

# Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base Summary Harborough District 2007/08

VI.0 Final Draft

This matrix has been put together using the 'Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2008' along with the Harborough District crime reduction dashboard 2008/09 (September 2008). Reference to the relevant pages within this report can be found in the bottom right hand corner of each cell.

Issue	Is the issue bigger in Harborough District compared to other problems?	Is the issue deteriorating in Harborough District?	Is the issue bigger in Harborough District compared to other areas?	Is the issue bigger in some communities within Harborough District compared to others?	Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Harborough District?	Who is most affected in Harborough District?
<b>Total Crime</b> (Section 4)  pages	-	<b>Yes</b>  Harborough District had an overall 2% increase in total recorded offences over the last five years and is the only district to have bucked the overall county downward trend.  However, the total number of recorded offences in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the previous year to date.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has the lowest total crime rate per 1,000 population out of all seven districts across the county, being considerably lower compared to the County as a whole, and both the Force area and nationally.  Compared to similar areas, Harborough District has a total crime rate in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has a significantly higher proportion of 'rural' residents compared to the rest of the county.  Total crime rates are lower in both 'urban' and 'rural' areas of Harborough District compared to areas of the county.  There is a relatively small proportion (2%) of all residents who live in 'City Living' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities, who are disproportionately affected by crime.	<b>No</b>  Respondents in Harborough District are most concerned about the possibility of being a victim of vehicle crime, burglary and being mugged or robbed.  In general, respondents in Harborough District are equally concerned about crime issues compared to respondents from the rest of the county, although they do prioritise vehicle crime above burglary.	Victims in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male rather than female, and aged between 18 and 44.  Considering both police recorded and non-recorded offences in Leicestershire, the ethnic profile of a victim is unlikely to affect their likelihood of victimisation.  Victims of total crime are much more likely to live in the OAC areas of either 'Blue Collar', 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Multicultural' or 'Typical Traits', which in terms of the Urban and Rural classification, translates into 'Urban' areas.
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (Section 5.1)  pages	<b>Yes</b>  Criminal damage offences account for 23% of total recorded offences across Harborough District in 2007/08.	<b>Yes</b>  Harborough District has had a steady increase in the number of recorded criminal damage offences over the last five years. The overall five-year increase of 10% is significantly higher than overall county increase of 3%.  However, the number of recorded criminal damage offences in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in same period last year.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has the lowest criminal damage rate out of the seven Leicestershire districts.  Also, compared to similar areas Harborough District has a criminal damage rate in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	<b>No</b>  The criminal damage rate in the 'urban' areas of Harborough District is lower compared to 'urban' areas across the rest of the county.  3% of residents live in 'city living' and 'constrained by circumstances' communities, but experience 10% of criminal damage offences (as classified by OAC).  1 of the 16 areas within the county with a significantly high volume of criminal damage is within Harborough District: Lutterworth Centre and East.	<b>No</b>  The proportion of respondents in Harborough District who felt that 'Vandalism' was a problem in their local area was similar to the proportion of respondents in the rest of the county.  In Harborough District, out of 11 aspects of anti-social behaviour, 'Vandalism' was ranked as the 5th biggest problem, behind 'Speeding Vehicles' and 'Teenagers hanging around on the street', 'rubbish and litter', and 'Uncontrolled dogs and dog messes'.	Victims of criminal damage in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male.  There are significantly fewer BME victims of criminal damage offences in Leicestershire considering the total county BME population.  Compared to both the total population and to all other victims, criminal damage victims are much more likely to be aged between 30 to 44 years, and are equally unlikely to be aged either under 18 or over 60.

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<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> (Section 5.7)  pages 43	<b>Yes</b> The number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 (2,692) equates to two-thirds of the volume of all recorded crime in the same time period in Harborough District (4,080).	<b>Yes</b> Data for ASB incidents reported to the police has only been available for the last two years so long term trend information is unavailable.  The number of ASB incidents reported in 2007/08 is similar to the number reported in 2006/07.	- Comparable data is not currently available.	<b>Yes</b> The ASB incident rate is consistently lower across the 'urban' and 'rural' areas of Harborough District areas compared to the rest of the county.  A small proportion of Harborough District residents (3%) live in 'city living' and 'constrained by circumstances' communities, although 12% of all ASB incidents are reported in these communities.  1 out of the 23 areas within the county that have a significantly high number of ASB incidents is within Harborough District: Lutterworth Centre and East	<b>No</b> Respondents in Harborough District are most concerned about the possibility of speeding cars, teenagers hanging around on the streets, and rubbish and litter.  In general, respondents in Harborough District are equally, or less concerned about each of the 11 aspects of anti-social behaviour measured in the survey.	Information about victims of ASB incidents is currently not available for analysis.
<b>Deliberate Fires</b> (Section 5.10)  pages 47	- The number of deliberate fires recorded within Harborough District (89) is relatively low in relation to other offences recorded by the police. However, the potential consequence of these incidents does not allow a sensible comparison with other problems.	<b>No</b> In 2007/08, a total of 89 deliberate fires were recorded in Harborough District, compared to 117 in the previous year.	- The deliberate fire rate per 1,000 population in Harborough District is considerably lower compared to the county rate.  Other Comparable data is not currently available.	<b>Yes</b> There is little variation between the deliberate fire rates for 'urban' and 'rural' areas in Harborough District. With the exception that the rate in 'urban' areas in Harborough District is lower than other 'urban' areas across the county.	- Deliberate fire setting is not an aspect of anti-social behaviour that is currently consulted on.	Details for deliberate fire victims are not currently available for analysis.
<b>Violence Against the Person</b> (Section 6)  pages 33 - 34	<b>Yes</b> Violence against the person offences account for 20% of all offences recorded within Harborough District in 2007/08.	<b>Yes</b> Harborough District had an overall 25% increase in violence against the person offences over the last five years, double the increase experienced across the whole county in the same time period.  However, the number of recorded violence against the person offences in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the previous year to date.	-	<b>Yes</b> Although the violent crime rate per 1,000 population in 'urban' areas is higher than in 'rural' areas of Harborough District, the violence against the person offence rates across 'urban' and 'rural' areas of Harborough District are consistently lower compared to the whole county.	<b>No</b> The proportion of Harborough District respondents worried about the possibility of being a victim of a 'physical attack' is lower than most other districts, but still compares to the proportion of respondents across the rest of the county.	Violence against the person victims are significantly more likely to be from BME groups in the context of the whole county population.

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<b>Serious Violent Crime</b>  (Section 6.3)          pages 59	<b>Yes</b>  In terms of volume, the number of recorded serious violent offences within Harborough district is relatively small, 31 in 2007/08.  However, the scale of the problem is under-represented due to the serious nature of these offences, the emotional cost to the individuals and resources required by agencies to deal with them.	<b>Yes</b>  Countywide, there was a 20% reduction in the number of recorded serious violent crimes between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Compared to the Leicestershire Force area and national trends there was no significant difference in the serious violent crime trend recorded in Leicestershire over the last five years.  However, the number of serious violent offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the LAA reduction target of 5%.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has a similar serious violent crime rate to the county average.  Compared to similar areas Harborough District has an average serious violent crime rate.	-  See individual section below	-  see violence against the person	Males aged under 30 years of age were four times more likely than average to be a victim of a non-domestic serious violent crime, where alcohol had been a contributory factor.
<b>Assault with less serious injury</b>  (Section 6.5)          pages 62	<b>Yes</b>  Assault with less serious injury accounts for 40% all violence against the person offences in Harborough District.	<b>No</b>  Following a significant increase of over 50% between 2003/04 and 2004/05, the number of assault WLSI offences significantly decreased between 2004/05 and 2006/07 in Harborough District.  Also, the number of assault WLSI offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is below the LAA reduction target of 3%.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has an assault WLSI rate considerably lower than the county average.  Compared to similar areas Harborough District has an average assault WLSI offence rate.	<b>No</b>  3 Out of the 27 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of assault WLSI offences, are within Harborough District.	-  see violence against the person	Individuals of White British background aged 29 years and under are more likely to be a victim of assault with less serious injury when compared to other types of violence against the person offence.
<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>  (Section 7.1)          pages 73 - 74	<b>Yes</b>  Recorded serious acquisitive crime offences accounted for 17% of police recorded crime in Harborough District during 2007/08.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has had a steady decline in the number of recorded serious acquisitive crimes over the five-year period, resulting in an overall 21% reduction in line with the county trend.  Also, the number of serious acquisitive crimes recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is below the Leicestershire Constabulary reduction target of 3%.	<b>No</b>  Harborough District has a serious acquisitive crime rate considerably lower than the county average.  Also, compared to similar local authorities Harborough District has a serious acquisitive crime rate in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	-  See individual section below	-	-

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<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (Section 7.3)  pages 33 - 34	<b>No</b> Recorded burglary dwelling offences accounted for 5% of police recorded crime in Harborough District during 2007/08.  However, compared to other districts in the county, Harborough District has a significantly lower proportion of burglary dwelling offences.	<b>No</b> The 37% reduction in burglary dwelling offences in Harborough District over five years is in line with the overall county reduction.  Also, the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower compared to the same period last year.	<b>No</b> The burglary dwelling rate in Harborough District is considerably lower in 2007/08 compared to the county average.  Also, compared to similar local authorities Harborough District has an average burglary dwelling offence rate.	<b>No</b> The burglary dwelling rates across the 'urban' and 'rural' areas of Harborough District are consistently lower compared to the county rates, with the exception of 'villages' where the rate in Harborough District is consistent with other 'village' areas across the county.  The burglary dwelling rates across all communities (classified by OAC) are all below the overall county average burglary dwelling rate, with the exception of 'city living' communities.  Out of the 27 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of burglary dwelling offences, none are within Harborough District.	<b>Yes</b> The respondents of Harborough District were most worried about being a victim of burglary when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	The highest risk group for burglary dwelling are females aged over 66 years and living in the urban and rural classified 'Village' areas. Similarly males of the same age group and living in the same areas are also a high risk target. Both profiles fit well with known targets of distraction burglary.  Other high risk groups include females living in city centre areas, classified by OAC as either 'Multicultural' or 'City Living' and aged between 18 and 27 years of age; along with individuals of Black and Minority ethnic background, of the same age and living in OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities', 'Constrained by Circumstances' or 'Typical Trait' areas.
<b>Vehicle Crime</b> (Section 7.13)  pages 93 - 94	<b>Yes</b> Recorded vehicle crime offences accounted for 12% of all recorded crime in Harborough District in 2007/08.	<b>No</b> Harborough District has had a steady decline in the number of recorded vehicle crimes over the five-year period, resulting in an overall 11% reduction. However, this reduction is significantly lower than the county five-year reduction of 30%.  The number of theft of vehicle offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than the same period last year.  The number of theft from vehicle offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is higher than the same period last year.	<b>No</b> The vehicle crime rate in Harborough District is considerably lower in 2007/08 compared to the county average  Also, compared to similar local authorities Harborough District has a vehicle crime rate in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	<b>Yes</b> The vehicle crime rate in most 'rural' areas of Harborough District is higher compared to the rate in 'urban' areas of the district.  Out of the 27 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of vehicle crime offences, none are within Harborough District.	<b>Yes</b> The proportion of Harborough District respondents worried about being a victim of car crime ranked second, after burglary, when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	The group at highest risk of being a victim of vehicle crime proved to be males aged between 18 and 22 years of age, living in either a 'Town and Fringe' or 'Village' area.  However, this profile changes slightly when considering the composite offences that make up vehicle crime. Individuals aged between 18 to 22 years and living in 'Village' areas are twice as likely as average of being a victim of theft from vehicle. Whereas males aged between 22 and 27 years and living in the OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' are four times more likely than average of being a victim of theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.

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<b>Burglary Other</b> (Section 7.8)  pages 33 - 34	<b>Yes</b>  Recorded burglary other offences accounted for 8% of all recorded crime in Harborough District in 2007/08.  Also, compared to other districts in the county, Harborough District has a significantly higher proportion of burglary other offences.	<b>No</b>  The 16% reduction in burglary other offences in Harborough District over five years is in line with the overall county reduction.  However, the number of burglary offences recorded in Harborough District in the first six months of 2008/09 is higher than the same period last year.	<b>No</b>  The burglary other offence rate in Harborough District was slightly lower in 2007/08 compared to the county average  Also, compared to similar local authorities Harborough District has a burglary other offence rate in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	<b>Yes</b>  The burglary other offence rate in the 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas of Harborough District is considerably higher compared to all other areas across the district.  1 out of the 20 areas in Leicestershire with a significantly high number of burglary other offences is within Harborough District.: Lutterworth North	-	-
<b>Domestic Violence</b> (Section 8)  pages 107	<b>Yes</b>  Recorded domestic violence incidents accounted for 14% of all recorded and non-recordable offences within Leicestershire during 2007/08.  The British Crime Survey estimates that only 40% of domestic violence incidents were reported to the police during 2007/08. Based on this proportion, the actual number of domestic violence incidents occurring within Harborough District during 2007/08 is estimated at 1,298.	<b>No</b>  The number of domestic incidents reported to the police within Harborough District peaked above 500 incidents in 2004/05 and again in 2007/08.	-  Comparable data not currently available	<b>Yes</b>  Rates of reporting are approximately twice as high in 'Urban' areas compared to 'Rural' areas. This is compounded in a much lower rate of reporting in 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburb' areas of the county.	-	Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are significantly more likely to be female than male. They are also significantly less likely to be from a BME group rather than White-British and are more likely to aged 18 to 44, and less likely to be under 18 or over 45 year old. Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are more likely to live in urban areas compared to rural areas, and less likely to live in the OAC clusters 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs'.
<b>Hate Incidents</b> (Section 9)  pages -	-  Although hate incidents account for only 1% of all recorded and non-recordable offences the extent to which incidents go unreported is not clear.	<b>No</b>  Through the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) there was a 7% increase in incidents reported across Leicestershire in 2007/08, exceeding the 2.5% target to increase reporting across the county.	<b>No</b>  Leicestershire has an average level of recorded racially and religiously motivated offences compared to similar local authorities.  Comparable data not currently available for similar districts	-  There are no LSOAs within Harborough District where the number of hate incidents (reported to the police) in 2007/08 exceeded 4.	-  The proportion of respondents who were worried about being a victim of assault due to sexual orientation, disability, or racism is significantly lower in Leicestershire compared to the rest of the Force area. However, the influence of an individual respondents' sexual orientation, disability, or ethnicity on their responses to these questions needs to be considered.	Age, gender, and where victims live (urban or rural, OAC Classification) does not significantly influence the likelihood of an individual being a victim of an incident motivated by hate compared to other incidents.



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<b>Reducing Reoffending (Adults)</b>  (Section 10.1)  * See section 10.3 for a profile of adult offender needs  pages	-	-  Historic data not currently available	<b>No</b>  The rate of re-offending within Leicestershire, based on the December 2007 cohort was 7.2%. This rate is below the comparable re-offending rate for Leicestershire Probation Area and England and Wales.	<b>Yes</b>  A higher proportion of offenders are resident in the prospering suburbs within Leicestershire. Also, approximately one-quarter of probationers across the Leicestershire Probation area reside in 'Multicultural' communities, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.	-	Probationers are significantly more likely to be male, of white British origin and aged 25 to 44.  In Leicestershire 8.8% of offenders were of a Black Minority or Ethnic background compared to 24.9% of all probationers within the Leicestershire Probation Area. This will be attributable to the higher proportion of BME residents within the Leicester city probation area.
<b>Reducing Reoffending (Young People)</b>  (Section 10.4)  * See section 10.5 for a profile of adult offender needs  pages	-	-  Historic data not currently available	-  Comparable data not currently available	<b>Yes</b>  A higher proportion of offenders are resident in 'Blue Collar Communities' within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more youth offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.  There is a far smaller proportion of youth offenders resident in both the 'Prospering Suburbs' and the 'Countryside' areas within Leicestershire when compared to the profile of the general population.	-	Proportionally there are far more male youth offenders than males in the population.  Although there are far fewer female young offenders there are in fact a higher proportion of female youth offenders than female adult offenders (21.5% compared to 13%).  The proportion of young offenders increases sharply after the age of 13 and continues to disproportionately rise the older the age group.  There is a significantly higher proportion of offenders resident in the 'Blue collar communities' within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more youth offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, although there are far fewer areas classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.
<b>Drugs</b>  (Section 11)  pages	-	<b>Yes</b>  Following a considerable increase between 2003/04 and 2005/06, the number of recorded drugs offences recorded in Harborough District has remained at a similar level.	-  Compared to the baseline year, 2007/08, the number of problematic drug users in treatment has increased in Leicestershire, and also within the East Midlands and nationally.  The problematic drug user rate per 100,000 population in Harborough District is comparable to the county rate.	-  The proportion of offenders with a high risk of reoffending due to drugs misuse in Harborough District is similar to the overall county proportion (15%).	<b>No</b>  Respondents in Harborough District ranked the problem of people using or dealing drugs within their local area 6 <sup>th</sup> of the 11 categories, below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess, and vandalism.	-

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<b>Alcohol</b>  (Section 12)	<b>Yes</b>  8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol during 2007/08. This proportion rises to over one-quarter of all violence against the person offences and one-third of serious violent crimes.  The proportion of reported domestic violence incidents where alcohol was recorded as a factor was 36%, which is comparable to the proportion of serious violent offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor.		<b>No</b>  Leicestershire has an average rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, compared to similar local authorities.  The rates of recorded crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol for Leicestershire are below both the regional and national rate.	<b>Yes</b>  There is a significant difference between the proportion of alcohol related offences within the town-centre areas compared to the rest of the county on Friday and Saturday between 21:00 and 02:59. Between 21:00 and 02:59 on Friday 61% of violence against the person offences were recorded as alcohol related.  The peaks in A & E attendances for assault align to the peaks in violence against the person offences on Friday and Saturday night.	<b>Yes</b>  Through community consultation Leicestershire Constabulary have identified tackling underage drinking as a neighbourhood priority in over one-third of the 60 neighbourhood beats across Leicestershire.  Respondents consistently ranked the problem of people being drunk or rowdy in public places within their local area below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess and vandalism, across all seven districts.  Pupil respondents in Leicestershire are more likely to have had an alcoholic drink and to have been drunk than pupil respondents nationally. However, a similar proportion of respondents locally feel that the information and advice on alcohol is good enough, compared to national response rates.	Based on the estimated demand there are serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire.  40% of all offenders (probation) in Leicestershire have a high risk of reoffending, due to alcohol misuse. Alcohol misuse is ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information.
<b>Road Safety</b>  (Section 13)	<b>Yes</b>  The issue of road safety is measurable in two ways: the number of individuals being killed or seriously injured on roads within the county and the perceived level of speeding vehicles within the local area.  Both constitute actual or likely serious physical risk to individuals and so should be considered a high level problem.	<b>No</b>  Over the last five years there is no significant change in the number of people killed or seriously injured within Harborough District.  There is also no significant change in the number of children killed or seriously injured within Harborough District.	-  Comparable data with other local authorities is not currently available.	<b>Yes</b>  The issue of road safety, when measured in terms of the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents between 2003 and 2007, shows Harborough District has one of the greater volumes of incidents.	<b>Yes</b>  In Harborough District 'Speeding vehicles' was ranked as the biggest problem out of all eleven aspects of anti-social behaviour.	-
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pages	141	142	-	142	141	-