



Joint Partnership Strategic

Assessment 2010/11



Leicester City CSP

Appendices



Risk Assessment Matrix

		Crime/Disorder Type	No. crimes/incidents last 12 months	% of overall crime/incident	Level of Control	Probability Score	Harm Score	Threat (Probability x Harm)	Classification	Include with Strategic Assessment?	Rate per 1000 Population	Year on Year Percentage Change
SPI categories	Serious Acquisitive Crime	Burglary Dwelling	2697	6.9	C	11	16	176	High	Y	9.152	-3.1
		Vehicle Crime	3463	8.8	C	14	14	196	High	Y	11.751	-20.2
		Robbery	793	2.0	C	5	18	90	Med		2.691	-11.7
	Serious Sexual Crime	Sexual Offences Against Adults (18 & Over)	103	0.3	C	1	15	15	Low	Y	0.350	-16.6
		Sexual Offences Against Children (Under 18)	298	0.8	C	2	19	38	Low	Y	1.011	
	Serious Violent Crime	Murder	6	0.0	C	1	15	15	Low		0.020	100.0
		Manlaughter	0	0.0	C	1	15	15	Low		0.000	-100.0
		GBH sec. 18	96	0.2	C	1	16	16	Low		0.326	-21.3
		GBH sec. 20	83	0.2	C	1	16	16	Low		0.282	-48.4
	Assault LSI	ABH s 47	3456	8.8	C	14	16	224	High	Y	11.728	-7.4
	Criminal Damage	Arson	233	0.6	C	2	10	20	Low		0.791	-12.1
		Damage	6743	17.2	C	17	18	306	High	Y	22.882	-12.4
NSIR categories	Anti-Social Behaviour	Animal Problems	215	0.9	C	2	6	12	Low		0.730	-3.2
		Begging & Vagrancy	177	0.8	C	2	9	18	Low		0.601	-4.3
		Street Drinking	135	0.6	C	2	12	24	Low		0.458	-8.8
		Malicious Communications	831	3.6	C	5	11	55	Low		2.820	24.2
		Noise	288	1.2	C	3	8	24	Low		0.977	15.2
		Prostitution Related Activity	184	0.8	C	2	10	20	Low		0.624	5.7
		Inappropriate sale / use / possession of fireworks	116	0.5	C	1	6	6	Low		0.394	-86.1
		Hoax Calls to Emergency Services	2830	12.1	C	17	11	187	High	N	9.603	-18.3
		Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	119	0.5	C	1	13	13	Low		0.404	
		R & N Neighbour Disputes	1620	6.9	C	11	15	165	High		5.497	13.0
		R & N Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	13976	59.8	C	17	17	289	High	Y	47.426	-12.4
		Trespass	63	0.3	C	1	7	7	Low		0.214	-100.0
		Abandoned Vehicles (not stolen nor obstruction)	918	3.9	C	5	8	40	Low		3.115	-11.3
		Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate use (not obstruction)	1871	8.0	C	11	14	154	High	N	6.349	-12.1
Other categories	Domestic Abuse	3823	9.8	C	14	19	266	High	Y	12.973	0.4	
	Business Crime (Local Objective Burglary OTD >£1000)	190	-5.0	C	1	16	16	Low		0.645	-5.0	
	Business Crime	6065	15.5	C	17	16	272	High	Y	20.581	-3.9	
	Hate Crime	586	1.5	C	3	15	45	Low	Y	1.989	-4.4	
	Burglary OTD	2027	5.2	C	8	13	104	Med		6.878	-11.7	
	Theft	8950	22.8	C	17	13	221	High	Y	30.371	2.3	
	Gun Crime	83	0.2	C	1	12	12	Low		0.282	-36.2	
	Knife Crime	275	0.7	C	2	17	34	Low		0.933	-12.7	
	Speeding						11					
	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Collisions						16					
HIGH = score > 151												
MEDIUM = score 76 - 150												
LOW = score 0 - 75												

Figure 1. Risk Assessment matrix for Leicester City CSP

<u>Anti-social behaviour incidents reported in 2009/10</u>							
Ward	Asset Management	Cleansing	Initial Noise Complaints	LASBU	Housing Management	Total	%in the city
Abbey	21	857	158	33	134	1203	5.9
Aylestone	30	433	115	11	44	633	3.1
Beaumont Leys	28	546	214	27	193	1008	4.9
Belgrave	7	1033	61	10	7	1118	5.5
Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	36	684	149	55	100	1024	5.0
Castle	110	1342	351	25	8	1836	9.0
Charnwood	24	979	107	30	62	1202	5.9
Coleman	17	490	91	14	67	679	3.3
Evington	29	215	53	14	28	339	1.7
Eyres Monsell	18	502	92	26	130	768	3.8
Fosse	10	882	139	29	14	1074	5.3
Freemen	20	374	116	3	75	588	2.9
Humberstone & Hamilton	25	459	106	21	42	653	3.2
Knighton	7	319	87	4	3	420	2.1
Latimer	32	719	38	12	14	815	4.0
New Parks	55	655	189	47	239	1185	5.8
Rushey Mead	29	695	86	9	4	823	4.0
Spinney Hill	55	1004	81	18	75	1233	6.1
Stoneygate	6	1212	122	16	6	1362	6.7
Thurncourt	15	302	86	11	53	467	2.3
Westcotes	6	1178	209	21	17	1431	7.0
Western Park	12	375	84	5	1	477	2.3
Not known	8			18	2	28	0.1
Total	600	15255	2734	459	1318	20366	100.0

Figure 2. Anti Social behaviour incidents reported in 2009/10

ABH

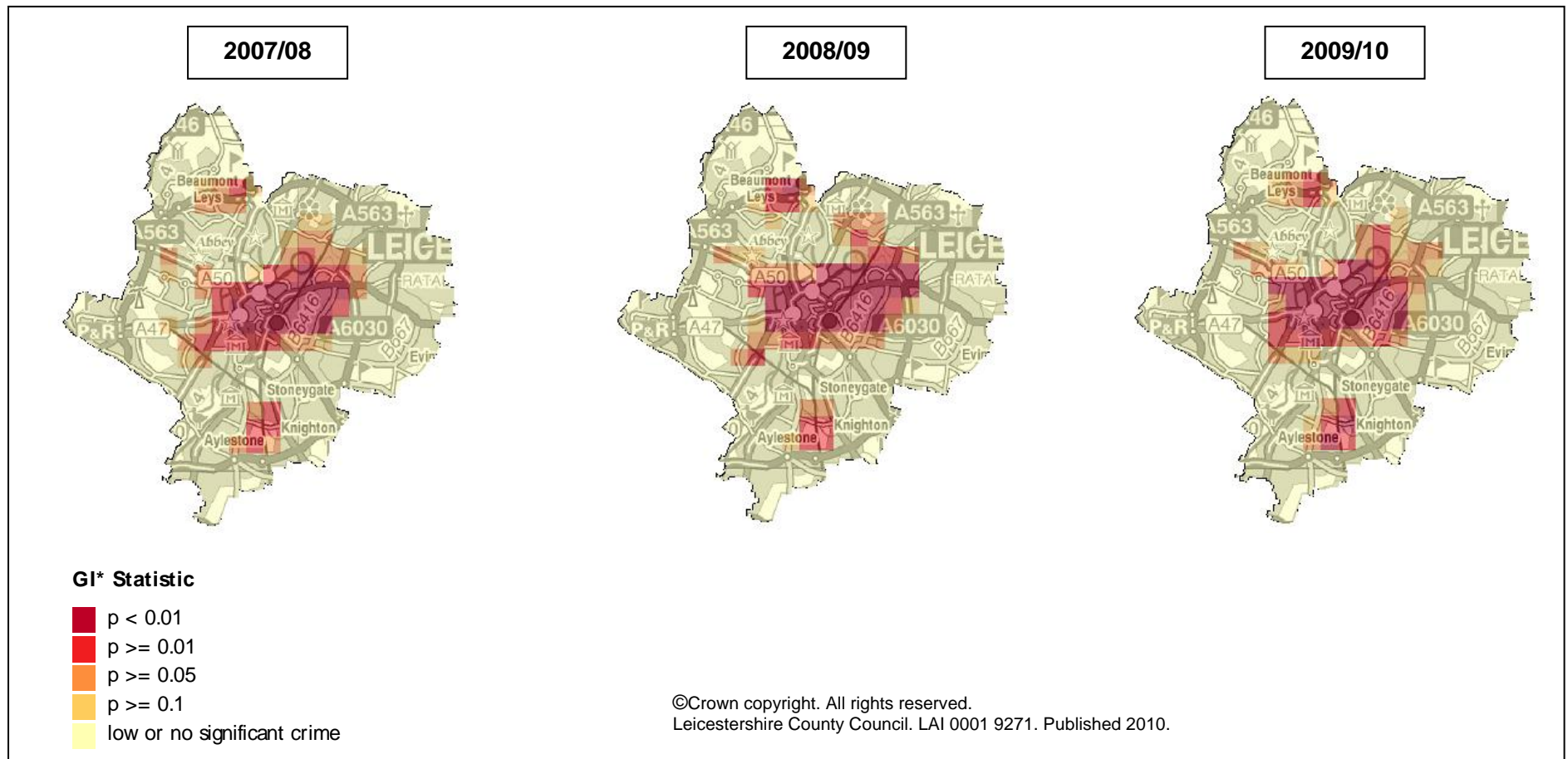


Figure 3. ABH Hot Spots within Leicester CSP

Within Leicester City, the ABH hot spot is understandably focused around the city centre and surrounding areas. Isolated hot spots exist in Beaumont Leys and in the Aylestone and Knighton area to the south of the city centre, although the incidence of ABH in these areas is considerably lower than in the centre. In the centre of the city hot spot, the highest incidence of ABH is located in the Humberstone Gate area and the St Matthew's areas to the north. These areas had 205 and 323 incidences in 2009/10, respectively and are considerably higher than other parts of the city hot spot.

Anti Social Behaviour

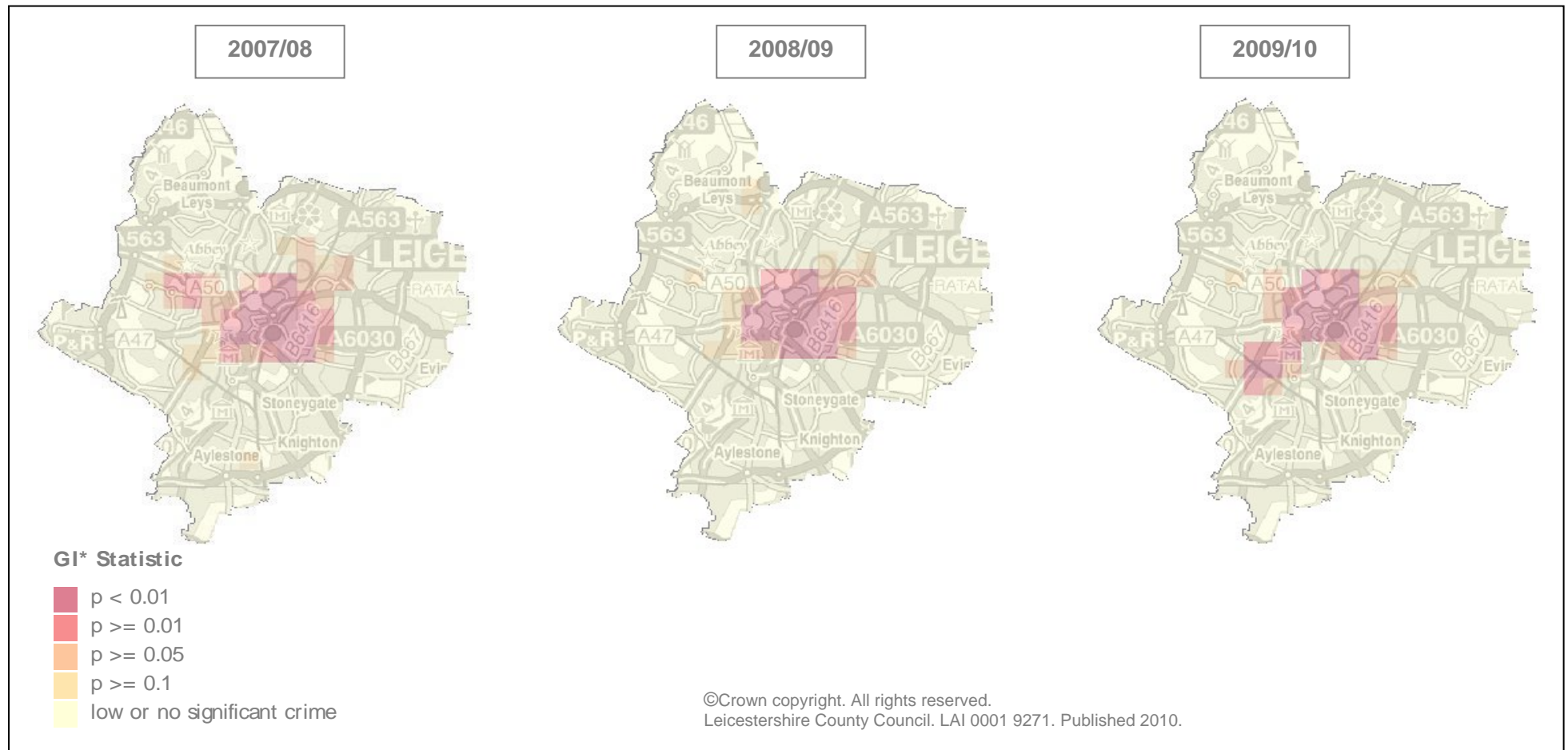


Figure 4. Anti Social Behaviour Hot Spots within Leicester City CSP

Given the high volume of ASB incidents that are recorded in Leicester City, it is unsurprising that this area sees both the largest increases and decreases by volume of the entire Force Area. However, these changes are not necessarily reflected in the hot spot in the sub-region. When the City area is considered in the context of its own distribution of incidents, the volume changes become more apparent. In 2009/10 there is a static hot spot over the City Centre area that also covers Abbey Park, Highfields and Spinney Hills. Joined to this is an emerging area that covers Westcotes, heading down to the Braunstone area. This area has seen a slight increase in crime since 2007/08 and it is likely that it is this increase that has caused the relative improvement in the New Parks area of the City.

Burglary Dwelling

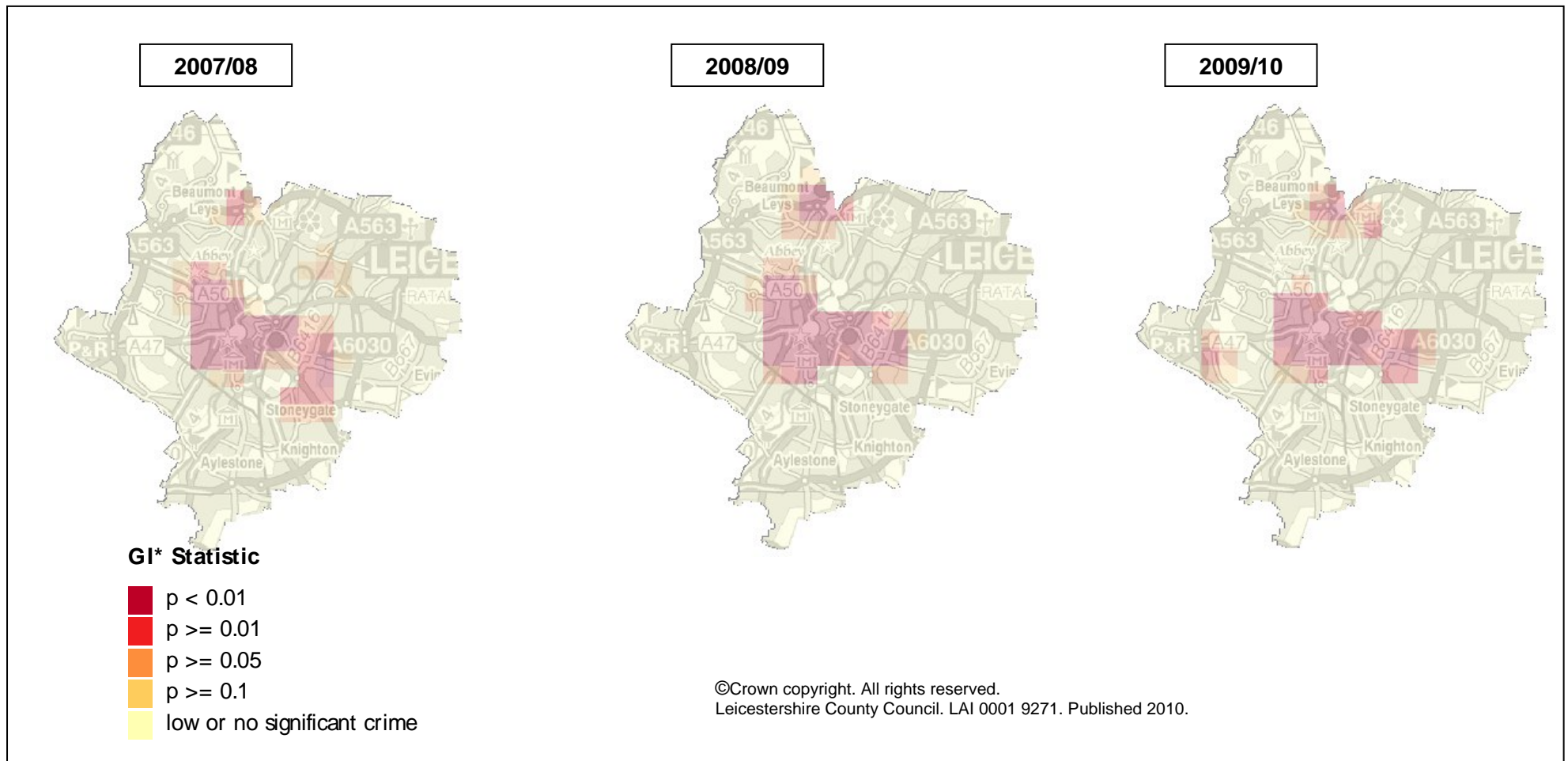


Figure 5. Burglary Dwelling Hot Spots in Leicester City CSP

When Leicester City is considered relative to its own distribution of domestic burglary, the geographical spread of high crime areas is more concentrated than that revealed by the sub-regional map. Significantly high areas for domestic burglary in 2009/10 include the areas around the City Centre, Black Friars, Frog Island and Spinney Hills. Other hot spots can be found around Beaumont Leys and to the north of Braunstone. This area of Braunstone has emerged as an area of high crime since 2007/08 but this could be due to the relative improvement of areas such as Northfields and Stonegate / Clarendon Park because the largest increase in domestic burglary in 2009/10 were found in more central areas of the city.

City – Criminal Damage

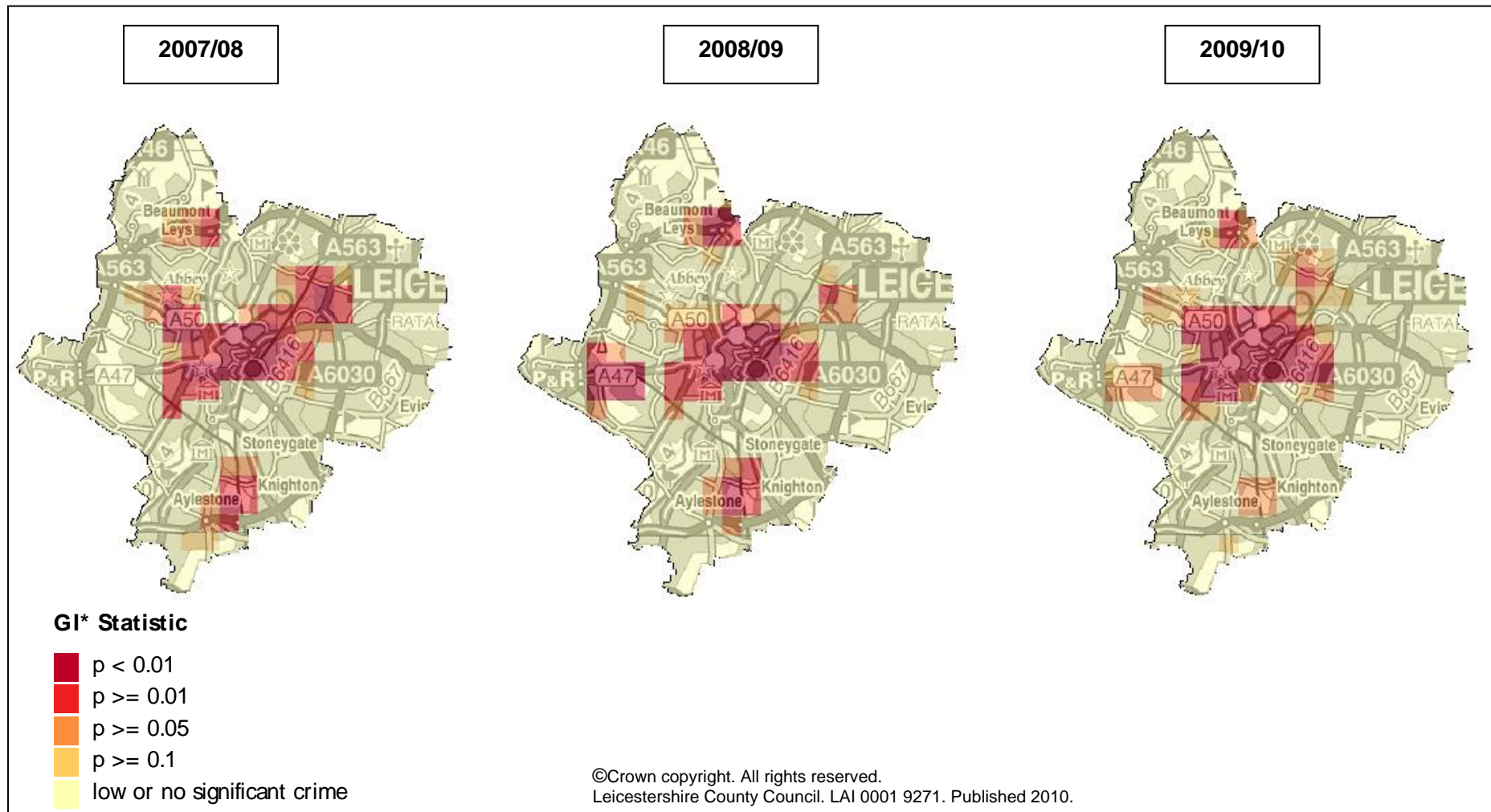


Figure 6. Criminal Damage Hot Spots within Leicester City CSP

Criminal damage hot spots are clustered around the city centre, Beaumont Leys and the Aylestone and Knighton area. The Braunstone and A47 area emerged as a hot spot in 2008/09 but has since reduced in intensity in 2009/10. The Humberstone area has decreased in intensity as a hot spot since 2007/08 and the focus has moved North West towards the Belgrave Road area, this is despite a specific significant change in the number of incidences in these areas.

City – Vehicle Crime

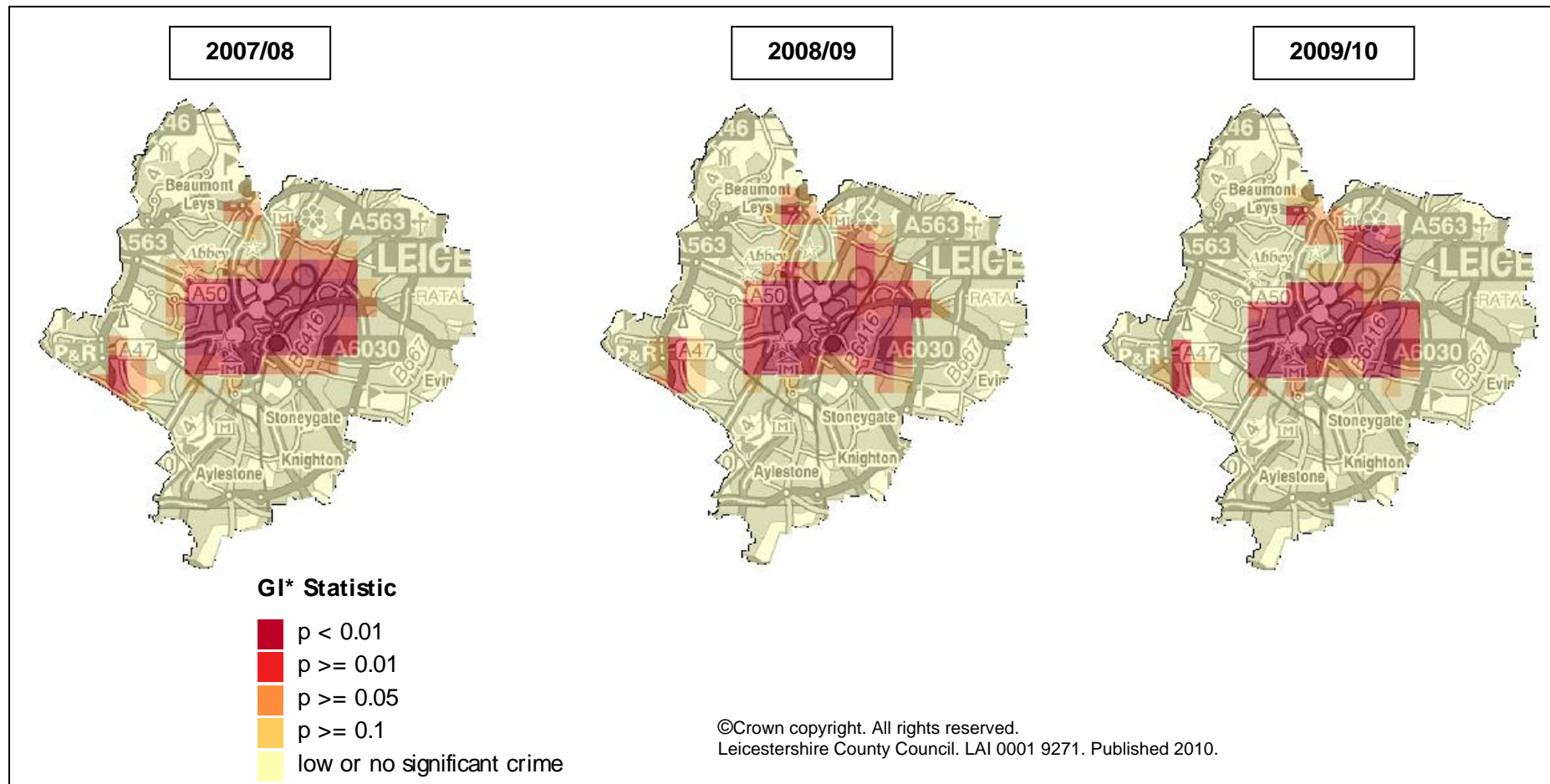


Figure 7. Vehicle Crime Hot Spots within Leicester City CSP

At a city level, the hot spot map of Leicester is dominated by the area within and directly around the city centre, with smaller localised hot spots in Braunstone, Beaumont Leys and the Belgrave Road/ Rushey Mead area, with the latter experiencing a steady increase in the number of incidences since 2007/08. This increase has resulted in a more intense and distinct hot spot, separate from the main city centre hot spot. Elsewhere, the Braunstone hot spot has experienced a similar increase in incidences of vehicle crime, resulting in a larger and more intense hot spot.

Mapping Methodology

The maps cover five different crime types identified as being of interest to the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010: Actual Bodily Harm, Anti-Social Behaviour, Vehicle Crime, Criminal Damage and Domestic Burglary. Due to methodology employed it was necessary to provide separate maps at all levels of geography covering the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area, Leicester City, Leicestershire County, each of the seven districts, and Rutland.

The maps operate on a 500m grid resolution and use a spatial statistic to test for local spatial autocorrelation, or how closely near-by areas resemble each other in terms of the volume of crime. The statistic used is the Getis and Ord (1996) GI* statistic¹ which was run via the Rook's Case² add-on for Microsoft Excel. The volume of crime in each individual grid square is compared to the values in the eight squares that immediately surround it. These values are then compared to the global average for the area under consideration. A high positive value for the GI* statistic means that lots of high crime grid-squares are grouped together, whereas very low, negative, GI* values mean that lots of low crime areas are group together. For the purpose of the PSA mapping these low grid squares were classified together with areas of no crime.

As well as comparing local and global averages, a significance test is applied to the result for each grid-square that identifies if the local pattern of crime is significantly different to what is generally observed across the whole study area. The Rook's Case software reports this result as a standardised z-score which can then be converted into a probability. Where the probability is equal to 0.1 it means there is only a 10% chance that the differences observed occurred by chance rather than any real statistical difference in the grid pattern. The probabilities range between 0.1 and 0.01.

Standard thematic maps by grid square are used to display these probabilities in MapInfo and the following analysis is based on these maps. It is important to note that because of the way the statistic works: it considers only the distribution of values at a given point in time for a given area; direct comparison over time is not possible. Where comments have been made about changes over time, it is because either further analysis has been used within the GIS to work with the volume of crime, or the discussion relates to relative changes through time regarding emerging or improving hot spot locations. For the most part, the analysis is based only on the mapping evidence (particularly for the individual districts) and it should be noted that the volume of crime in these areas can be at very low levels, even in the identified hot spots. However, when considered in the context of each district individually, these areas are picked out as being statistically different from others by the mapping statistic.

¹ Getis, A. and Ord, J.K. (1996) Local Spatial Statistics: An Overview. *In* Longley, P. and Batty, M. (eds.) *Spatial Analysis: Modelling in a GIS Environment*. (pp. 261-277). Cambridge, England: Geoinformation International.

² <http://www.lpc.uottawa.ca/data/scripts/index.html>

Deliberate Fires in Leicester Central 2009/10

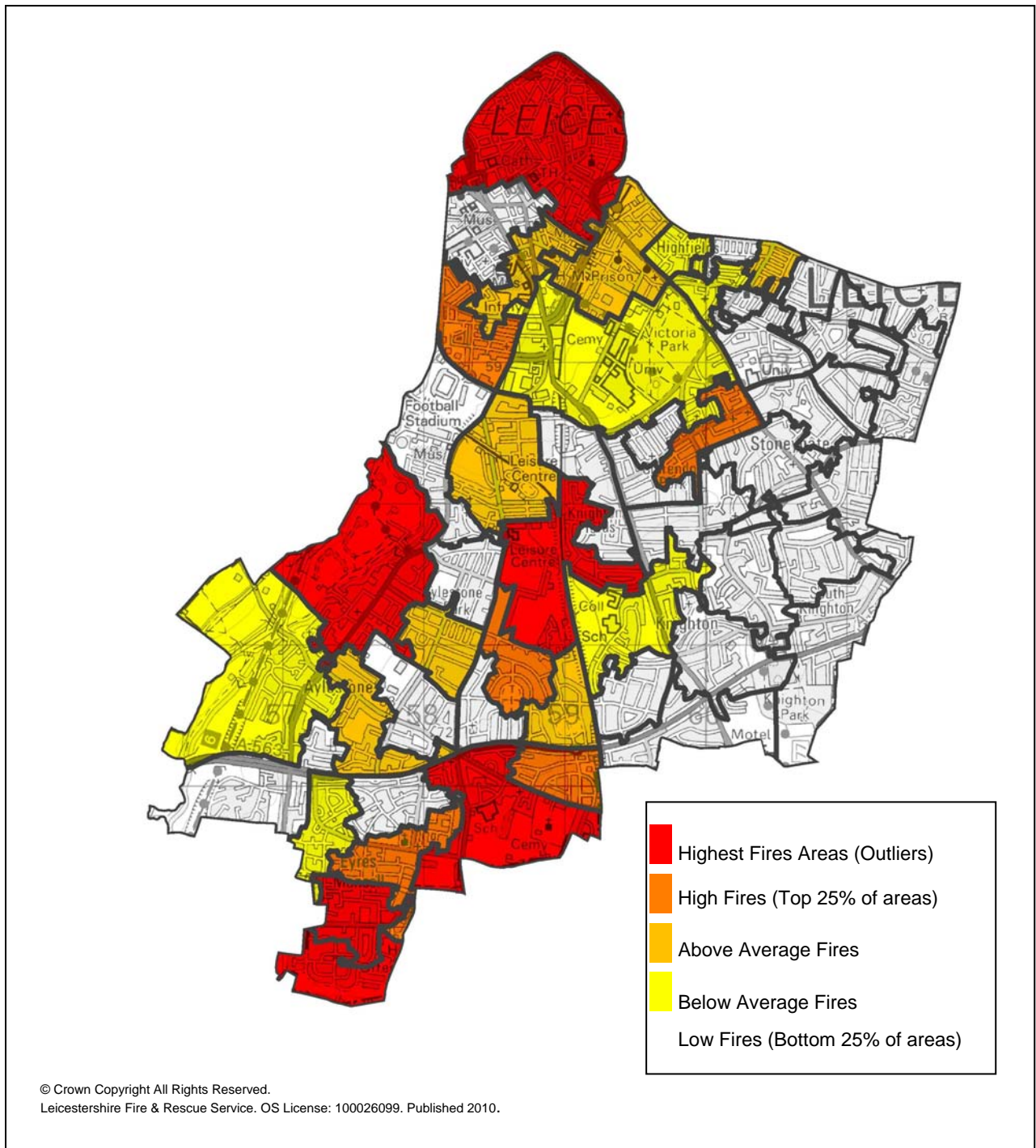


Figure 8. Deliberate Fires in Leicester City Central

Deliberate Fires in Leicester East 2009/10

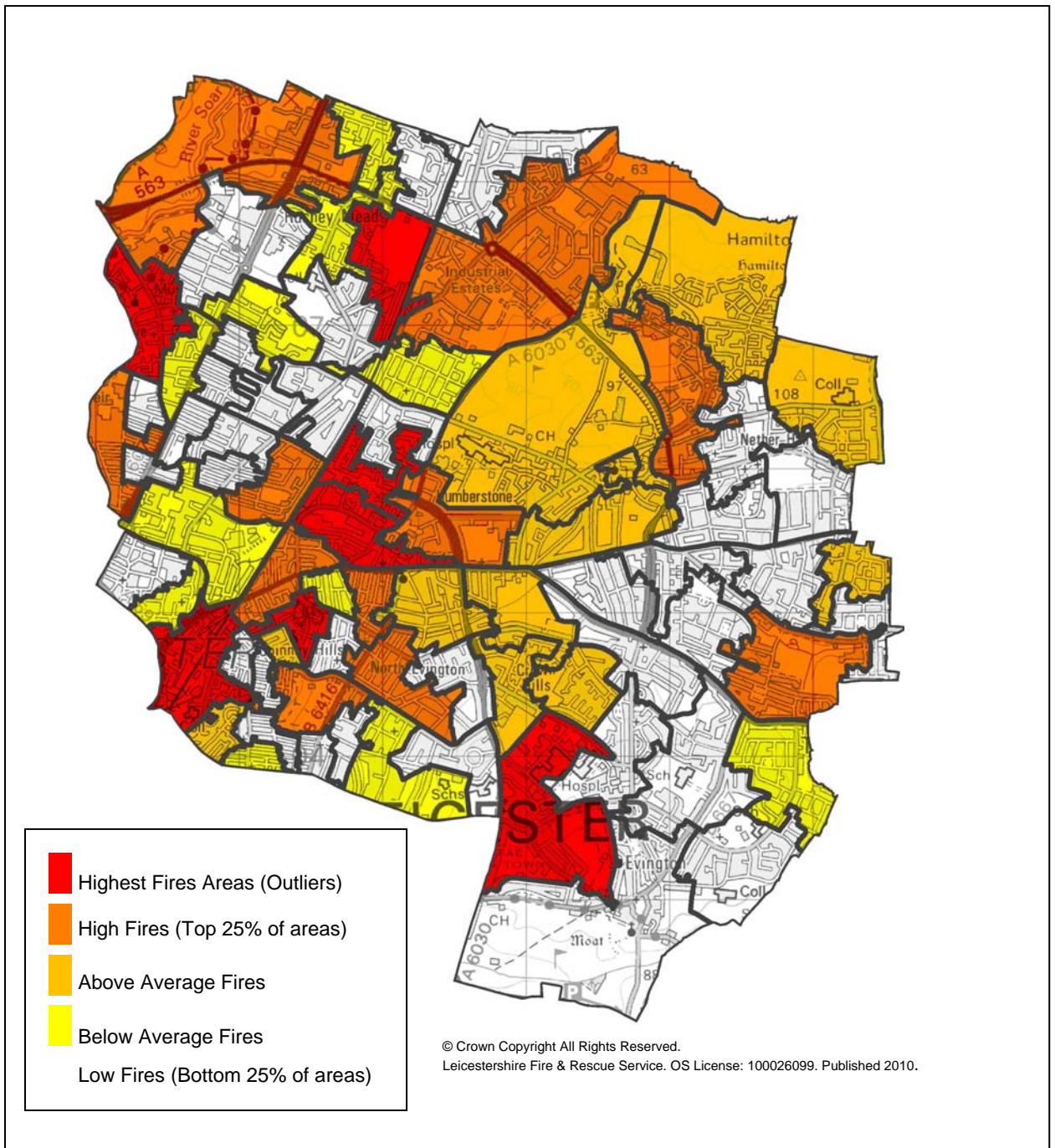


Figure 9. Deliberate Fires in Leicester City East

Deliberate Fires in Leicester West 2009/10

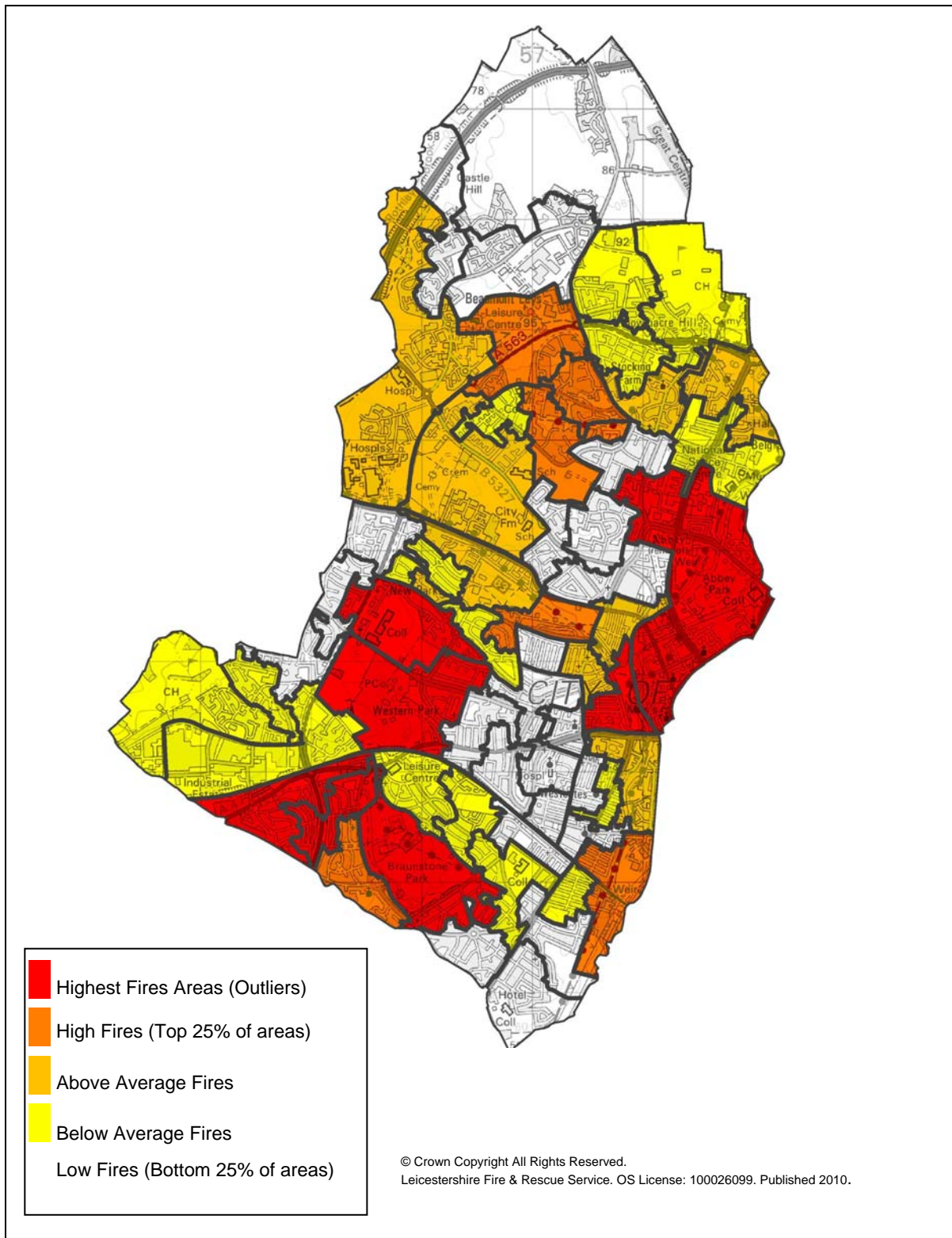


Figure 10. Deliberate Fires in Leicester City West

City Centre Road Traffic Collisions

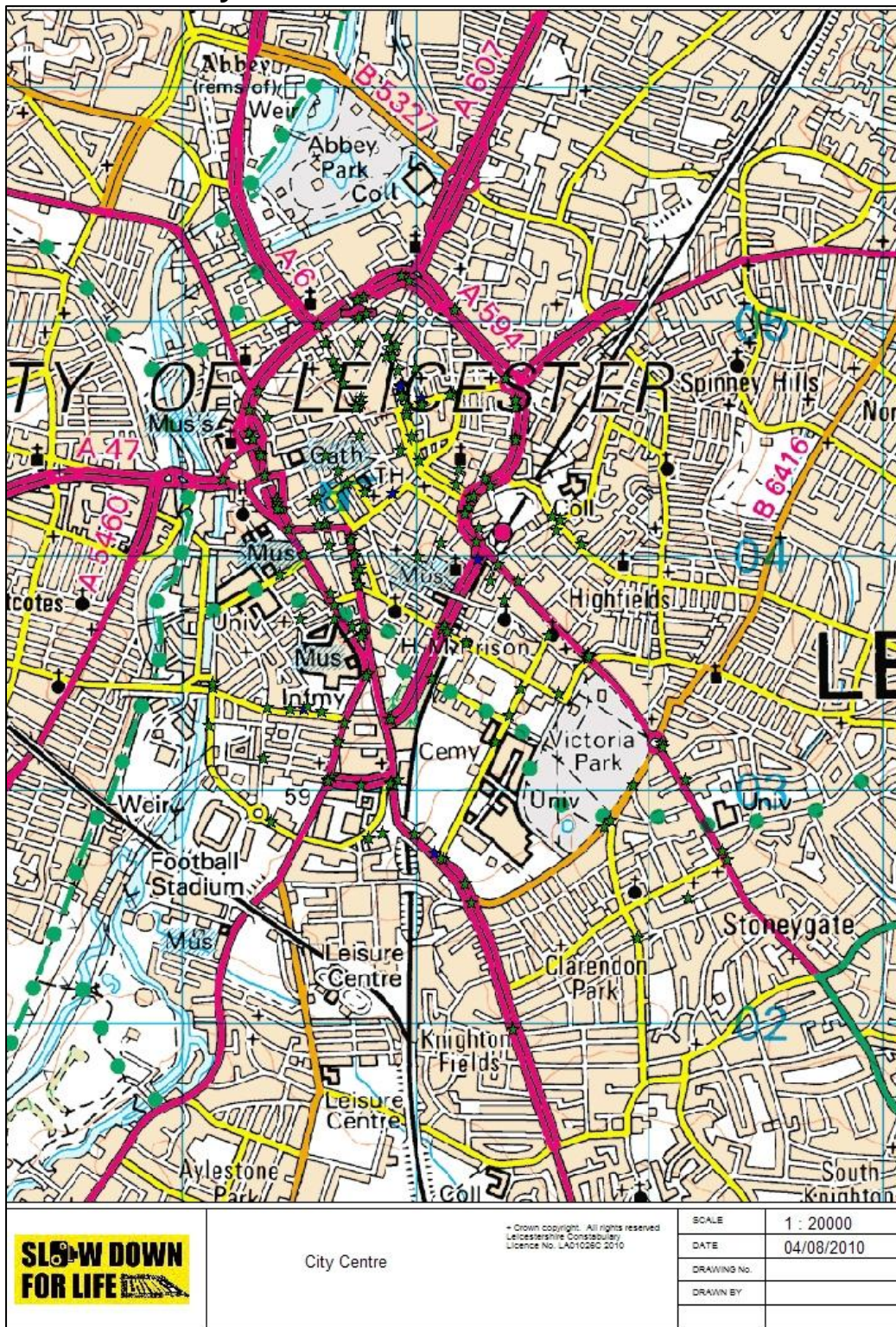


Figure 11. City Centre RTC 2009/10

Beaumont Leys Road Traffic Collisions

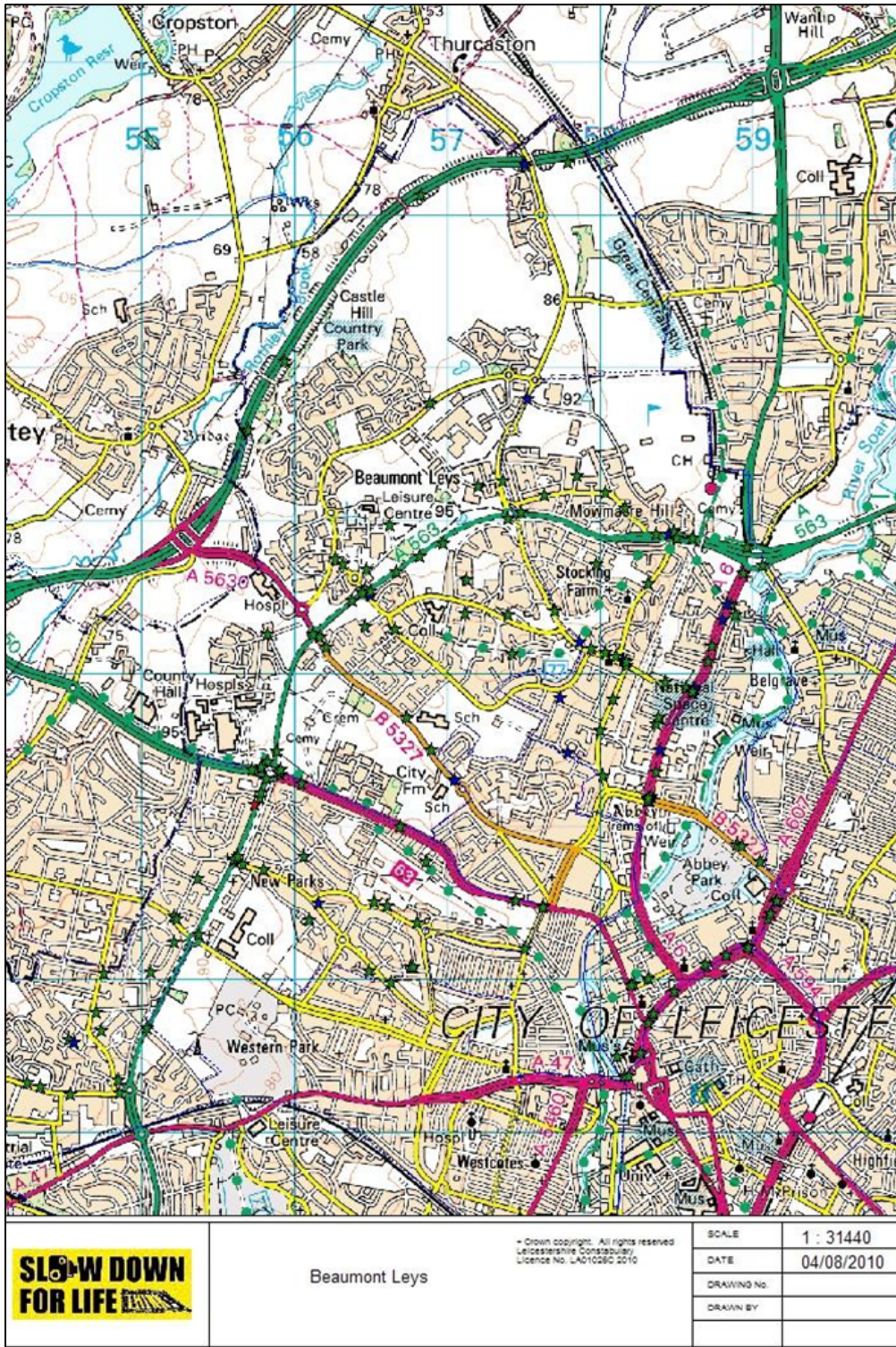


Figure 12. Beaumont Leys RTC 2009/10

Hinckley Road - Road Traffic Collisions

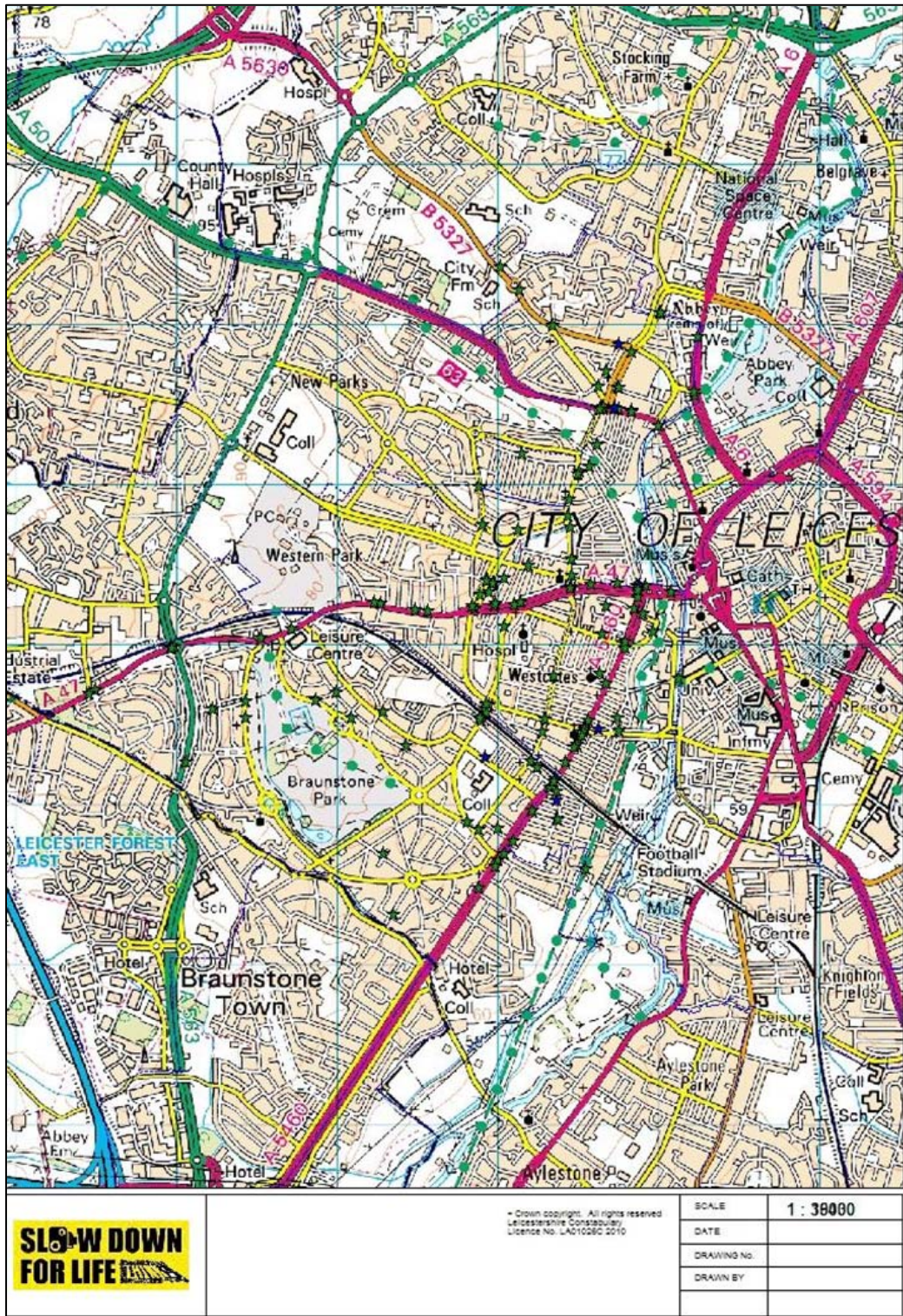


Figure 13. Hinckley Road RTC 2009/10

Keyham Lane Road Traffic Collisions

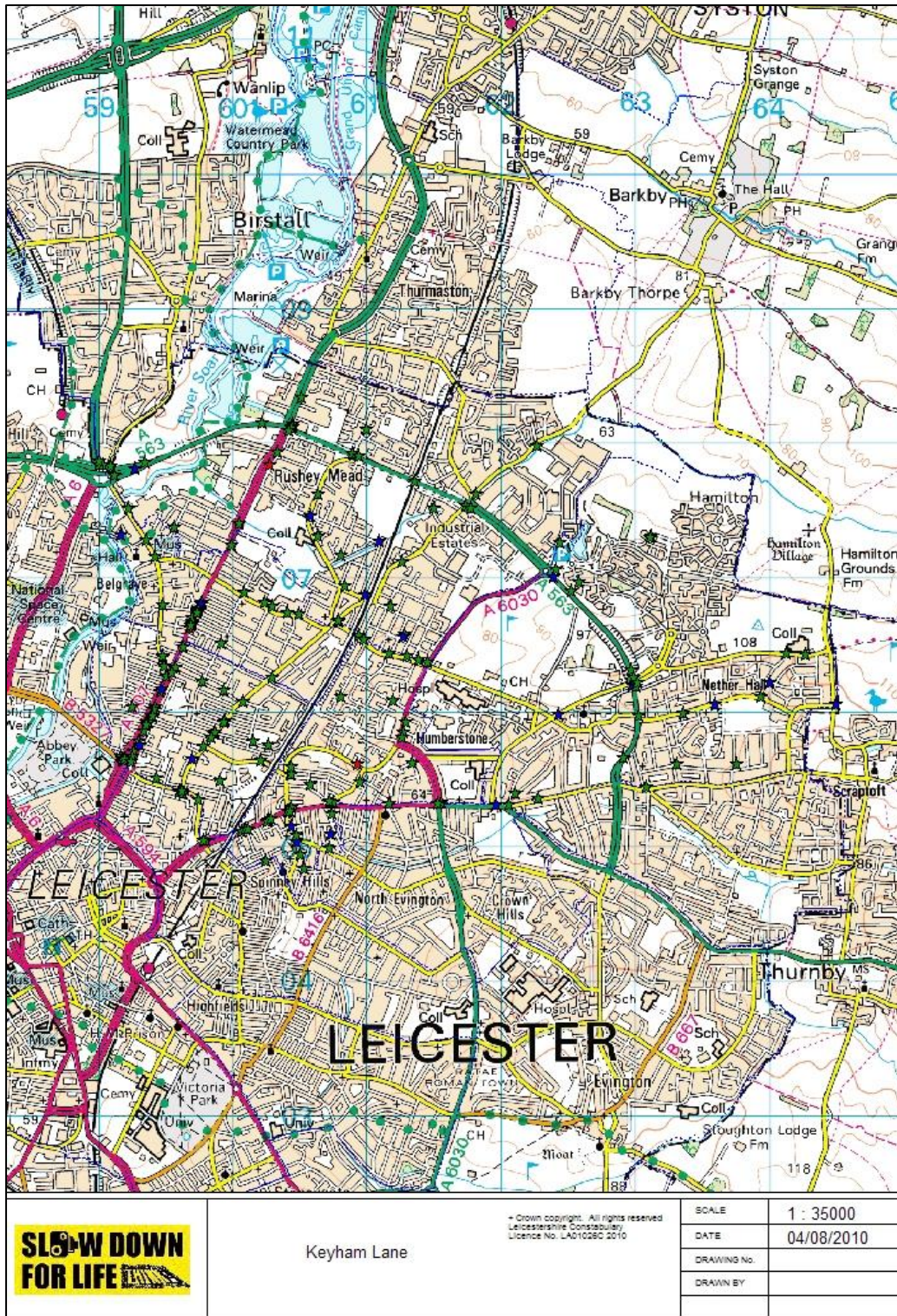


Figure 14. Keyham Lane RTC 2009/10

Spinney Hill Road Traffic Collisions

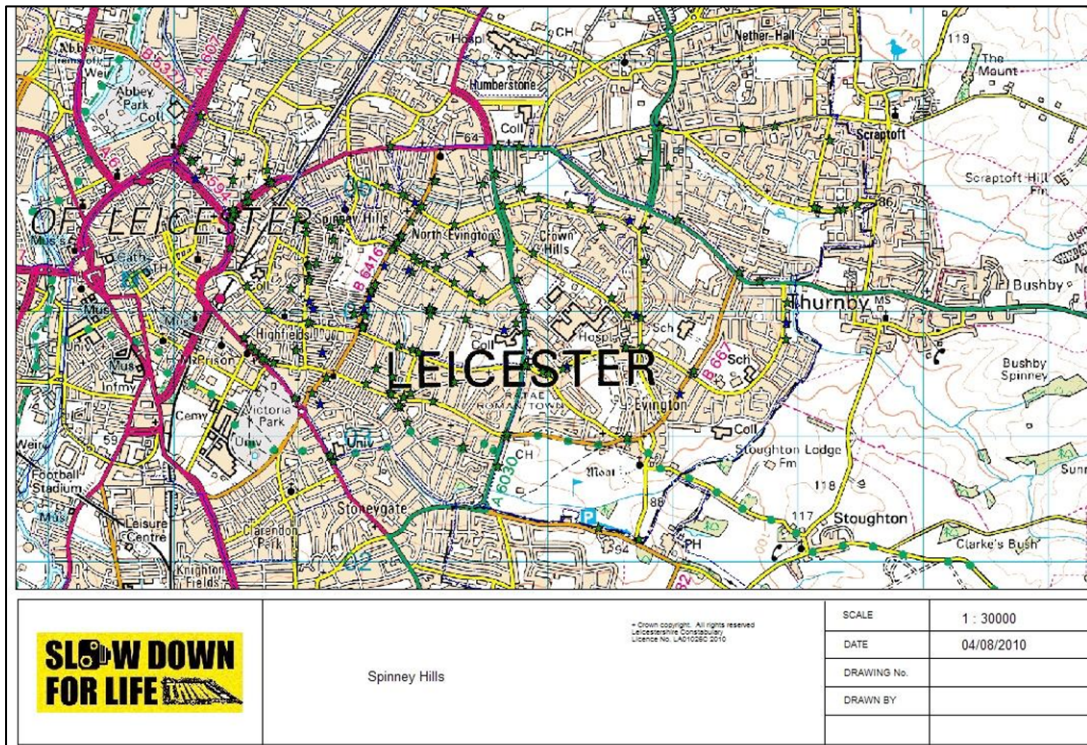


Figure 15. Spinney Hill RTC 2009/10

Welford Road - Road Traffic Collisions

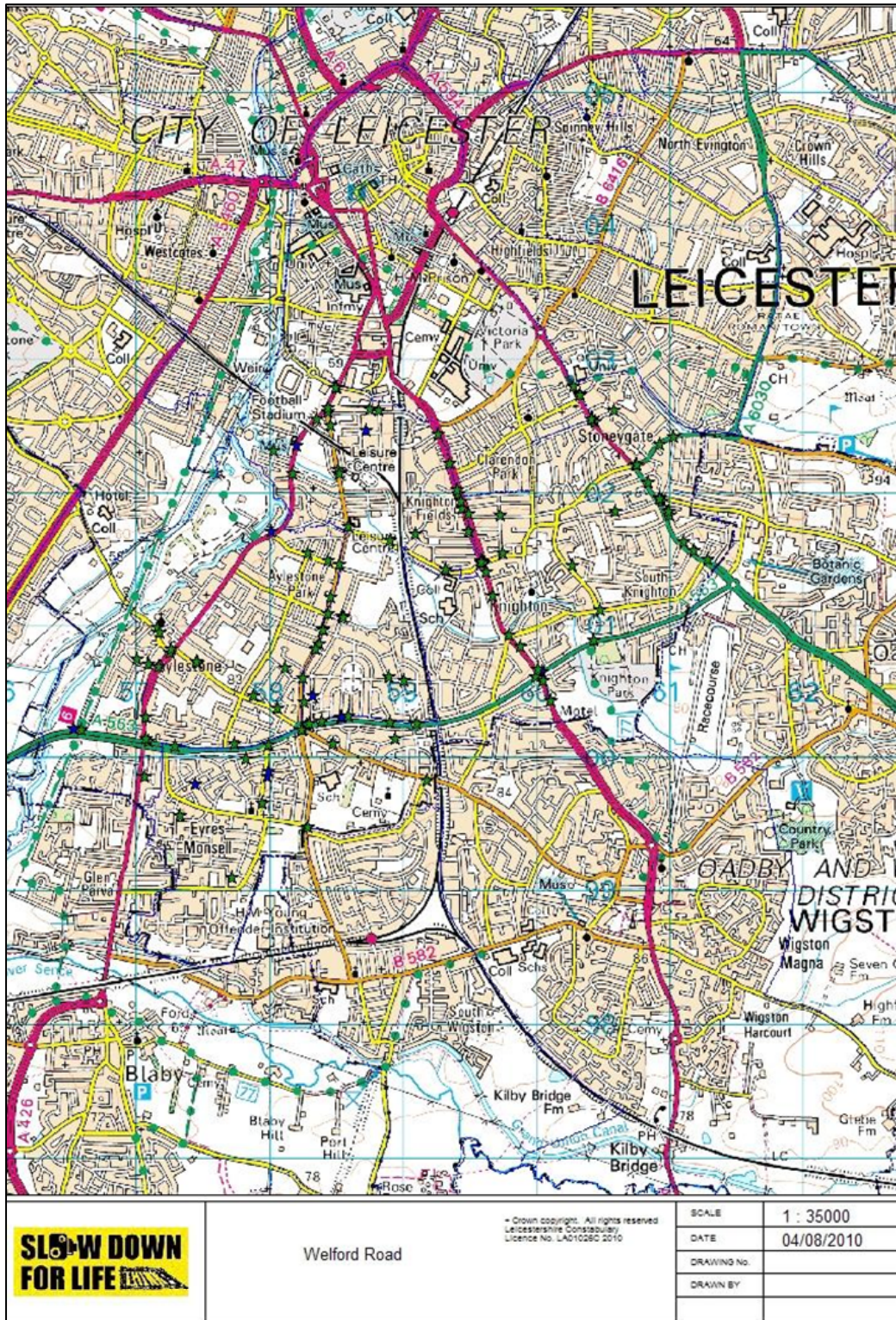


Figure 16. Welford Road RTC 2009/10