



Joint Partnership Strategic

Assessment 2010/11



Oadby and Wigston CSP

Appendices



Oadby and Wigston CSP 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	203	5.6	C	8	14	112	Med		3.548	12.8
		Vehicle Crime	223	6.2	C	11	11	121	Med		3.898	-23.6
		Robbery	39	1.1	C	3	15	45	Low		0.682	-36.1
	Serious Sexual Crime	Sexual Offences Against Adults (18 & Over)	10	0.3	C	1	10	10	Low		0.175	17.9
		Sexual Offences Against Children (Under 18)	25	0.6	C	2	11	22	Low		0.437	
	Serious Violent Crime	Murder	0	0.0	C	1	13	13	Low		0.000	100.0
		Manslaughter	0	0.0	C	1	13	13	Low		0.000	0.0
		GBH sec. 18	3	0.1	C	1	14	14	Low		0.052	-50.0
		GBH sec. 20	4	0.1	C	1	14	14	Low		0.070	-72.7
	Assault LSI	ABH s 47	276	7.7	C	11	11	121	Med		4.824	7.4
	Criminal Damage	Arson	27	0.7	C	2	10	20	Low		0.472	-12.9
		Damage	724	20.1	C	17	16	272	High	Y	12.655	7.1
NSIR categories	Anti-Social Behaviour	Animal Problems	21	0.9	C	2	6	12	Low		0.367	-4.5
		Begging & Vagrancy	4	0.2	C	1	6	6	Low		0.070	-71.4
		Street Drinking	9	0.4	C	1	15	15	Low		0.157	-10.0
		Malicious Communications	75	3.2	C	5	8	40	Low		1.311	11.9
		Noise	40	1.7	C	3	12	36	Low		0.699	-4.8
		Prostitution Related Activity	1	0.0	C	1	6	6	Low		0.017	
		Inappropriate sale / use / possession of fireworks	22	0.9	C	2	6	12	Low		0.385	120.0
		Hoax Calls to Emergency Services	143	6.2	C	11	7	77	Med		2.500	43.0
		Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia	13	0.6	C	2	11	22	Low		0.227	
		R & N Neighbour Disputes	114	4.9	C	8	12	96	Med		1.993	-24.0
		R & N Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	1535	66.2	C	17	17	289	High	Y	26.831	-6.3
		Trespass	5	0.2	C	1	6	6	Low		0.087	-37.5
		Abandoned Vehicles (not stolen nor obstruction)	149	6.4	C	11	11	121	Med		2.604	-11.8
		Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate use (not obstruction)	185	8.0	C	11	8	88	Med		3.234	-31.2
Other categories	Domestic Abuse	345	9.6	C	14	17	238	High	Y	6.030	8.5	
	Business Crime (Local Objective Burglary OTD >£1000)	20	0.6	C	2			Low		0.350	81.9	
	Business Crime	663	18.4	C	17	15	255	High	Y	11.589	10.3	
	Hate Crime	35	1.0	C	2	14	28	Low		0.612	2.9	
	Burglary OTD	181	5.0	C	8	11	88	Med		3.164	-6.7	
	Theft	892	24.7	C	17	13	221	High	Y	15.592	23.7	
	Gun Crime	8	0.2	C	1	10	10	Low		0.140	-50.0	
	Knife Crime	55	0.4	C	1	12	12	Low		0.961	7.1	
	Speeding						12					
	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Collisions						16					
HIGH = score > 151 MEDIUM = score 76 - 150 LOW = score 0 - 75												

Figure 1. Scanning Matrix for Oadby and Wigston CSP

ABH

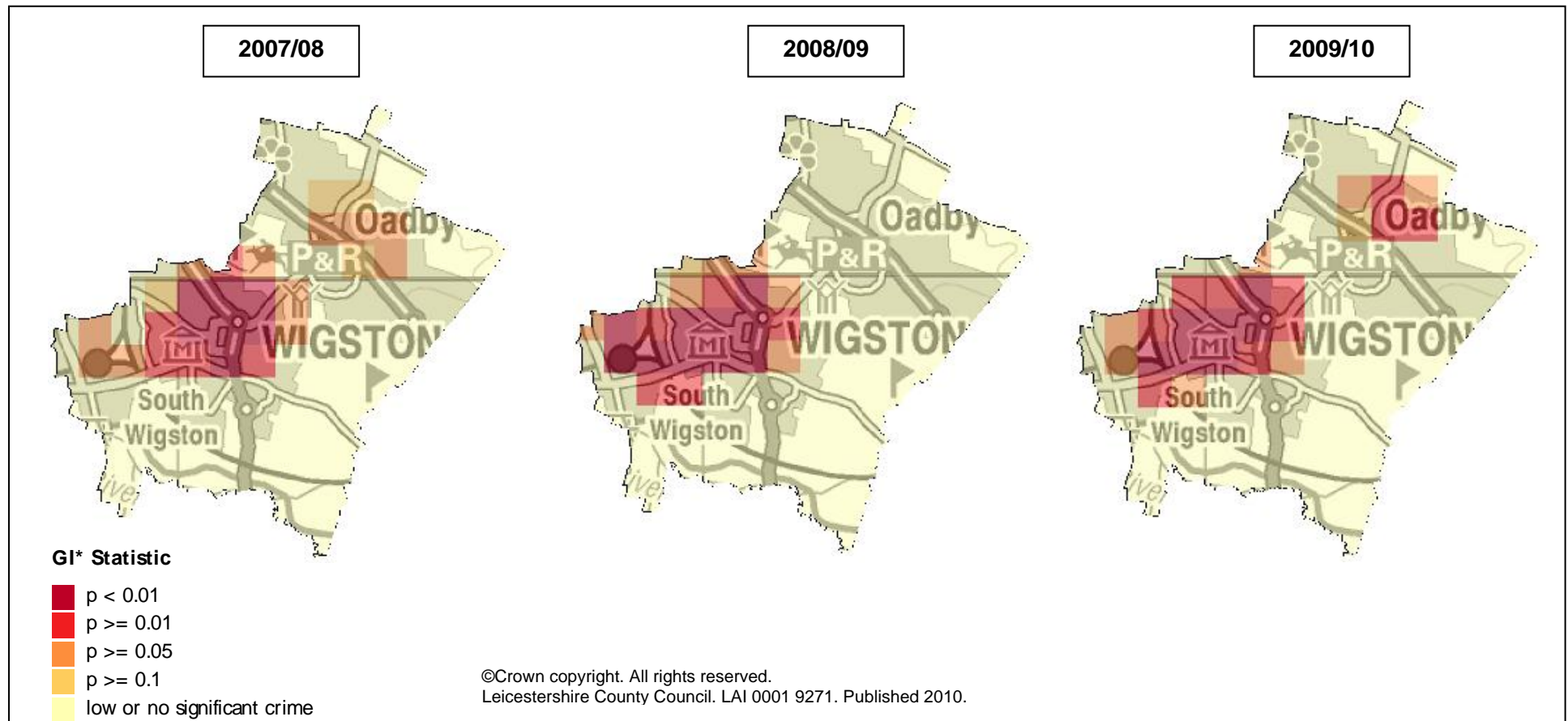


Figure 2. ABH Hot Spots in Oadby and Wigston CSP

Within the CSP, the main hot spot since 2007/08 has been centred on Wigston and South Wigston, with a smaller hot spot developing in Oadby during 2009/10. While this hot spot is smaller and less intense than the one in Wigston and South Wigston, ABH incidents in 2009/10 were comparable with the highest levels of ABH elsewhere within the CSP. The Wigston and South Wigston hot spot has remained broadly consistent between 2007/08 and 2009/10, with the increase in intensity around the 'Wigston Triangle' in 2008/09 being the most noticeable change, although this has since receded during 2009/10.

Anti Social Behaviour

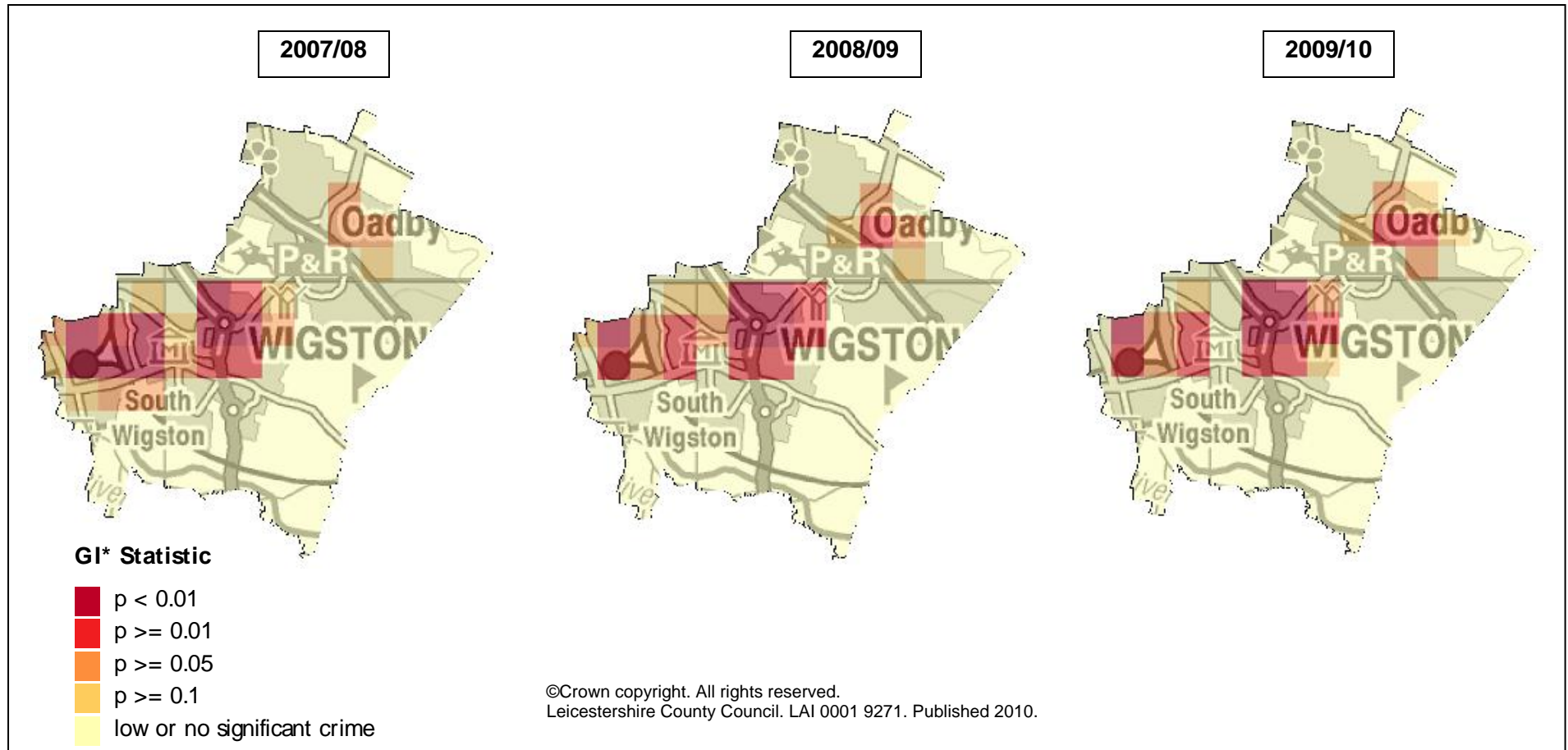


Figure 3. Anti Social Behaviour Hot Spots in Oadby and Wigston CSP

The dominant hot spots in Oadby and Wigston CSP are associated with the central areas of the three main settlements: Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston. Since 2007/08 the hot spot at central area of Oadby appears to have increased in intensity. Conversely there now appears to be separation of the hot spot covering Wigston and South Wigston which would indicate some degree of improvement in the intervening areas between these two settlements. However, the numbers suggest that a slight increase in ASB in South Wigston since 2007/08 may have been enough to cause the relative shift in hot spot location.

Burglary Dwelling

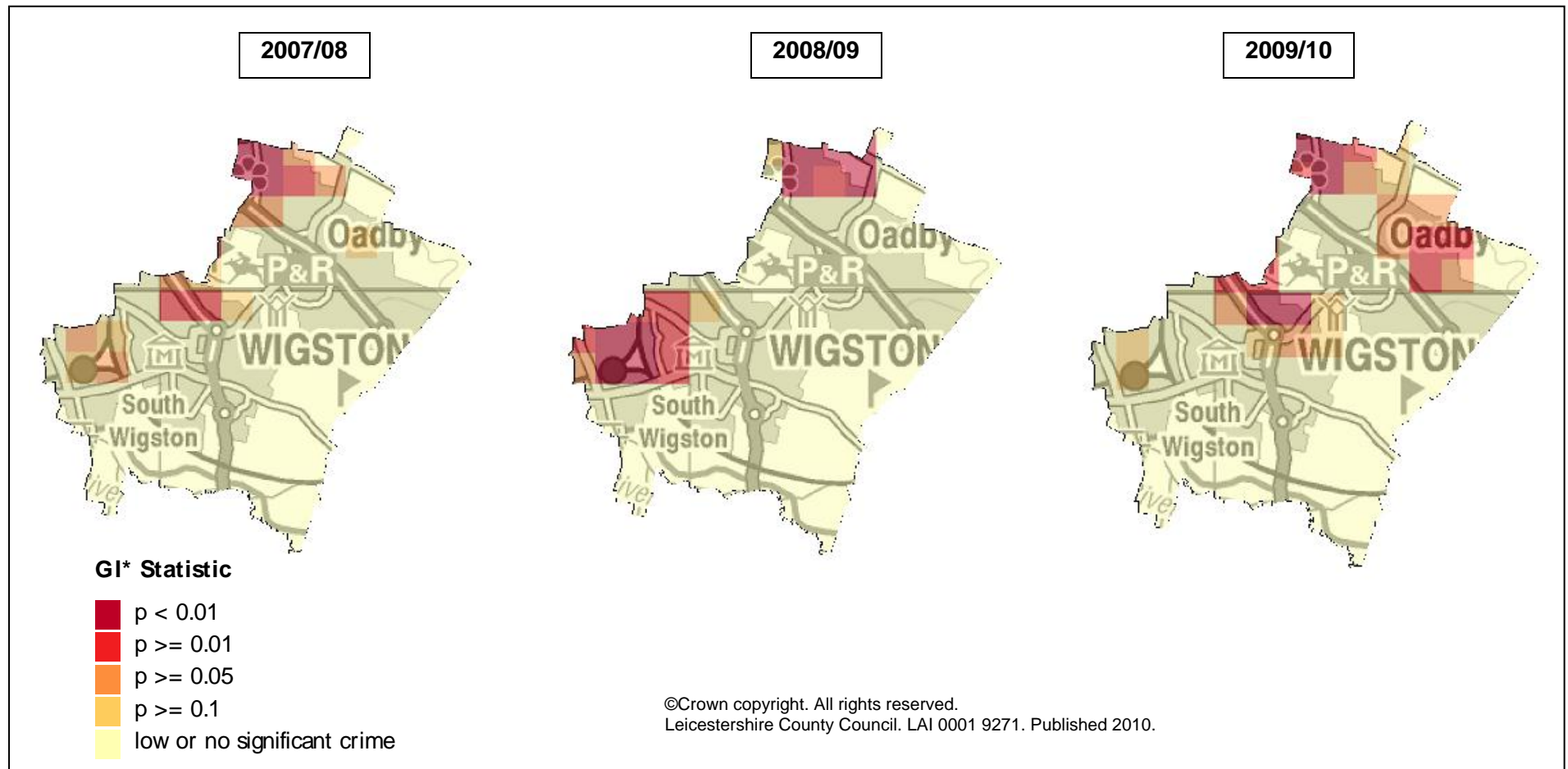


Figure 4. Burglary Dwelling Hot Spots in Oadby and Wigston CSP

Domestic burglary in Oadby and Wigston CSP is very much focused on the town centre locations of the major settlements in the area but it is worth noting that the geographical extent of the hot spot around Oadby centre has increased since 2007/08. Some of the highest volumes of crime are found in the static hot spot locations that covers the University of Leicester's halls of residence.

Criminal Damage

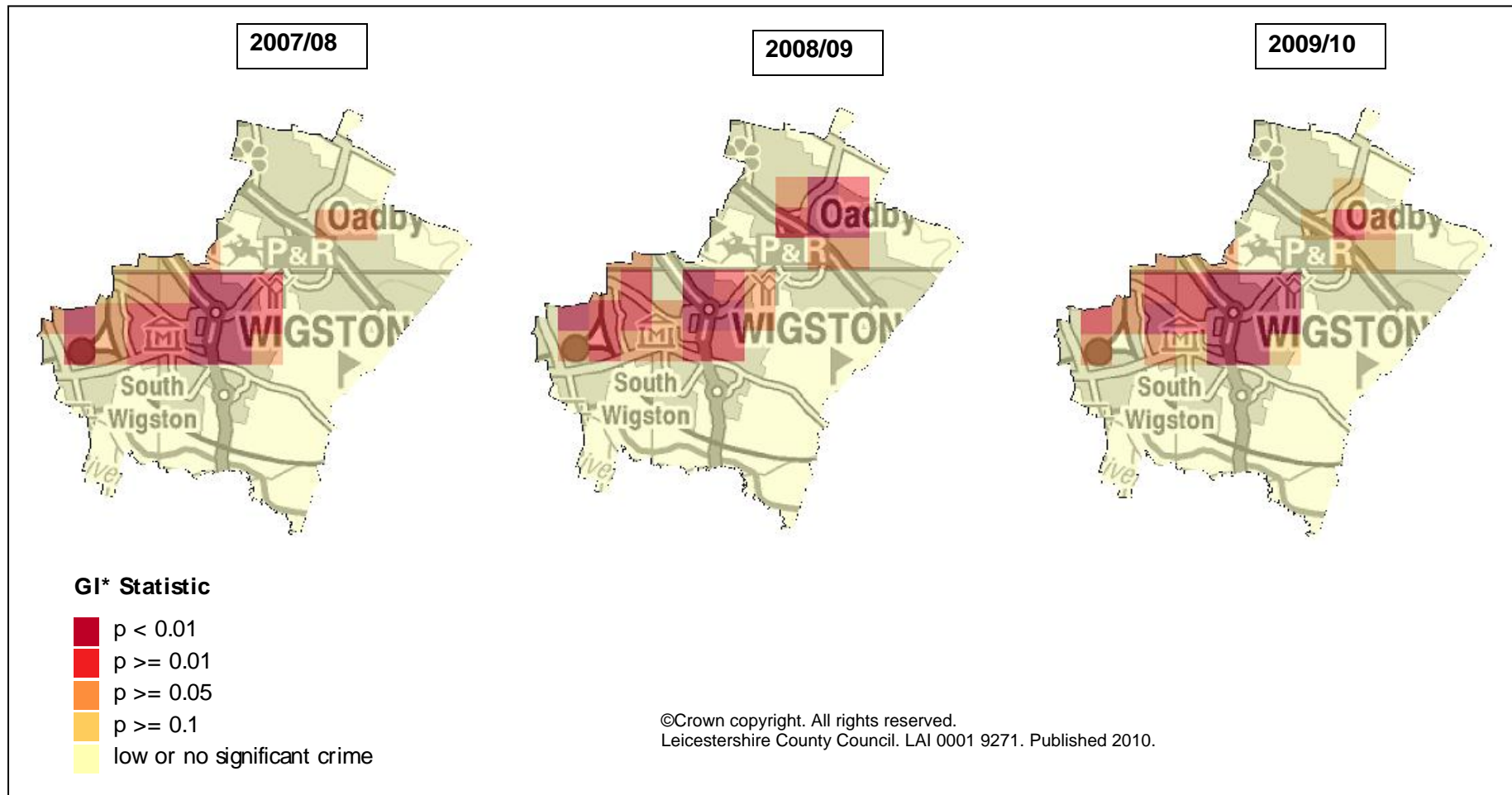


Figure 5. Criminal Damage Hot Spots in Oadby and Wigton CSP

The hot spots in Oadby and Wigton CSP are focused around the main settlements of Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston and their centres. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the intensity of the Wigston hot spot receded, due to a significant fall in the number of reported incidents in the centre of the area. At the same time, the Oadby hot spot increased in intensity and size. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10 this trend was reversed, with Wigston becoming more intense and Oadby becoming less so and covering a smaller area.

Vehicle Crime

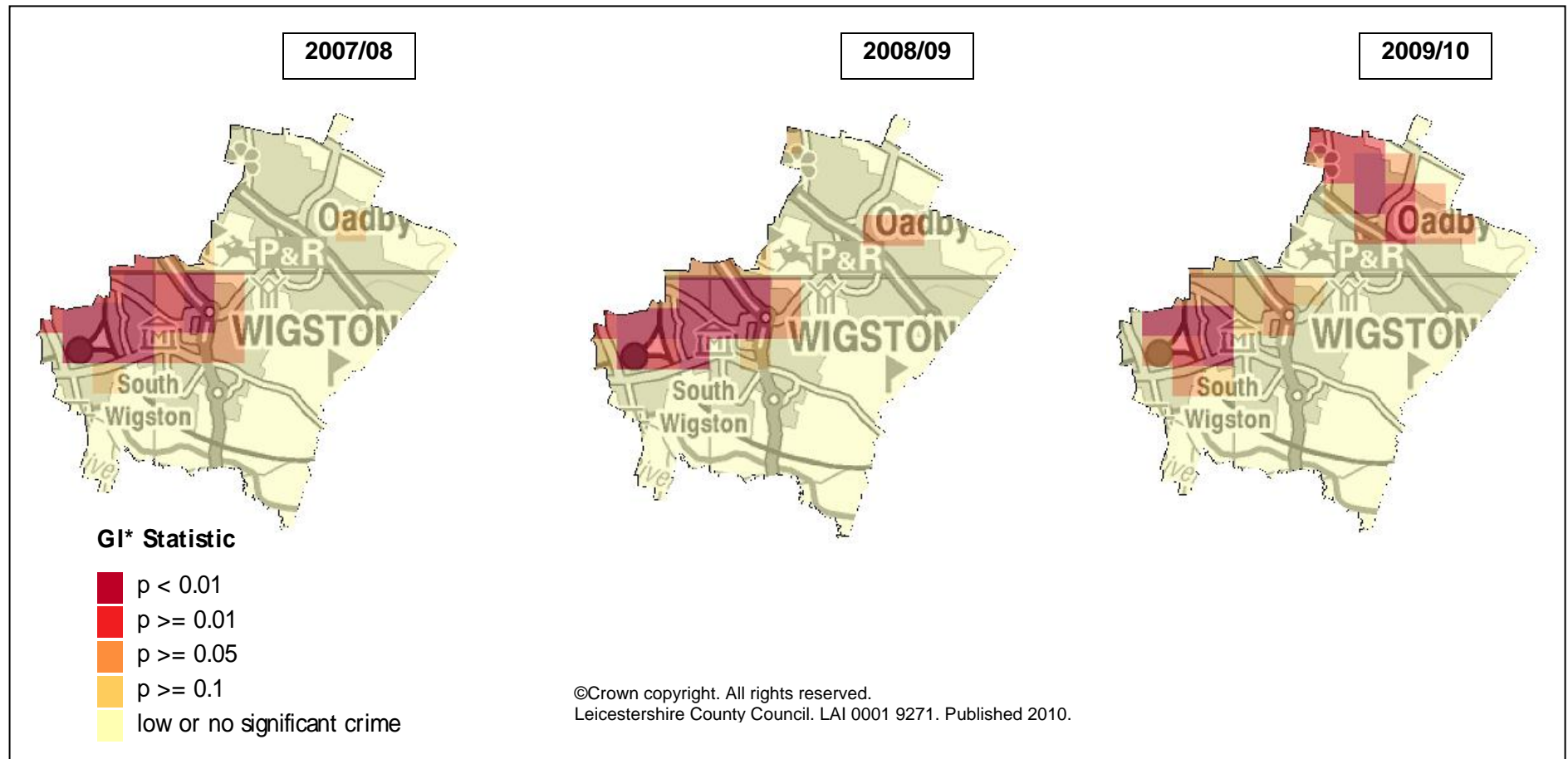


Figure 6. Vehicle Crime Hot Spots in Oadby and Wigston CSP

Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the main hot spot in Oadby and Wigston CSP was focused around Wigston and South Wigston. Since 2008/09 however, a significant hot spot has developed in Oadby, while the hot spot in Wigston and South Wigston has shrunk and become less intense. The number of incidences across the CSP are relatively small and are being shaped by a relatively significant change in a small number of areas, most noticeably around the 'Wigston Triangle' and to the east of the A6 in Oadby.

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 Oadby and Wigston 2009/10

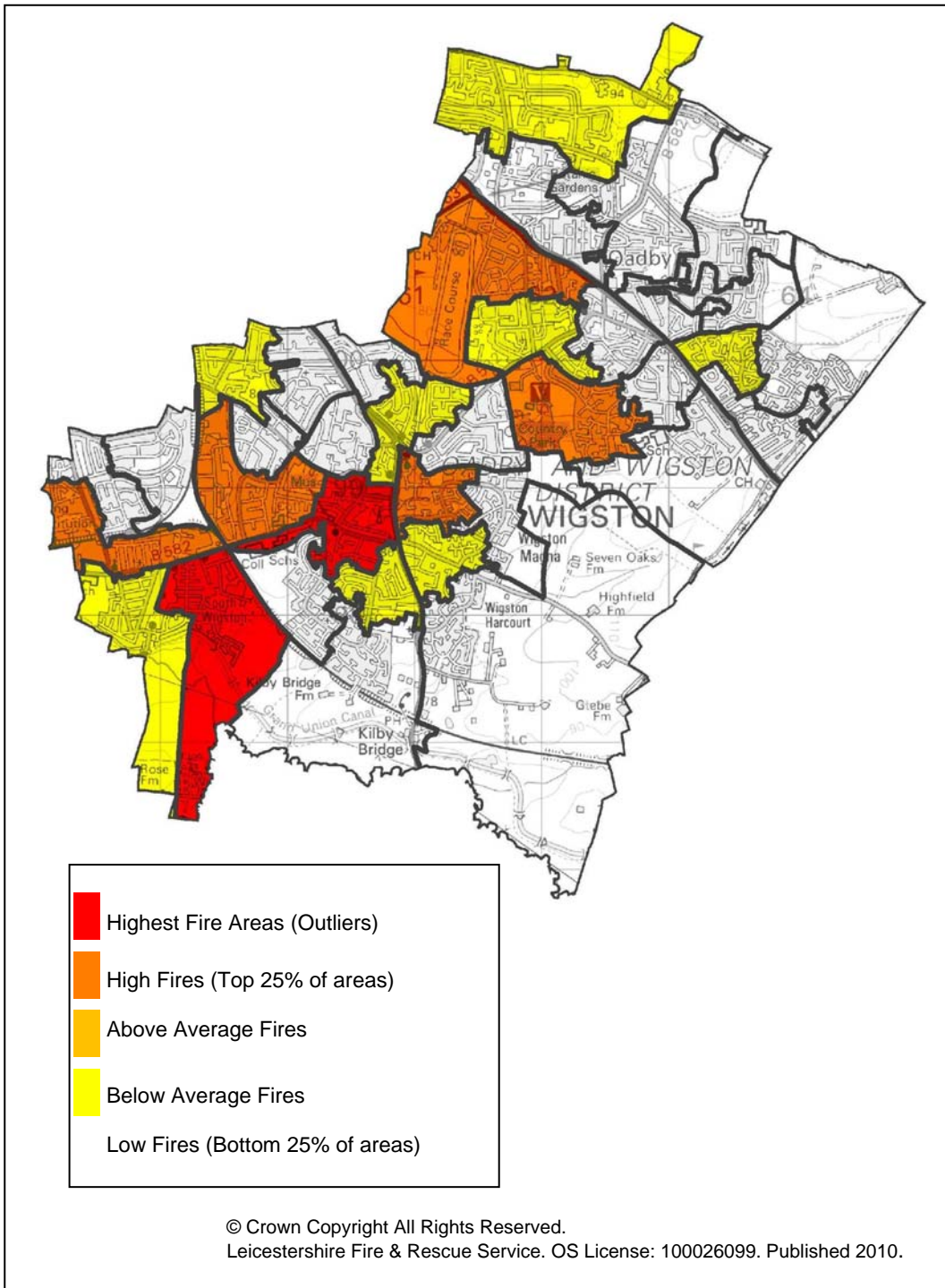


Figure 7. Deliberate Fires in Oadby and Wigston CSP 2009/10

Oadby and Wigston CSP Road Traffic Collisions 2009/10

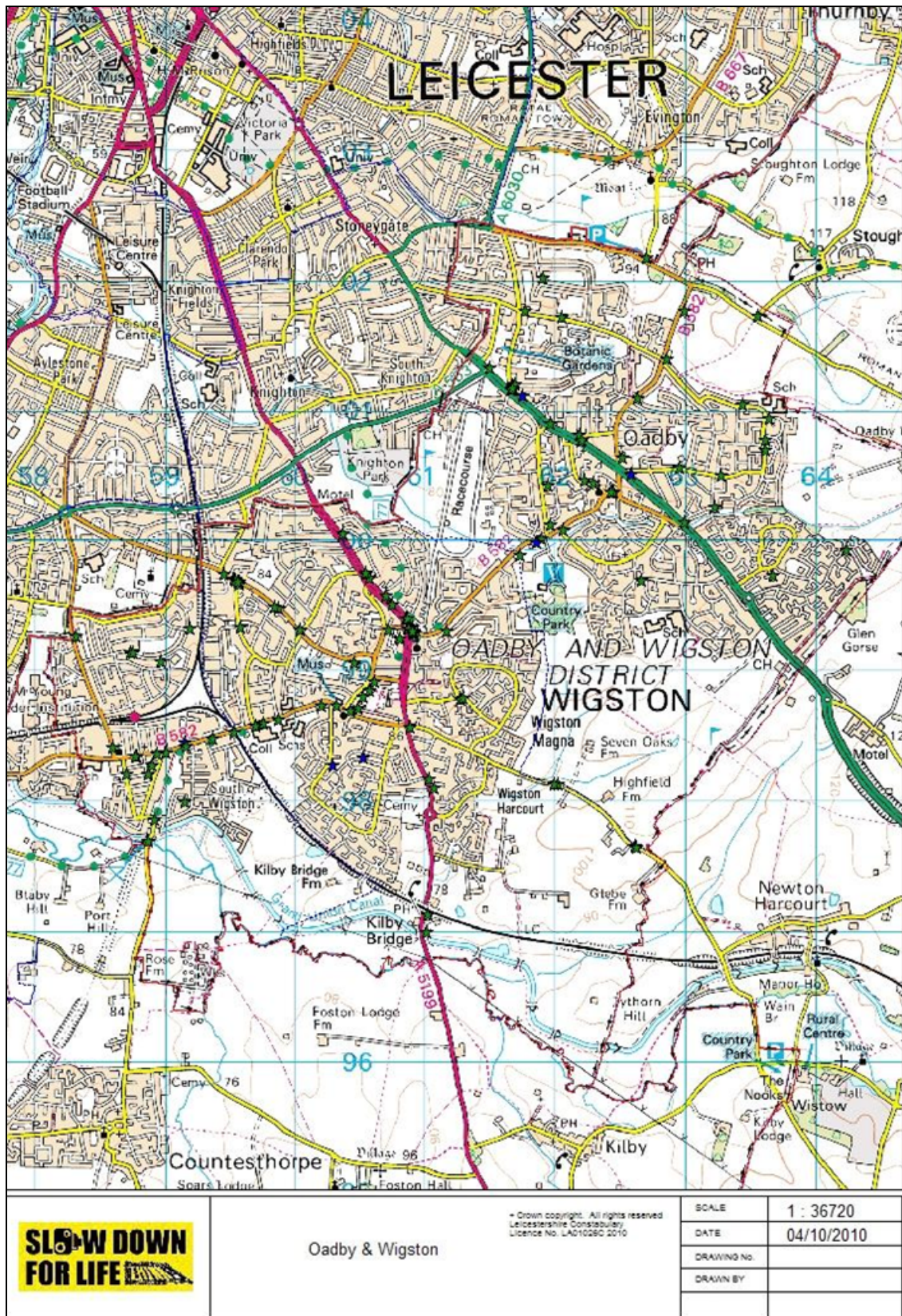


Figure 8. Road Traffic Collisions in Oadby and Wigston 2009/10