violent Offences

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

- Wounding
- Common Assault
- Personal Robbery

Table 10.1 shows the total number of violent offences¹ recorded within North West Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows no change in the percentage of recorded violent offences within North West Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows that common assault has decreased by 5%

Table 10.1: Change in recorded violent crime in North West Leicestershire District

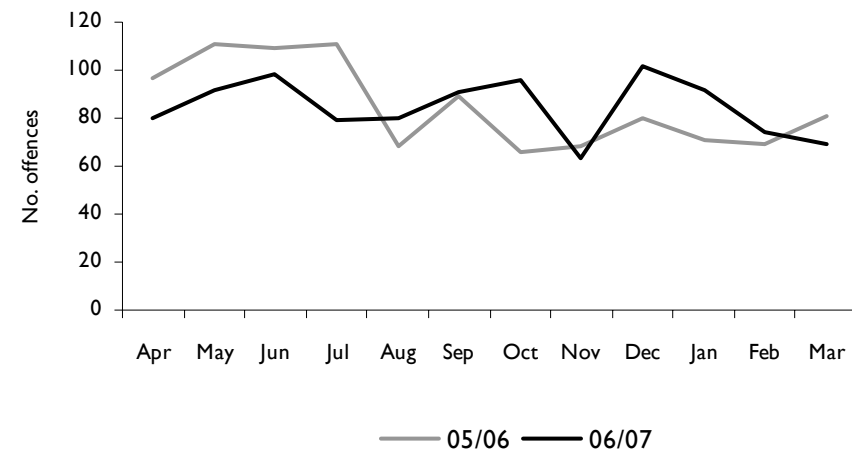
	05/06	06/07	% change
Common Assault	310	294	-5% ▼
Wounding	684	687	0% ▲
Personal robbery	26	35	35% ▲
all violent crime	1,020	1,016	0% ▼

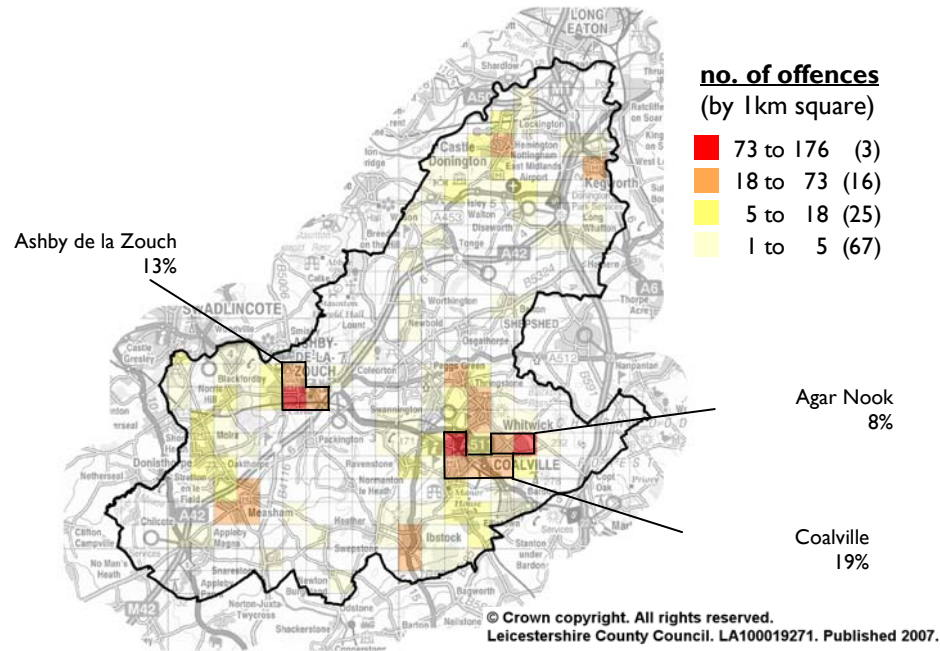
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Conversely the number of personal robberies has increased by 35% in the same time period. Chart 10.2 shows the monthly trend line of violent crime offences recorded in North West Leicestershire during the last two complete financial years. Both years display a similar pattern of offences during the late spring/summer months (April through July), although 2006/07 remains a lower rate during this period. However there is very little evidence of any other pattern from the data.

Chart 10.2 : Trend in recorded violent crime in North West Leicestershire



Map 10.3 : Violent Crime in North West Leicestershire District 2006/07

Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in North West Leicester in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Almost one-fifth of all violent offences in the district take place in Coalville town, this will be attributable to the larger volume of people. Ashby de la Zouch and Agar Nook are also shown to contain concentrations of violent offences.

Recently recorded violent crime offences

Table 10.4 (right) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded by individual street/road within North West Leicester during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (London Road-Coalville) has 20 reported violent crime offences, accounting for 4% of all violent crime recorded within North West Leicestershire during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are three streets/roads that account for 10% of the recorded violent crime within North West Leicester during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include London Road-Coalville, Belvoir Road-Coalville and Market Street-Ashby-De-La-Zouch

Table 10.4: Violent crime by street in North West Leicester based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

number of violent crime int. per street	number of streets	number of violent crime	% violent crime	
20	1	20	4%	} 10% of offences
14	1	14	3%	
12	1	12	3%	
11	1	11	2%	
8	1	8	2%	
7	2	14	3%	
6	4	24	5%	
5	6	30	6%	
4	8	32	7%	
3	17	51	11%	
2	44	88	19%	
1	168	168	36%	
Total	254	472	100%	

4.1.1 Vehicle Crime North West Leicestershire

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of vehicle crime offences have been included:

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

Table 11.1 shows there were a total of 1,019 vehicle crime offences recorded within North West Leicestershire within 2006/07. This represents a decrease of 5% in the proportion of recorded vehicle crime within North West Leicestershire compared to 2005/06.

The table shows that theft from motor vehicle and theft of motor vehicle have decreased by 5% and 18% respectively. Conversely the number of vehicle interference crimes have increased by 3% in the same time period.

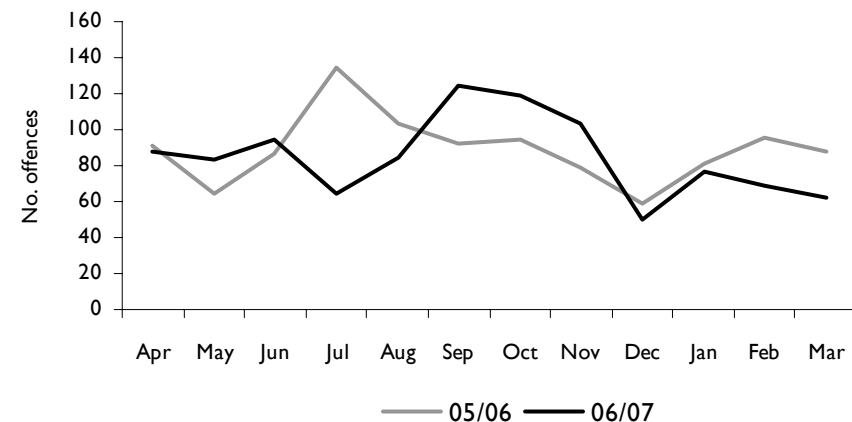
Table 11.1: Change in recorded vehicle crime in North West Leicestershire District

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from motor vehicle	713	678	-5% ▼
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	120	98	-18% ▼
vehicle interference	237	243	3% ▲
all vehicle crime	1,070	1,019	-5% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

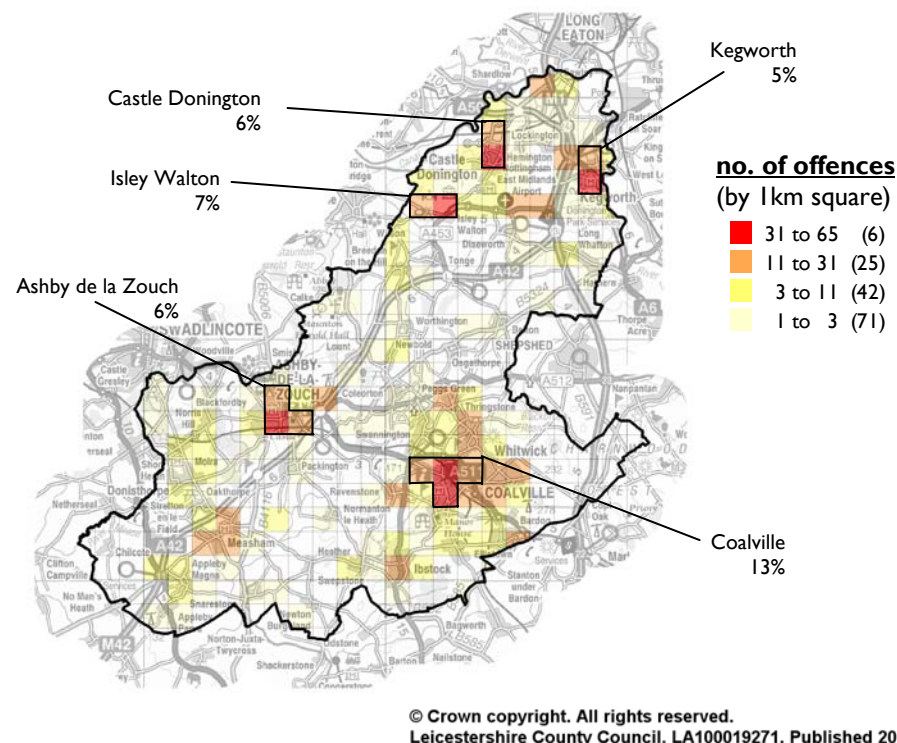
Chart 11.2 depicts the trend in recorded vehicle crime during the last two complete financial years. The chart shows that during 2005/06 vehicle crime peaked in mid July. The following year 2006/07 saw the number of vehicle crimes peak during September. Both years similarly saw the number of offences fall in December.

Chart 11.2: Trend in recorded vehicle crime in North West Leicestershire



Map 11.3 (next page) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Almost one-fifth of all vehicle crime offences in the district take place in Coalville town. Other predominant hotspot areas can be found in Ashby de la Zouch and a nucleus of areas in and around the M1 /M42 junction: Isley Walton, Kegworth and Castle Donington.

Map I I.3: Vehicle Crime in North West Leicestershire District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



Recently recorded vehicle crime offences

This section of the report aims to identify recent and potential emerging concentrations of violent crime offences within North West Leicestershire District during the last six months. The number of vehicle crime offences has been calculated based on the street name and settlement details of the offence held on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS system. This will identify those streets within the district where vehicle crime has been most prolific.

Table I I.4 shows the distribution of the number of vehicle crime offences recorded on individual streets during April to September 2007. The table shows that the highest number of offences recorded on any one street within North West Leicestershire District during this period is 52 offences occurring in Donington Park, Castle Donington. Offences in Donington Park account for 7% of all vehicle crime in the District alone. This is attributable to the large number of events held at this site and, in particular the annual Download music festival attracting a large concentration of people (and vehicles) to the area.

Packington Hill in Kegworth, and Tamworth Road in Sawley also account for a large proportion of the vehicle crime occurring in North West Leicestershire. Leicestershire Constabulary recorded 12 and 11 vehicle crimes respectively occurring on these streets alone during the six month period.

Table I I.4: Vehicle Crime offences by street in North West Leicestershire based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

number of vehicle crime int. per street	number of streets	number of vehicle crime	% vehicle crime
52	1	52	7%
12	1	12	2%
11	1	11	1%
8	2	16	2%
7	2	14	2%
Total	7	105	14%

Table 11.5 shows the top five types of property stolen in theft from vehicle offences recorded in North West Leicestershire during 2006/07. This table is based on 447 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS. Satellite Navigation Systems and other electrical sound devices accounted for the largest proportion (15%) of property stolen from vehicles during this time period.

Table 11.5: Top 5 types of property stolen during theft from vehicle offences 2006/07

type of property stolen	%
Sat Nav	9%
Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player	6%
Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books	5%
Tools	5%
Mobile Phone	5%

4.12 Burglary Dwelling

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of burglary offence have been included:

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

Table 12.1 (below) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in North West Leicestershire District during 2005/06 to 2006/07 by offence type. A total of 414 burglary dwelling offences were recorded in North West Leicestershire during 2006/07, this represents an increase of 6% compared to the previous year.

Burglary dwelling had increased by 7% on the previous year whilst the number of distraction burglaries has remained at a similar level

Table 12.1: Change in recorded burglary dwelling in North West Leicestershire District

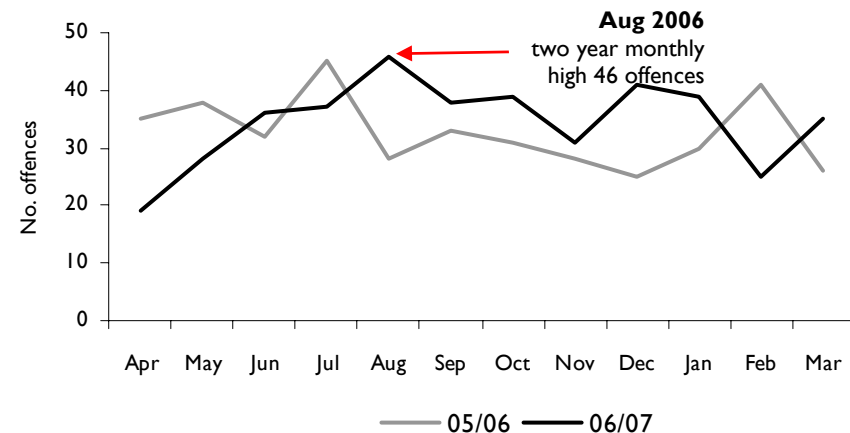
	05/06	06/07	% change
Burglary Dwelling	335	359	7% ▲
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	51	50	-2% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	6	5	-17% ▼
All Burglary Dwelling	392	414	6% ▲

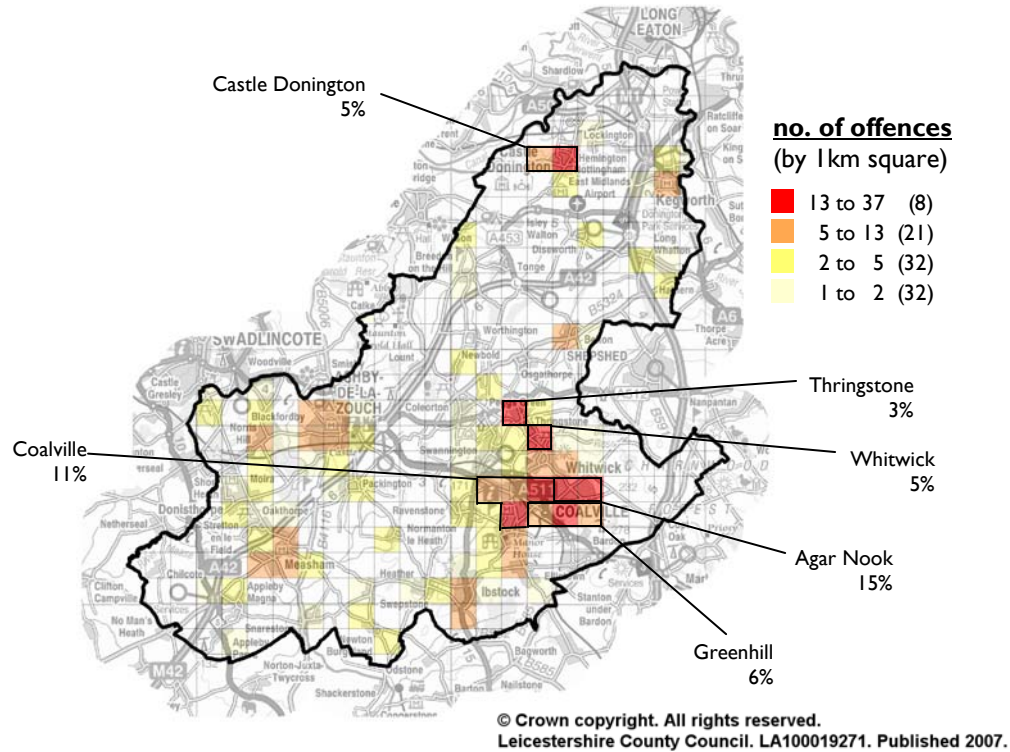
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

compared to the previous year. The 50 recorded distraction burglary offences accounting for 12% of all burglary within North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07 (compared to 7% for Leicestershire). The percentage of burglary with violence has decreased by approximately 17%.

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Leicestershire by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows a degree of fluctuation in recorded burglary dwelling offences during this two year period. Burglary Dwelling is higher in 2006/07 than the previous year. Both years saw a rise in the number of offences during the summer months. The number of recorded offences peaked during August 2006/07, reaching a two year monthly high of 46 offences.

Chart 12.2 : Trend in recorded burglary dwelling in North West Leicestershire District



Map 12.3: Burglary Dwelling in North West Leicestershire District

Map 12.3 (above) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in North West Leicestershire District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Majority burglary dwelling offences are contained within the Coalville area or one of its surrounding villages.

Emerging Locations

This section of the report aims to identify recent and potential emerging concentrations of burglary dwelling offences within North West Leicestershire District. The number of burglary dwelling offences has been calculated based on the street name and settlement details of the offence held on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS system. This will identify those streets within the district where burglary dwelling has been most prolific during the last 6 months.

Table 12.4 below shows the distribution of the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded on individual streets within North West Leicestershire District, between April to September 2007. The table shows that only two streets within North West Leicestershire District account for 5% of all burglary dwelling offences recorded within the district. These streets include Church Lane, Whitwick and Hamilton Road, Coalville, six offences were committed on these streets during the last 6 months.

Table 12.4: Distribution of the number of burglary dwelling offences by street within North West Leicestershire District

number of burglaries per street	number of streets	number of burglaries	% burglaries
3	2	6	5%
2	11	22	17%
1	103	103	79%
Total	116	131	100%

Table 12.5 shows the top five types of property stolen in theft from vehicle offences recorded in North West Leicestershire during 2006/07. This table is based on 1426 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS which were stolen in 263 incidences.

Jewellery and cash accounted for the largest proportion (35%) of items stolen from properties during this time period.

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

	%
Jewellery	20%
Cash	10%
Debit / Credit / Store Cards / Account-Cheque Books	6%
Ladies / Gents Watch	4%
Mobile Phone	4%

4.13 Theft from Person

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 160 theft from person offences recorded within NWL within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 23% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 13.1: Change in recorded theft from person in North West Leicestershire District

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	130	160	23% ▲

In NWL in 2006/07 there were a total of 442 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. Nearly a quarter of these were either debit or credit cards (22%). Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of a purse or wallet (17%), cash (17%) or a mobile phone (17%).

Further analysis of the 146 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that two-thirds took place at Donington Park in Castle Donington, of the remaining 48 offences, 15 were situated in or around the main Belvoir shopping area in Coalville and 13 were situated in Market street in Ashby de la Zouch.

4.14 Theft of cycle

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of theft from cycle offences have been included:

- Theft of pedal cycle
- Cycle taken without consent

Table 14.1 shows a total of 83 theft from cycle offences recorded within NWL within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 22% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 14.1: Change in recorded cycle theft in North West Leicestershire District

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	68	82	21% ▲
TWOC cycle	0	1	
all cycle crime	68	83	22% ▲

4.15 Crime perceptions in NWL District

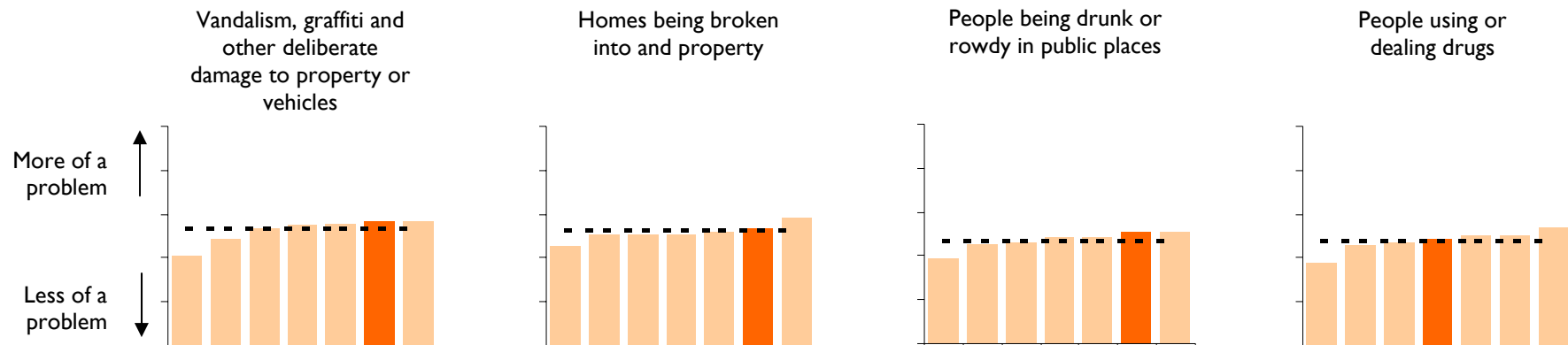
Which is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

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

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

In general, the dark orange bars representing NWL either fall within the mid range of each chart and so are quite typical of the county as a whole or fall to the right of the mid range meaning that NWL respondents consider vandalism, graffiti and damage, homes being broken into and, people being drunk in public places to be

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

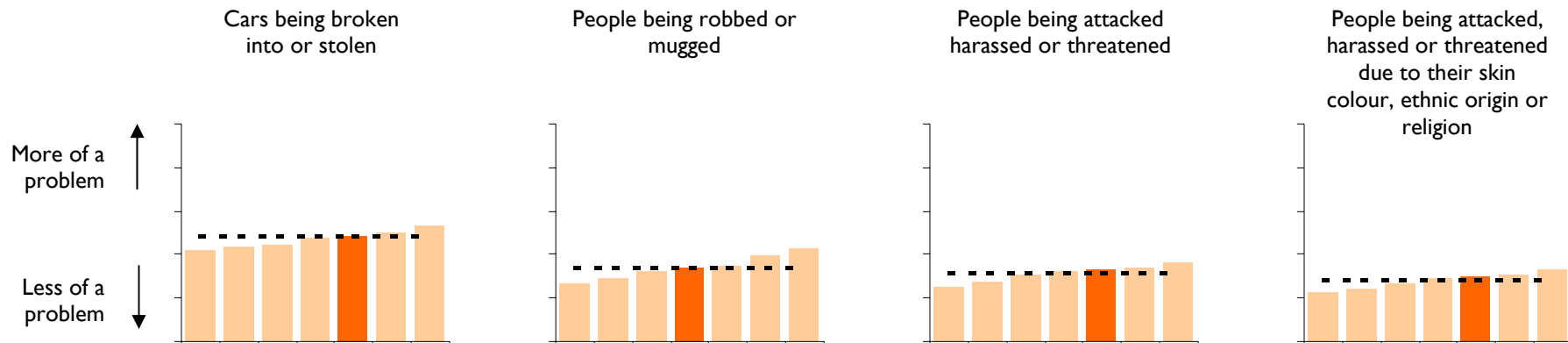


more problematic than respondents from most other Local Authorities within Leicestershire.

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

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

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



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

Change over Time

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

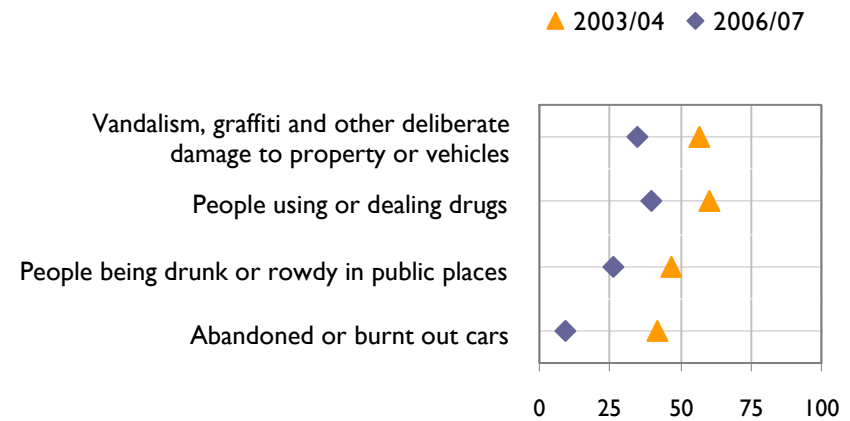
Perceptions of all four categories have improved in the three years between the survey being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006.

The biggest improvement was the reduction in people who thought that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt out cars—down from 42% of people to less than one-in-ten (9%). This was replicated across Leicester Shire and may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

The next biggest reduction was a fall in those who thought that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a problem; down from around half of all people (47%) to around a quarter of people (26%).

There were also large reductions in the number of people who thought that ‘vandalism, graffiti’ and ‘drugs’ were problems; both down by around a third.

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



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

Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 North West Leicestershire District

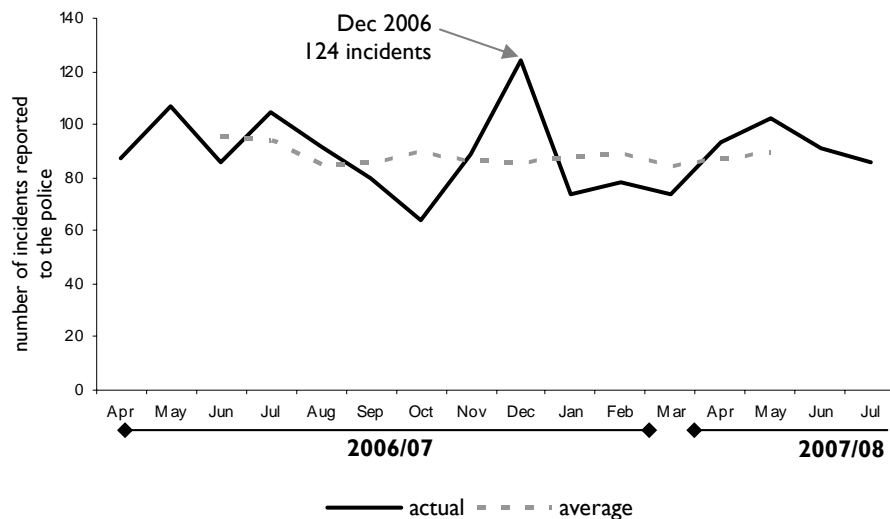
4.16 Domestic Abuse

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 location¹.

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



¹ Source : Leicester Domestic Violence Forum

² average is based on a 5 month moving average

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

Chart 16.2 below shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows peaks in December 2006 and April 2007. The chart also shows the average² number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there is no obvious trend towards an increase or decrease in the number of domestic incidents recorded within North West Leicestershire.

Table 16.2 shows the type of domestic abuse incident reported in NWL based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 49% were recorded as non recordable³ and 38% as assault and harassment.

Chart 16.2 : Type of domestic abuse incident reported in North West Leicestershire in 2006/07

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	49%
assault and harassment	38%
damage	6%
theft	2%
other	5%
	100%

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

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

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

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

Table 16.3: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in North West Leicestershire during Apr 2007 to Mar 2008

<u>reported incidents 2007/08</u>	
April	93
May	102
June	91
July	86
August	88
September	109
YTD Total	569
monthly target	71
YTD target	426
difference	+143

On this basis, North West Leicestershire needs to achieve at least 71 reports per month within the district to meet this target.

Table 16.3 shows the number of domestic incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 71 reports per month within North West Leicestershire has been achieved every month since April 2007.

Outreach Service

Between October 2006 and March 2007, the part-time Outreach Worker supported 29 service users, and at the end of March 2007, had a current case load of 19 service users.

Referrals have come from a number of sources, which suggests that a range of agencies are aware of the new Outreach Service.

All service users have been between 18 and 49 years of age. This raises questions about why older women may not be accessing the service, and should perhaps be considered further.

There have been very few issues related to culture, language or disability, but this reflects the composition of the local community. A large majority of the service users have children and therefore it is often necessary to seek support for them.

4.17 Hate Incidents

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

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

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

Table 17.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within North West Leicestershire during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents remained stable in (64) 2005/06 and (65) 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (82%) are racially motivated, though a considerable proportion are classed as homophobic.
- Almost three-quarters of hate incidents within NWL are classified as assault, ranging from harassment to threats to kill.

National research suggests that as much as 80% of hate incidents are not reported to the police¹. The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) was launched across Leicestershire in February 2007. The aim of the project is to raise awareness and increase reporting of hate incidents across the county.

Since the launch in February there have been 9 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within NWL.

Chart 17.1 : Number of hate incidents reported to the police in North West Leicestershire, showing the proportion of the nature and type of incident

	number of incidents reported to the police	nature of hate incident				type of hate incident			
		assault	non-recordable	criminal damage	other	racial	homophobic	religious	other
2004/05	59	76%	12%	3%	8%	90%	8%	2%	0%
2005/06	64	70%	19%	9%	2%	74%	20%	6%	0%
2006/07	65	65%	6%	18%	11%	82%	6%	9%	3%
Total	188	70%	12%	11%	7%	82%	12%	6%	1%

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

4.18 Anti-social behaviour

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

Figure 18.1 shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Figure 18.1 : NSIR categories for recording ASB incidents

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

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

Looking at the full list of categories shown in figure 18.1 suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 18.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07. The table shows that over half of the 4,689¹ incidents of ASB recorded by the police within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Map 18.3, on the next page shows the number of ASB incidents reported to the police within North West Leicestershire during 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Though this does not enable the identification of specific ASB issues it does identify where concentrations of reported ASB incidents have occurred within the last year.

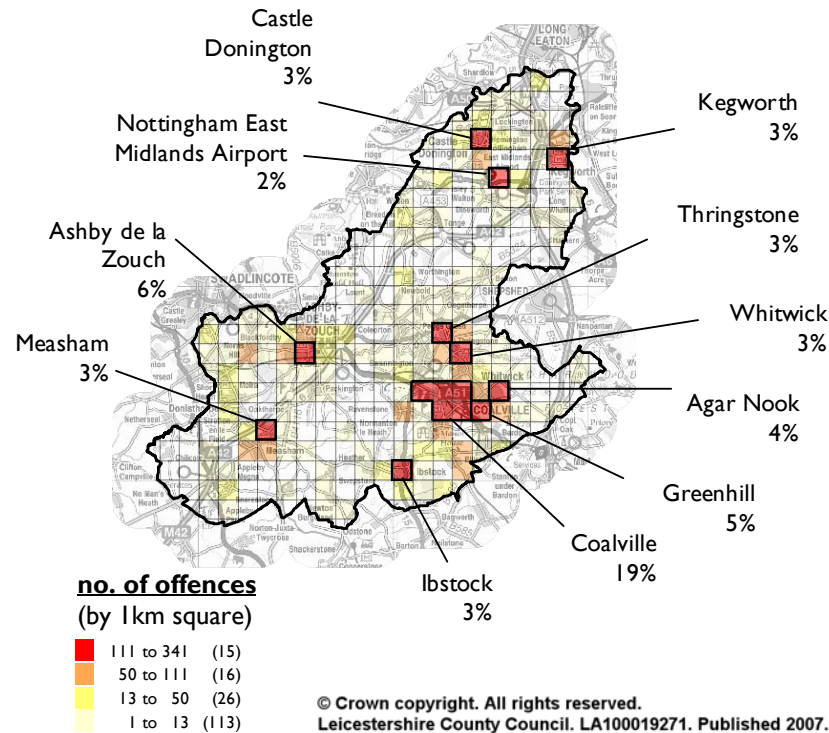
Table 18.2 : Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in North West Leicestershire during 2006/07

ASB category	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	58%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	15%
Neighbour Dispute	7%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

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

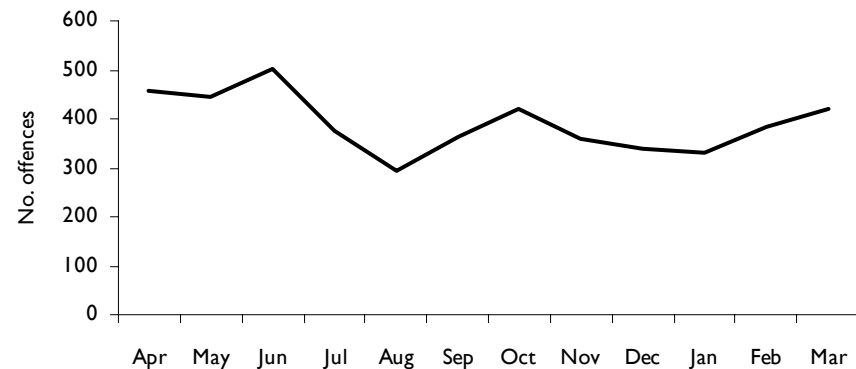
Map 18.3: Anti-social behaviour in North West Leicestershire District 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



Map 18.3, shows that nearly a fifth of the 4,689 ASB incidents recorded by the police within North West Leicestershire were within Coalville. The map also highlights Ashby de la Zouch, Greenhill and Agar Nook to have less prominent concentrations of ASB incidents. In total the areas with high concentrations of anti-social behaviour account for over a third of recorded anti-social behaviour within the district

Chart 18.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in North West Leicestershire by month during 2006/07. The chart shows the number of offences to be higher during the Spring months offences are also seen to rise during September and October.

Chart 18.4: Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in North West Leicestershire during 2006/07



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

4.19 Arson

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

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

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

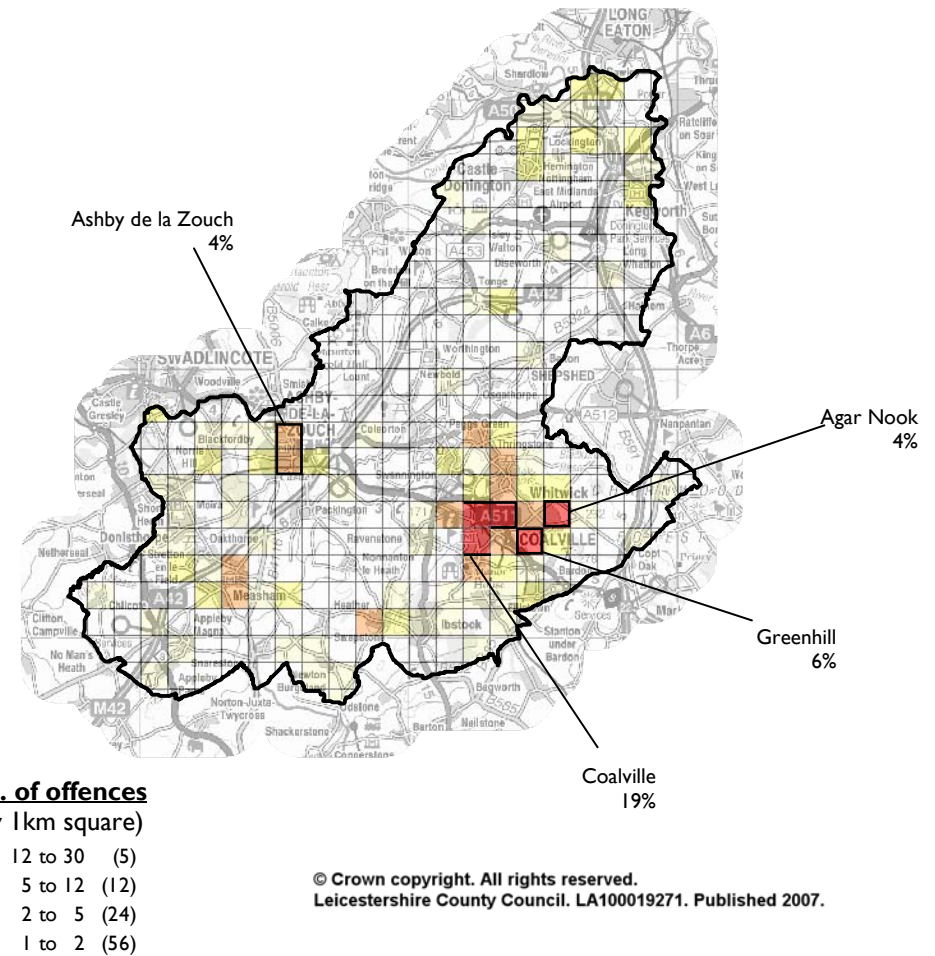
Table 19.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within NWL District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 289 recorded arson incidents within NWL during 2006/07, a 39% increase overall on the previous year and contained within that a 70% increase within the category of motor vehicle arson.

Table 19.1: Arson incidents within NWL 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	146	202	38% ▲
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	32	36	13% ▲
primary fires motor vehicles	30	51	70% ▲
all arson incidents	208	289	39% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Map 19.2: Arson offences in NWL 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



In 2006/07, nearly a fifth (19%) of the total number of recorded arson incidents within NWL were started in Coalville Town centre. Other predominant areas included Greenhill (6%), Agar Nook (4%) and Ashby de la Zouch (4%).

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

Arson reduction projects normally fall into two categories,

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

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

Below is information about Service projects which have occurred in the 2006-7 financial year within NWL¹.

- Firecare Referrals: 13
- School Presentations: 34

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 perceptions

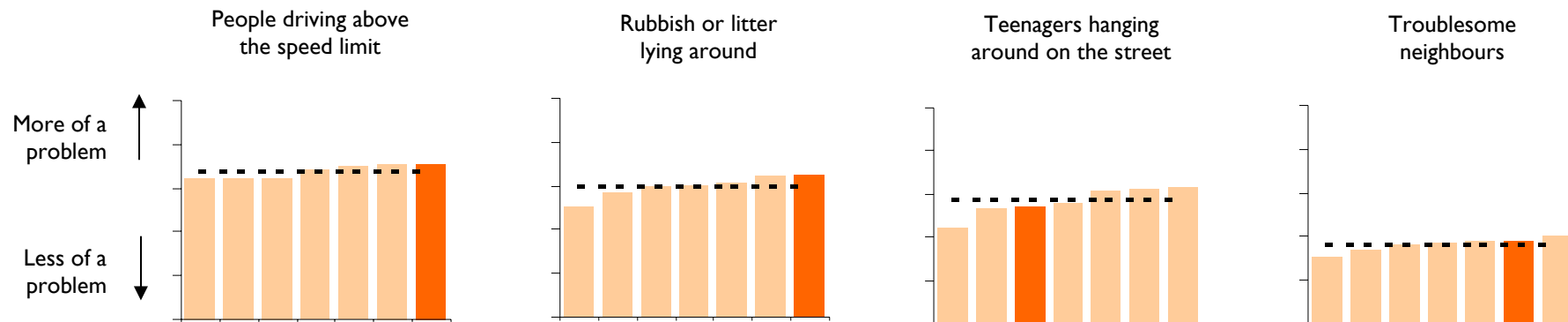
Which is the biggest ASB problem

Chart 20.1 below, shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within NWL District in comparison to other Local Authority Districts within Leicestershire. In Leicestershire's Citizens panel Wave 8, respondents within Leicestershire County were asked to what extent each of the four categories were considered a problem in their local area. A mean score for each Local Authority District for each ASB category has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of NWL District in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line

represents the County average.

In general NWL District respondents tend to believe that ASB is more of a problem in their own area than respondents from most other Local Authorities within Leicestershire. The dark orange bar (representing the district) sits to the right and is therefore higher than the mid range within three out of the four charts. Notably the orange bar sits at the extreme right of the range for both 'people driving above the speed limit' and 'rubbish lying around' and so suggests that NWL respondents in general perceive these categories of anti social behaviour to be more of a problem than respondents from any other Local Authority within Leicestershire. Only 'teenagers hanging around on the street' can be considered less of a problem within NWL than the county average.

Chart 20.1 : The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both NWL District and Leicestershire overall, 2005



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

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

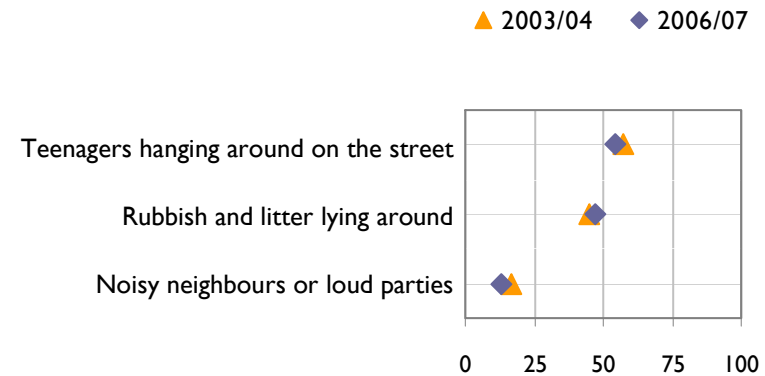
Similarly Countywide respondents rank the ASB categories in the same order.

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

Change over Time

Chart 20.2, right, shows the percentage of NWL respondents who thought there was either a fairly or a very big problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys. This allows a comparison over time to be made.

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



Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 North West Leicestershire District

The only category where there was a slight increase is for ‘rubbish and litter lying around’. Every other category of ASB has seen a slight decrease in the number of people who thought it was a problem in their local area.

4.2.1 Substance-misuse within NWL

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

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

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

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

Table 21.2 shows the increase in retention rates for problematic

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

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

drug users within Leicestershire between 2004/05 and 2005/06. the retention rate has stabilised in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

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

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

Table 21.2 : Number of problematic drug users accessing treatment programmes within Leicestershire

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

Of the 1,322 problematic drug users in treatment 13% live within NWL, the majority of which (40%) are in or around Coalville.

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

Recorded Drug Offences

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

Table 21.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in NWL during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is higher in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in NWL during 2006/07, 147 out of 177, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 177 drug offences recorded within NWL account for 16% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

Table 21.3: Recorded drug offences within NWL during 2005/06 and 2006/07

	2005/06	2006/07
class A	10	20
class B	6	9
class C	98	147
unspecified		1
total	114	177

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 2005/06¹. Based on police recorded crime, the corresponding figure for Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland for 2005/06 was very similar, with around 45% of all violent offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

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

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

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

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.

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

4.22 Prolific and Priority Offenders

In North West Leicestershire there are currently 10 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 8.5% of the total number of PPOs across Leicestershire and Rutland.

These offenders are classified using the following criteria;

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

Table 22.1 : Number of prolific & priority offenders in North West Leicestershire (November 2007)

<u>District</u>	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
North West Leicester	3	0	7	10

Of the 10 PPO offenders in North West Leicestershire, 3 (are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 7 are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

The mean age for the 10 PPO offenders in NW Leicestershire is 23 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the district aged 16 years and the oldest currently 36 years. All of the PPOs in the district were male and all described there self-defined ethnicity as White British.

Nine of the ten PPOs have drug warning markers on the Leicestershire Constabulary Crime & Intelligence system, which has been added due to drug offences or a positive drugs test in custody or through MAPPOM intervention. One of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine with the remaining eight testing positive for Opiates or Cannabis.

Offence Breakdown

Table 22.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 10 classified PPO offenders in NW Leicestershire during 2006/07. Two thirds (67%) of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 22.2: Number and % of offences committed by prolific & priority offenders in the District 2006/07

North West Leicestershire (10 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total
Common Assault	1	17%
Criminal Damage	0	0%
Burglary Dwelling	1	17%
Burglary OTD	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	3	50%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	0%
Wounding	0	0%
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	1	17%
TOTAL	6	100%

4.23 Young Offenders

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in North West Leicestershire there were 254 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 371 offences, an average rate of 1.5 offences per young offender. This average is lower than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in North West Leicestershire, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (74%) are male and the vast majority White British (95%). Nearly half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 17% aged under 14 (see Chart 23.1).

Chart 23.1: The age profile of all young offenders in NWL



Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In North West Leicestershire there were 25 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 67 offences. These 25 PYOs represent 10% of young offenders in North West Leicestershire, accounting for 12% of the offences committed within the district by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 18% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in North West Leicestershire on average commit 2.7 offences each, this is lower than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

Table 23.2: Type of offences committed by young people in NWL District

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Violence Against the Person	103	28%
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	72	19%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	57	15%
Public Order	30	8%
Motoring offences	28	8%
Breach of Statutory Order	25	7%
Breach of Bail	11	3%
Domestic Burglary	10	3%
Other	10	3%
Drugs	7	2%
Non-Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Racially Aggravated	4	1%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	4	1%
Arson	3	1%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	0%
Fraud & Forgery	0	0%
Sexual Offences	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%
All Offences	370	100%

77%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

Table 23.2 (previous page) shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in North West Leicestershire. There are five types of offence which make up the majority of offences. These are :

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

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

4.24 Business Crime in North West Leicestershire

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

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

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

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

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

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change
commercial	1053	1109	5% ▲
shop	372	380	2% ▲
licensed premises	435	350	-20% ▼
petrol station / garage	293	269	-8% ▼
educational establishment	182	164	-10% ▼
agricultural	99	108	9% ▲
hotel	109	103	-6% ▼
market place	29	40	38% ▲

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in 2006/07 in NWL has increased slightly compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in NWL are theft (24%), theft from motor vehicle (18%), burglary other (14%) and criminal damage (10%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has remained fairly stable in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over a third of offences recorded at shops in NWL in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being criminal damage (16%), theft (14%) and burglary other (11%).

There has been a 20% reduction in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the

previous year. In 2006/07, nearly half of these offences were recorded as either assault and harassment (27%) or theft (21%), whilst theft from motor vehicle accounted for 13% and criminal damage for 12%.

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has decreased by 8% in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in NWL in 2006/07 was fraud (67%), whilst theft from motor vehicle accounted for 8% and theft 6%.

There has been a 10% reduction in the number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Three-quarters of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were assault and harassment (29%), criminal damage (26%) and theft (21%).

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has increased by 10% in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Two-fifths of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft, with the other major offence types being criminal damage (16%) and burglary other (14%).

There has been little change in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over two-thirds of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were either theft (38%) or theft from motor vehicle (29%).

The number of offences recorded at a **market place** has increased by over a third in NWL in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, although caution should be used when quoting this figure due to the

low volume of crime involved. Over three-quarters of offences recorded at market places in NWL in 2006/07 were either theft from person (43%), theft (25%) or theft from motor vehicle (13%).

4.24 Road Safety

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

These were identified as priorities in 2 of the 11 neighbourhood police beats within North West Leicestershire and made up 2 out of a total of 24 neighbourhood policing priorities for the district.

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

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

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

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

Table 24.1 below show the number of casualties on North West Leicestershire's roads during the last 3 years.

Table 24.1: Number of number road casualties on roads within North West Leicestershire District

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	383	406	351
Serious Casualties	41	35	39
Fatal Casualties	11	10	9
KSI Casualties	52	45	48
Total Casualties	435	451	399

Overall casualties have decreased slightly over the past two years.

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

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

	NW Leicestershire	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year ²	-12%	-8%
change in last 10 years ³	-18%	-16%

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

- 1 these figures do not include injuries or fatalities recorded on truck roads or motorways
 2 comparison of percentage change between 2006 and 2005
 3 comparison of percentage change between 2006 and the 10 year average of 1996 to 2005

5. Gap Analysis

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

Alignment of the process.

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

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

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

Timing of the report.

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

Reporting Period

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

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

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

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

Project Plan

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

Resources

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

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

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

Format

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

Report Structure

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

Content

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

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

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

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

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

Data Presentation

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

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

Comparisons

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

Subject Areas

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Appendices

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Appendix I : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2007/08 targets

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

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

	Hinckley &			North West			Oadby &				
2003/04 baseline	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	Leics	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

	Hinckley &			North West			Oadby &				
2007/08 Targets	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	Leics	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 the British Crime Survey (BCS) range of crimes by calculating financial cost of crime estimates. Thus allowing strategy makers to prioritise and focus scarce resources on policies that have the biggest impact on harm caused by crime rather than simply the highest number of crimes.

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

Type of Crime	BCS Multiplier on recorded offences
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 arson. Therefore two costings for criminal damage have

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4 : Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Authority	Urban Rural Classification			
	Urban > 10k	Town and Fringe	Village	Hamlet & Isolated Dwelling
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 National Classification of Census Output Areas is a three tier hierarchy consisting of 7 (Super-groups), 21 (Groups) and 52 (Sub-groups). The classification was created from 41 census variables and classifies every output area in the UK based on its value for those variables.

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

Methodology

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

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

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/oa/methodology.asp

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

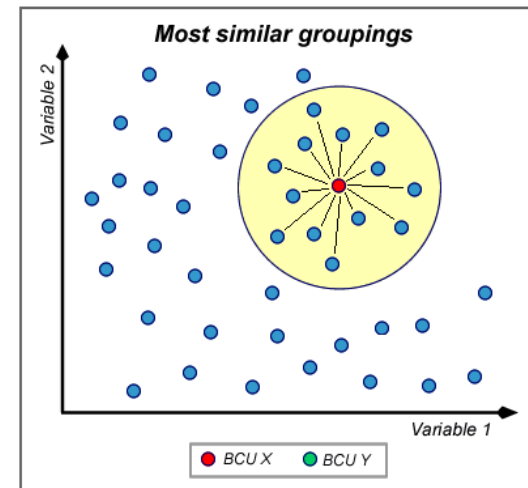
Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'?

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!



Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

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

Why are some groups smaller than 15?

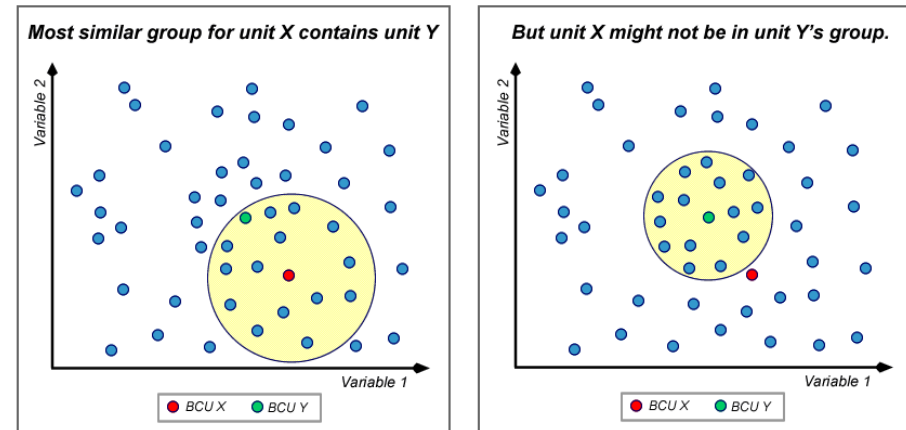
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

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

How do the BCU groupings depend on the CSP groupings?

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

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



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

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

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

Appendix 7 : Priority Neighbourhood Areas

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

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