



Rutland Community Safety Partnership



Working Together for a Safer Rutland



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Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010/11



Safer Leicester Partnership



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Introduction

There are four partner organisations currently responsible for producing Strategic Assessments: Leicestershire Constabulary, Leicestershire County Council, Leicester City Council and Rutland County Council.

Through the Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment Steering Group and the Strategic Research Partnership, it was considered sensible to join up the police and partnership assessments to avoid duplication and to share research and analytical resources. In addition to the four partners listed above, meetings with other partners including health, fire and rescue, and probation indicated agreement with this concept.

Home Office guidance¹ states that a Strategic Assessment presents and interprets the summary findings of intelligence analysis. Due to the very different ways in which partners have worked up to this point, an agreement on aim, purpose and objectives was drawn up subsequently by the Strategic Research Partnership:

The aim of the strategic assessment is to identify the longer-term issues impacting on Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, as well as the scope of, and projections for crime, criminality and other community safety concerns. Its purpose is to:

- *Drive the business of Community Safety Partnerships and the police Strategic Tasking and Co-ordination Group*
- *Inform Sustainable Community Strategies, Local Area Agreements and other relevant strategies and plans*
- *Facilitate resource allocation*
- *Identify areas of threat, risk and harm*
- *Aid the formation of the partnership plan/control strategy, which will identify intelligence, prevention and enforcement activity*
- *Define the Intelligence Requirement.*

This is the first production of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Joint Strategic Partnership Assessment for Community Safety. It represents the collective hard work of a team of professionals and specialists from across our partner agencies. In the process of putting this document together, previously independent teams have developed into successful working collaborations. The result is a document that, for the first time, brings together analysis that will inform all of the partner agencies at all levels, from local authority to sub-region.

These successful collaborations signal a change in the way in which we work, and will continue to work for the future. As the true impact of the Government Spending Review is realised, mutually supportive projects such as this will become ever more necessary in order to be sure that we are truly providing the best service that we can.

¹ Home Office (October 2007) Developing a Strategic Assessment: An effective practice toolkit for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships.

Performance Assessment

Lead Contributors: Leicestershire Constabulary Performance Review

Contact: Chris Newbold, Clare Tector

Confidence

Although the present coalition Government has announced the abolition of the national police service target around whether the public perceive that police and local agencies are dealing with the local concerns, the White Paper makes it clear that there is still an expectation that neighbourhood teams working as part of neighbourhood partnerships will form the backbone of addressing local crime and anti-social behaviour issues in communities. From this it can be assumed that the need to understand and monitor confidence remains. For Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, understanding of trends is available from the British Crime Survey, (BCS) and at sub-regional level, through the local confidence survey known as CRAVE. CRAVE (Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility Evaluation) is a general population survey conducted by Swift Research on behalf of Leicestershire Constabulary and partners to gather views from residents on various topics, as well as asking questions that are comparable with the British Crime Survey and the Place Survey.

An important threat is that since August 2009, public perception that police and local agencies are dealing with local concerns has fallen sub-regionally from 61.2% to 57.4% with falls occurring across all Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). The largest changes have occurred in Charnwood and Rutland; whereas the minor changes for City and Melton are not assessed as being significant (see Figure 1 below). Analysis has shown that the circumstances around the Pilkington inquest did have an impact on these results at Force level, although this has not had a consistent effect across all CSPs.

	Aug 09	Jul 10	Percentage Point Difference
	%	%	%
Charnwood	66.2	58.7	-7.5
Melton	61.1	60.1	-1.0
Rutland	67.9	60.2	-7.7
North West Leicestershire	57.3	52.8	-4.4
Blaby	65.7	59.7	-6.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	60.6	54.3	-6.3
Harborough	62.9	58.9	-4.0
Oadby and Wigston	64.7	57.9	-6.7
City	57.5	56.6	-0.9
County (excl. Rutland and City)	63.7	58.0	-5.7
Sub-Region	61.2	57.4	-3.8

Figure 1. Changes in perception of dealing with local concerns

Over the 12 month period, worry about being a victim of crime has remained stable. There is encouraging evidence of improvement in the proportion of people who say that people from different backgrounds get on well together, with North West Leicestershire reporting the largest percentage point increase from 85.6% to 90.6%.



Perceptions of anti-social behaviour have been identified previously as a strong influence on public confidence. The results for this measure are showing signs of improving sub-regionally except for Charnwood where perception of ASB being a problem has risen from 8.0% in August 2009 to 9.6% as of July 2010. City results have risen from 16.1% to 16.7% and Oadby and Wigston to a much lesser degree from 7.35% to 7.4%. In the case of Charnwood the most influential aspect of ASB identified within this measure is the problem of drug usage and dealing, which was previously viewed as a problem by 18.6% of those surveyed but has now increased to 23.7%. Analysis has shown that this is a particular concern of females, Asians and those living in urban areas of high deprivation such as part of Loughborough and who experience higher than average incidents of recorded ASB.

This perception trend is the opposite to the positive trend seen for most other CSPs. Charnwood is second only to the City (particularly around Spinney Hill) as showing drugs-related issues to be a significant problem identified by residents.

It has been recognised that certain groups need to be engaged with in order to have the maximum impact on public confidence and perceptions. Therefore, this exercise uses a robust methodology that looks to extract this information as efficiently as possible, in order to highlight certain demographic, geo-demographic and economic groups for possible engagement.

The variables considered considered in the analysis were:

- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity (Asian, Black, Mixed, Other, White)
- Ethnicity (White, BME)
- Ethnicity (White British, All Other)
- Disability
- LPU (Local Policing Unit – for the county, this is usually co-terminus with a district)
- Urban Rural Output Area Classification
- Output Area Classification (OAC)
- MOSAIC
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score.

Definitions:

Urban Rural Classification

This classification can be done at both Lower Super Output Area [LSOA] and Output Area [OA], but for the purpose of this analysis, only OA is used. The definition provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)² is as follows:

The definition adopts a settlement-based approach, comprising four settlement types, of which three are rural. These settlement types are assigned to either a 'sparse' or 'less sparse' regional setting to give eight classes:

Urban (Less Sparse)	Town and Fringe (Less Sparse)	Village (Less Sparse)	Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings (Less Sparse)
Urban (Sparse)	Town and Fringe (Sparse)	Village (Sparse)	Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings (Sparse)

Figure 2. Definition of Urban/Rural Classifications (provided by ONS)

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/geography/products/area-classifications/rural-urban-definition-and-la-classification/rural-urban-definition/index.html>



OAC

This classification can also be done at both Lower Super Output Area [LSOA] and Output Area [OA], but for the purpose of this analysis, only OA is used. It is an area classification using 2001 census information. The key characteristics (census variables) which classify OAs in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are:

Classification	Census variables significantly above the national average	Census variables significantly below the national average
Prospering Suburbs	% 2+ car ownership households % detached housing	% public housing % terraced housing % all flats % households with no central heating % privately rented housing
Typical Traits	% terraced housing	% public housing
Countryside	% 2+ car ownership households % residents working from home % residents in agricultural/fishing employment % detached housing	% residents using public transport network % all flats
Blue Collar Communities	% terraced housing % public housing	% all flats % higher education qualifications
Constrained by Circumstances	% public housing % all flats	% detached housing % 2+ car ownership households % higher education qualifications
Multicultural	% all flats % public housing % Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi % Black African, Black Caribbean or other Black % Born outside the UK	% 2+ car ownership households % detached housing
City Living	% all flats % privately rented housing	% detached housing % households with non-dependent children

Figure 3. Key Characteristics which classify OAs in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (taken from ONS 2005)

MOSAIC

MOSAIC is a geo-demographic profiling tool produced by Experian. It uses data from a very wide range of sources to describe areas/postcodes/households and people according to a number of factors, enabling more accurate targeting of specific communities. There are 15 groups (A – O) as well as 69 types (1 – 60) but for the purpose of this exercise, only the groups were considered at postcode level.

The groups are defined as follows:

- A – Residents of isolated rural communities
- B – Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
- C – Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods
- D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes
- E – Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
- F – Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing
- G – Young, well-educated city dwellers
- H – Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes
- I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas
- J – Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas
- K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing
- L – Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations



- M – Elderly people reliant on state support
- N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing
- O – Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need.

IMD Score

The IMD [Index of Multiple Deprivation] Score is a nationally defined score given to each area of England to rate their level of deprivation based on factors such as economic, social and housing issues. In all cases, the higher the score, the more deprived the area is deemed to be.

Fear of Crime (Perception)

What sort of crime are you worried about?

Responses to the question “what sort of crime are you worried about” have been split between each crime type compared to *all other crime types/not worried*.

Burglary

The initial analysis showed that those who viewed Burglary as a concern were significantly more likely to be:

- Female
- Aged 55 to 64
- From Beaumont Leys or Hinckley Road LPUs.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential in people viewing *Burglary* as a worry was age. The sub-group with the highest perception of Burglary as a crime to be worried about were those aged 24 to 30-years-old from Hinckley Road LPU.

Vehicle Crime

The initial analysis showed that those who were worried about *vehicle crime* were significantly more likely to be:

- From a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background
- Aged 25 to 34-years-old, or 45 to 54-years-old
- OAC Output Area Classification: Blue Collar Communities
- From Beaumont Leys, Keyham Lane or Charnwood LPUs.

Having conducted further analysis, it showed that those aged 24 to 42-years-old were the sub-group with the highest worry about *vehicle crime* (9.5% to the average of 7%). This suggests that age is the most influential factor regarding this concern.

Violent Crime

The initial analysis showed that those who viewed *Violent Crime* as a worry were significantly more likely to be:

- Female
- Other than White British Ethnicities; specifically BME, and in particular Asian and Other backgrounds
- Disabled
- Urban Rural Classification: Urban > 10K – Less Sparse
- OAC Output Area Classification: Multicultural
- MOSAIC Groups: G – Young, well-educated city dwellers, I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas, N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing
- From Hinckley Road, Keyham Lane and Spinney Hill LPUs.



It was seen in the further analysis that the factor most influential on people being worried about *Violent Crime* was Ethnicity. The sub-group with the highest concern were those from an Asian or Other background (with around 21% of respondents from this group being concerned, compared to an average of around 10%).

How much of a problem is vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles in the area where you live?

The initial analysis showed that those who viewed this as a *problem* were significantly more likely to be:

- Other than White British Ethnicities; specifically BME, and in particular those of an Asian background
- Aged 25 to 34-years-old
- Urban Rural Classification: Urban > 10K – Less Sparse
- OAC Output Area Classification: Blue Collar Communities, City Living, Constrained by Circumstances, Multicultural, Typical Traits
- MOSAIC Groups: G – Young, well-educated city dwellers, I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas, K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing, N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing, O – Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need
- From Charnwood, Beaumont Leys, Hinckley Road, Keyham Lane, City Centre, Spinney Hill and Welford Road LPU.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on perceiving vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles to be a *problem* was the OAC Output Area [OA] Classification. The sub-group with the highest perceptions (of around 48%, to the average of around 28% viewing this as a problem) were those from Blue Collar Communities, City Living, and Typical Traits; from a high crime area and from Hinckley Road, Charnwood and Welford Road. It can be noted those significantly more likely to view this as *not a problem* tended to be:

- 75+
- Urban Rural Classification: Village – Less Sparse
- OAC Output Area Classification: Countryside, Prospering Suburbs
- MOSAIC Groups: A – Residents of isolated rural communities, C – Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods, D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes, F – Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing
- From Melton and Rutland LPUs.

How much of a problem is people being drunk or rowdy in public places in the area where you live?

The initial analysis showed that those who viewed this as a problem were significantly more likely to be:

- Aged 16 to 24-years-old and 25 to 34-years-old
- Other than White British Ethnicities; specifically BME, and in particular those of Asian or Black backgrounds
- MOSAIC Groups: D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes, E – Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis, F – Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing.



Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on perceiving people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a problem was the Output Area Classification (OAC). The sub-group with the highest perception (around 50% to an average of around 20%) were those from City Living or Multicultural, a high Crime area and the LPU's CM [City Centre], CH [Hinckley Road], CN [Spinney Lane] and SB [Blaby]. It can be noted those significantly more likely to view this as *not a problem* tended to be:

- Aged 65 to 74-years-old, and 75+
- MOSAIC Groups: A – Residents of isolated rural communities, C – Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods, K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing.

How much of a problem is people using or dealing drugs in the area where you live?

The initial analysis showed that those who viewed people using or dealing drugs in the area where they lived to be a *problem* were significantly more likely to be:

- Female
- Asian
- Disabled
- Urban Rural Classification: Urban >10K less sparse
- OAC Output Area: Blue Collar Communities, Constrained Circumstances or Multicultural
- MOSAIC Groups: I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas, K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing, O – Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need
- Middle to High Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score.

Conversely, it can also be noted that those from a White Ethnicity were underrepresented in viewing this as a problem, as well as those from a Village. Perceptions of this being a problem also decreased with old age, despite this not being a specific problem.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on perceiving drug use or dealing as a problem was [a high] IMD score. The sub-group with the highest perceptions (of around 70%, to the average of around 20% viewing this as a problem) were those with a high IMD score, from City, Spinney Hill and Loughborough areas, and with a high level of ASB in their area. It can be noted those significantly more likely to view this as *not a problem* tended to be:

- Aged 75+
- OAC Output Area Classification: Countryside and Prospering
- MOSAIC Group: D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes
- Low IMD score.

ASB Score

The initial analysis showed that those who had a *high* perception of/ASB score were significantly more likely to be:

- Female
- Other than White British Ethnicities; specifically BME, and in particular those of an Asian or Black background
- Aged 25 to 34-years-old

- Disabled
- Urban Rural Classification: Urban > 10K – Less Sparse
- OAC Output Area Classification: Blue Collar Communities, City Living, Constrained by Circumstances, Multicultural
- MOSAIC Groups: G – Young, well-educated city dwellers, I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas, K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing, N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing, O – Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need
- From Beaumont Leys, Hinckley Road, Keyham Lane, Spinney Hill LPUs.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on those perceiving a *high* level of ASB was a high IMD Score. The sub-group with the highest perceptions (of around 48% to the average of around 10% having this perception), were those with a high IMD score, of an Ethnic [other than White British] background, or with a high level of actual ASB.

Would you say local police understand the issues that affect your community?

The initial analysis showed that those who *disagreed* that the local police understand the issues that affect their community were significantly more likely to be:

- Male
- Aged 55 to 64-years-old
- MOSAIC Groups: D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes, I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on people disagreeing that the local police understand the issues that affect their community was age. The sub-group with the highest disagreement (around 15% to the average of around 9%) were aged 57 to 71-years-old and from a BME background. Finally, it can be noted those significantly more likely to *agree* tended to be aged 16 to 24-years-old.

Would you say local police are dealing with the things that matter to people in your community?

The initial analysis showed that those who *disagreed* that the local police are dealing with the things that matter to people in their community were significantly more likely to be:

- Aged 45 to 54-years-old and 55 to 64-years-old
- MOSAIC Groups: D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes, I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas.

From further analysis, it can be seen that the most influential factor for people *disagreeing* that the local police are dealing with things that matter to the people in their community was age. The sub-group with the highest percentage of people disagreeing (around 23% to the average of 13%) were those aged 71+ and the MOSAIC groupings N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing, M – Elderly people reliant on state support and C – Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods. Finally, it can be noted those significantly more likely to view *agree* tended to be aged 16 to 24-years-old.



Please say how much you agree or disagree that the police and local councils seek people's views on anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area.

The initial analysis showed that those who *disagreed* that the police and local councils seek people's views on anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area were significantly more likely to be aged 45 to 64-years-old.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on people *disagreeing* that the police and local councils seek people's views on anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area was age. The sub-group most likely to disagree (around 27% to the average of 20%) were aged 51 to 63-years-old, White and Male. Finally, it can be noted those significantly more likely to *agree* tended to be aged 16 to 24-years-old and 75+.

Please say how much you agree or disagree that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area.

The initial analysis showed that those who *disagreed* that the local police are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crimes issues that matter in their area were significantly more likely to be:

- Male
- Aged 45 to 54-years-old
- MOSAIC groups D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes, G – Young, well-educated city dwellers.

Further analysis showed that the factor most influential on people *disagreeing* was age. The sub-group with the highest level of disagreement (around 19%, to the average of around 15%) were those aged 51 to 71-years-old, male and from the Urban Rural Output Area classifications Urban 10K – Less Sparse; Town and Fringe – Less Sparse; and Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling – Less Sparse. Finally, it can be noted that those significantly more likely to view this as *not a problem* tended to be aged 16 to 24-years-old and 75+.



Performance Overview

Total Crime

Leicestershire, Leicester City and Rutland all show reducing trends over the period to March 2010. The monthly levels have fallen below the lower bounds of the expected range towards the end of the period, although all nine CSPs recorded a monthly rise in March 2010.

All of the County CSPs recorded a falling trend, with the exception of Hinckley and Bosworth which remains flat, and Oadby and Wigston where a rising trend is evident which is contrary to all other areas of the sub-region.

Burglary Dwelling

Leicestershire is showing an increasing trend, although there are wide monthly swings in the levels of offences – with the upper and lower bounds of the expected range exceeded within a three-month period. Leicester City shows a flat trend, with fluctuations generally within expected bounds.

The County CSPs are generally showing an increasing trend in line with the county total. However, North West Leicestershire and more particularly Melton are showing a reducing trend, which is also evident in Rutland. Charnwood, Harborough, and Hinckley and Bosworth have all exceeded the upper expected bound in the latter months, with steep falls towards or beyond the expected lower bound immediately afterwards, contributing to the wide fluctuations at the county level over the six months from September 2009.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling

Blaby, and Hinckley and Bosworth both show gradual increasing trends over the period, with the upper expected bounds exceeded towards the end of the period. The County (as a whole), City and Rutland, together with all other CSPs are showing reducing trends, with the lower expected bounds exceeded towards the end of the period. These reducing trends are generally quite steep, with the exception of Oadby and Wigston which shows a very shallow reducing trend by comparison.

Assault with Less Serious Injury (ABH)

This category of crime has fallen at all levels and all nine CSPs show a reducing trend over the period with the exception of Oadby and Wigston which is broadly flat over the period. Notwithstanding this, the lower expected bounds have been reached or exceeded at all levels in the latter months of the period.

Criminal Damage

Oadby and Wigston shows a flat/slightly rising trend over the period, with wide fluctuations on a monthly basis – exceeding the upper and lower expected bounds. All other CSPs are showing a reducing trend, with the lower expected bound exceeded in all cases towards the end of the period.



GBH With and Without Intent

This relatively low volume offence is subject to wide fluctuations which are apparent in the charts for all CSPs. The overall trend across the period is for steady reductions at all levels, with the exception of Melton where the trend is flat – fluctuating between one and two offences per month.

Racially Aggravated Crime

Leicester City CSP leads the way with a steady reducing trend evident during the period, and the lower expected bound exceeded towards the end of the period.

The Leicestershire trend is a very gradual reduction where the reductions evident at Hinckley and Bosworth, Melton and North West Leicestershire are balanced by increases in Blaby, Charnwood, and Oadby and Wigston.

Rutland, with monthly levels between zero and two offences, does show a reducing trend.

Robbery

Rutland is alone in recording an increasing trend; however this represents just four offences over the period.

All other areas are recording reducing trends over the period, towards or exceeding the expected lower bounds, with the exception of Charnwood where the trend over the period is flat.

Vehicle Crime

Reducing trends are evident at all CSPs, with all except Oadby and Wigston exceeding the lower expected bound towards the end of the period.

Intelligence Assessment

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 Contact: Clare Tector, Suzanne Houlihan, Shobhana Patel

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

Sub-regional summary of cross-cutting themes

While there is considerable variation across the sub-region, there are several key themes that stand out as threats across the board.

Overarching themes include:

- Burglary Dwelling as a continued threat area, with specific concerns raised in relation to:
 - Distraction Burglary
 - Car key Burglary
 - Higher risk in deprived areas
 - Students as a very high-risk group.
- Vehicle Crime is generally reducing across the sub-region, however there are continuing and re-emerging threats:
 - Number plate theft
 - Motorcycle theft
 - Catalytic converter theft
 - Fuel theft.
- Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) Section 47 is reducing and showing a genuine reducing trend over the current period. There are specific areas that remain of concern, and more recently emerging threats:
 - Town centres / night-time economy as trigger points for ABH offences
 - Alcohol as an influencing factor
 - Around 1/3 of ABH offences are flagged as domestic-related
 - Youth on youth offences are increasing.
- Theft offences cover a wide range of offences that impact on the community in very different ways:
 - Theft of metal is anticipated to re-emerge
 - Cycle theft has increased substantially
 - Theft person associated with the night-time economy continues.
- Domestic Abuse continues as a theme with certain factors common throughout the area
 - Deprivation as a risk factor
 - Alcohol use by both victim and offender.
- Anti-social Behaviour is often expressed as two main strands:
 - Youth-related ASB, often involving congregation around shops or in parks
 - Night-time economy-related ASB



- While both strands are influenced by alcohol, the night-time economy is clearly more strongly affected.
- Criminal Damage and Damage to Motor Vehicle
 - Criminal Damage often associated with youth ASB
 - Damage to Motor Vehicle often in spates associated with night-time economy – people walking home damaging cars on the way.
- Business Crime tends to be split into two main categories. However the relative proportion of these categories appears to be related to how rural the area is:
 - On more urban areas, shoplifting is the main contribution to Business crime, particularly at superstores targeting food, alcohol/tobacco and cosmetic items
 - There is some evidence that a high proportion of Theft Store offenders are substance dependent
 - The more rural an area is the more the relative contribution from Burglary OTD increases to almost match Shoplifting.
 - The nature of Burglary OTD shifts too, from clusters at industrial estates, to premises spread across the rural sector.
- Burglary OTD accounts for a significant proportion of crime and a considerable proportion of this for most of the sub-region relates to breaks in sheds and outbuildings. While these may seem trivial, the personal impact on the victim and the community as a whole should not be under-estimated.

Other significant themes include:

- Youth on youth crime – Theft, Robbery, Hate Crime and Assault are all offences that we are seeing more cases where both victim and offender are still in full-time education. An emerging threat here is that it has been identified in some areas that the average ages of both offenders and victims are decreasing i.e. younger people are becoming involved in criminal activity.
- The influence of Alcohol on offending behaviour, particularly in relation to Domestic Abuse, ASB, Criminal Damage/Damage to Motor Vehicle and Assault offences.
- Specific crime trends pertinent to rural sectors include;
 - Plant Theft
 - 4x4 Theft
 - Theft From Motor Vehicle at public attractions and beauty spots
 - ‘Purse-dipping’ offences targeting elderly victims in town centres
 - ASB in village locations – this may be partially influenced by a gap in perception and experience. This could be due to higher expectations of ‘acceptable’ levels when compared to the expectations in traditional areas of high ASB, for example in Leicester City.



As part of the Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment, a risk assessment was carried out for each of the CSPs across the sub-region. The risk assessment for Leicester City can be found in Section A of the Leicester City CSP Appendix to this report.

Leicester City

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Burglary** remains a core concern for Beaumont Leys and the Hinckley Road area. Semi-detached and terraced homes are more likely to be targeted, with students on the Hinckley Road area identified as a specific high-risk group.
- There has been a significant increase in **Distraction Burglary** on the City; the issue of the 'ageing' population means that this is likely to increase as a threat.
- Vehicle crime is reducing in threat level; however motorcycle thefts remain a significant problem.
- **Robbery** continues to feature as a problem on the City, particularly within vulnerable groups, which include children and young people, who feature as both victims and offenders.
- Robberies and kidnapping offences between rival criminal groups on the City are also continuing, with cross-border influences from the West Midlands. Often offences go unreported. The risk is that in addition to the direct threat to the victim, there is also a risk of collateral damage in the community, either as physical injury, or in community confidence. However this risk remains very small, although clearly the impact has the potential to be very high.
- **Theft Cycle** has increased considerably, with a high proportion associated with the University campuses and Leicester Royal Infirmary. Students are the most vulnerable group, despite using reasonable security measures.
- It is predicted that metal theft will return as a threat in the next 12 months. Churches, schools and municipal buildings are vulnerable as well as residential property. In addition, Theft of older motor vehicles and catalytic converters are expected to rise due to similar market forces.
- **Shoplifting** is a significant problem in the City Centre, with the highest numbers reported by supermarkets. Links to drug and alcohol use have been speculated although not proven.
- Business robbery has reduced in threat for Leicester City, although nationally the threat from Organised Crime Groups remains.
- Reported **Hate Crime** has decreased. There are three main types identified: escalation of disagreements leading to hate influenced verbal or physical abuse, offences within educational establishment between pupil/student factions, and neighbour tensions on estates. British National Party (BNP), English Defence League (EDL) and United Against Fascism (UAF) support is relatively high in the sub-region, and for related groups; this has the potential to inflame further tensions.



- It is believed that **Disability Hate Crime** remains significantly under-reported and this is likely to pose a threat to the City in relation to hidden crime with considerable community impact.
- **Criminal Damage and Damage to Motor Vehicles** are both reducing in volume although the City still ranks less favourably in the iQuanta classifications for Most Similar Groups. Areas of high deprivation continue to feature as the worst affected areas, with dwellings and gardens most likely to be targeted for criminal damage and street parked vehicles also being vulnerable to damage. There is a high level of repeat victimisation for both offence groups.
- Deliberate Arson features as a problem in a number of hot spots across the City. Some recreation areas are more vulnerable, as are locations with higher deprivation and other public amenities such as Leicester General Hospital.
- Reported Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) has reduced slightly, however it has been identified that risk groups for committing ASB remain children and young people. Alcohol use has been implicated in a significant proportion of incidents. There are multiple hot spots, many of which form current neighbourhood priorities.
- Sexual violence is much more common in the City Centre; however there are higher levels apparent in Beaumont Leys, Aylestone and Netherhall/Scraptoft. Around one fifth of domestic incidents are classified as sexual violence.
- ABH Section 47 remains a threat, although somewhat reducing in volume. The City Centre is the main hot spot, with the night-time economy being the main driver for these offences. Direct evidence of a link with alcohol is limited due to present recording methods. Weapons were used in 10% of offences although these were most likely to be metal or wooden poles as opposed to knives.
- Recorded **Domestic Abuse** has increased and is likely to continue to do so. Repeat victimisation is common. Alcohol use by both victim and offender is also a common factor..
- The recording processes for **Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage** are considered to require refining in order to give a greater understanding of the threats to the people and communities of Leicester.
- Key themes identified in relation to **Road Safety** include pedestrians, evening drivers, young drivers, motorcyclists, local drivers and, in the Spinney Hill area, children.

Burglary

Burglary Dwelling offences represent 7% of all recorded crime across the City. Offences have decreased by 3% when comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10.

The main hot spot locations are Beaumont Leys and Hinckley Road. Semi-detached, terraced, rented and student accommodation within a normal urban residential area are the most vulnerable type of properties and localities.



Victims are most likely to be White European and aged 20-40-years-old, whereas offenders are predominantly White European males aged 16-25-years-old.

The most common method of entry is through insecure or forced rear ground floor windows and doors. Property most commonly targeted includes electrical items including laptops/computers, games consoles and flat screen televisions.

Offending is spread fairly evenly throughout the year with no notable seasonal trends. Offending is also spread fairly evenly throughout the week, however the peak time has been identified as late afternoon/evening and overnight.

Distraction Burglary

Distraction burglaries represent less than 1% of all recorded crime and 2% of all Burglary Dwelling offences. However, distraction offences have increased by 83% when comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10.

The main hot spot locations are Keyham Lane and Spinney Hill. Victims are most likely to be White European females, aged between 70 and 89 years. Offenders are predominantly White and Dark European males aged between 20 and 50 years; often they are described as having Irish accents, although descriptions are often very vague due to the infirmities of the victim. The most common ruse used relates to the 'water board' theme, although many other variants are used.

Distraction Burglary offences peaked during the summer and winter seasons. The peak day and time have been identified as Monday and Tuesday during the afternoon.

Burglary OTD

Burglary OTD offences represent 5% of all crime and 43% of all Burglary offences across the City. Burglary OTD has decreased by 12% when comparing 2008/09 and 2009/10.

The main hot spot locations are Beaumont Leys, City Centre and Keyham Lane. Garden sheds, commercial shops and external establishments (particularly educational establishments) within a normal urban residential area are the most vulnerable type of properties and localities.

The method and points of entry/exit are most commonly forcing open insecure rear doors/gates and opportunist walking into shops. Garden tools (in the case of shed breaks), money, cash registers, electrical items (digital cameras, mobile phones and games consoles), jewellery, alcohol, laptops/computers and projection screens (the latter two particularly from educational establishments) were stolen.

Burglary OTD offences peaked during the spring and summer seasons. Offending was spread fairly evenly throughout the week; however the peak time has been identified as overnight.

Car Key Burglary

'Car Key' Burglary represents 1% of all Burglary offences across the City. The number of offences has increased by 8% when comparing 2008/09 and 2010/11.

The main hot spot location is Beaumont Leys (34%). It is not apparent how many offences were reported where the sole intention for entering a property was to steal



vehicle keys. The rate of recovery of lower value vehicles stolen during a burglary is fairly high, and these are often recovered locally. The rate of recovery of high value vehicles stolen to order is low. With continued improvements in vehicle security, it can be inferred that burglary of vehicle keys is likely to increase.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

There has been a 22% decrease in Theft from Motor Vehicle offences when comparing the years 2008/09 to 2009/10. Theft from Motor Vehicle makes up 6.8% of all recorded crime.

There are peaks in August and December and a drop in offences in November and January.

Vehicles are most likely to have the window smashed. Over half of all offences are committed using this *modus operandi*. Hatchbacks are the most common type of vehicle targeted. Saloon vehicles are the second most common and vans are the third. Vauxhalls are the most common brand of vehicle to be targeted, closely followed by Ford vehicles (Vauxhalls and Fords make up a third of all attacked vehicles). This mirrors the most common vehicle types to be sold; in 2008 the top registered car models were the Ford Focus, Vauxhall Corsa, Ford Fiesta and Vauxhall Astra (data from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders).

The most likely vehicles to be targeted are those under the value of £1000. Cars under the value of £1000 are two times more likely to be targeted than a car valued £1001 to £2000. As the value of the car increases the likelihood of it being attacked decreases; this is likely to be partially linked to the increased security available on newer, higher value vehicles.

Satellite navigation systems continue to be the most likely property to be stolen, followed by number plates. Stereos and mobile phones are also popular targets.

Number plate theft has seen the first decrease in numbers since 2006/07. Theft of number plates peaked in 2008/09 with over twice as many stolen in the previous year. Number plates are most likely to be stolen from the Hinckley Road and Spinney Hill areas of Leicester. Only seven thefts were recorded in the City Centre Castle Ward in 2009/10 showing that residential areas are more likely to be targeted for this type of crime.

Theft of Motor Vehicle

There has been a 16.2% decrease in Theft of Motor Vehicle offences when comparing the years 2008/09 to 2009/10. Theft of Motor Vehicle makes up 2% of all crime.

Vehicles are most likely to be stolen from the Hinckley Road and Beaumont Leys areas. Peaks in offences occur in May and June and decrease in December and January.

Hatchbacks are the most common type of vehicle to be targeted followed by motorbikes. Vauxhalls are the most likely make of vehicle to be stolen followed by Ford (Vauxhall and Ford brands make up a third of all vehicles stolen). Vehicles over the value of £5000 are much less likely to be stolen than those under £1000: the more expensive the vehicle the less likely it is to be stolen. Vehicles under the value of £1000 accounted for half of all vehicles stolen.



In the year 2009/10 scrap metal prices were the lowest that they had been since 2005 but increased towards the end of the year. Prices on average are higher this year than last year so this could lead to an increase in theft of lower value motor vehicles. The peak in offences in May and June correlated with the highest scrap metal prices ever recorded.

A dip sample of Theft of Motor Vehicle offences was analysed; ignition tampering and theft of keys from premises were identified as two of the methods used by offenders to obtain vehicles. However, there were just as many offences within the sample which did not identify the method utilised by the offender. This is in part due to the nature of the offence; with the vehicle missing it is impossible to tell how the vehicle was entered (if at all) or moved.

62% of all stolen vehicles are recovered. Vehicles are highly unlikely to be recovered outside of the City area. Recovery hot spots identified were Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Westcotes, and Abbey Wards.

Nearly a quarter of all vehicles stolen are motorbikes or mopeds. These are most likely to be stolen from the Hinckley Road and Beaumont Leys areas. A hot spot for motorbikes to be recovered was identified as being around the Braunstone Park area. Motorbikes appeared to have the ignition tampered with, or were lifted into other vehicles for onward transportation.

Personal Robbery and Theft from the Person

Personal Robbery offences have decreased by 6% when comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10 and the offences account for 2% of all recorded crime across the City. The average reported offence rate showed just over two offences per day, with 63 crimes per month.

Castle Ward has experienced the highest levels of Robbery, with the worst affected policing area being Spinney Hill. It is of note, however, that despite being the worst affected, there has been a reduction of 25% in offences in Spinney Hill.

Seasonal trend analysis shows that peaks occur during the months of August to November, the largest volume of offences to be recorded during the analysed period occurred in September and October.

Peak day and time analysis indicates that higher volumes of offences tend to be reported during Friday, Saturday and Monday. Peak time is between late afternoons to late evenings (16:00 – 00:00hrs).

Students and schoolchildren account for 40% of all victims within this category, whilst 46% of victims of Personal Robbery are of White European ethnicity. Victims from Asian or Asian British background account for 21% and Black or Black British for 19%. The majority of victims are in the 14 – 24-years-old age range and 83% are male.

Analysis of suspects/offenders indicates that Robbery offences are predominately committed, or suspected to be committed, by males. A total of 93% of males were recorded as suspects or offenders. Analysis of offenders' ages reveals that they were predominantly between the ages of 15 - 17-years-old. A large population of young people within this age category will still have links within an educational system. There also appears to be a trend of victims and offenders becoming younger.



Analysis of the locations of Robbery offences has identified that a majority of Personal Robberies occurred in open public spaces, primarily a street. Other locations deemed as vulnerable as to where a large volume of offences occurred, included; alleyways, parks, footpaths and on public transport, namely buses. The locations identified are not particularly surprising, as Robbery offences are determined as a street based crime.

Several crime reports referred to schoolchildren being targeted when walking to and from school; most schools appear to suffer from this although numbers are difficult to confirm due to 'in-house' reporting rules at each school. Victoria Park and Abbey Park were also prime locations for Robberies, as well as fast food establishments and nightclubs.

Offending patterns indicate a large proportion of offences involve more than one offender. Methods of approaching victims vary; the most common form displayed by offenders involves approaching and confronting the victim and demanding them to hand over their property. Other methods include offenders on bikes, whilst riding past the victim, grabbing handbags and other items. Physical force is often used to confound or control the victim before their property is removed. Offenders will also make a grab for items on display such as a mobile phone, handbag, wallet or an iPod.

The most common property stolen is mobile phones (24%); other items include handbags, wallets, bank cards, money, MP3 players and laptops. This trend is likely to continue with improvements and updates in technology.

The use of firearms/imitation firearms in Personal Robberies has seen a 16% decrease (from 19 to 16 offences). The use of knives/bladed articles in Personal Robberies has seen a slight increase (from 112 to 116 offences). Of the 116 offences, which involved a knife being used, 8 resulted in the victim being injured.

Kidnappings/Robberies among rival drug dealers in the City will continue. However much of this goes unreported to the police. This is due to the nature of the crimes they are involved with. There is a likelihood of revenge attacks between rival groups involving firearms and weapons, as intelligence indicates a number of known offenders having access to these.

Theft

The volume of Theft offences in the City for 2009/10 shows a 6% reduction on the previous year. The highest proportion of these offences (72%), were 'Offences under Theft acts not classified elsewhere'. Overall the number of Theft offences varied very little month-on-month, however, there was a slight peak between May and August 2009. The busiest Local Policing Unit areas regarding Theft offences were City (24%) and Hinckley Road (19%).

Theft Cycle

Theft of Cycle has seen a 31% increase over the last year across the City. There is very little intelligence regarding Cycle Theft and very few are recovered, however, from the data available it is apparent that the majority of offences (43%) have occurred within the City Centre.

On further investigation of Thefts of Cycles within the City Centre, the highest percentage of offences occurred on University Road, Leicester Royal Infirmary, and at the University of Leicester Campus. Offences of this nature peaked in the months



of October and May, which coincides with the start and end of the university year respectively.

The vast majority of cycles have been left secure and the locks have been picked or broken. Due to the low number of detections there is very little information on offender type for this type of crime but the typical victim is described as White, male, age 19 to 24 and the main occupations are recorded as 'other' and 'student'.

Metal Theft

Analysis of this crime type is difficult due to the nature of offences, which may be recorded in a number of different guises. Scrap metal thefts appear to have decreased considerably in the last year according to the data available. Theft has decreased by 46% and Burglary OTD by 40%. Lead appears to be the most popular and common item regarding Theft and copper the most popular regarding Burglary OTD, with more Lead Thefts taking place around Beaumont Leys and Hinckley Road.

It has been inferred that the decrease is due to the fall in prices of scrap metal over the last year, however, from June 2010 the prices have started to rise again and this may lead to an increase over the next strategic period.

Theft Stores

Over the last year the level of shoplifting has increased by 4%. Of all offences, 57% have occurred within the City Centre in the main retail areas, as would be expected. The rate of offending tends to remain fairly constant, with a slight (not significant) peak in November. This may possibly be attributable to the Festival/Holiday/Christmas period. The shops reporting the highest number of offences are the large chain supermarkets. It could be inferred that this is due to the higher level of security and CCTV in the bigger chains. It could also be a simple function of footfall and accessibility to popular products.

The typical offender profile regarding this offence is White, male, age 31 – 40-years-old. Due to lack of information recorded, the relationship between shoplifting and drugs/alcohol can be speculated but not proven.

Business Robbery

Business Robbery has seen a 50% decrease over the last year from 77 offences in 2008/09 to 38 offences in 2009/10. The number of business Robberies peaked in April 2009 with seven offences, this has halved from the same period in the previous year.

There were two cash in transit offences reported this year compared to seven in 2008/09. Keyham Lane LPU recorded the highest number of Business Robberies, with 80% of these occurring on Belgrave Road/Melton Road.

It could be inferred that the decrease may be in part related to the implementation of the recommendation from last year's strategic assessment and ongoing work surrounding the disruption of organised crime groups.

Hate Crime

When comparing 2008/09 with 2009/10, hate crime decreased by 3.9% overall in the City (hate crime accounts for 2.4% of all crime in the City).

The typical hate offender is White, male, aged 15 – 25-years-old, reflecting the national picture for hate crime offenders.



Castle Ward is the worst affected area in respect of hate crime. Castle Ward has nearly four times more hate crime than the second worst affected ward which is Spinney Hills. Alcohol is indicated in 24% of the offences in the City and this increased to 39% in Castle Ward. Hate crimes can be roughly grouped into three types:

- Secondary crime where an incident occurred first, followed by abuse, commonly of a racist nature. This constitutes approximately 85% of all hate crimes. Examples include road rage incidents, arguments which escalate such as against shopkeepers, and public order offences where an officer dealing is subjected to abuse, commonly of a racist nature.
- Offences within schools and educational establishments (ranging from primary up to university) involving arguments between pupils/students, and factions formed amongst members of differing ethnic or religious groups.
- Tensions amongst neighbours within estates. This includes circumstances where Black and Minority Ethnic communities are moving into traditionally 'all white' estates. The consequence of these tensions has been Anti-social Behaviour directed at these 'new' neighbours. Another example would be where neighbours have singled out vulnerable person/persons based on age, disability, sexuality, ethnicity, etc., and they become a target for Anti-social Behaviour. This Anti-social Behaviour can leave the victim feeling very isolated and vulnerable, and the attacks can become more persistent and can escalate to more serious offending.

Race Hate Crime

86% of the hate crimes in the City during 2009/10 were racially motivated. The victims of race hate crimes are most likely to be male, 21 – 32-years-old, Asian, and self described as Indian. However, other ethnicities are also subject to race hate crime, including those of Eastern European and Somalian origin.

Offenders are most likely to be age 21 – 32-years-old, White European, and self described as British. The City Centre (Castle Ward) is the main hot spot for these offences, followed by the outer estates including Braunstone, New Parks and Rowlatts Hill.

It is inferred that whilst the current economic situation is a concern to most individuals, and particularly those who are already living in poverty, some individuals may feel increasingly hostile towards immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees and travellers and this may lead to an increase in racially aggravated crime.

In the run up to the election there was an increase in incidents reported relating to the 'BNP' such as pro-BNP graffiti. This appears to have now ceased, but with the threat of re-emerging during future political events. Other forces report that racial and religiously motivated crime rose following the election of British National Party Councillors in several far- right strongholds.

Religious Hate Crime

Of the hate crimes in the City during 2009/10, 8% were religiously motivated. From 2008/09 to 2009/10 there has been a 16% increase in religious/faith-related hate crime. Awareness with regards to the characteristics of religious crimes has improved recently and this, at least in part, may account for an increase in religiously aggravated crimes being recorded.



Religious hate crime commonly has a race element to it. There has been a gradual rise in 'Islamophobia' over recent years. The number of 'Islamophobic' hate crimes has doubled year on year, from 2008/09 to 2009/10

The Sikh and Hindu faiths also had a rise in crimes from 2008/09 to 2009/10. The significant increase in offences for these two faiths resulted in them joining Islam in being the top three faiths targeted in 2009/10. Christian and Jewish faiths were the second and third most targeted in 2008/09, but have had significant reductions in 2009/10.

The victims of religious hate crimes are equally likely to be female or male, and more likely to be aged 29 – 34-years-old, Asian, and self described as Indian. Offenders are most likely to be aged 21 – 32-years-old, White European, and self described as British.

Many religious institutions suffer from repeated instances of Criminal Damage, particularly smashed windows. This has been highlighted previously as a concerning issue within the City. It is worthy of note that religiously aggravated Criminal Damage tends to occur against buildings rather than individuals and therefore victim details are not recorded.

The emergence of groups such as the English Defence League (EDL) and associated groups, and counter groups such as United Against Fascism has become a real threat to community cohesion, encouraging polarity of attitude and response. Planned and unplanned demonstrations are at risk of deteriorating into physical action without significant and often costly intervention.

Homophobic Crime

Homophobic crime accounted for 8% of the hate crimes in the City during 2009/10. The majority of both offenders and victims were male, White European, aged 10 – 29-years-old.

There are hot spots of homophobic crime along the canal tow path areas. There were relatively few attacks associated with the Gay Pride event. During the lead up to the event a poster campaign was in operation regarding homophobic crime and police and partners worked closely with the event organisers.

Disability Hate Crime

Almost one in 10 disabled people in the UK have been the victim of a hate crime, according to a study conducted in 2009 by leading disability charity Leonard Cheshire Disability. People with learning disabilities/difficulties are particularly vulnerable to bullying and harassment. Despite this prevalence, only 2% of the hate crimes in the City during 2009/10 were recorded as relating to a disability.

Criminal Damage

In 2009/10, Criminal Damage is down (16.9%) on the previous 12 months. Criminal Damage accounts for 10.8% of all crime reported for the City in 2009/10, which is a slight fall on the proportion in 2008/09 (12.2%). At 22.6 crimes per 1000 residents, the BCU is the fifth worst out of 15 in its MSG (Most Similar Group) for Criminal Damage exceeding the 'upper bound' level of the MSG average.



April to June was the peak period for damage offences, which peaked in May. The peak days and times for offences are from Friday afternoon (17:00 - 19:00hrs) to Monday morning (07:00 - 10:00hrs), which are typically out-of-hours or periods when people may be away from their property and then return to discover the damage.

Over 90% of Criminal Damage falls under the following offences, Criminal Damage to dwelling (42.7%), Other Criminal Damage (24.6%) and Criminal Damage to Other Building (23.7%). Semi-detached, Terraced properties and Flats accounted for over three quarters (82.4%) of offences. The *modus operandi* for Criminal Damage to dwelling offences appears to mainly involve the smashing of a front window with a brick or stone, and also damage to doors, particularly door panes.

The most common recorded premises type for Other Criminal Damage was 'Garden'; here offences are mainly damage to fences, walls, hedges and gates. In the Criminal Damage to Other Building category, often municipal or community facilities such as schools, public places and places of worship are targeted although other types of premises, such as shops, commercial and licensed premises are also commonly attacked. Offences vary, but often involve windows being smashed with bricks/stones.

Only 0.5% of offences are classified as racially or religiously aggravated, and 1.5% of offences are flagged as being hate-related. 9.6% of offences are flagged as domestic-related.

Due to recording methods, only 1.3% of offences are specifically identified as including graffiti. However, 5.3% have terms such as 'Spray Paint', 'Tag' and various spellings of 'Graffiti' included within the descriptive text on the crime record. Partnership data shows that graffiti is a bigger problem than Leicestershire Constabulary recorded data appears to suggest, implying that this problem is under-reported to the police. The 'One Clean Leicester' campaign is currently adopting the slogan that "Graffiti is a crime" to promote the reporting of this type of Criminal Damage.

The main geographical areas being targeted include Narborough Road, Hinckley Road, Saffron Lane and Aikman Avenue. Other areas of concern are Hillsborough Road, St. Stephens Road, Upper Temple Walk, Cort Crescent, St Oswalds Road and Gipsy Lane. For the most part these areas represent areas of higher deprivation.

The following victim profile has been identified; 20 - 50-years-old and self defined their ethnicity as White. No particular sex was identified. Repeat victims (aggrieved for two or more damage offences in 2009/10) accounted for over a quarter (27.8%) of the offences. Leicester City Council and Leicester Housing Association make up over a third (35.7%) of all repeat victims. In the vast majority of cases the tenant of the property should have been named as the aggrieved, which would allow for more complete analysis of repeat victims.

The following offender profile has been identified; male, 12 - 18-years-old and self defined their ethnicity as White. Repeat offenders (committed two or more damage offences in 2009/10) account for more than a quarter (27.0%) of detected offenders, and are responsible for only 3.3% of damage offences.

Damage to Motor Vehicles

In 2009/10, Damage to Motor Vehicles was down (6.8%) on the previous 12 months, from 2826 to 2633 offences. Damage to Motor Vehicles accounted for 6.7% of all crime recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary's crime system for the City in 2009/10; this share has remained stable since 2008/09.

At 8.8 crimes per 1000 residents, the BCU is the fourth worst out of 15 in the City's MSG (Most Similar Group) for damage to vehicles, exceeding the upper bound level of the MSG average.

April to May and July to August are the peak periods for Damage to Motor Vehicle offences, peaking in May and July. The peak day and times for offences are from Friday evening (18:00 - 00:00hrs) to Sunday morning (08:00 - 12:00hrs).

Nearly all crimes within the Damage to Motor Vehicle category (98.8%) are further classified as Criminal Damage to Motor Vehicles. Only 0.6% of offences are classified as racially aggravated or religiously aggravated and 1.0% of offences are identified on Leicestershire Constabulary's systems as being hate-related.

The type of Damage to Motor Vehicle appears mainly to involve the smashing of windows with a brick or stone, scratches to the bodywork and damage to wing mirrors. Almost three quarters (74.7%) of offences took place on the street, with the next most common location identified as on the driveway (8.7%).

The majority of vehicles damaged are of low value (£2000 and under). Hatchbacks are the main type of vehicle damaged, in particular the Vauxhall Corsa, Vauxhall Astra, Ford Focus and Ford Fiesta. However, these are also four of the most popular vehicle models on the road.

Hinckley Road, Saffron Lane and Beatrice Road are local hot spots. Over two thirds of the offences on Hinckley Road occurred from November to January. Buses and coaches in the vicinity of Western Park are often targeted, with stones/bricks thrown at moving vehicles resulting in smashed windows.

The following victim profile has been identified; male, 20 - 47-years-old and self defined their ethnicity as White. Repeat victims (aggrieved for two or more Damage to Motor Vehicle offences in 2009/10) accounted for 14.1% of the offences. Bus/coach companies make up over a quarter (25.9%) of the repeat victims.

The following offender profile has been identified; male, 14 - 21-years-old and self defined their ethnicity as White. Repeat offenders (committed two or more Damage to Motor Vehicle offences in 2009/10) accounted for nearly a third (30.2%) of detected offenders, and were responsible for 3.6% of Damage to Motor Vehicle offences.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

- **Primary** – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances
- **Secondary** – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.



Leicester Central

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year, but this was still lower than the two-year average which is in line with the majority of other areas. Central had the third highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Central area of Leicester can be found in the Leicester City Appendix (Page C-1) to this report; and shows the distribution of fires in the area. Geographical areas shown as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with a significantly higher than average level of fires, are coloured in red. This included public bin fires on Humberstone Gate and Gallowtree Gate and secondary fires on Aylestone Meadows; off Cheviot Road in Saffron Lane; Hillsborough Road recreation ground, Grange Spinney and Featherstone Drive. Exchange Park in Eyres Monsell also experienced car and motorbike fires as well as secondary fires.

Over the past two years fires were highest in April and lowest in December. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Leicester Eastern

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year but the number was still lower than the two year average in line with the majority of other areas. Eastern had the fourth highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Eastern area of Leicester can be found in the Leicester City CSP Appendix (Page C-2) to this report; and shows the distribution of fires in the area. LSOAs with a significantly higher than average level of fires, are coloured in red. This included secondary fires on Thurcaston Road recreation ground, around Taurus, Atlas and Pluto Close in Spinney Hills, Vulcan Road recreation ground, recreation ground off Blaise Grove in Northfields and Appleton Park in Rushey Mead. There were also fires at Leicester General Hospital.

Over the past two years fires were highest in November and lowest in December. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Leicester Western

There was a decrease in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and the two year average; this was the only area to experience a reduction. Western had the highest level of fires in the sub-region, more than 2.5 times as many as the next highest area.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Eastern area of Leicester can be found in the Leicester City CSP Appendix (Page C-3) to this report; and shows the distribution of fires in the area. Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires, are coloured in red. Braunstone accounts for a large percentage of fires with cars, motorbikes, trees, refuse and bins on Braunstone Park being a particular problem. Other areas include Webster Road, Gallards Hill, Highway Spinney and Hockley Farm Road in Braunstone, as well as secondary fires on Western Park, Glenfield Road recreation ground, Rally Park off Tudor Road and around Soar Lane on Frog Island.

Over the past two years fires were highest in October but lowest in January and tend to be higher in summer months. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) (Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour)

In 2009/10, rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour incidents were down 14% on the previous 12 months, from 16029 to 13814. Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour accounts for half (50.2%) of ASB incidents reported on Leicestershire Constabulary recording systems in 2009/10, which is a slight fall on the proportion in 2008/09 (53.3%).

The peak months for rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour incidents are from April to June, peaking within the latter. August to September was also a period of increased levels of ASB.

The weekend (Friday to Sunday) is the peak period for incidents, peaking on the Saturday. Friday has shown the greatest decrease (down 19%) in incidents when compared to the previous 12 months. Incidents generally escalate throughout the day, particularly from the start of out-of-school hours (15:00hrs onwards), with a peak occurring from 18:00 - 21:00hrs. Therefore, it could be inferred that those of school age are responsible for a significant proportion of rowdy or inconsiderate incidents.

During the weekend (Friday to Saturday) the peak hours continue into the late evening and early morning hours (00:00 to 01:00hrs). This suggests that rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour that occurs at this time is related to the night-time economy.

A majority of wards currently have a neighbourhood priority aimed at tackling rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour on their area. However, there are several locations that appear to be suffering from ongoing rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour problems, as incidents have continued to be reported throughout the year. Areas of New Parks have had reports-related to trouble with youths. Incidents particularly involve youths throwing missiles, playing football in streets, banging on doors and causing damage. There are also reports of alcohol-related incidents; general disturbances, noise, fights and under-age drinking.

Parts of Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields have had reports of large groups of youths gathering and being rowdy and a general nuisance; throwing missiles, playing football, making threats, directing abuse, street drinking and obstructing customers. There is evidence that particular stores/fast food restaurants are being targeted.

Trouble with youths is identified as a problem in parts of Eyres Monsell. This includes reports of youths trespassing, climbing on roofs, throwing missiles, gathering in large groups, directing abuse and causing damage.

There are also a number of incidents reported at the Exchange that relate to trouble with youths; fights, harassing customers to buy cigarettes, drinking, causing disturbances, banging on the windows and gaining access to roof tops of shops.

In Castle Ward, reports of incidents in Eastgates have continued throughout the year, particularly in the vicinity of the Clock Tower. Reports involve drunken behaviour, urinating, threats to staff, aggressive behaviour by customers, fights and also groups of youths gathering and causing trouble.



Reviewing the context of incidents for the above ongoing issues has helped highlight that a large proportion of rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour is either linked to youths or drink-related. Details contained within reports made to the police show that around 30% appears to be youth-related, and 17% is influenced by alcohol use.

The review has also shown that a number of ASB incidents reported are still incorrectly closed as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour when they are more likely to fall under another of the ASB incident types such as Criminal Damage, noise, neighbour disputes, vehicle nuisance/inappropriate use of, street drinking, trespass, etc. Accurate interpretation of problems and identification of opportunities to reduce ASB is facilitated by better quality data. Working with partners to share data and understanding will positively impact upon this.

Leicester City Council – Reports of Anti-Social Behaviour in 2009/10

In addition to data collected by the police on ASB, incidents of ASB are also reported to Leicester City Council. There may be some element of double counting in some incidents, but the extent of double counting is not known. ASB data is not currently collated consistently within the council, each service area has its own system, and therefore it is not possible to undertake consistent in-depth analysis.

The service areas contributing to this report are: cleansing services, health and safety, asset management, noise nuisance, Leicester Anti-social Behaviour Team (LASBU) and housing management services.

Overall there was a 17% reduction in the number of ASB incidents reported to the Council. The reduction is mirrored in most service areas except asset management and noise nuisance. In 2009/10, 70% of all ASB reports related to environmental damage and litter and a further 14% was noise nuisance. 29% of all ASB reported took place in Castle, Westcotes, Stoneygate and Spinney Hill Wards.

Asset Management

The information provided by asset management relates to vandalism which has taken place on council property and has not been reported to the police. There was an increase of nearly 20% of incidents reported to asset management. The four wards which experience the highest increase in the number of incidents were Castle, Spinney Hill, Latimer and New Parks. In total these four wards accounted for 42% of all incidents.

Cleansing Services

The data provided from cleansing services relates to Anti-social Behaviour incidents reported to the service. In 2009/10 there has been a 20% reduction in the number of incidents reported to the cleansing service.

In Eyres Monsell there has been an increase in graffiti on cable boxes. Latimer and Fosse Wards also experienced a rise in graffiti on cable boxes as well as illegal dumping. For New Parks and Stoneygate Wards there was a rise in illegal dumping.

There was a reduction in reported abandoned vehicles of over 20% when compared to the previous year. Wards which encountered an increase of more than three incidents when compared to last year include: Eyres Monsell, Rushey Mead and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields. One of the reasons for the drop in the number of abandoned cars found on streets is the current worldwide price for metals. Scrap



cars now have a value compared to a few years ago when owners had to pay to get rid of them. Therefore currently owners are more likely to take them to a scrap merchant rather than abandon their cars.

Reports of found needles remain similar to that of last year. Only three wards saw a rise in reports of more than four reports, these were Abbey, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, and Spinney Hill.

There was an increase of 15% in incidents of graffiti on cable boxes. Wards that saw a rise on more than 70 incidents when compared to previous year are: Eyres Monsell, Abbey, Fosse, Rushey Mead and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields.

Removal of fly-posters experienced a reduction of nearly 60%. In 2008/09 there were 7239 incidents and in 2009/10 there were 2954 incidents. Only four wards saw an increase in the number of incidents of which Westcotes and Spinney Hill Wards experienced an increase of over 50 incidents.

There was a small reduction (2%) in illegal dumping incidents when compared to previous year. Six wards experienced an increase of over 50 incidents these were Castle, Latimer, Fosse, New Parks, Abbey and Stoneygate.

Leicester Anti-social Behaviour Team (LASBU)

LASBU provides information on reports of ASB it has received from agencies and local residents across the city. In 2009/10 LASBU received 446 complaints, this is a 6.8% reduction when compared to the previous year.

There was a 37% reduction in the number of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour last year when compared to the previous year. Conversely, noise nuisance complaints had increased by 32%. This trend mirrors the information from noise nuisance team. The relative changes in these top two categories have resulted in the levels of each being about equal.

Rowdy and nuisance behaviour is reported more in the Fosse and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields Wards, while New Parks Ward shows a higher level of neighbour dispute reports. It is not clear how many of these are duplicate or repeat incidents.

Health and Safety Data

Information from the Health and Safety section relates to information recorded for ASB and Violent Crime incidents within council premises. When compared to last year there has been a reduction in the number of incidents reported by 10%.

In 2009/10 there were 1018 incidents reported. The most common type of incident was an attack by a member of the public on a council employee (39%), whilst attacks by pupils on employees (36%) and on each other (22%) show that incidents associated with schools are a real concern.

Housing Services

The information provided by Housing Services relates to ASB incidents reported by council tenants. In 2009/10 there were 1318 ASB incidents reported. When compared to the previous year this showed a 33% reduction in reported cases.

Generally there was a reduction in all incidents reported except drug dealing where there was a slight increase. The 33% reduction in conflict with neighbours now



places it second behind noise nuisance as the top type of ASB reported despite an 11% reduction. Rubbish complaints have fallen by 77%. It is suggested that the introduction of Street Wardens may have contributed to this reduction. Complaints about gangs and youths have also dropped by 47%. Beaumont Leys and New Parks Wards show the highest level of incident reporting.

Noise Nuisance

The information in this section relates to the number of initial noise complaints reported to the noise team. Overall there was a 7% increase in the number of all initial noise complaints. Beaumont Leys, Castle and Westcotes Wards had the highest number of initial noise complaints.

There was a reduction of 1% in initial commercial noise complaints and 5% fewer initial dog barking complaints, whereas initial domestic noise complaints rose by 11%. There was significant variation across wards. Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Eyres Monsell, Latimer and Spinney Hills Wards were the only areas which experienced a reduction in the number of initial domestic noise complaints. Belgrave, Evington and Abbey Wards encountered the highest percentage increase in initial domestic noise complaints.

Sexual Violence

The main concentration of sex offences was in the City Centre. The pattern for 'serious sex offences' is pretty much the same, but with slightly larger concentrations in Beaumont Leys, Aylestone and the Netherall/Scraptoft area.

89% of victims were female, predominantly between the ages of 11 – 24-years-old. Sexual assault on a female remains constant with 153 recorded in the year 2008/09 and 155 in 2009/10. There is no known relationship between the victim and offender in 55% of recorded sexual offences.

97% of offenders are male, ranging in age from 13 – 78-years-old, with peaks 21 – 25-years-old, 28 – 31-years-old and 40 – 43-years-old. 55% were described as White, 32.5% Asian, and 2.5% Black.

In the year 2008/09 21.7% of sexual offences were identified as being domestic-related; in 2009/10 this had reduced to 18.8%. Here the term domestic indicates offences between family members; this most often relates to partners, for example husband/wife, but can include any family member, for example father/son, etc.

ABH Section 47

ABH Section 47 is classed as an Assault which results in injuries typically resulting in a degree of medical treatment. The number of recorded ABH Section 47 offences for the 2009/10 has decreased by 6.5% from 2008/09 (ABH Section 47 makes up 8.7% of all recorded crimes).

The City Centre experiences the highest level of ABH offences (27%) which is attributed to the night-time economy; levels are 9% higher in the City Centre than the second worst performing area, which is Beaumont Leys.

The number of recorded offences shows an increase between the months of April and August, it is inferred that this may be due to the pressures of school holidays, childcare arrangements and families spending more time together. The section relating to Domestic Abuse analyses these domestic issues in more detail.



When looking at alcohol-related ABH, there is a lower than expected amount of offences, with only 17.7% of ABH offences being shown as alcohol-related. In recording data onto police systems, the alcohol-related field is not a compulsory one to complete: Therefore whilst the lower figure would appear to be an issue with recording practices, it is often the case that officers are unwilling to indicate that it is their opinion that alcohol is a factor without direct evidence. This is because the expression of an opinion such as this may negatively influence on subsequent legal action.

Overall 54% of ABH offences occur between Friday and Sunday. When focusing on alcohol-related ABH 67.5% of offences occur between Friday and Sunday which could be a result of the night-time economy and revellers returning from a night out in the City Centre.

A profile of victims reveals 65% are aged between 18 – 40-years-old, with a higher proportion of victims falling in the 25 – 40-years-old age range (36% of the total number of victims). Males make up 54% of victims of ABH offences, where 35% of victims are White European males. Overall 12% of victims are repeat victims of ABH offences. White Europeans represented 67% of ABH victims. The second highest proportion of victims were Asian (19%).

Overall 82% of offenders are male. 66% of offenders are White European with 36% of offenders between 25 – 40-years-old.

Out of the injuries received 92% were classed as a minor injury. A weapon was used in 10% of offences, this is an increase from 9% for the 2008/2009 period. The most popular weapons used included metal poles and wooden bars.

Domestic Abuse

Over the period of 2009/10 there have been 8626 domestic-related incidents, which is an increase of 5.0% from the 2008/09 period. This is anticipated to continue as a result of additional community pressures, including the economic climate putting further strain on relationships. Domestic-related crimes make up 10% of overall crimes.

4646 of domestic-related incidents are non recordable which are domestic-related verbal incidents. There is a slight increase in domestic-related incidents during the summer months (27%) with June and August recording the most incidents.

28% of domestic-related incidents are alcohol-related, 56% of alcohol-related incident victims are female. 58% of victims are females, overall 24% are women aged between 25 to 40-years-old; 59% of victims are repeat victims of domestic-related incidents (63% of these are females). Of these repeat victims, it can be inferred a significant proportion are victims of domestic abuse in long term relationships, some of which fall victim of serial perpetrators. In these cases it is common for offenders to form relationships with victims, eventually isolating them from friends and family, manipulating them financially, emotionally, psychologically or physically and eventually moving on to another victim.

The offender profile tends to match (mirror) the victim profile; males aged 25 to 50 and influenced by alcohol. The relative proportion of male/female and victim/offender relationship is showing a shift towards slightly higher reporting of offences against males, however due to apparent under-reporting by males as victims and by victims in same-sex relationships, the representation of each group is not obvious. Limitations of recording practices also influence data quality. Ethnicity tends to match those of the victims, as would be expected. The information available does not allow



for a clear picture of any disproportionality in ethnicity. Previous experience suggests that some communities may be culturally driven to be less likely to report domestic abuse, thereby skewing ethnic representation figures.

Honour Based Violence (HBV) and Forced Marriage (FM)

The areas of HBV and FM involve many different factors and are very complex offences with many individual issues often relating to racial and religious issues. The information on both types of these crimes is limited due to recording problems, as there are no specific guidelines regarding the recording of Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage, which in turn makes searching and analysing this data problematic.

Over the period 2009/10 there were 21 recorded incidents of Forced Marriage (there are a total of 37 victims recorded where 21 victims are female and 16 male).

Only four honour based violent incidents were recorded during the 2009/2010 strategic year, looking at these individually they appear to involve issues around forced marriage, thus confirming the need for a consistent recording process for recording HBV crimes and forced marriages.

Road Safety

Collision and Casualties

Across the whole of Leicester City 1122 people were killed or injured on the roads during 2009/10 in 846 road traffic collisions. Of these 1122 casualties, five were fatalities and 91 sustained serious injuries. A significant proportion of these incidents involved a motorbike, similarly a significant number involved a young driver (aged 17 – 24-years-old), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up around 10% of collisions across the City area despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in around a third of the collisions in the City. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the City area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Throughout the year, there was little difference in the months when collisions occurred, except in the last quarter when there was a noticeable drop. This is likely to be due to the snowy weather during that time when traffic flows were lighter. Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by at least 2 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for each of the policing areas within Leicester City to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. Casualties were considerably less likely to be killed or seriously injured than in the rest of the sub-region, particularly in the City Centre. The high levels of congestion in the City Centre are likely to influence the speed of vehicles in incidents; reducing speeds and consequently reducing the likelihood of serious or fatal injuries.



Across the whole of Leicester City, casualties were much more likely to be a pedestrian. This is particularly the case in the City Centre area; given the high number of pedestrians in and around the City Centre area, this is not surprising. Similarly, collisions were much more likely to occur in darkness in the City than in the rest of the sub-region. Again this was particularly prominent in the City Centre. This is likely to be due to the concentration of people and vehicles in the centre associated with the night-time economy.

The area of Spinney Hills has shown a relatively high proportion of children injured in road traffic collisions, often as pedestrians, and it is recommended that this information forms the basis of a local education campaign.

Across Leicester City, a collision was several times less likely to involve attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. This is most likely due to the fact the majority of collisions were low speed and therefore low impact.

The most commonly recorded contributory factors included: Failing to look properly (drivers), Failed to judge other person's path or speed, Poor turn or manoeuvre, Careless/reckless/in a hurry, and Slippery road (due to weather). For the City Centre, additionally, Failing to look properly (pedestrian) was also a key factor.

On this basis it is clear that driver behaviour is a big cause of collisions across the City, and for the City Centre so is pedestrian behaviour. Both of these should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions across the City come from the local area. It appears that most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local. It also shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the City Centre area, are:

- pedestrians
- evening/night-time drivers
- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers
- children (particularly Spinney Hill).

Community Concern

The majority of sites assessed covertly showed no specific speeding problem, with the exception of Hamilton Lane and Asquith Boulevard. Additional overt enforcement was undertaken at a number of sites raised as community concern across the City area and assessed as having a speeding problem and a history of road traffic collisions. These included Glenfield Road, Henley Road, Scraftoft Lane, Highway Road, Kingsway Road, Trueway Road and Shanklin Drive.



Blaby

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Burglary Dwellings** continue as a threat, with increased levels. The problem is particularly acute in the areas of the district adjacent to Leicester City.
- **Vehicle Crime** has reduced although theft of number plates, tools from vans and theft of motorcycles remain a problem for the area.
- **Criminal Damage and Damage to Motor Vehicle** has reduced, however it still remains a threat to the area with pockets of activity across the whole district.
- **Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)** remains a significant concern, with a similar pattern of distribution seen as that for Criminal Damage. In addition, Blaby and Whetstone feature as areas of note.
- Reported **Domestic Abuse** appears to be less of a threat for Blaby than for other partnerships, however due to the nature of the area, it is possible that reported crimes are less because offences are occurring in Leicester City thereby masking the problem.
- Business Crime, particularly **Shoplifting**, is a particular threat to Blaby due to high levels of offending at Fosse Park. Bilking offences are also higher than elsewhere, particularly on the M1.
- **Burglary Other Than Dwelling** has increased. A majority of offences relate to domestic-related premises such as garden sheds and outbuildings, and therefore the impact on the community is direct and obvious.
- **Theft and Theft Person** is a particular problem at Fosse Park with some similarity to the patterns seen for Shoplifting.

Burglary Dwelling

Burglary Dwelling offences in Blaby have increased by 6% when comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10, accounting for 7.4% of crime in Blaby.

The primary hot spot areas are adjacent to Leicester City, such as Glenfield and Thorpe Astley. Main threat areas include: relatively new-build property with young professionals/young families. These properties are more likely to have occupants with a reasonable income, and to be out during the working day and again at weekends. The most common entry method is through insecure or forced rear doors or windows.

Offenders are often from relatively nearby, including those that live within the City 'boundary'. This shows that offender management should include a multi-agency approach to cover City, County and Blaby responses. Offending shows seasonal peaks in October-November. Offences were also spread evenly throughout the week, with the peak time as afternoon and overnight.



Vehicle Crime

For 2009/10, Blaby District saw a reduction of 17% on its Vehicle Crime figures compared to the previous year. It accounted for 12.5% of all crime in Blaby.

The main concentrations of Theft of Vehicles and Theft from Vehicles occur in the housing estates and commercial/retail estates (around the Meridian and Fosse Park) close to the M1. It appears that locations around here are influenced by both travelling criminals utilising the key arterial network, and also local offenders to the estates and Leicester City area. Specific locations include Glenfield, Braunstone, and the Leicester Forest East area. Satellite navigation systems remain a popular target, although not exclusively so, with tools being the most common target property for Theft from Motor Vehicle offences.

Similar hot spots also occur for the Theft of Vehicles, although the Lutterworth area has a greater density of offences.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three year period, Vehicle Crime is particularly prevalent in February, and also November. These figures are most strongly influenced by the Theft from Motor Vehicle patterns.

The top five models targeted for theft from motor vehicle include the Ford Transit, Vauxhall Astra, Ford Focus, Vauxhall Corsa and Ford Fiesta. With the exception of the Transit, this reflects closely the proportions of these vehicle types, which are the most popular vehicle types currently being registered (according to national figures).

Theft from vans in particular accounted for a fifth of Theft from Motor Vehicle offences for Blaby District, and more than a third of all the Theft from vans in the south of the county. Motorbikes were the top type of vehicle to be stolen. These accounted for a third of vehicle thefts. For both vans and motorcycles, Hinckley and Bosworth experiences similar problems.

Number plates are being stolen, and believed used in the commission of other crime. The main trend across the sub-region is for the stolen plates to be used on vehicles by petrol thieves to avoid detection – there has been some evidence of this in this district. This type of crime is expected to continue whilst fuel prices remain high. Blaby District area has the greatest number of these thefts in the south of the county (around a third of the number plate thefts). More offences occur at locations close to the M1. However, the greatest concentration of incidents occurs in Glenfield, in locations just off the A50 exit road into Glenfield.

These thefts have accounted for around 16% of all the Theft from Motor Vehicles in this district, and current trends indicate that they will continue.

Vans are the second most popular vehicle type targeted in the district, accounting for around 20% of the incidents, which is a similar issue seen across much of the south of the county. The main issue is the targeting of work vans for the power tools left in the vehicle, often committed by travelling offenders – it is estimated that at least half of the vans are targeted for tools. The main hot spots are around Braunstone Town, Leicester Forest East and Fosse Park. These offences occur both day and night – commercial car parks are targeted in the daytime. Overnight, vans are targeted due to tools being left in the vehicle rather than taking the property indoors.

Motorbikes are the main type of vehicle stolen in this district, and account for 40% of all the bikes stolen in the south of the county. Most thefts were of moped/low-powered motorcycles, often stored on driveways. These particular types of thefts



have been a key issue in the highlighted hot spots – they appear to be linked to youth ASB in the area, and are often recovered close by or on a neighbouring estate, particularly in the area around Braunstone Park. A significant hot spot occurs in Leicester Forest East. There are no distinct patterns linked to the theft of bikes. However, these thefts are more likely to occur in the evening/overnight period due to the links with ASB.

Criminal Damage

Criminal Damage showed a reduction of 26.7% when comparing 2009/10 to the previous year. However, Criminal Damage does account for 16.3% of overall crime in Blaby.

The main areas affected in the Blaby District area are Enderby and Countesthorpe. Hot spots in Enderby include offences at Enderby United Reformed Church and other offences nearby on Chapel Street. There are also clusters of offences associated with the village centre on King Street and surrounding areas. The majority are Criminal Damage as opposed to Damage to Motor Vehicle.

For Countesthorpe, similar problems appear to be occurring, particularly in relation to the targeting of a church on the hot spot area (St Andrews Church on Main Street). There is no specific trend identified in relation to any particular group of offenders or repeat offenders.

It should be noted that for Blaby, there are no significant areas showing major hot spots. The picture reflects a background level of Criminal Damage across most of the urban areas of the district, and as such a strategy to tackle Criminal Damage in Blaby should not necessarily focus on geographical targeting.

There is evidence of seasonality, with a peak occurring in October and a second, less significant peak in March. Offences are linked into ASB and as such tend to take place at the same peak times; early – late evenings and overnight.

Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour

This relates to ASB incidents of rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour that are occurring in the Blaby District area, as reported to the police.

Overall anti-social behaviour has reduced for Blaby and for the south of the county in general. However, Blaby still experiences almost a third of all the rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents in the south, and so remains one of the main threats to the community.

Thematic mapping highlights that ASB is more of a problem in the densely populated areas closer to the city boundaries. These locations include Blaby, Braunstone Town, Glenfield, and Enderby. However, there were pockets of hot spots for rowdy behaviour occurring right across this district.

2009/10 saw rowdy behaviour peaking in the late summer months; August building up to September. These months saw twice as much ASB in comparison to December. However, on checking previous years, it was found that the peak months could fluctuate, with only December remaining consistently lower for ASB.



Key issues to raise include:

Blaby and Whetstone – this neighbourhood experienced the highest number of reported incidents over the year. Within this locality, there are obvious ‘gathering’ points for young people who may become involved in ASB. Other popular sites include alcohol outlets – supporting a trend for alcohol-influenced behaviour. One of these outlets is presently closed, however re-opening the premises could lead to a re-emergence of the problems in the immediate locality.

Key themes across the rest of the district include youth ASB focused at car parks, shops and parks in the areas of Countesthorpe, Cosby, Braunstone Town and Stoney Stanton, each of these is identified as a Neighbourhood Priority in the relevant Police Neighbourhood Profiles.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees, outdoor structures such as wheelie bins, derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was higher than the two year average which was unlike other areas. Blaby had the sixth highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Blaby area can be found in Section C of the Blaby Appendix to this report; Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires in Shakespeare Park and around Winstanley Community College in Braunstone Town and Mill Lane in Blaby as well as primary fires at Glen Parva YOI.

Over the past two years fires were highest in April and lowest in January. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April-June and September–November but lower in December–February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse includes any offence that has a domestic influence; most commonly these are assaults or ‘non-recordable’ incidents, which relate to incidents where no specific crime can be recorded directly. Domestic incidents may also include such offences as Criminal Damage and Burglary. However, these make up only a small proportion of domestic incidents.

Domestic Abuse in Blaby District appears to be less endemic in the urban areas when compared to other Greater Leicester Area suburbs. However, there are local areas of increased risk of reported Domestic Abuse. These include Thorpe Astley and the area around Cleveleys Avenue, Braunstone.

The demographic of these areas is different to that identified as a potential risk factor for other urban areas across the sub-region, where higher deprivation seems to play a key part. There is also a lower incidence of Domestic Abuse associated with the



night-time economy, although this may be a reflection of the lack of a specific urban centre, and the proximity to Leicester City. It may be the case that night-time economy (drink-fuelled) Domestic Violence for residences of Blaby could be occurring in the City Centre and therefore may not feature in the Blaby counts.

Business Crime

For the purposes of the analysis, Business Crime has been taken to include all offences of Shoplifting, Criminal Damage and Burglary OTD taking place at premises identified as a shop, market place, agricultural, hotel, garage, bank, licensed premises or commercial. The most prevalent crime type is Shoplifting, accounting for over 65% of crimes returned on the search. Overall, Blaby accounts for 33% of the south area Shoplifting offences; this is not surprising given the significant opportunity for this type of crime at Grove Park and Fosse Park combined.

As would be anticipated by the nature of the development, the main threat for Business Crime, and particularly shoplifting, is Fosse Park. Different stores are affected in different ways; some stores appear to be more vulnerable than others. This may be due to different reporting policy for each of the stores, but since this pattern is also seen elsewhere, for example in Oadby, it may be worth considering the differences between the strategies used within the stores to reduce shoplifting.

Property taken in Shoplifting offences is more likely to be food or cosmetic-related items. Other key business crime concerns relate to bilking offences (driving off without paying) at petrol stations across the district, and particularly at Leicester Forest East M1 services.

Seasonal trends indicate that shoplifting increases during June and, to a lesser extent, during August. There is a notable dip in offences in January, which is surprising given the opportunities afforded during the 'January sales'. This may be due to extra store security during this time acting as an effective deterrent.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling (OTD)

Burglary OTD has increased by 12.1% from 2008/09 to 2009/10, and makes up 9.6% of total crime in Blaby District.

A breakdown of premises targeted in this category shows that over 70% relate to garden sheds, outbuildings and other buildings associated with dwellings (for example, detached garages). This is a much higher proportion than seen elsewhere in the sub-region. Conversely, there are a much lower proportion of offences targeting commercial premises in comparison to the rest of the sub-region.

The main hot spot areas are in the urban areas on the edge of the city, but in particular the area of Leicester Forest East. This is likely to be in part due to the greater affluence in Leicester Forest East, making targeting of garden outbuildings, garages and sheds more lucrative than on some of the more deprived areas of the district. Other areas affected include parts of Groby, Glenfield and Thorpe Astley.

Seasonal trend analysis shows that there is a particular peak in activity in November; offences take place throughout the week although they are more likely to be noticed on the weekend or Monday morning in the case of non-residential-related burglaries. They are more likely to take place overnight.



Theft

Theft makes up 21.9% of offences in Blaby District, although there has been a reduction of 10.7% for the year 2009/10 when compared to the previous year.

One of the most significant locations for Theft and Theft from the Person is at Fosse Park. These offences are more likely to take place during the day, particularly between 10 am and 4pm, and occur throughout the week, with the exception of Sunday. This is likely to be a reflection of the limited shopping hours on Sunday, which has an influence on the type of shoppers visiting on a Sunday.

Theft Cycle is also highest at Fosse Park, with nine recorded thefts in the last 12 months. Other locations with higher prevalence of Theft Cycle include Thorpe Astley and Leicester Forest East.

The most commonly targeted property in Thefts from the Person was cash, and mobile phones. There is some evidence of seasonality in Theft offences, with a small peak in October and a slight peak in March; however Theft from the Person offences peak in November and April. It is not clear why this might be so.

Road Safety

In total, 400 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Blaby area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 278 road traffic collisions. Of these 278 collisions, 30 involved a motorbike and 98 involved a young driver (aged 17 to 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 10.8% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 35.3% of the collisions in Blaby. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Blaby area and therefore are priorities for Road Safety Partners to address. Throughout the year, there was almost no difference in the months when collisions occurred. Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 3 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Blaby with the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for all the categories in the tables, Blaby is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Blaby and the number of times they were recorded were; Failed to look properly, Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Slippery road (due to weather), Careless/reckless/in a hurry and Loss of control. Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Blaby area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the Blaby area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE9, LE3, LE8, LE2 and LE7. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.



The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Blaby area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, 22 covert surveys were carried out at 21 sites across Blaby. As a result, 10 sites were referred for further attention following excessive speeds recorded.

Charnwood

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Burglary Dwelling** is a significant concern for Charnwood following a big increase in offences. Loughborough University student residences are a regular problem, but also there have been increases in offences in areas bordering Leicester City.
- **Vehicle Crime** has reduced, although it still accounts for a sizeable proportion of crime. **Theft from Motor Vehicle** remains a problem in Loughborough and again for those areas bordering Leicester City.
- **ABH Section 47** has reduced considerably. Despite this, it still accounts for a large proportion of Assault offences. Loughborough Town Centre is the worst affected area, driven by alcohol and the night-time economy. Youth on youth offences also feature as an emerging problem.
- **Criminal Damage** accounts for a high proportion of recorded crime, although it has reduced consistently. It is endemic across the borough although there are areas of higher concern at Birstall and Loughborough in the Hastings area. The majority of offences are believed to be linked to youth ASB.
- **Deliberate Arson** is a threat for Charnwood due to the fact that this borough has a particularly high level when compared to other partnerships. There are several areas of concern within the borough.
- Levels of reported **Domestic Abuse** have not changed significantly, however there are areas where incidence is higher. Key features include **alcohol use** and repeat victimisation.
- **Business Crime** is particularly affected by **Shoplifting** offences. These feature as a problem in Loughborough and at Thurmaston. Metal theft was also highlighted as a potential re-emerging problem for the future.
- **Theft** offences are influenced by Shoplifting; however additional concerns include 'purse-dipping' offences targeting the elderly, Theft from the Person associated with the night-time economy and theft of metal. **Students** are a particularly vulnerable group for theft offences, including Cycle Theft.
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** has reduced, but remains a key threat with clusters of incidents across the borough. Licensed premises and shops appear to be a focal point for those engaged in this behaviour. **Alcohol use** is believed to be directly linked to a significant proportion of ASB on the area.
- The main issues for consideration under **Road Safety** include young drivers, motorcyclists and local drivers.



Burglary Dwelling

Charnwood suffered its highest rate in three years for Burglary Dwellings in 2009/10. These burglaries account for around 8% of all crime that occurs in the borough.

Beat breakdown highlights that Loughborough has the two main hot spots for Burglary Dwelling – in the University, and also in the Hasting/Lemyngton Ward. However, there have also been concerns for locations that are close to Leicester City, such as Anstey, Birstall and Syston – these areas have maintained/seen increases in Burglary incidents.

The seasonal trends differ for the Loughborough area to the South Charnwood policing unit. The key peaks in Loughborough between October and December are influenced by the student population in the area.

Emerging threats:

Student Burglaries

Loughborough University beat includes the University campus and halls of residence, Loughborough College, and private housing. The streets near to the town centre, off the A512 Ashby Road and A6 Derby Road, consist of older terraced houses, a high proportion of which are privately-rented multi-occupancy houses, where the occupants are students. The experience of the past few years shows that these houses are particularly vulnerable to Burglary, and are targeted more frequently than halls of residence.

It appears that the University beat has an unusually high percentage of premises being left insecure, accounting for almost half of all burglaries in this neighbourhood; this, coupled with multi-occupancy, makes it an attractive target for burglars.

Laptops are the most commonly stolen item. The frequency of multi-occupancy houses means that two or more laptops will often be taken in a single burglary. Other small electronic items (iPods, cameras, mobile phones, etc.) will often be taken as well.

Cross-border Influences

Offences in the South Charnwood area, particularly those areas bordering on the City, are often committed by offenders who are resident in Leicester City. This issue has increased over the period, in part due to active targeting by the Leicester City LPU policing the area of its known burglary offenders, and highlights a need for a multi-partner approach to dealing with these offenders.

Multiple *modus operandi* are used, with no specific trend, and there are no clear patterns in relation to peak time or day. A current trend which is increasing is the theft of flat screen LCD/plasma televisions; this is likely to continue due to the high desirability and relative portability of these items compared to older models.

In the more rural locations, such as the Rothley neighbourhood, there was a tendency to target more affluent looking, detached houses for the greater potential of high value property being available.

Car Key Breaks

6.5% of the breaks in Charnwood had a vehicle stolen as a result of the burglary. This figure does not account for breaks where the offenders were unsuccessful in finding the keys. This reflects a national trend for car key burglaries as a result of improved car security on newer cars.



More of these offences occur in the South Charnwood area, and are believed to be linked to City offenders as highlighted above. Car key breaks occurring in Loughborough and nearby towns/villages are more likely to be targeted by local offenders or Nottinghamshire offenders using the main routes A6/A606.

Popular cars types targeted include Alfa Romeo, Audi A3, Mercedes-Benz and BMW models, and Landrover Discoverys. Of those that have been recovered, many have been left at locations several miles from the original offence. It is thought that vehicles are temporarily abandoned in case of a 'Tracker'³ activation. Others have been recovered further afield, including in shipping containers waiting to be transported abroad. Often these vehicles are recovered on false plates ready to be sold to innocent buyers.

Vehicle Crime

Theft of Motor Vehicles has reduced considerably over the year. Theft from Motor Vehicles also saw figures at their lowest in three years. However, Vehicle Crime still accounts for almost 9% of crime in Charnwood, and is the most problematic of the Serious Acquisitive Crimes.

Beat breakdown suggests that although Vehicle Crime as a whole was down for 2009/10, there still appears to be issues in locations such as Thurmaston and Syston, which border Leicester City, and in Loughborough. This is especially evident when looking at Theft from Motor Vehicles.

Seasonal trends are influenced mainly by the Theft from Motor Vehicle figures, which account for the majority of Vehicle Crime offences. Peaks are evident in October and December, with a significantly low level of offending in June. Thefts of Motor Vehicle figures are much lower, but there is a slight peak in offences apparent in May.

Targeted vehicles in Theft from Motor Vehicle offences are most likely to be the most common makes/models on the road: Vauxhall Corsa and Astra, Ford Focus and Mondeo and also the Ford Transit van, which is most often targeted for tools. The Theft of Motor Vehicle offences target similarly popular vehicles, although the most commonly targeted vehicle is the Ford Fiesta, followed by the Ford Escort, Vauxhall Corsa, Ford Transit and Renault Megane. These tended to be older vehicles, in which the security was easier to overcome. In particular in Loughborough, the smaller, older vehicles were more likely to be targeted. This is partly due to the fact that there is a high volume of these cars available due to the high student population.

Current areas of concern include beauty spot crime; although there has been a reduction in Theft from Motor Vehicle offences in rural, woodland and country park areas, the vulnerability of these locations continue to be a threat. These offences are much more common in the daytime, and peak in the spring/summer time.

Catalytic converter thefts have featured previously as an area of concern. Again, this criminality has reduced over the last year, but this is considered to be a result of the fall in prices for the precious metals contained within the devices. It is anticipated that this market will recover and could well lead to a repeat of the high levels of thefts seen previously across the sub-region. SUVs, 4x4s and vans are more vulnerable due to the higher ground clearance, making it easier to access the larger catalytic converters. Locations most often targeted include supermarkets, DIY stores, industrial estates, schools and leisure centres.

³ 'Tracker' relates to a nationally recognised system for tracking stolen vehicles using an on-board transponder. A number of companies offer similar solutions.



The targeting of work vans for the power tools left in the vehicle, committed by mainly travelling offenders, remains a specific problem. Offences occur all over the borough (the pattern of location is very similar to that of the catalytic converter thefts) and intelligence suggesting that the same groups of offenders may be involved. Although some theft of tools occurs overnight, the significant trend is for vans to be targeted in the daytime in car parks. The spring and summer months are busier due to more opportunities of outdoor working/vans left insecure.

Another national trend is the theft of number plates for use in the commission of other crime. The main trend is for the stolen plates to be used on vehicles by petrol thieves in bilking incidents to avoid detection. This type of crime is expected to continue/increase whilst fuel prices remain high. Approximately 14% of the thefts from vehicles in Charnwood are number plate thefts.

Motorcycles were the second most popular type of vehicle to be stolen in Charnwood. Around 40% of bikes stolen can be classed as high-powered (600cc+)/sports type bikes. These types of bikes are frequently stolen from locations in Charnwood that border Leicester City. These bikes are stolen by more organised criminal groups that either strip down the bikes for parts to sell/or sell the bikes. Sometimes these bikes are initially sourced on E-Bay or trade magazines. Recovery rate is low.

The other side to bike thefts is that of low engine size/mopeds/scooters being stolen for joyriding. These are more likely to be recovered in a location close to the original theft. These thefts occur more frequently on the local authority estates in Loughborough.

ABH Sec 47

Although significant reductions have been noted in Charnwood Borough year-on-year, this type of violence still accounts for 7.8% of all crime in this area, plus 36% of all Violent Crime Against the Person. The areas that remain worst affected include Loughborough Town Centre, Loughborough Hastings Ward, Shepshed and Syston.

Loughborough Town Centre is the main location where ABHs are noted, accounting for 18.4% of this type of violent crime in Charnwood Borough.

The incidents occurring in the town centre are especially influenced by the night-time economy, which is concentrated in this area. The main streets affected are High Street, Swan Street, Biggin Street and Market Street. These offences peak on Thursday, Friday, and especially Saturday evenings between midnight and 04:00hrs. Offences peak in June, and then begin to subside, until another peak in November.

53% of incidents are flagged as being alcohol-related, but it is thought that this figure is actually much higher since specific recording of influencing factors can be missed.

The key age group affected for all is between the ages of 18 to 25-years-old. This is may also link to the increased number of revellers in the town centre due to the student population – 20% of the aggrieved were identified as being students (75% of the victims are male).

Loughborough Hastings Ward/Meadow Lane account for over 14% of the ABH Section 47 offences in Charnwood. Specific hot spots occur in the area of Peel Drive, Moor Lane and Little Moor Lane. Domestic Violence features highly, accounting for 45% of the ABH 47 offences and this is reflected in the victim profile;

over half were female, aged 18 to 25-years-old or 36 to 45-years-old. Where males were victim of ABH in this neighbourhood, the most commonly targeted were aged 18 to 25-years-old, reflecting the national picture for ABH 47. As for Syston, almost a third of crimes were influenced by alcohol, and drug usage was also implicated in 5% of offences.

For Syston, there was no noticeable hot spot, with offences occurring across the neighbourhood although there is a cluster of offences associated with youth on youth violence. For the remaining offences, domestic offences appear to be a particular trend. Whilst alcohol is cited as an influencing factor in over a third of cases, these tend to take place in a residential setting as opposed to at licensed premises. Offences occur throughout the week with a slight increase overnight Friday to Saturday. Victims were more likely to be female than the sub-regional average, linking in with the domestic theme, and aged between 36 to 45-years-old.

There is a small hot spot located around Market Place in Shepshed; these incidents are linked to the licensed premises in the area.

People under the age of 18 were more likely to be victims; these were a mixture of youth on youth offences and domestic-related offences. Overall, just over a third of offences were domestic-related.

Damage

Although a reduction has been noted year-on-year, Criminal Damage still accounts for over 19% of all crimes in the Charnwood Borough area. 63% of the incidents are damage to residential, commercial and public property. The remaining 37% are damage to motor vehicles.

The main issues lie in Birstall and Loughborough Hastings/Lemyngton area, although offences take place across the borough as an endemic issue. Although often referred to as a low-level crime, damage affects all members of the community, whether personal property targeted, businesses, or the public environment.

Property targeted:

- Vehicles – accounts for 37% of the damage incidents – the type of damage experienced includes damage to paintwork, slashed tyres and broken wing mirrors.
- Dwellings – around half of the damage is against dwelling premises, and another 13% linked to damage in gardens and outbuildings – main issue is damage to windows and fencing.
- Businesses – 15% of the damage was directly targeted against commercial and shop premises. Again this is mainly linked to window damage.
- Most other damage took place in public areas and against municipal buildings.
- Graffiti accounted for just over 3% of the damage incidents. This was particularly an issue for the Birstall area.

Birstall is a hot spot location for damage and has also seen a marked increase in damage offences during 2009/10. There are particular issues around Sibson Road; here it is mainly business premises that are affected with overnight damage to windows and graffiti. These are linked to youth ASB in the area, with youths congregating around the shops. The other area of concern is Gwendolin Avenue and Colindale Avenue. Here there have been several spates of Vehicle Damage on these, and nearby streets. All offences occur overnight and are believed to be linked to youth ASB in the area.



For Loughborough Hastings and Meadow Lane, the main area of concern is around the Russell Street/Peel Drive area. Overall, there do not appear to be specific trends to the damage caused in the area. Over 70% of damage was conducted against dwelling premises. Although some of these were linked to youth-related ASB, other factors included domestic disputes and drunken behaviour.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

- **Primary** – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances
- **Secondary** – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was higher than the two-year average unlike other areas. Charnwood had the second highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Charnwood area can be found in Section C to the Charnwood Appendix of this report. Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires in Glenmore Park, Shepshed, Mountsorrel Lane, Rothley, Crown Lane, Mountsorrel and Sileby Memorial Park. It also included secondary fires in Moor Lane, Moira Street, Victoria Street, Lewis Road, Pevensey Road, and Market Street in Loughborough.

Over the last two years, fires were highest in May and lowest in January. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is any behaviour that is physically, sexually and psychologically abusive and is directed by one partner (or ex-partner) against another. For the purposes of this report, any recordable incident that has been flagged as domestic-related is considered.

2009/10 has seen no change in the level of reported domestic crime compared to the previous year. Almost 73% of incidents are assaults. The other incidents tend to be linked to damage caused during the dispute, and theft of property by ex-partners. The rest of this topic will concentrate on Domestic Assault.

Although occurring all over the borough, certain neighbourhoods experience more incidents of Domestic Violence, especially Loughborough Hastings/Lemyngton, Syston and Shepshed.

Offences are apparent across the Loughborough Hastings Ward, with an increased incidence around the Rutland Street area. 15 address locations have experienced two or more domestic violence incidents over the last 12 months. 64% of victims state that they have been a repeat victim of crime over the last 12 months. 92% of the domestic assaults took place within the home dwelling (87% of victims are



female). Where stated, 73% of the suspects/offenders were male and 39% of incidents were influenced by alcohol consumption.

For Syston again there are pockets of Domestic Violence across the neighbourhood. There is a high incidence of repeat location address for Domestic Violence over the 12 month period – 16 addresses had two or more reports of Domestic Violent Crime. 66% of victims also state that they have been a repeat victim of crime in general over the last 12 months (78% of victims are female). Where stated, 73% of the suspects/offenders were male. Over a third of Domestic Assaults were influenced by alcohol consumption.

Shepshed also shows a distribution across the neighbourhood with no specific hot spot location. Eight addresses experienced two or more reports of Domestic Violence over the 12 month period. 56% of victims stated that they were a repeat victim of crime in the last 12 months. 76% of the Domestic Assaults took place within the home dwelling – the rest of them took place in public locations. Where stated, 59% of the suspects/offenders were male. A quarter of incidents state that they were influenced by alcohol consumption.

Business Crime

Business crime for the purposes of this report has been defined as Damage, Theft, Theft from Stores, and Burglary occurring at premises such as shops, banks, commercial premises, garages, hotels, agricultural premises, and licensed premises. However, crime affecting businesses also runs into other areas such as ASB and violence. Business crime accounts for approximately 16.2% of the crime in the Charnwood Borough area.

Although the trend for reported crime has been declining, it can be hypothesised that it will remain a threat due to economic uncertainty.

Loughborough Town Centre is the key location for Business crime due to the retail and commercial concentration here. The town centre accounts for 34% of all the Business crime in Charnwood Borough with all types of stores targeted for Shoplifting offences, but especially large stores selling food and toiletries. Other locations within Loughborough include Shoplifting hot spots at the superstores, and commercial units being targeted for theft of fuel/diesel and metal.

However, there are also other pockets of Business crime especially in the towns that border the City area, and also in locations close to key arterial routes. Specific locations include Barkby Thorpe Lane, Thurmaston which relates to predominantly Theft from Store offences. Melton Road, Syston also has a mixture of burglaries, Theft from Stores and Damage to shops and businesses in the area.

Due to Business crime covering a wide spectrum of crime types and ASB, incidents occur at all times and days of the year. However, Theft from Store is more likely to take place during the afternoon, from midday-16:00hrs and, due to market days in Loughborough, there are peaks on Thursdays and Saturdays. Business burglaries tend to take place overnight, with a slight increase on weekends due to premises being closed.

Metal thefts have been a feature over the last 12 months with indications that this may increase. Commercial premises have been vulnerable to metal/scrap metal thefts, especially in the Loughborough area, and this may continue and increase due to demand/possible price increases.



The property stolen in burglaries varied. However it appeared that cash was a key theme whether stolen from petty cash tins, tills, vending machines, or from safes in more organised breaks. For theft store offences, alcohol is the top property stolen, followed by toiletries and meat products. There are also some incidents where there appears to be organised teams targeting stores to steal electrical items and mobile phones.

Theft

Although a slight reduction has been noted, levels are still relatively high, and overall thefts account for 21% of all the crime in Charnwood. If thefts of cycles are included, this increases to 25%.

31% of incidents are thefts from stores, 7% thefts from the person and the remainder general theft.

The worst affected areas are Loughborough Town Centre and Thurmaston, although it is clear that the prevalence of thefts from stores in these areas, as discussed in the Business crime section, is a significant factor. Other locations to consider due to high theft rates are Loughborough University area, Loughborough Hastings/Lemyngton and Shepshed. Loughborough Town Centre is also a significant location for theft from the person offences.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three-year period, levels of theft appear to fluctuate through the year with no specific peaks. Seasonality trends appear to be more relevant when considering the specific theft theme/trend.

Specific concerns include:

Theft or theft from the person in cases where the victim is vulnerable, or over the age of 65-years-old, is of concern since this is a trend which is continuing. Elderly persons, especially females, are targeted mainly on market days in Loughborough by organised groups of thieves, often of East European origin. Charity stores, bargain stores and around the market are the main locations targeted. This will either be a general pickpocket incident/theft, or a distraction story will be told whilst the theft takes place. An increasing theme is to watch the aggrieved at the supermarket checkout or at ATMs to gain a PIN for the card, so it can be subsequently used.

Theft or theft from the person, associated with the night-time economy, is a well known and established problem in town centres nationally and remains true for Charnwood and Loughborough. This most commonly relates to the taking of purses/bags/mobile phones left unattended whilst attending licensed premises.

Affecting both businesses and private dwellings, metal thefts have been impacting on the community across the borough. This has impacted on Loughborough especially with spates of copper and lead thefts noted – offenders have been targeting the copper pipes and lead roofing from mainly residential and municipal properties. Trends indicate that these incidents will continue to be a threat for the Charnwood Borough area as metal prices and/or demand increases.

Students make up 7% of victims targeted for theft offences. Most of these offences occur in Loughborough. Although a significant proportion occurs on the University campus, other peaks are noted in the town centre. At the University there appear to be two main themes – the targeting of unattended property such as wallets, bags, mobile phones in locations such as libraries and sporting venues. The other theme is the theft of wheels from cycles, which is linked to the general problem of cycle theft.



In Loughborough Town Centre, the main issue is the theft of unattended mobile phones whilst in licensed premises.

Whilst not included in the original Theft figures, Theft of Cycles impact on crime in the Loughborough area due to the number of opportunities available mainly through student cycles in the locality. It accounts for 5% of all the crime that occurs in the Loughborough policing area. The seasonal trend for cycle thefts in Loughborough is for peaks to occur in October/November when the academic year begins and there is an influx of 'Freshers' that may not be crime prevention aware.

ASB – Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour

Although the reported incidence of this type of ASB has reduced, it still remains one of the main threats to the community. Loughborough has the greater density of ASB incidents however there are also hot spots in locations such as Mountsorrel, Birstall, Thurmaston, East Goscote, and Shepshed.

Based on the last three years reported ASB figures, August and October appear to be the busiest months, with a very similar pattern noted year-on-year.

Loughborough Town Centre accounts for around 12% of all the rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents in Charnwood. The main location for this behaviour is around High Street. Analysis of the incidents highlights that the bulk of the ASB incidents are intrinsically linked to the night-time economy and alcohol fuelled behaviour. The incidents peak between 23:00hrs and 05:00hrs, and are more prevalent from Thursday night into the weekend. Reports mainly centre on aggressive behaviour and fighting; mainly outside licensed premises in this key area.

The Birstall area of Charnwood has been a focus in targeting and reducing ASB for the area. Whilst there are several pockets of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour in the neighbourhood, the main locations centre around Sibson Road, where businesses are subject to incidents of ASB, such as nuisance in the stores, damage, under-age drinking and fighting. In the area of School Lane there are incidents on the recreation ground, believed to be linked to the ASB on Sibson Road. Issues on Wanlip Lane are focused around youths, often former or excluded college students.

Thurmaston features as one of the main ASB hot spot locations in Charnwood Borough. Although rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour has been noted across the neighbourhood, the main location that appears to have repeat incidents is on Checkland Road. Issues take place on all days of the week but appear to increase after 17:00hrs, and go on throughout the evening. Most of the ASB incidents are linked to youth type ASB – groups hanging around, harassment of residents, throwing items, drinking, playing football in street and general rowdiness.

ASB – Street Drinking

Alcohol consumption is believed to be directly linked to a significant proportion of ASB occurring in Charnwood Borough. All of the previously mentioned ASB hot spot locations had the issue of street drinking as a contributory element to the anti-social behaviour. Street drinking appears to increase in the evenings/nights of the weekends, whether it is youth-related street drinking or night-time economy influenced. Partnerships are actively addressing the issues of under-age purchases and consumption of alcohol.

For those living, working or travelling through these neighbourhoods, street drinking/alcohol induced behaviour reduces the quality of life and can increase the fear of crime. From the last CRAVE Survey (June 10, 2010), almost 20% considered that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a problem.



Road Safety

Collision and Casualties

In total, 438 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Charnwood area between 2009/10 in 326 road traffic collisions. Of these 326 collisions, 36 involved a motorbike and 121 involved a young driver (aged 17 – 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up over 10% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in around a third of the collisions in Charnwood. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Charnwood area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Throughout the year, there was little difference in the months when collisions occurred. There was a slight rise in the third quarter but this was not significant. Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 3 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Charnwood to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables, Charnwood is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

However, both child casualties and pedestrians were significantly less in Charnwood than in the rest of the sub-region. The low numbers are likely to be due to the largely rural nature of Charnwood, with fewer children and pedestrians out on the roads.

The most commonly recorded contributory factors for Charnwood were; Failed to look properly, Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Poor turn or manoeuvre, Careless/reckless/in a hurry, Slippery road (due to weather) and Loss of control. Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Charnwood area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the Charnwood area come from the local area. The most common recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE12, LE11, LE4 and LE7. It appears that most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local. It also shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Charnwood area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, 16 covert speed surveys were undertaken at 11 sites in Loughborough. As a result, 4 sites were referred for further attention on the basis of excessive speeds being recorded. A further 19 covert surveys at 17 sites were undertaken in the rest of the Charnwood area, of which 10 locations were referred for further attention.



Harborough

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Burglary Dwelling**, while comprising a smaller proportion of overall crime for Harborough than for other districts, has increased over the current period. Distraction Burglaries are identified as of concern, as are regular dwelling breaks which tend to be close to arterial roads.
- Vehicle crime is mostly influenced by **Theft from Motor Vehicle**, which remains a threat to the area. Again, arterial routes feature as a factor. Theft of number plates is a national problem seen here. Theft of 4x4s are also a problem more specific to Harborough District.
- **ABH Section 47** has reduced, although it still accounts for a reasonable proportion of offences on the district. Harborough Town Centre is the area of greatest concern.
- **Criminal Damage** accounts for a significant proportion of recorded crime. Market Harborough and Lutterworth town centres suffer the worst levels. It has also been noted that whilst there are limited repeat victims, there are repeat offenders.
- **Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)** – Rowdy and Nuisance behaviour has reduced, although the hot spots mentioned for Criminal Damage are also true for ASB. **Alcohol** is noted as an influencing factor, particularly in Market Harborough, while youth ASB features across the district.
- **Business Crime** is characterised predominantly by **shoplifting** offences, particularly at supermarkets in or near to Harborough Town Centre. Burglary OTD offences in rural areas are a threat because of the value of property taken, impact on the community and vulnerability of the locations due to their isolation.
- Overall **Burglary Other Than Dwelling** includes domestic shed and outbuilding breaks which account for a significant proportion of these offences. However the proportion is much lower than that seen in other partnership areas, with business-related offences taking an equally significant portion.
- **Theft and Theft from the Person** has reduced although it still accounts for a significant proportion of overall crime. Particular areas of concern include 'purse-dipping' offences targeting the elderly in Market Harborough Town Centre, offences linked to the night-time economy and a possible re-emergence of metal theft.

Burglary Dwelling

Harborough District has a lower incidence of Domestic Burglary when compared with the rest of the south area. Burglary Dwelling accounts for 6.2% of all crime in Harborough, however there has been an increase of 5.7% when comparing 2009/10 with the previous year.



There are local hot spots of activity and vulnerable communities of note. Due to the geography of the area, offences outside Market Harborough tend to be close to arterial routes suggesting that offenders are not local and will travel to commit their offences.

In particular, Distraction Burglaries are a problem, focused on villages along the A4304 from Lutterworth to Market Harborough. Again, the proximity of community groups known to have been involved in this type of offence may have a part to play in the increased vulnerability seen here.

Overall the most commonly targeted property type is jewellery, although in the case of distraction burglaries cash is the more usual focus.

Seasonal trends analysis indicates that the main peak period for these offences is October through to November. Temporal analysis shows no specific trend throughout the week, although offences are slightly more likely to take place overnight or in the late afternoon.

Vehicle Crime

Based on data for the three years April 2007 to March 2010, levels of Theft from Motor Vehicles have remained similar. Theft of Motor Vehicles however has declined significantly over the period, with a 13% reduction on the previous year. Vehicle Crime accounts for around 11.6% of crime in the district area, and is the most problematic of the Serious Acquisitive Crimes.

The main concentrations of Thefts from Motor Vehicles occur in the towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth. These locations border neighbouring Northamptonshire and routes leading here also have close links to arterial links of the M1/M6/A5 that lead into the West Midlands/south of the country. Similar hot spots also occur for the Theft of Motor Vehicles, although the Lutterworth area has a greater density of offences.

The top five models targeted for Theft from Motor Vehicles in Harborough District were Ford Transit, Fiesta and Focus, Vauxhall Astra and Renault Clio. Where the type of vehicle was known, hatchbacks and vans were the more popular types of vehicles to be targeted in Theft from Motor Vehicles. These two vehicle types accounted for over 43% of the vehicles targeted, again a common theme throughout the south area of the county.

For stolen vehicles, there was no particular make/model that was favoured to be stolen. However Harborough's main vehicle theft problem was that of 4X4 vehicles. Although 4X4 thefts only accounted for 10% of the Vehicle Thefts in the south of the county, 41% of them occurred in this district. Hinckley and Bosworth was the only other district that experienced similar figures.

Specific themes of note include theft of 4x4 vehicles from mainly agricultural locations, although often close to arterial routes. These vehicles are often targeted by travelling offenders who take advantage of the availability and ease of access to vehicles in the area. Landrover Defender 90 vehicles are a popular choice; sometimes these are later recovered in totally disparate parts of the UK, supporting the inference that travelling offenders are involved.

Around 16% of the Theft from Motor Vehicle offences related to number plates being stolen. It is believed they are then used in the commission of other crime. The main trend across the sub-region is for the stolen plates to be used on vehicles by petrol



thieves to avoid detection when committing bilking offences. This type of crime is expected to continue whilst fuel prices remain high. Again, arterial routes are affected, both for the thefts and for the subsequent bilking offences. More than half of the stolen plates are believed to have been used for this purpose. There are no patterns in relation to the timing or target vehicle; little attempt is made to match the vehicle model type to those used in the fuel theft offences. Based on recorded crime over a rolling three year period, Vehicle Crime peaks in August/September and January; with February to April being a much quieter time of year. These figures are influenced by the Theft from Motor Vehicle figures.

ABH Section 47

ABH Section 47 represents 7.2% of all crime in Harborough District although it has shown a significant reduction in comparison to previous years.

The Market Harborough Town Centre night-time economy is the main threat area for ABH Section 47. Key locations include licensed premises on High Street and Coventry Road. There are some domestic-related incidents as would be expected, but fewer as a proportion than those seen in other county hot spots – less than a third are domestic.

Victims and offenders tend to be from a broader and higher age range than seen in other locations, with a higher proportion of middle-age offenders and victims from 26 – 45-years-old. Offenders tend to be younger, aged from 18 – 35-years-old and are likely to be White European males.

Seasonality for this offence type shows an unusual pattern with elevated levels from September through to November (although only just statistically significant) and a further peak in January – this may be influenced by more offending associated with New Year celebrations.

Criminal Damage

Offences of Criminal Damage account for 21.2% of crimes. However, when comparing 2009/10 to 2008/09, there has been a 1% decrease in Criminal Damage across the area.

As would be anticipated, the worst affected area for Criminal Damage is in Market Harborough Town Centre. There is also a secondary hot spot in Lutterworth, although this is much less severe in its nature. In Market Harborough Town Centre, the majority of Damage offences are Criminal Damage as opposed to Damage to Motor Vehicles. A focus of these offences is around St. Mary's Road and The Square with some offences on Coventry Road and High Street.

There does not appear to be a specific target for Criminal Damage, with little in the way of reported repeat victims/locations apart from some licensed establishments. The majority of offences take place in the evening or overnight, reinforcing a proposed link with the night-time economy. However, there is evidence of repeat offending, particularly in relation to graffiti. This may support a dual strategy for targeting Criminal Damage in Market Harborough.

Lutterworth has two clusters of offences that are of note: the first is on the recreation ground/cricket field. These are repeated offences against the cricket club and civic amenities on the recreation ground, and are likely to have more impact on the community in Lutterworth. The second cluster is along the area of High Street moving onto Station Road and Bell Street. The street layout in this area is similar to



The Square in Market Harborough in that it is a relatively open space central to the shopping district. This makes it a natural place for young people to congregate as well as a natural hub for the evening economy. It is likely that these factors influence the vulnerability to Criminal Damage offences. It is of note that despite the fact that there is car parking in the area, there are no offences of Damage to Motor Vehicles.

Analysis of seasonality in these offences shows a very clear, significant peak in October. An inference may be made that this is in part influenced by activity in the run-up to and around Hallowe'en, which has caused considerable problems in the past. Villages such as Fleckney tend to suffer much higher than normal levels at this time and are therefore much more vulnerable.

Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour

Overall Anti-social Behaviour has reduced for Harborough and for the south of the county in general. Harborough experiences the lowest level of rowdy incidents across the south area districts and boroughs – approximately 14 incidents per 1000 residents.

As with Criminal Damage, the main hot spot for ASB is in Market Harborough Town Centre. Small pockets of activity are also noted in Lutterworth and some villages including Fleckney. Key themes raised are youth ASB and alcohol-influenced behaviour.

Market Harborough is the main focus for rowdy incidents for the district. The hot spot appears around the town centre, centring on The Square. Much of the issue here is linked to youth ASB and under-age drinking, as it is a popular location for youths to congregate.

Further around the town centre, including High Street and Coventry Road where many of the licensed premises are based, further hot spots are noted. Here the focus turns to the night-time economy. There are increased reports, especially around the weekend, of alcohol-influenced ASB – this includes rowdiness, fighting and Assaults.

The main focus of ASB incidents in Lutterworth occurs around Bitteswell Road and Coventry Road, as well as the recreation ground and cricket ground area. The main issue is linked to youth ASB – youths congregating, under-age drinking, rowdiness, and vandalism. These tend to occur in the early evening, after school hours.

2009/10 saw rowdy and inconsiderate incidents peaking in August, with lower levels experienced over the winter. However these peak months fluctuate year-on-year, with only the months November to January remaining relatively lower.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances.

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was significantly higher than the two-year average unlike other areas. Harborough had the eighth highest level of fires in the sub-region.



A map showing the spread of fires in the Harborough area can be found in Section C of the Harborough Appendix to this report. Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes car fires in Covert Lane, Scraftoft and secondary fires on the Grange Road recreation ground in Thurnby.

Over the last two years, fires were highest in November and lowest in February. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Business Crime

The search for Business crimes included all offences of shoplifting, Criminal Damage and Burglary OTD taking place at premises identified as a shop, market place, agricultural, hotel, garage, bank, licensed premises or commercial. The most prevalent crime type is shoplifting.

The main threat area for Harborough is less significant than for the remainder of the south area; however the expected shoplifting hot spots are apparent in Market Harborough Town Centre. Larger stores are worst affected. Most commonly taken items include food and tobacco products. However, the levels here are considerably less than those seen at other supermarkets across the rural county area.

The other significant threat for Harborough relates to Burglary OTD taking place at isolated rural locations that are targeted for theft of property such as plant, metal and vehicles. These offences tend to take place overnight in locations that are relatively easily accessible by road, allowing for a quick exit. Offenders often travel some distance to offend. This is further supported by the fact that when items are recovered, they are often a distance away, indeed at times plant and similar equipment has been intercepted just as it leaves the country. The nature of these offences makes it difficult to prevent, apart from by increasing local security. Examples include more secure barns, using locked storage facilities and use of immobilisers.

Fuel theft has become a bigger concern as fuel prices continue to rise; this usually takes the form of bilking (making off without payment), although some rural locations have suffered from theft of red diesel. Industrial locations such as Magna Park HGVs regularly suffer from theft of fuel direct from the fuel tank; these offences tend to take place overnight although there is no clear seasonality to either type of fuel theft.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling (OTD)

Burglary OTD accounts for 7.6% of all crime, however when comparing 2009/10 with the previous year, there has been a strong reduction of 17.3%.

There are no strong hot spots for this type of offence across the district beyond the obvious observation that there is a slightly higher density of offending in more built-up areas. What is of note is that, whilst the biggest proportion of offences is shed/outbuilding breaks, these account for just over one third of the Burglary OTD offences which is considerably less than the average for the south area of the county at just under half of offences. Conversely, there is a higher prevalence of offences at premises classified as 'commercial', and 11% of offences take place at agricultural locations. This is more than double the average incidence, but should be expected due to the predominantly rural nature of Harborough District.



Property taken includes typical items from sheds such as gardening and leisure equipment. However from agricultural locations, items such as plant, generators, trailers and even vehicles are taken.

Analysis of seasonality indicates that there is a slight peak in activity in October. Offences are more likely to take place at the weekend and overnight.

Theft and Theft from the Person

Theft accounts for 21.3% of all crime in Harborough District, although there has been a 6.3% decrease in these offences when comparing 2009/10 with the previous year.

The area around The Square, High Street, Church Square and Coventry Road in Market Harborough is the most affected by both Theft and Theft from the Person. Offences tend to occur both during the day and in the evening, throughout the week; inside stores, on the street and in drinking establishments. Cash and mobile phones were most likely to be taken.

A continuing area of concern relates to 'purse-dipping' offences, where elderly victims are targeted whilst shopping and their purse taken from their bag, often without their knowledge. Sometimes distraction techniques are used to facilitate this. These offences tend to take place in shops more likely to be frequented by the older generation, for example charity shops and clothing stores catering for the more mature shopper. Often the store layout works in the offenders favour and security devices such as CCTV are absent or rudimentary. Often offenders work as a team, predominantly female although there may be males as well. Where teams have been identified, it is often the case that they are all believed to be of Eastern European origin and have travelled from elsewhere in the region in order to offend.

Other problem areas include Magna Park, where Theft by employees appears to be a reasonably regular occurrence. Property taken varies so much that it is not possible to make any generalisation in regard to type; similarly patterns in time are not clear. Opportunities here may lie around intervention at the management level to assist companies in incorporating strict internal policy to reduce the opportunity for thefts to take place.

Theft of metal and associated offences, such as theft of catalytic converters, has reduced. However it is anticipated that metal prices will increase in the near future, and with the increase in price will come an increase in metal thefts. Churches, community buildings, new build sites and communications enclosures are particularly vulnerable for lead and copper theft. In the case of catalytic converters, specific hot spots on the area include supermarket and DIY store car parks, and leisure centre car parks. Larger vehicles such as people carriers, 4x4s and vans are targeted due to easier access and larger converters.

Theft of Cycle is not a particular problem for Harborough in terms of volume, however there has been a significant increase in offences when compared to the previous year. When offences occur, they are more likely to occur in Market Harborough along Coventry Road. Low numbers of these offences make it difficult to undertake conclusive further analysis.



Road Safety

In total, 313 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Harborough area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 211 road traffic collisions. Of these 211 collisions, 28 involved a motorbike and 64 involved a young driver (aged 17 to 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 13.3% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 30.3% of the collisions in Harborough. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Harborough area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 3 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Harborough to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables Harborough is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

However, a casualty was 2.7 times more likely to be killed or seriously injured on the roads of Harborough than in the rest of the sub-region. This is due to the high proportion of rural high-speed roads in Harborough. Greater traffic speed leads to greater severity of collision. Similarly, a collision was three times more likely to necessitate the involvement of attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. Again, this is most likely due to the number of collisions on high-speed roads resulting in greater impact.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Harborough and the number of times they were recorded were; Loss of control, Failed to look properly, Slippery road (due to weather), Failed to judge other persons path or speed, and Poor turn or manoeuvre.

Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Harborough area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the Harborough area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE16, LE8, LE17, LE7 and LE2. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Harborough area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers
- drivers on fast rural roads.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, 12 covert surveys were undertaken at 11 sites across Harborough. Of these, four sites were referred for further attention on the basis of excessive speeds recorded.

Hinckley and Bosworth

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Burglary** has increased significantly and consequently is a big threat to the borough. Hot spots include Barwell and Earl Shilton. Burbage features as a hot spot for Distraction Burglaries, which continue to affect the area.
- **Vehicle Crime** accounts for a considerable proportion of crime in the borough. Whilst Theft from Motor Vehicle makes up the largest portion and has reduced, Theft of Motor Vehicle has actually increased. Cross-border activity, number plate theft, theft from vans and theft of motorcycles have been highlighted as problem areas.
- **ABH Section 47** has reduced in threat level, although there remains a significant hot spot in Hinckley Town Centre. Domestic-related ABH 47 features as a problem across the borough.
- **Criminal Damage** accounts for a significant proportion of recorded crime. Damage to Motor Vehicle is a problem as well, more so than for other partnerships. Urban centres features as hot spots for Criminal Damage, whilst Damage to Motor Vehicles is more prevalent in certain more residential areas.
- **Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)** recorded as Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour has reduced, however it still remains a problem for the area. Two main strands of concern are youth ASB and ASB associated with the night-time economy.
- Reported **Domestic Abuse** is of significant concern in the major urban areas of the borough; in Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton although in the rural areas it is of much less concern.
- **Business Crime** is dominated by **Shoplifting** offences and **Burglary Other Than Dwelling** offences at industrial estates in Hinckley, as well as on more rural premises. Arterial routes add to the vulnerability of premises on two key estates in Hinckley.
- Reported **Hate Crime** is not significantly different in Hinckley when compared to the sub-region, in fact levels seem to be relatively low. This may be a threat in and of itself. However, overall, levels are increasing with **Race Hate Crime** remaining as by far the most prevalent. There are indications that **Disability-related** crime may be under-reported.
- **Burglary Other Than Dwelling** has increased significantly and accounts for a reasonable proportion of crime in the borough. A large portion of these offences are breaks at domestic sheds/outbuildings occurring more commonly towards the north of the area.
- **Theft and Theft from the Person** accounts for a significant proportion of recorded crime. The main area of threat is associated with the night-time economy in Hinckley around Regent Street. Theft of diesel also features as a problem more common in this area than elsewhere in the sub-region.



Burglary Dwelling

The levels of Burglary Dwelling in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough represent 6.7% of overall crime. There has been an increase of 27.2% in this type of offence when comparing 2009/10 with 2008/09.

As may be anticipated, the urban areas of Hinckley and Bosworth are the worst affected. There are two key trends; one at Barwell and Earl Shilton, and the other at Burbage. The Barwell/Earl Shilton trends relate to opportunistic activity; a significant proportion of properties are entered through insecure windows. In a number of cases the quantity and value of property taken is limited, reflecting the opportunistic approach to these offences. Offenders are more likely to be local prolific offenders.

Conversely, offences in Burbage are much more likely to be Distraction burglaries or burglaries targeting higher value property (including vehicles by means of theft of car keys). Again, the proximity of community groups known to have been involved in this type of offence may have a part to play in the increased vulnerability seen here

While there is natural fluctuation throughout the year, partly as a result of the release and re-arrest of local offenders, there is a significant peak in activity in November based upon rolling three-year trends. Offences take place throughout the week with no specific pattern, with the exception of Distraction burglaries which are more likely to take place in the afternoon.

Vehicle Crime

Vehicle Crime accounts for 12% of crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and is the most problematic of the Serious Acquisitive Crimes. However, whilst the trend for Theft of Motor Vehicles has reduced year-on-year, currently with a 15% reduction on the previous year, Theft from Motor Vehicles has steadily risen.

The main concentrations of Theft from Motor Vehicles occur in the towns of Hinckley and Burbage. The locations are within easy access to main arterial routes of the A5 and M69 and bordering Warwickshire. Similar hot spots also occur for Theft of Motor Vehicles.

The most commonly vehicles targeted in Theft from Motor Vehicle offences were the Ford Transit, Ford Fiesta, Vauxhall Astra, Peugeot 206 and Vauxhall Corsa. Where the type of vehicle was known, hatchbacks and vans were the more popular types of vehicles to be targeted for Theft from Motor Vehicle offences. These two vehicle types accounted for over 45% of the vehicles targeted. This mirrors generally the trend seen over the south of the county. Motorbikes/mopeds were the most popular type of vehicle to be stolen, accounting for 30% of vehicles stolen.

Number plates are being stolen and it is believed they are being used in the commission of other crime. The main trend across the sub-region is for the stolen plates to be used on vehicles by petrol thieves in bilking offences to avoid detection. The theft of number plates and the subsequent bilking offences both take place along arterial routes across the area. This type of crime is expected to continue whilst fuel prices remain high. These thefts have accounted for around 12% of all the Theft from Vehicles in the borough and current trends indicate that they will continue.

There are no temporal patterns to the theft of number plates. Also there are no trends to the make or age of cars targeted. The model targeted rarely reflects the model of car of the suspect's vehicle used in the petrol thefts.



Theft from vans is also of concern; vans are the second most popular vehicle type targeted in the borough, accounting for around 17% of the incidents, which is a similar problem seen across much of the south of the county. The main issue is the targeting of work vans for the power tools left in the vehicle, committed by mainly travelling offenders – it is estimated that at least half of the vans targeted are for tools. A majority of these offences take place in Hinckley Town. Commercial/retail store car parks are favoured, particularly those of supermarkets and DIY stores. Offences occur both day and night with commercial car parks being targeted in the daytime and overnight offences taking place when tools are left in the vehicle rather than taking the property indoors. Victims tend to be sole traders or small businesses; the impact of these offences is therefore considerable.

Theft of motorbikes is a significant issue in this borough, last year experiencing almost half of all the bike thefts in the south of the county. This is a combination of moped/low power bike thefts, and high-powered/sports bike thefts. The moped type thefts tend to be linked to joyriding/ASB type incidents. The high-powered/sports bike thefts are more likely to be linked to organised criminal activity, stealing the bikes to order/for parts. A significant proportion of these thefts occur in Hinckley and Earl Shilton. Locations that can be at risk for high-powered bike thefts are Mallory Park and hotel car parks in the area, especially coinciding with biking events.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three-year period, Vehicle Crime peaks in the summer months of July and August, and November. These figures are influenced by the Theft from Motor Vehicle figures.

ABH Section 47

ABH Section 47 accounts for 6.6% of offences in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough; overall Violence against the Person (with Injury) offences have reduced by 16.2% when comparing 2009/10 with 2008/09.

The main hot spot, as would be anticipated, is in Hinckley Town Centre. Specific locations include licensed premises in Regent Street and offences taking place in the street. Alcohol is implicated in a significant proportion of these offences.

Weapons are used in 5% of cases, mainly bottles/glass; reflecting the reactive nature of these offences and the location. Both victims and offenders are more likely to be aged 18 to 25-years-old and male.

There are other hot spots for ABH 47 in and around Hinckley, particularly Barwell and Earl Shilton. On investigation it is clear that a high proportion of these offences are domestic-related offences. These are covered in more detail overleaf.

Seasonal analysis shows that there is a peak in September with a less significant peak in November. Offences are much more likely to take place on a Friday night (into Saturday morning) and Saturday night (into Sunday morning). This links into the night-time economy in Hinckley. Domestic offences are more difficult to time, although there appears to be an increase in offences over the weekend, and they are more likely to take place in the evening/overnight.

Criminal Damage (including Damage to Motor Vehicles)

Criminal Damage accounts for 19.4% of crime recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Comparisons between 2009/10 and 2008/09 show a year-on-year reduction of 4.9%.



It is of note that Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has the highest relative proportion of Damage to Motor Vehicle offences, with 44% of offences being vehicle-related. It also has the highest overall count of Criminal Damage offences, although these are clearly concentrated in the urban areas of the borough – Hinckley, Burbage, Earl Shilton and Barwell.

The single biggest hot spot of Criminal Damage is in the area of Regent Street and Station Road, Hinckley. There are also nearby clusters at vulnerable locations, such as St Mary's Church; often these are repeat locations. These appear to link into behaviour associated with the night-time economy, with some of the more notable premises also featuring as targets for Criminal Damage; licensed establishments as well as fast food outlets.

Other residential areas subject to higher rates of both Criminal Damage and Damage to Motor Vehicle include locations around Charles Street. There are also clusters of Damage to Motor Vehicle in locations such as Gopsall Road and Factory Road (mixture of daytime and overnight offences) and Highfields Road and John Street – there is evidence of some one-night sprees in the latter locations.

Seasonal trends analysis shows that there are no significant peaks throughout the year although there is a slight tendency for an increase in October and again in February. Offences take place throughout the week, although again there is an increase over the weekend, and Damage offences are more likely to take place during the evening and overnight.

Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour

Overall Anti-social Behaviour has reduced for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and for the south of the county in general. However, this borough still experiences almost a third of all the rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents in the south. Proportionally, the rowdy and inconsiderate rate is approximately 20 incidents per 1000 residents.

The main hot spot for reported rowdy incidents occurs in Hinckley. However, there are also other pockets of ASB activity in the smaller towns including Earl Shilton and Groby.

Hinckley Town Centre is the main location for retail outlets and licensed premises. The issues here appear to be two-pronged. Firstly, there are issues of youth ASB – reports of youths congregating around locations such as fast food outlets in the evenings. However, the main issue is linked to the weekend night-time economy, with increased frequency of drunken behaviour and fighting in the streets around the licensed premises. The Horsefair, Regent Street, and Market Place are the main area for these issues.

2009/10 saw rowdy behaviour peaking in January. However these figures were skewed due to increased number of calls relating to youth ASB and the snow. This peak was not evident the previous year but a similar pattern was noted in February when the weather conditions were similar. Other months fluctuate year-on-year with no discernable trends.



Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was higher than the two-year average; unlike other areas. Hinckley and Bosworth Borough had the seventh highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Hinckley and Bosworth area can be found in Section C of the Hinckley Appendix to this report; Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires in Nutts Lane, Palmer Road and Preston Road off Wykin Road and Stockwell Head; all in Hinckley. There was also a small cluster of car fires in Shenton and on Billa Barra Lane.

Over the last two years, fires were highest in March and August but lowest in December and January. This is unlike the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse includes any offence that has a domestic influence; most commonly these are assaults or 'non-recordable' incidents, which relate to incidents where no specific crime can be recorded directly. Domestic incidents may also include such offences as Criminal Damage and Theft; however these make up only a small proportion of domestic incidents

The pattern seen elsewhere for clusters of increased incidence of Domestic Abuse is also present in and around Hinckley. Streets/areas so affected include Henry Street, Rugby Road/Coventry Road and Regent Street in Hinckley. Other areas affected include Earl Street, Earl Shilton and Church Lane, Barwell.

There are generally higher proportions of Domestic Abuse across Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton when compared to other rural towns in the county. Despite this, the borough as a whole has the lowest overall per capita Domestic Abuse rate, showing that the higher incident rate in the urban parts is a real threat.

There is also some evidence of street-based Domestic Abuse in the area of the night-time economy, primarily alcohol driven; this may present an opportunity to mitigate some of the risk factors in Domestic Abuse.

Business Crime

The search for Business crime included all offences of Shoplifting, Criminal Damage and Burglary OTD occurring at premises identified as a shop, market place, agricultural, hotel, garage, bank, licensed premises or commercial.



Shoplifting accounts for 46% of Business crime in Hinckley, which is relatively low when compared to other CSPs in the south of the county. However, Hinckley has a much higher rate of Business-related Burglary OTD, followed by Harborough. The more rural CSPs appear to be more vulnerable to this type of offence. This is, in part, due to the vulnerability of isolated rural locations such as farms.

While the central business area of Hinckley shows expected problems with Shoplifting, of note is a high concentration of Burglary at business premises on the Dodwells Road and Harrowbrook Road Industrial Estates. These two estates are particularly vulnerable due to their proximity to the A5 and easy access to the West Midlands and Warwickshire. These offences tend to take place overnight and over the weekend, but there are no specific trends in relation to targeted property or entry *modus operandi*, with the exception that Metal Theft may be emerging as a possible trend with copper piping taken in a number of cases. The central Hinckley hot spots relate to Shoplifting; with certain stores more likely to be targeted.

There were no apparent trends relating to seasonality. Shoplifting offences are more likely to occur during the day (when most stores are open) and burglaries tend to take place overnight and more often at the weekend.

Hate Crime

Hate crime in Hinckley follows the same patterns as seen across the sub-region; as a CSP the levels experienced are relatively low. Within the constraints of the data available for analysis, the following trends are identified. The relative proportions of each of the strands of hate crime again match the sub-regional picture. The most prevalent focus was Race Hate (80% at Force level) followed by Homophobic, Religious, Disability, Gender, Age, Foreign National (Asylum Seekers) and Transphobic.

With the exception of Age-related Crime, each of the Hate strands has shown a year-on-year increase across the sub-region, although figures are too small at CSP level to show any clear statistical trends. There is anecdotal evidence that Disability-related Hate crime may be disproportionately under-reported due to additional perceived and actual vulnerability.

It is inferred that as a result of historic incidents and the community impact on Hinckley and Bosworth, community sensitivity to publicised Hate Crime may be higher. This will be particularly true for those people who self-identify with target groups; following media coverage of significant incidents there is likely to be increased personal fear and community sensitivity.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling (OTD)

Burglary OTD accounts for 9% of overall crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Comparisons of 2009/10 with the previous year show that this type of crime has increased by 21.4%. Just under half of these offences relate to burglaries from sheds and outbuildings. The next most common target was commercial premises with around a fifth of offences, one of the highest proportions in the south of the county.

While shed breaks take place across the borough, the villages towards the north of the area are more vulnerable to these offences, particularly those that are near to the city boundary. It is likely that the higher affluence associated with these locations makes breaks here more lucrative. Property taken includes garden and leisure equipment.



As with most other offence types, the main hot spot areas for Burglary OTD are in Hinckley, Earl Shilton and Barwell. However, there are clusters of different types of offence evident; stores in the area of Castle Street, Hinckley and Wood Street, Earl Shilton have a higher level of Burglary OTD. Similarly, commercial and industrial premises at Sketchley Meadows Business Park and Harrowbrook Industrial Estate were also targeted. As would be expected with the range of premises available, types of property taken varies considerably.

Burglary OTD offences take place throughout the year, although there is a slight increase in activity during June. Offences are much more likely to take place overnight, and in the case of commercial and shop breaks, at the weekend.

Theft (and Theft from the Person)

Theft offences account for 22.4% of recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. These include a wide range of theft offences, however for the purpose of this analysis the focus will remain on Theft and Theft from the Person.

Hinckley Town Centre has the highest prevalence of Theft and Theft from the Person for the whole of the south area, more than twice the levels seen elsewhere. Premises on Regent Street are particularly vulnerable locations, including some licensed premises. As would be anticipated for premises such as these, offences tend to happen later at night, and are much more common on a Saturday than for any other day of the week. (This includes the early hours of Saturday morning as well as Saturday night). There is also a concentration of offences along Regent Street.

Other locations of concern in relation to Theft offences are leisure facilities and public attractions. There is also a trend for theft of diesel, both from HGVs and from rural farm locations where red diesel is stored.

Cycle Theft offences are not a significant threat, but where they do happen they are much more likely to occur in or around Hinckley Town Centre.

Analysis of seasonal trends shows that there are no specific peak periods throughout the year; a slight increase in August is noted but is not statistically significant.

Road Safety

In total, 331 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Hinckley area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 257 road traffic collisions. Of these 257 collisions, 30 involved a motorbike and 75 involved a young driver (aged 17 – 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 11.7% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 29.2% of the collisions in Hinckley. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Hinckley area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 4 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.



Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Hinckley to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables Hinckley is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

However, a collision was 1.4 times less likely to occur in the dark than in the rest of the sub-region. The reason for this is unclear.

A collision was also 1.4 times more likely to involve attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. This is most likely due to the number of collisions on high-speed roads resulting in greater impact.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Hinckley and the number of times they were recorded were; Failed to look properly, Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Careless/reckless/in a hurry, Poor turn or manoeuvre and Slippery road (due to weather). Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Hinckley area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the Hinckley area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE10, LE9, LE67, CV13 and LE3. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Hinckley area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, 19 covert surveys were carried out at 18 sites across Hinckley and Bosworth. As a result, five sites were referred for further attention on the basis of excessive speeds recorded.



Melton

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

ABH Section 47 features as a threat in particular in Melton Town Centre. Alcohol clearly plays an important part.

Criminal Damage and **Damage to Motor Vehicle** have reduced considerably, but remain a continued threat for Melton Borough. Areas of higher deprivation are more vulnerable, and again, it appears that alcohol use is a factor.

Offences of **Theft** account for a significant proportion of crime in Melton Borough (almost one quarter). Theft Stores is discussed under Business Crime, however Theft and Theft from the Person where an individual's property is the target also remains a concern particularly among vulnerable victim groups.

Business Crime is characterised by a combination of Theft Stores and Burglary OTD. Superstores appear to be much more likely to suffer shoplifting offences.

Anti-social Behaviour is of concern to communities across the sub-region and Melton is no exception. Identified hot spots remain subject of focused attention already in place.

Reports of **Domestic Abuse** remain static, although it is clear that there are some areas where additional intervention may be of considerable assistance.

There has been a significant reduction in **Burglary Other Than Dwelling**. Despite this, it still accounts for a considerable amount of crime and has a disproportionate impact on rural communities, both in perception and in cost to local businesses and individuals.

Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) Section 47

Overall, ABH offences have fallen across the Melton Borough area over the period 2007/08-2009/10, by 22%. ABH Section 47 accounts for 8.8% of overall recorded crime.

Mapping of ABH offences in 2009/10 revealed that Melton Town Centre experiences the greatest concentration of offences, in particular the area around licensed premises on Nottingham Street. There are also hot spots on Park Road and St Mary's Way, again linked to licensed premises.

The majority of victims of ABH in Melton were aged under 26-years-old, however in Melton Town Centre hot spot areas, the age profile is weighted even more heavily towards younger victims, being evenly spread across under 16-years-old, 16 to 20-years-old and 21 to 25-years-old age groups. Males are more likely to be victims.

Domestic Assaults make up around 30% of ABH in the LPU, although on the rural sector to the south of the borough the proportion of domestic-related ABH rises to well over half.

Seasonal analysis shows a peak in November, although there are fluctuations throughout the year. Temporal analysis shows a clear link with the night-time economy in Melton, with peaks in offences occurring overnight on Friday-Saturday and Saturday-Sunday.



Criminal Damage (including Damage to Motor Vehicle)

Criminal Damage accounted for 20.9% of offences in Melton Borough, although the levels have reduced considerably when comparing 2009/10 with 2008/09. Damage to Motor Vehicle comprises around 40% of Damage offences.

Hot spots for these offences occur in Melton Town Centre, from Norman Way to Sherrard Street. This represents the main retail/licensed premises focus within Melton. Additional areas with higher levels of crime are on the Dieppe Way Estate and the Barker Crescent area; both residential areas.

In the town centre, Criminal Damage typically consists of damage to windows or glass door panes, mainly at commercial premises. Alcohol often features as a factor in these cases. Offences in residential areas include damage to windows by stone throwing and damage to property boundaries (fences, gardens).

Damage to Motor Vehicles tends to occur in spates overnight; due to the patterns and types of damage it is believed that some of these spates are committed by people walking home following drinking in the town centre.

Seasonal trends show a significant peak in offences in February. Offences are more likely to take place in the evening and overnight, peaking towards the weekend.

Theft

Theft accounts for 23% of offences in Melton Borough. The volume of offences has reduced considerably when comparing 2009/10 with 2008/09.

The main focus for Theft and Theft from the Person is Melton Town Centre in the main retail/licensed areas. Theft from the Person offences are also concentrated within the town centre, with a major cluster in the Market Place on market days. However there is a distribution of offences across the whole borough, with Theft offences such as metal theft featuring at rural locations.

Victims for Theft and Theft from the Person, particularly in Melton Town Centre, are more likely to be female. Property includes cash, wallets and mobile phones. Whilst there is a pattern of offending associated with the night-time economy, there are also offences linked to youth on youth offending at schools.

A particular concern is the continuing pattern of “purse-dipping” offences, where vulnerable elderly victims are targeted whilst shopping. Organised teams operate together, often with one person distracting the victim while others remove items from the handbag. Spates of these offences have been linked to groups of Eastern European offenders, mainly female, who travel into a town for the day. This pattern has been seen at other more rural towns in the region.

Patterns throughout the year show an increase in offences in May. Peak time for ‘purse-dipping’ offences is during the afternoon on market days. As would be anticipated, there is also a peak in offences associated with the night-time economy.

Business Crime

Business crime for the purposes of this report has been defined as Damage, Thefts, Theft from Stores, and Burglaries occurring at premises such as shops, banks, commercial premises, garages, hotels, agricultural premises, and licensed premises.



A significant proportion of this category is shoplifting offences. The bulk of Theft from Stores offences took place within Melton Mowbray, mainly in the Town Centre, e.g. Sherrard Street, Nottingham Street, Scalford Road. It appears that superstores are more vulnerable, possibly due to more desirable property (food, tobacco and cosmetic items are those most commonly taken), or better security picking up more offences or higher footfall levels.

The other main theme relates to Burglary OTD taking place at locations including commercial/industrial locations both in the town and across the rural area. Rural hot spots include Bottesford and Asfordby. Items taken include metal, materials and tools.

The peak time for Thefts from Stores offences is in July/August, coinciding with the school holiday period. Offences take place on most afternoons during the week, peaking on Saturday afternoon. For Burglary OTD, offences tend to peak overnight and particularly towards the weekend when premises are most likely to be closed and unattended.

ASB – Rowdy or Nuisance Behaviour

Whilst ASB has reduced considerably for Melton Borough, it still remains a high priority for the community and partners. Particular focus on identified areas in the last year has had a noticeably positive effect.

The main hot spot areas include Melton Mowbray Town Centre between Norman Way and Sherrard Street. There is a particular problem identified in the vicinity of the superstore on Thorpe Road. There are also continued concerns in the Drummond Walk area despite ongoing improvements.

In the rural parts of the borough, both Bottesford and Asfordby feature as local hot spots of concern. Although the volume of incidents is less here, the impact on the community remains considerable.

The main issues of concern relate to youths congregating, street drinking, and problems with persons banned from specific premises.

There are no clear patterns emerging in relation to seasonality for ASB. Peak times for incidents in the town centre tend to mirror the patterns of the night-time economy; following similar patterns over Friday and Saturday nights. Peak times for other areas tend to occur earlier in the evening.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was the same level of fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was lower than the two-year average. In comparison other areas experienced an increase. Melton had the second lowest level of fires in the sub-region.



A map showing the spread of fires in the Melton area can be found in Section C of the Melton CSP Appendix to this report; Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. These include secondary fires around Snow Hill and Nottingham Road and Dieppe Way in Melton Mowbray.

Over the last two years fires were highest in May but lowest in December. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April-June and September-November but lower in December-February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse includes any incident that has been flagged as domestic-related. Whilst the majority of offences are assault, other offences may include Theft, Burglary and others. However, since by far the vast majority are Assault, this is the specific crime type that will be considered in the remainder of this section of the report.

Reported incidents of Domestic Abuse have remained reasonably static when comparing 2009/10 with 2008/09. These account for 9.5% of overall crime in the borough. However it should be noted that it is believed that significant amounts of Domestic Abuse go unreported and therefore any change in reported incidents may or may not reflect an actual change in true levels.

While Domestic Abuse is an individual crime, and no community is immune from it, there are indications that certain communities can be more vulnerable to expression through Domestic Abuse. In Melton Mowbray, there are hot spots on the Dieppe Way area and in the town centre. The latter is related to incidents that occur as part of the night-time economy. A sub-regional trend identifies that some areas of higher deprivation may be more vulnerable to Domestic Abuse. Risk factors include alcohol use, young families and low income.

On the rural parts of the borough, Domestic Abuse is dispersed across the area. Evidence of slight hot spots may be attributed to repeat incidents.

Offences are more likely to take place later in the evening and overnight, and tend to be more common towards the weekend.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling (OTD)

Burglary OTD offences account for 8% of offences in Melton Borough, although there has been a 36% reduction in offences when comparing 2009/10 with the previous year. There are three main areas to consider; shed breaks, commercial breaks and agricultural breaks.

Approximately a third of offences relate to sheds/outbuildings at domestic residences. These are more prevalent on the housing estates of the north and south sides of Melton Mowbray, as well as clusters of offences at allotments in the town. Property taken includes garden and leisure equipment such as fishing equipment; particularly in more rural locations. This also includes Quad-bikes and 4x4s.

Commercial breaks show differences across the borough, with shops targeted in the town centre and industrial estates on the periphery, as well as more rural industrial and commercial sites. Property includes computer equipment, tools, plant and metal.



Agricultural breaks are much more common in rural areas, as would be expected, but particularly so towards the north of the borough along the Vale of Belvoir. Property targeted includes 4x4s, plant, power tools, farming vehicles and trailers (particularly for Williams). Experience shows that a significant proportion of these offences are committed by members of the travelling communities, although by no means exclusively so. Offenders are known to travel across the region to commit offences; as a result premises near to arterial routes tend to be more vulnerable.

Seasonal analysis shows that Burglary OTD offences tend to peak in July, although there are fluctuations throughout the year and the difference nature of offences within this category are likely to influence this. However, for all offence types, offences are more likely to take place overnight and at weekends, when premises are more likely to be closed or otherwise unattended.

Road Safety

In total, 194 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Melton area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 129 road traffic collisions. Of these 129 collisions, 19 involved a motorbike and 44 involved a young driver (aged 17 to 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 14.7% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 34.1% of the collisions in Melton. Both these categories are vastly over-represented in collisions in the Melton area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 2 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Melton to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables Melton is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

However, a collision was twice less as likely to involve a child as in the rest of the sub-region. The largely rural nature of Melton Borough suggests fewer children out on the streets than across the rest of the sub-region.

A collision was 2.3 times more likely to involve attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. This is most likely due to the number of collisions on high-speed roads resulting in greater impact.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Melton and the number of times they were recorded were; Failed to look properly, Slippery road (due to weather), Loss of control, failed to judge other persons path or speed and careless/reckless/in a hurry. Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Melton area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes show that most drivers involved in collisions in the Melton area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE13, LE14, LE15, NG13 and LE7. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of



collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Melton area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, 16 covert surveys were undertaken at 15 sites in Melton Borough. Of these, eight sites were referred for further attention on the basis of excessive speeds recorded.

North West Leicestershire

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Vehicle Crime** accounts for a considerable proportion of crime in the district. Castle Donington features as an area of concern due to being a hot spot for Theft From and Theft of Motor Vehicle offences. Number plate, catalytic converter and fuel thefts were also highlighted. Theft of tools and motorbike thefts are continuing threats.
- **ABH Section 47** offences have reduced, but still remain a threat to the area. The main town centres of Coalville and Ashby are the worst affected locations. Alcohol use and domestic-related incidents both feature.
- **Criminal Damage** (including Damage to Motor Vehicle) accounts for a significant proportion of offences in the area. Again, Coalville and Ashby feature as the worst affected locations along with Ibstock, although residential locations in other surrounding villages also feature.
- **Deliberate Fires** showed an increase on the previous year's figures but remain below average. Several locations are highlighted that have a higher incidence of deliberate fires.
- Reported **Domestic Abuse** occurs across the area, although levels appear to be higher in areas of higher deprivation. Around three quarters of offences are Assaults.
- **Business Crime** accounts for a considerable proportion of crime in the district. **Shoplifting** features as the single biggest problem, particularly at superstores, although there are also hot spots at other locations such as East Midlands Airport. A significant peak is evident in June linked to the Download Festival at Donington Park.
- **Theft and Theft from the Person** has not reduced significantly and remains a threat. In particular, a highly significant peak in June is linked to the **Download** Festival at Donington Park. Other villages/towns highlighted have bucked the reducing trend seen across the rest of the sub-region. 'purse-dipping' offences targeting vulnerable elderly are noted for the district, as is a likely re-emergence of metal theft.
- **Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)** reported as Rowdy or Nuisance Behaviour has reduced; however it remains as one of the main threats to the community. Two strands are evident, one linked to the night-time economy and the other linked to earlier evening youth ASB. **Alcohol** is noted as an influencing factor.
- **Road Safety** concerns raised include young drivers, motorcyclists and local drivers.

Vehicle Crime

Theft of Motor Vehicle offences have reduced considerably over the year. Theft from Motor Vehicle also saw figures at its lowest in three years. However, Vehicle Crime still accounts for over 12% of crime in North West Leicestershire, and is the most problematic of the Serious Acquisitive Crimes.



Castle Donington and the main towns of Ashby and Coalville have the highest volume of Vehicle Crime offences.

Hatchbacks and motorcycles were the most popular types of vehicles to be stolen, whereas hatchbacks and vans appeared to be targeted more frequently in Theft from Motor Vehicles.

Catalytic converter thefts have reduced over the last 12 months, however there are indications that this type of theft will increase. Precious metal prices are anticipated to rise significantly in the next few months and this is expected to revive the criminal interest in this type of crime. Key locations for offences to occur are supermarket car parks in Coalville and Ashby. Industrial estates/businesses and council sites are also vulnerable. SUVs, 4x4s and vans are more likely to be targeted due to better ground clearance for ease of access to the catalytic converter, and for the size of the converter.

Number plates are being stolen to use in the commission of other crime. The main trend is for the stolen plates to be used on vehicles by petrol thieves to avoid detection in bilking (making off without payment) offences. This type of crime is expected to continue whilst fuel prices remain high. When used in further crime for the theft of petrol, the petrol station is usually located close by on one of the main arterial routes.

Targeting of commercial vehicles for theft of diesel continues as a significant problem. Often more than one vehicle will be targeted in the same location. This appears to be influenced mainly by the rise of fuel prices, as seen with the number plate thefts. The trend so far into 2010/11 is that this type of crime is likely to continue. Commercial units, business parks, industrial estates and arterial lay-bys appear to be the locations targeted more frequently due to the opportunity of finding large numbers of commercial vehicles. Most of the locations targeted are on/close to arterial routes, in particular A42, A511 and M1. A hot spot at Coalville is due to repeats experienced at a local depot. Weekends are more popular at commercial premises due to business being closed/limited staff around.

Public events at Donington Park provide easy opportunities for multiple Theft from Motor Vehicle offences targeting attendee vehicles, often smaller and older types that are easier to break into. Satellite navigation systems are the most likely property to be taken. The main threat is linked to the Download Festival. Conditional on licensing, there is potential for large motor sporting events to occur here again. The park lies on the Leicestershire/Derbyshire border, with links to key arterial routes of M1 and A42, and neighbouring East Midlands Airport. Car parks are targeted in the remote and periphery areas of the festival site. The key threat occurs in June when the Download Festival occurs – although 2009 saw very little Vehicle Crime at the festival, the 2010 event was targeted heavily. This crime occurring in June is the contributing factor to the peak in the seasonal trend.

Work vans are targeted for the power tools left in the vehicle, committed by mainly travelling offenders. This occurs all over the district, but again is more likely to happen closer to arterial routes. Measham is one of the more popular locations with offenders believed to then travel down the M42. Coalville, Ashby, and Whitwick are also key locations due to the easy road access. Offences occur both day and night – in the daytime vehicles are targeted as the aggrieved often leave the vehicle insecure whilst working close by. Overnight, vans are targeted due to tools being left in the vehicle rather than taking the property indoors. The spring and summer months are busier due to more opportunities of outdoor working/vans left insecure.



Figures for motorbike thefts are partially skewed by Donington Park event figures. However, the change in fixture types as a result of the temporary loss of license may impact on the number of large-scale events. Despite this, there is still a trend for bikes to be targeted. The large, powerful sports bikes are favoured by organised crime groups, and smaller bikes and mopeds are taken mainly for joyriding.

Theft of smaller bikes/mopeds is more prevalent in the housing estates in Coalville. Offences tend to increase in the summer months and are linked to ASB issues of joyriding. Low value mopeds left on driveways are more vulnerable to this.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three year period, Vehicle Crime peaks in June, but is below average in December and January. Although the quieter winter months tend to be noted across the area, the peak experienced in June is skewed by events occurring at Castle Donington.

ABH Sec 47

Although significant reductions have been noted, this type of violence still accounts for 7.7% of all crime in the district, and 38.6% of Violent Crime against the person.

The main town centre beats of Coalville and Ashby are highlighted as having the greatest incidence of this type of assault, although good reductions have been made in 2009/10. Areas perhaps of concern are in Castle Donington and Ibstock where the figures have remained more stable, year-on-year.

In Coalville the main hot spot occurs at the town end of Belvoir Road, particularly around licensed premises. 34% of incidents are shown as being influenced by alcohol. However, these are a combination of offences occurring around licensed premises, general incidents in the street and domestic premises. Where the gender of the victim was known, the approximate ratio of males to females was 2:1. A third of the victims were under the age of 18-years-old, and another third between the ages of 18-25-years-old. Approximately 28% of victims were injured through Domestic Abuse. Females were twice as likely to be victims of Domestic Abuse, especially between the ages of 18-25-years-old.

The main focus for ABH Section 47 Assault in Ashby is around Market Street. Almost a third of offences in Ashby occur on this street alone. This is the main night-time economy area in Ashby. North Street, particularly around Hood Park, is another area of concern, especially relating to youth violence. 29% of offences state that they are impacted by alcohol consumption. This is particularly evident for the offences on Market Street, and the influencing night-time economy. These incidents peak over the weekend between the hours of 01:00hrs and 02:00hrs. Males were twice as likely to be victims of this crime. The most significant age group targeted is the under 18-years-old, particularly for males. For females however, the main age group is between 18-25-years-old. Again these appear to be intrinsically linked to the night-time economy influenced offences.

Criminal Damage (including Damage to Motor Vehicles)

Although there is a reduction noted for the district year-on-year, Criminal Damage still accounts for 18.5% of all crimes in this area. 60% of the incidents are Damage to residential, commercial, and public property. The remaining 40% are Damage to Motor Vehicles.



Beat breakdowns highlight that although Criminal Damage is prevalent in the main town centres of Ashby and Coalville (particularly in the Belvoir Road area), targeting business premises, there are also issues of Damage on the main housing estates especially around Whitwick/Thringstone, Agar Nook/Greenhill, Ibstock and Moira.

Although often referred to as a low-level crime, Criminal Damage affects all members of the community, whether personal property targeted, businesses, or the public environment. Property targeted includes:

- Vehicles account for 40% of the Criminal Damage incidents. The type of damage experienced includes damage to paintwork, slashed tyres and broken wing mirrors.
- Criminal Damage to buildings, both dwelling and commercial/municipal buildings, in which the main issue is damage to windows.
- Other damage mainly covers damage other than on a dwelling property. The main issue was linked to the damage of residential fencing and walls.

Reported graffiti does not appear to be an issue for North West Leicestershire.

The main hot spot areas for Damage to Motor Vehicles are Ashby, Coalville and Ibstock; these three towns account for 42% of all the Vehicle Damage offences in the district. There is a slight tendency for increased activity overnight Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday. These offences often occur in spates, and are believed to be linked to alcohol use. However, this type of damage does not tend to occur in the vicinity of licensed premises but on routes back to home addresses.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three-year period, Criminal Damage peaks in June, but is slightly below average in January.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

- **Primary** – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances
- **Secondary** – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year however this was lower than the two year average like most other areas. North West Leicestershire had the fifth highest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the North West Leicestershire area can be found in Section C of the North West Leicestershire Appendix to this report; Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires on the recreation ground on Holy Close in Measham, the area around Beveridge Lane and Colliery Road in Ellistown, Melrose Road and Grace Dieu Wood in Thringstone. It also includes the area around Hotel Street, High Street and Thornborough Road and Adcock Road in Coalville.

Over the last two years fires were highest in April and lowest in December-January. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April-June and September-November but lower in December-February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.



Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is any behaviour that is physically, sexually and psychologically abusive and is directed by one partner (or ex-partner) against another. For the purposes of this report, any recordable incident that has been flagged as domestic-related will be initially considered.

2009/10 has seen a significant reduction in recordable Domestic Abuse incidents compared to the previous two years.

Almost 75% of incidents are Assaults. The other incidents tend to be linked to Damage caused during the dispute, and Theft of property by ex-partners.

Mapping of the Domestic Assaults highlights that these incidents occur all across the district. Coalville Town Centre appears as the main hot spot. The Greenhill area of Coalville and villages around Coalville, such as Ibstock, and Whitwick also feature.

Business Crime

Business crime for the purposes of this report has been defined as Damage, Thefts, Theft from Stores, and Burglaries occurring at premises such as shops, banks, commercial premises, garages, hotels, agricultural premises, and licensed premises. However, crime affecting businesses also runs into other areas such as ASB and Violence.

Business crime accounts for approximately 15.9% of the crime in North West Leicestershire. Although the trend for reported crime has been declining, it can be hypothesised that it will remain a threat due to economic uncertainty.

Beat breakdown highlights that the town centres of Coalville and Ashby, which include the retail and commercial centres, are where the majority of Business crime offences occur; over 43% of the Business crimes reported in North West Leicestershire occur in these towns. By far the biggest proportion of Business crime is shoplifting; this is particularly apparent at superstores. Further hot spots include Castle Donington (specifically East Midlands Airport), Kegworth, and Measham.

Property taken in shoplifting offences tends to be alcohol/tobacco, food and cosmetic items. In relation to burglaries, plant was frequently targeted. However, there are indications that the theft of metals and scrap may become an issue, as these types of thefts have begun to increase once again due to the rise in metal prices.

Seasonal analysis shows no clear pattern in Business crime, with the exception of a peak in June, although this is closely linked to the Download Festival. Peak times for Theft from Stores (shoplifting) were in the afternoon during the week; Burglaries were more common overnight and during the weekend due to premises being closed at these times.

Theft (including Theft from the Person)

Although a slight reduction has been noted, thefts have remained stable over the last three years.

Castle Donington remains the biggest threat for Theft offences; this is primarily due to the impact of the Download Festival. Ashby also features as a hot spot, despite reductions. Also, whilst most areas have seen a reduction over the three-year period, Coalville, Moira, and Measham have all remained at similar levels or even increased.



Approximately 44% of thefts occur at business premises so are linked to the issue of Business crime. This especially is evident around the main towns of Coalville and Ashby, where many of the thefts are linked to the retail industry. Most of the other victims targeted are individuals who have had personal items taken, whether from the person, items left unattended or from the home environment. Property most likely to be taken includes cash and mobile phones.

Based on recorded crime over a rolling three-year period, Theft, in particular Theft from the Person and general Theft, peak in June. Again, the figures are skewed by the events occurring at The Download Festival during this month.

Emerging Threats:

Specific concerns include the Download Festival as already noted. Theft from tents in the first two nights develops into Theft from the Person as the event progresses. However, the policing operation held in 2010 appears to have positively impacted on this problem.

Elderly persons, especially females, have been targeted in the main market towns of Coalville and Ashby by organised groups of thieves, often of East European origin. Charity stores, bargain stores and markets are the main locations targeted. This will either be a general pickpocket incident/theft of unattended bag/purse, or a distraction story will be told whilst the theft takes place. An increasing theme is to watch the aggrieved at the supermarket checkout or at ATMs to gain the PIN for the cards, so the cards can be subsequently used.

Metal theft is a re-emerging problem affecting both rural and urban locations. Business premises have been targeted for scrap metal in yards. Municipal buildings have been targeted especially for lead from roofs. Private dwelling properties have been targeted for scrap left in gardens/driveways, and also copper piping from the dwellings. Trends indicate that these incidents will continue to be a threat for the North West area as metal prices and/or demand increases.

ASB – Rowdy or Nuisance Behaviour

Although the reported incidence of this type of ASB has reduced, it still remains one of the main threats to the community. The main hot spot area is Coalville, although Ashby also features as a problem. More local issues are evident at Thringstone, Agar Nook and Greenhill.

In Coalville, the main focus for ASB is around Belvoir Road and London Road. There is a mixture of youth ASB taking place in the evening in both areas and night-time economy-related activity on Belvoir Road. Nuisance use of vehicles in car parks is also a specific problem, and alcohol has been identified as an influencing factor in both youth ASB and the later night-time ASB.

The main issues of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour in Ashby appear to stem from the town centre and nearby park. ASB offences in Market Street are linked to the night-time economy; mainly issues of fighting and tensions either in or near licensed premises, suggesting an alcohol-related factor. These offences peak over the weekend between the hours of midnight to 03:00hrs. Youth ASB features in several locations, tending to take place during the mid-evening. Nuisance vehicle activity takes place in publicly accessible parking areas in the late evening.



Whitwick, Thringstone, Agar Nook and Greenhill all suffer from ASB across the neighbourhood. However, there is a higher incidence of ASB in Thringstone. Issues of concern mainly relate to youth ASB in the area. Schools, parks, shops and clubs feature as locations for gathering. All the classic aspects of anti-social behaviour are described; congregating youths, vandalism, throwing items, and rowdiness.

Based on the last three years' reported ASB (ARR) figures, August and October appear to be the busiest months, albeit this levelled out more during 2009/10. The winter season as a whole was quieter with the exception of the peak in January 2010 – however the figure was skewed for this month due to the long stretch of snowy weather and the ASB incidents related to the conditions.

Road Safety

Collision and Casualties

In total, 380 people were killed or injured on the roads of the North West Leicestershire area between 2009/10 in 267 road traffic collisions. Of these 267 collisions, 32 involved a motorbike and 98 involved a young driver (aged 17 – 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 12.0% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 36.7% of the collisions in North West Leicestershire. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the North West Leicestershire area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Throughout the year, there was little difference in the months when collisions occurred, except in the last quarter when there was a noticeable drop. This is likely to be due to the snowy weather during that time when traffic flows were lighter. Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 3 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for North West Leicestershire to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables North West Leicestershire is no different to the rest of the sub-region.

A collision was 1.5 times more likely to involve attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. This is most likely due to the number of collisions on high-speed roads resulting in greater impact.

The most commonly contributory factors for North West Leicestershire and the number of times they were recorded were; Failed to look properly, Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Slippery road (due to weather), Loss of control and, Poor turn or manoeuvre. Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the North West Leicestershire area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the North West Leicestershire area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE67, DE12, LE65, LE12 and LE11. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows



that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

Emerging issues:

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the North West Leicestershire area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10 the 26 covert surveys were undertaken at 22 sites in the North West Leicestershire area. Of these, 13 sites were subsequently referred for further action on the basis of excessive speeding.



Oadby and Wigston

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **Criminal Damage** features as a significant contribution to overall crime figures, and also Damage to Motor Vehicle. There are several clusters or hot spots of offences highlighted, each with specific trends. A key commonality is higher deprivation.
- **Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)** reported as Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour is showing one of the best reduction rates, although the estimated per capita rate remains the highest for the south of the county. Several hot spots highlighted have key themes of youth ASB and under-age/street drinking.
- Reported **Domestic Abuse** shows clear tendencies for much higher levels at some more deprived areas in the borough. Alcohol use features, as does repeat victimisation.
- Business Crime is most strongly influenced by **Shoplifting**, with the single biggest hot spot in the south of the county in Oadby.
- **Theft and Theft Person** accounts for a significant proportion of crime in the borough. The area of greatest concern is in the vicinity of Station Road and nearby, where offences between students are very common. The theme of youth on youth offences continues into Wigston Town.

Criminal Damage (Including Damage to Motor Vehicle)

Criminal Damage accounts for 20.1% of crime recorded in Oadby and Wigston Borough. Comparison of figures for 2009/10 with 2008/09 shows a 7% increase in reported incidents.

The majority of Criminal Damage/Damage to Motor Vehicle activity occurs in Wigston, although there are several different influences at play, and this borough has the smallest overall volume of offences when compared to the other districts in the south. It is also of note that the relative proportion of Damage to Motor Vehicles is the lowest, with 35% of offences being vehicle-related. However, the overall density of the main hot spots remains one of the highest for the south.

The first cluster relates to offences that take place at Wigston Police Station, mainly a result of the behaviour of offenders in custody. The next relates to local youth services provisions. Other clusters of offences take place in the shopping area around Bell Street, where Damage offences take place mainly against the shops, both during the day and overnight.

There are also offence groups on nearby streets, often associated with areas of high deprivation such as Boulter Crescent. Other streets have been subject to overnight series of Damage to Motor Vehicle offences, notably Victoria Street and Gladstone Street. These are vulnerable to this kind of activity due to the high prevalence of on-street parking and the location on the border of residential areas and the town commercial centre. Offences often happen as multiple offences all taking place on the same night.



Trends over the last three years show that there is a significant peak in activity in March. Criminal Damage tends to take place during the evening and overnight, while damage to motor vehicle tends to take place overnight and in spates; more often at the weekend. These spates may be linked to the night-time economy in that offences tend to occur on routes between licensed premises and residential areas.

ASB – Rowdy and Nuisance Behaviour

Overall anti-social behaviour has reduced in the borough and for the south of the county in general. This borough currently experiences just over a fifth of all the rowdy and inconsiderate incidents in the south of the county. However, it has the highest rate of rowdy incidents; based on 2008 mid population estimates; the current rate is 27 rowdy incidents per 1000 residents in this borough. Currently the borough is the best performing of all the boroughs and districts in the south of the county when measuring reductions in levels of ASB.

Thematic mapping highlights that ASB is more of a problem in the area of Wigston, with pockets of hot spots occurring in the rest of the borough.

Wigston Magna is one of the key locations experiencing rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents in the borough. The problem area encompasses the main town centre plus some of the residential areas. Boulter Crescent appears to attract increased numbers of reports of youths congregating, vandalism, noise, and under-age drinking. These incidents increase towards the weekend, peaking in the evenings. The other location of note within the above hot spot is Leicester Road around the retail/commercial premises. Here some reports are linked to alcohol-influenced behaviour around the licensed premises, and others linked to youths congregating outside retail premises in the evening, causing harassment.

South Wigston also features, particularly around the South Wigston Railway Station area on Kirkdale Rd and Station Street. Here reports are received of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by youths, including Damage and street drinking. The frequency tends to increase in the evening towards the weekend and also in the school holidays.

Blaby Road also has high levels of ASB occurring around the retail/commercial premises, and also the recreation ground. Again this is mainly linked to youth ASB – reports of youths congregating, harassing members of the community, street drinking/under-age drinking, and fighting.

Oadby Town Centre, particularly around The Parade, has one of the highest rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour rates for the entire borough. The Parade is a core area for retail premises and eateries. Most incidents relate to youth ASB, of congregations, and vandalism. Other reports are linked to the night-time economy, with increased incidents occurring in the evening over the weekend period with rowdy behaviour linked to alcohol consumption. Another increasing area of concern is along Fludes Lane, which is a stretch of woodland backing onto a residential area in Oadby. This location attracts groups of youths, and reports have been received mainly of under-age drinking and noise nuisance.

2009/10 saw rowdy behaviour peaking in the summer months of July and August. However, these peak months fluctuate year-on-year. The only consistency appears to be the winter months, November to February, as a whole, which were quieter for rowdy and inconsiderate incidents.



Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was higher than the two-year average unlike other areas. Oadby and Wigston had the third lowest level of fires in the sub-region.

A map showing the spread of fires in the Oadby and Wigston area can be found in Section C to the Oadby and Wigston Appendix of this report. Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires in Crow Mills and Countesthorpe Road as well as Paddock Street and Bell Street.

Over the past two years, fires were highest in April and lowest in January. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April-June and September-November but lower in December-February. Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse includes all crime incidents recorded that have additional markers indicating a domestic-related influence. As a result, whilst the majority of reports are of assault, other crime types include Burglary and Theft. A non-recordable category is also used to record incidents that can not be classified as a specific crime. For the purpose of this analysis, Domestic Assaults are the main focus. Recordable offences account for 9.6% of crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough.

Whilst it is clear that some of the hot spot indications are influenced by the presence of repeat incidents (repeat victims), there are clearly locations that are either enablers of increased Domestic Abuse, or are places where people who are more vulnerable to Domestic Abuse are more likely to live.

The single worst affected location in Oadby and Wigston Borough is Boulter Crescent. This has been previously highlighted as a problem area. While this hot spot includes some repeat victimisation, there is a much higher prevalence of Domestic Abuse on this street than might be expected for an average population. Previous analysis has highlighted specific risk factors that contribute to the increased incidence of Domestic Abuse; high deprivation, single parent families, benefit uptake and alcohol abuse issues all feature. A similar pattern is seen in the residential area around Lansdowne Grove in South Wigston.

There is no clear evidence of seasonality. Offences are more likely to take place later at night, although again there is no specific pattern to offences throughout the week.

Business Crime

The search for business crimes included all offences of Shoplifting, Criminal Damage and Burglary OTD taking place at premises identified as a shop, market place, agricultural, hotel, garage, bank, licensed premises or commercial. Business crime accounts for 18.4% of offences in the borough.

The most prevalent crime type is shoplifting, particularly at larger superstores. This unusually high level of reported crime may be as a result of local offending, but may also be influenced by in-house managers and their policy on reporting shoplifting offences. However there are clear trends of activity across the whole borough, centred around the shopping precincts. These offences are primarily shoplifting offences, and therefore take place when the stores are open.

Wigston Town Centre suffers the highest overall proportion of Criminal Damage offences against business premises. This continues a pattern seen previously of increased Criminal Damage and Anti-social Behaviour in the area.

For South Wigston, the problem overall is less severe, although there is a higher prevalence of Burglary OTD offences. These are associated with the industrial unit areas within South Wigston (and also Oadby).

There are no strong seasonal trends for Business crime on Oadby and Wigston. However, shoplifting tends to take place during the afternoon at most stores throughout the week. Offences against business premises such as Criminal Damage and Burglary are more likely to take place overnight and particularly at the weekend.

Theft (including Theft from the Person)

Theft accounts for 24.7% of offences in Oadby and Wigston. There has been an increase of 9.9% when comparing 2009/10 with the previous year.

The most significant threat area for Theft and Theft Person is in the vicinity of Station Road. Although this appears to have reduced over previous years, offences against young people by young people continue to be a problem. Clearly this is much more common during school time, although offences also take place in the time immediately after school hours finish.

Offending between young people also occurs in Wigston Town Centre, contributing to the hot spot seen around Bell Street and the associated shopping area. These offences are more likely to take place in the day and early evening.

The remaining areas of concern for Oadby and Wigston are in Oadby including The Parade associated with the shopping area and local schools. Again, the school offences are associated with pupils offending against each other.

Theft cycle is a less significant threat, although the main hot spot occurs in the vicinity of Station Road and is linked to the other theft activity already noted there. Manor Road and Stoughton Road South in Oadby have previously featured as a problem for Theft Cycle due to the high density of students in the area and their associated use of bicycles.. In the last year this has not been a significant problem, however changing financial pressures may influence student use of bicycles, and may pose future vulnerability as a result.

Thefts overall tend to peak in November and June. Peak times are generally in the afternoon during the working week.



Road Safety

In total, 121 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Wigston area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 162 road traffic collisions. Of these 162 collisions, 15 involved a motorbike and 42 involved a young driver (aged 17 – 24), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 12.4% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 34.7% of the collisions in Wigston. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Wigston area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 3 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Wigston to the rest of the sub-region. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables Wigston is no different to the rest of the sub-region. However, a casualty is 3 times less likely to be killed or seriously injured in Wigston than in the rest of the sub-region. This is due to the fact there are few high-speed roads in the Wigston area and consequently, collisions are likely to be at a lower speed and therefore result in less severe injuries.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Wigston and the number of times they were recorded were; Failed to look properly, Slippery road (due to weather), Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Careless/reckless/in a hurry, and Disobeyed give way or stop sign or markings. Quite clearly, driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Wigston area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns. A relatively high number of collisions involving disobeying give way or stop signs occurred across the area and cannot be attributed to one junction with poor markings.

Analysis of driver postcodes show that most drivers involved in collisions in the Wigston area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE2, LE18, LE8, LE5 and LE3. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Wigston area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers.

Community Concern

During 2009/10 there were no requests for surveys in the Wigston area.



Rutland

Executive Summary and Key Priorities

- **ABH Section 47** offences have increased significantly in Rutland; prime hot spots are the retail/licensed premises areas in the centre of Oakham and Uppingham and show links between alcohol use and ABH offences.
- **Criminal Damage and Damage to Motor Vehicle** account for a significant proportion of offences in Rutland. Again, the main hot spot areas are Oakham and Uppingham, although there are differences between different clusters of offences. **Deliberate Fires** are also discussed.
- **Anti-social Behaviour** has reduced by 25%, however this still remains a priority due to the impact on the local communities. A number of areas are highlighted as of note.
- Reported **Domestic Abuse** is an issue of concern for Rutland. There are some communities identified that appear to be more vulnerable to Domestic Abuse. **Alcohol** use also features as an influencing factor.
- Rutland bucks the sub-regional trend for **Business Crime**, with **Commercial Burglary OTD** being the most common offence in this category (usually shoplifting). These take place across Rutland County, with no particular hot spot.
- **Theft and Theft from the Person** accounts for a large proportion of crime and is also increasing considerably, thereby constituting a significant threat. The nature of these offences is varied, and key types are highlighted. Of note are 'purse-dipping' offences targeting the vulnerable elderly population.
- **Burglary Other Than Dwelling** has shown a year-on-year reduction, and again, patterns go against the sub-regional trend. While shed and outbuilding breaks do feature as the biggest category, the relative contribution is far less than that seen elsewhere. Commercial breaks as described in Business crime also feature highly.
- **Road Safety** features as an area of concern for Rutland, partly due to the nature of incidents on Rutland's roads which tend to be more likely to be fatal than average.

ABH Sec 47

ABH Section 47 offences in 2009/10 rose by 17% compared with the previous year, and account for 8.1% of recorded crime in Rutland.

Hot spot locations for these offences occur within Oakham and Uppingham, representing the two most significant towns within this predominantly rural county. Within Oakham, the main area affected is High Street. This is the main retail area for the town and also hosts many of the licensed premises that form the night-time economy in the town. Similarly, the core retail area in Uppingham appears to be a focus for ABH offences, with hot spots around the area of High Street and North Street.



Both victims and offenders are more likely to be aged 18 – 30-years-old and male, although the male to female ratio for offenders is much higher than for victims. Some offences are domestic-related, although the proportion is relatively low. Alcohol is also indicated in a significant proportion of offences.

Seasonal analysis shows that there is a trend for an increase in offences during August. It is of note that while there is no specific period of the week during which offences are more likely, the peak time is much more spread out than for other areas. Offences increase during the evening and late night; linked to the evening economy (pubs, clubs and restaurants).

Criminal Damage (including Damage to Motor Vehicles)

Criminal Damage accounts for 20.6% of recorded crime in Rutland, although the levels have consistently decreased over the last three years. A comparison of 2009/10 with 2008/09 shows the current reduction at 7%. Damage to Motor Vehicles accounts for around 40% of offences.

The main hot spot areas are in Oakham, along High Street and Church Street, with Oakham Castle an additional target. The Criminal Damage is a mixture of offences, often carried out by offenders who are older than the normal profile seen elsewhere in the sub-region. The main hot spot area in Uppingham is on or around High Street East and appears to be at least partially associated with the licensed premises in the area.

It is of note that Damage to Motor Vehicle offences appear only on the south west side of Oakham. These offences follow the same pattern seen elsewhere in the sub-region in that offences occur on residential streets in spates. These are often committed by people walking home overnight from licensed premises. It is also of note that there are no offences on the north eastern residential estates, although it is not known why this is so.

Damage to Motor Vehicle offences in Uppingham are focused along Stockerston Road and North Street.

Seasonal analysis shows that there is a peak in offences during April and May. Criminal Damage offences occur throughout the week, with a slight increase on Saturday. There is no apparent peak time for these offences. However, for Damage to Motor Vehicles, there is a clear peak in activity Friday – Saturday and Saturday – Sunday overnight. This is further confirmed by the peak time, which shows a peak between 2300hrs and 0300hrs.

Deliberate Fires

For the purposes of this assessment deliberate fires have been broken down into:

Primary Fires – buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures such as post boxes and equipment and fires which involve deaths, casualties, rescues or five or more appliances

Secondary Fires – outdoor fires such as grass and trees and outdoor structures such as wheelie bins and derelict buildings and vehicles.

There was an increase in fires in 2009/10 compared to the previous year and this was lower than the two year average. Rutland has the lowest level of fires in the sub-region.



A map showing the spread of fires in the Rutland area can be found in Section C of the Rutland CSP Appendix to this report. Lower Super Output Areas with a significantly higher than average level of fires are coloured in red. This includes secondary fires in Little Casterton Road near the quarry and area around A6121 and Balk Road. It also includes Barleythorpe Road and Station Road recreation ground in Oakham.

Over the last two years, fires were highest in July and November but lowest in January – February. This is similar to the rest of the sub-region where fires were higher in April – June and September – November but lower in December – February.

Outdoor fires are positively correlated with warm weather and tend to peak during hot spells and as such are dependent on annual weather patterns.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

2009/10 saw an overall reduction of 25% in ASB incidents in Rutland, from 596 in 2008/09 down to 448 in 2009/10. Oakham Town had the largest share of the incidents: 65% of the total in both years. However, Oakham's total was also reduced by 25%, from 393 in 2008/09 to 292 in 2009/10. The trend in Oakham, (the largest town in Rutland) is not surprisingly driving the trend for the whole of Rutland. Uppingham also saw a significant reduction of 44%, from 73 to 41.

The hot spot in Oakham Town Centre is between Northgate Street and South Street. Specific locations include Melton Road and High Street, mainly associated with bars and restaurants. Most incidents take place in the evening and overnight from 19:00hrs - 02:00hrs, and relate to problems with groups of youths, or individuals causing trouble. Other locations include the vicinity of South Street where incidents mainly relate to groups of youths on the premises, sometimes drinking.

In Uppingham Town Centre the main hot spot is around North Street East and High Street East. There are not any specific locations with persistent ASB issues.

Smaller numbers of incidents have been reported in the villages, notably Cottesmore, Ryhall, Ketton and Whissendine. Particular issues affecting Cottesmore appear to have reduced, since there have been no reports of note since January 2010.

Partly due to the relatively low numbers concerned, and partly due to the specific patterns of behaviour in Rutland, there is no specific seasonality that can be identified associated with ASB. In each of the last three years, apparent 'peak' months have changed showing no significant trend.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse accounts for 8.1% of offences in Rutland. Domestic Abuse includes any offence in which a motivating factor is domestic-related. Therefore this can include offences such as Theft, Damage and Burglary, although by far the greatest number of offences are Assaults, and therefore this report will focus specifically on Domestic Assaults.

ABH and Common Assault are the two most common forms of Assault in Domestic Abuse cases in Rutland; between them they account for almost two thirds of all Assaults (73%). Repeat victimisation is a problem; similarly there are some communities where reported Domestic Abuse appears to be slightly higher. These areas include estates to the west of Oakham, Cottesmore, Uppingham to a lesser extent, Ketton and Morcott.



It is unsurprising that there are higher incidences of Domestic Abuse in the main towns of Oakham and Uppingham, however the proportionately high level of offending in Cottesmore is of note. While there are repeat victims here, this may simply be due to the inflated size of the community due to the presence of the local military base. It is recommended that additional support be considered within Cottesmore Village.

Offences take place throughout the year with no specific seasonality identified. Similarly, offences take place throughout the week, although there is a slight tendency for increased Domestic Abuse overnight. Alcohol is implicated in a number of cases and is clearly an aggravating factor.

Business Crime

Business crime in Rutland accounts for 18.7% of recorded crime. In general, Business crime within Rutland has shown year-on-year decreases during the reporting period. For the purpose of the analysis, offences of Burglary OTD, Theft Stores and Damage have been included where flagged as having taken place at a shop, market place, agricultural premises, hotel, garage, bank, licensed premises or commercial premises.

In other CSPs, the main contribution to Business crime is Theft Stores. This is not the pattern seen here, where Burglary OTD makes up 45% of offences and shoplifting only 28% of offences. The Burglary offences most commonly relate to locations tagged as 'Commercial', although closer inspection shows that these premises vary from Oakham Castle to stores to petrol stations to cement works. Partly due to differences in recording methods, and due to the wide variety of premises types targeted, both in terms of nature and geography, it is difficult to pinpoint any key strategic trends with confidence. However there is a particularly high proportion of both shops and licensed premises across Rutland that are subject to Burglary OTD.

Burglary OTD offences and Damage offences are much more likely to take place overnight and at the weekend due to the fact that premises tend to be closed at these times.

Theft and Theft from the Person

Theft accounts for 23.1% of recorded crime in Rutland. Year-on-year to 2009/10 this has shown a 9.9% increase. Theft from the Person is relatively rare, thus the majority of offences relate to Theft.

Clues as to the nature of hot spots lie in the type of property/location targeted. These include metal thefts, fuel/oil thefts, changing room thefts at leisure facilities and 'purse-dipping' offences amongst many others. The main hot spots, as would be anticipated, are in Oakham and Uppingham, where the most common property taken is cash, mobile 'phones and wallets.

Of concern is 'purse-dipping' offences in Oakham and Uppingham; elderly victims are targeted by co-ordinated teams. Often one member will distract the victim while another takes the purse from the bag. Historically, these offences have been committed by teams from Eastern Europe who travel into the town specifically to commit these offences. Offending is much more likely on a market day, during the middle of the day, and often takes place in charity shops.



Seasonal trend analysis shows that the peak time for Theft offences to take place is in October. Clearly due to the widely different nature of Theft offences, a temporal analysis does not reveal any specific trends of note.

Burglary Other Than Dwelling (OTD)

While there is significant crossover as discussed with Business crime, Burglary OTD accounts for 9.8% of offences recorded in Rutland. Comparison of 2009/10 with the previous year shows a year-on-year reduction of 6.7%.

The most commonly targeted premises type is sheds/outbuildings, although the proportion of these is not as high as it is for other parts of the sub-regional area. Commercial premises are the next most common target, followed by shops and licensed premises, as discussed in Business crime.

Again, the hot spot locations mirror places where these premises types are more common; residential built-up areas for shed breaks, across Rutland for commercial breaks and in the urban retail centres for shops.

The type of property that was typically stolen in this type of offence was cash, gardening equipment (such as mowers, hedge-trimmers, etc.), and tools.

Burglary OTD shows a tendency to peak in May. Again, offences take place throughout the week, although there is a small peak on the weekend when many premises are closed/unattended. Similarly, the peak time for these offences is overnight.

Road Safety

In total, 162 people were killed or injured on the roads of the Rutland area between April 2009 and March 2010 in 102 road traffic collisions. Of these 102 collisions, 13 involved a motorbike and 34 involved a young driver (aged 17 to 24-years-old), although they may not necessarily have been responsible for the collision.

Two high-risk categories are known to be young drivers and motorcyclists. It is noticeable that motorbikes make up 12.7% of collisions despite representing just 1% of road traffic vehicles (nationally). Similarly young drivers make up about 10% of all drivers (nationally) yet are involved in 33.3% of the collisions in Rutland. Both these categories are massively over-represented in collisions in the Rutland area and are therefore a priority for Road Safety Partners to address.

Collisions in daylight hours outnumbered those in darkness by approximately 4 to 1. This reflects the greater amount of traffic on the roads during daylight hours and the large amount of tourist traffic in Rutland.

Statistical analysis was used to compare the casualty and collision data for Rutland to the rest of the sub-region area. This helps to identify causes for concern and also to highlight areas where there is less of a problem in that particular locality. The analysis shows that for most categories in the tables, Rutland is no different to the rest of the sub-region. However a collision was 2.3 times less likely to involve a pedestrian than in the rest of the sub-region. This is due to the rural nature of Rutland with fewer pedestrians on the roads.

The chances of being killed or seriously injured in a collision in Rutland was 1.6 times higher than in other areas. This was very close to being statistically significant and is a result of the higher speed roads in Rutland and consequently the higher severity



due to faster vehicle speeds. Similarly, a collision was 2.4 times more likely to involve attendance by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service than in the rest of the sub-region. This is again most likely due to the number of collisions on high-speed roads resulting in greater impact.

The five highest recorded contributory factors for Rutland and the number of times they were recorded were; Loss of control, Failed to look properly, Slippery road (due to weather), Failed to judge other persons path or speed, Poor turn or manoeuvre. Quite clearly driver behaviour is the biggest cause of collisions in the Rutland area and this should be considered when focusing on safety campaigns.

Analysis of driver postcodes shows that most drivers involved in collisions in the Rutland area come from the local area. The five highest recorded postcode areas for drivers are LE15, PE9, LE2, NG31 and LE16. Whereas most journeys made are relatively short and therefore most drivers will be local, it shows that the majority of collisions occur on roads well known to drivers. Given that driver error is a major factor in most collisions, it suggests that familiarity is no substitute for concentration and awareness.

The main causes for concern, and therefore the focus of campaigns and education in the Rutland area, are:

- young drivers
- motorcyclists
- local drivers
- drivers/riders on national speed limit roads.

Community Concern

During 2009/10, covert surveys were carried out at 15 sites in Rutland. Of these, eight were referred for further attention on the basis of excessive speeds recorded.



Victimisation

Lead Contributors: Leicestershire County Council R&I Team

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The aim of this section of the report is to identify whether certain attributes make an individual more likely than expected to be a victim of a particular crime type. In doing so it will identify those segments of the population that are most at risk of suffering a particular crime in the future.

Information about victims of crime is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system and it is this data that will be used to further understand who is most likely to be a victim of different crime types.

The data as provided by Leicestershire Constabulary is a snapshot of victim information for offences that were recorded between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010.

Before considering the findings of the analysis it is important to consider three possible limitations in using this data:

- **Under-reported crime.** It is estimated that well over half of crime victims never report the incident to the police (British Crime Survey 2008/09) and that the likelihood to report is strongly dependent upon the crime type.
- **Non-recorded incidents.** Approximately one in twelve (8%) of police reported incidents do not become a recorded criminal offence and therefore are not included in the official police statistics. The large majority (75%) of these non-recorded incidents refer to domestic incidents.
- **Missing information.** Just over 10% of recorded criminal offences do not have associated victim details and therefore this analysis may under-represent certain victims. Furthermore the proportion of unknown victims varies according to different crime types.

Despite these limitations, the amount and quality of information available about police recorded crime allows a rich exploration of known victim profiles. The following section provides, where possible, victim profiles for each of the main crime categories identified in the scanning exercise which can be found in section A in each of the sub-appendices to this report for each of the CSPs.



Victim Profiles

Assault with Less Serious Injury (AWLSI)

AWLSI accounts for 8% of known police recorded crime victims.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of AWLSI include:

- Being young
- Being a victim of a domestic incident
- Alcohol being a factor in the incident

Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic⁴ group (type) areas:

- Young well educated city dwellers (G31 to G34)
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I42, I44)
- Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing (K50, K51)
- Young people renting flats in high density social housing (N61)
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O67 to O69).

Summary

AWLSI accounts for 8% of the total victim population however; this proportion rises to 30% if the crime has been recorded as a **domestic** incident. The domestic indicator flag has a marked impact upon victim likelihood and presents quite distinct victim profiles.

If the incident is domestic then anybody under the age of 60 has an equal chance of being a victim (four times more likely than average). However, if the incident is non-domestic then 18 to 21-year-olds are half as likely again to be a victim of AWLSI and the under 18s are nearly three times more likely than average to be a victim of AWLSI.

⁴MOSAIC is a geo-demographic profiling tool produced by Experian. It uses data from a very wide range of sources to describe areas/ postcodes/ households and people according to a number of factors, enabling more accurate targeting of specific communities. There are 15 groups (A – O) as well as 69 types (1-60) but for the purpose of this exercise, only the groups were considered at postcode level.

The groups are defined as follows:

- A – Residents of isolated rural communities
- B – Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
- C – Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods
- D – Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes
- E – Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
- F – Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing
- G – Young, well-educated city dwellers
- H – Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes
- I – Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas
- J – Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas
- K – Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing
- L – Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations
- M – Elderly people reliant on state support
- N – Young people renting flats in high density social housing
- O – Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need



Analysis from last year's Leicestershire Partnership Strategic Assessment victimisation report⁵ indicates that alcohol is also an influential factor in the under 26 age group, making them five times more likely than average to become a victim of AWLSI.

Burglary Dwelling

Burglary Dwelling accounts for 7% of known police recorded crime victims.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of Burglary Dwelling include:

- Being either Chinese or Other ethnic group – these are three times more likely than expected
- Living in a detached bungalow, halls of residence or a detached house
- Being over 60 years of age. Whilst the over 60s are much less likely than average to be a victim of crime in general, they are in fact as likely as expected to be a victim of Burglary Dwelling.

Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic group (type) areas:

- Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis (E20 and E21)
- Young well educated city dwellers (G26,G29,G32 to G34)
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I43, I44)
- Young people renting flats in high density social housing (N61)
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O67 to O69).

Summary

There are a number of distinct segments that are at particular risk of becoming a victim of Burglary Dwelling. These include people aged 18 to 21 living in or around a student populated area, these are over twice as likely as average to be a victim; people aged 21 to 51 living in the Mosaic classified area C11 'Creative professionals seeking involvement in local communities', these are nearly three times more likely than average; and females aged over 60 years of age, these are twice as likely as average.

The incidence of domestic burglary in comparison to other crime types is significantly higher between the months of October through to January.

Vehicle Crime

Vehicle crime accounts for 10% of known police recorded crime victims.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of vehicle crime include:

- Being male
- Being aged 18 to 29-years-old, these are half as likely again of being a victim
- Being aged 30 to 44-years-old, these are twice as likely.

⁵ (available on the LSR web portal, <http://www.lsr-online.org/>)



Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following group (type) Mosaic areas:

- Young well educated city dwellers (G31 to G34)
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I42 to I44)
- Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas (K45 and K46)
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O69).

Summary

In the main, males seem to be at higher risk although it is not clear whether this may simply show that a family car is more likely to be registered by the male in the household or whether other factors play a part, e.g. desirability of car, car security, etc. Males are most likely to be a risk when aged between mid-20 to mid-40 years of age, this could well correlate with the ability of the owner to afford a more desirable car.

It would be interesting to develop this analysis further to consider the make and model of car in the analysis in order to account for car desirability.

Theft

Theft accounts for 33% of known police recorded crime victims.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of theft include:

- Being male
- Being aged 18 to 44.

Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic group (type) areas:

- Young well educated city dwellers (G31 to G34)
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I43 and I44)
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O68 and O69)
- Unclassified.

Summary

Theft is a broad category incorporating a varied range of sub-categories: theft from person, shoplifting from premises, etc. and therefore the high-level victim profile has little to offer. Indication of which sub-categories should be prioritised for further analysis might be considered in order to provide a more useful profile.

Criminal Damage

Criminal damage accounts for 20% of known police recorded crime victims.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of criminal damage include:

- Being aged 30 to 65.



Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic group (type) areas:

- Young well educated city dwellers (G32 and G33)
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I42 to I44)
- Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing (K50 and K51)
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O67 to O69).

Summary

Criminal damage is often a crime aimed at society in general or a faceless victim rather than a victim selected due to a combination of their own attributes. Therefore it is unsurprising that age is the only characteristic to show a correlation with likelihood of being a victim of criminal damage as an increase in age may simply indicate a higher probability that the victim owns some property.

However, both Criminal Damage to dwelling and threat of Criminal Damage are more likely to be flagged as a domestic incident, which suggests that the reason for these incidents are more personal in nature. It would be interesting to consider the relationship between victim and offender in order to build upon this analysis.

Analysis of Mosaic tends to pick out both more deprived and more transient parts of the sub-region as areas where criminal damage is most likely to occur.

Domestic Abuse

The vast majority (75%) of non-listed reported incidents are identified as being domestic in nature compared to just 10% of total recorded offences.

However, this one in ten average for total crime varies greatly depending upon crime type. Domestic abuse indicators are much more likely to be tagged against either a violence against the person offence (one in three) or a sexual offence (one in four).

In total over half of all domestic abuse incidents are either Assault with Less Serious Injury or Assault Without Injury and by comparison these two crime types account for just 9% of non-domestic total crime.

Threat to commit criminal damage is also much more likely to be linked to a domestic incident than expected.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of a Domestic abuse crime:

- On average females account for 75% of domestic crime incidents but just 46% of total crime
- Domestic offences are also more likely to affect the 18 to 40 age group in comparison to non-domestic offences.

Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic group (type) areas:

- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas (I42 and I44) – twice as likely



- Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing (K50 and K51) – twice as likely
- Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need (O67 to 69) – four times more likely
- Young people renting flats in high density social housing (N61) – three times more likely.

Summary

Domestic incidents are much more likely to involve a violent, threatening or sexual offence, and effect the female population.

Hate Abuse

In total only one half of 1% of reported offences have been identified with a hate indicator. This likelihood score drops further for non-listed offences to just 0.3%.

Two thirds of all hate crime incidents are other violence against the person crimes, a category that includes: racially or religiously aggravated harassment racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distressed.

Those factors more likely than expected to be found in the victim population of a domestic abuse crime:

- Of BME background, although Bangladeshi stands out
- Male
- Aged under 18.

Victims are more likely than expected to live in the following Mosaic group (type) areas:

- Young well educated city dwellers (G32 and G33) – three times more likely
- Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing (K50 and K51) – twice as likely.

The numbers are too small to consider any further analysis.



Drug and Alcohol Misuse

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Commissioning and Drug Treatment

Introduction/Background

The use of illegal drugs often affects the most vulnerable and socially excluded individuals in our communities, bringing a range of problems and areas of public concern. The harm caused by drug misuse is significant, wide-ranging and costly, approximately £15.4b per year for the most dangerous drugs, including crack cocaine and heroin. Substance misuse is linked to a range of criminal activity such as burglary, robbery and vehicle crime, often used to fund an increasing habit. However, the drug trade is also linked to more serious organised crime such as prostitution and the trafficking of people and firearms.

It is a Government priority to continue to do all it can, internationally, nationally and locally to reduce the harm caused by drugs. The complexities of the drug trade and drug misuse can only be tackled through collaborative working between a wide range of partners.

The Safer Leicester Partnership (SLP) and Leicestershire and Rutland Drug and Alcohol Action Teams (DAATs) are responsible within their localities for overseeing the delivery of the National Drug Strategy. The Government's 10-year strategy 2008/2018 builds upon the successes of its predecessor and focuses on reducing overall levels of drug use, expanding and improving the treatment system and reducing drug-related crime. It has also placed community reintegration at the centre of work aiming to reduce the harm problematic drug use causes to individuals, their families and the wider local community through three key themes. Briefly these comprise;

Enforcement

- Prosecuting drug dealers and those committing crime to fund their addiction
- Using neighbourhood policing to gather community intelligence
- Backing parents and communities who wish to take action through anonymity

Treatment

- Clearly prioritising those who are causing the most harm to communities and families and engaging them into effective treatment
- Using all available evidence to ensure treatment is effective and targeted at the right users to work and reduce harm and crime
- Involving families and carers in the planning and processes of treatment

Prevention

- Expanding focus on young people and families before problems have arisen
- Taking a wider preventative view that is not purely focused on illegal drugs, but on all substances and the risk factors that can lead to drug use, such as alcohol misuse
- Expanding services offered to families/carers of substance misusers, taking into account family and community needs.



Strategic Priorities

It is the strategic objective of Safer Leicester Partnership and Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs to increase the number of problematic drug users and all adult drug users engaged in effective treatment by March 2011. It is also a strategic objective of the partnerships to continue to reduce waiting times and to increase the number of clients successfully exiting the treatment system.

The number of recorded problematic drug users is a key element used to formulate policy and inform service provision and provides a context in which to understand the impact of interventions to reduce drug-related harm.

Problematic Drug Users in Effective Treatment (NI40)

The term problematic drug user (PDU) refers to an individual who uses opiates (e.g. heroin, morphine, codeine) and/or crack cocaine. This strategic objective to engage PDUs in effective treatment is Local Authority National Indicator NI40.

A number of research methodologies have been applied nationally to estimate the prevalence of problem drug use across England and estimates have been provided at local level for performance comparison.

The table below displays the estimates of problematic drug users across the East Midlands by DAAT area provided by the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA).

DAAT Area	PDU Estimate	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Derby	2,373	2,191	2,703
Derbyshire	2,994	2,202	3,781
Leicester	2,764	2,423	3,159
Leicestershire	1,932	1,012	2,143
Lincolnshire	2,676	2,243	3,143
Northamptonshire	3,374	3,151	3,824
Nottingham	4,039	3,741	4,458
Nottinghamshire	3,923	3,128	4,968
Rutland	31	15	124

Figure 4. Estimated Numbers of Problematic Drug Users in the East Midlands

Latest problematic drug user prevalence estimates suggest that approximately 2,764 individuals might be available for structured drug treatment within Leicester City, 1,932 within Leicestershire and 31 within Rutland.

There is 95% confidence intervals associated with these estimates, therefore the available ranges are shown above.

The actual number of recorded PDUs engaged in effective treatment for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT for the four quarters of 2008/09 and 2009/10 can be found in Section C of the main Appendix of this report (Figures C1-C4).

- Leicester City DAAT has achieved a penetration rate of 46.7% of estimated available PDUs into treatment
- Leicestershire DAAT has achieved a penetration rate of 62.4% of estimated available PDUs into treatment
- Rutland DAAT has achieved a penetration rate of 38.7% of estimated PDUs into treatment.



Comparisons and conclusions drawn against the estimated PDU figures are problematic and it is suggested that a comprehensive local study is needed to identify a more accurate and up to date estimate, along with robust demographic and geographic profiling of the PDU population in each area. Through utilisation of student placements, Leicestershire DAAT has begun the process of progressing this for the next financial year.

Local targets are set annually to increase the number of PDUs engaged in effective treatment for each area (NI40) and performance against these targets are displayed in the table overleaf for each DAAT. The targets for 2009/10 are as follows; Leicester City DAAT 1,203 PDUs, Leicestershire DAAT 1,150 PDUs and Rutland DAAT 17 PDUs engaged in effective treatment.

Leicester City DAAT and Leicestershire DAAT are successfully achieving and exceeding the required target for National Indicator NI40. Performance for 2009/10 shows Leicester City currently 4.3% above target and Leicestershire 4.9% above target. The aim for the coming financial year will be to sustain the current trend and achieve the increased targets set of 1,214 (Leicester) and 1,161 (Leicestershire) through continued partnership working with local commissioned treatment services, district councils, police and supporting agencies.

Rutland DAAT is currently failing to meet the 2009/10 PDU target with performance for Q4 2009/10 showing a 29.4% reduction against target (although small numbers allow for a large percentage change). This reduction has been consistent throughout 2008/09 and the underlying reasons for the reduction need to be addressed. The most probable cause is likely to be connected to accessibility to treatment in Rutland – although Rutland DAAT commissions a number of services that support Rutland clients, only one is currently offering outreach to the area, as this is assessed by need, which has resulted in many Rutland clients having to travel to Leicester City for treatment (thus drop out rates increase). Also across other Leicestershire districts the DAATs have worked closely with Community Safety Teams to promote services through establishing substance misuse sub-groups or fora and ensuring substance misuse is embedded into their local priorities. This is something that needs further consideration within Rutland County Council since the merger of the Rutland DAAT into the functionalities of the Community Safety Team.

Performance Comparison by Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (NI40)

The number of problematic drug users recorded in effective treatment can be broken down further into district of residence, and although CSPs are not directly accountable for recorded numbers in treatment, performance is monitored and shared quarterly to ensure NI40 targets are prioritised on local agendas.

CDRP Area	PDUs 2009/ 10	Performance Y/Y
Blaby	111	+/- 0.0
Charnwood	430	+ 2.6%
Harborough	133	+ 1.5%
Hinckley & Bosworth	182	+ 1.7%
Melton	104	+ 3.0%
NWL Leicestershire	171	+ 5.6%
Oadby & Wigston	75	+4.3%
Leicestershire	1,206	+ 5.4%
Leicester	1,255	+ 4.6%
Rutland	12	- 25.0%

Figure 5. Performance by year by CSP



Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Treatment Service Provision

Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT currently commission four main service providers to provide drug treatment to clients across Leicestershire and Rutland, with three services jointly commissioned with Leicester City DAAT.

Accessibility is a key priority and outreach provision is a requirement to meet the needs of residents living within the more rural localities. Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs are currently undertaking a full treatment system review which aims to determine the accessibility of drug treatment services for the population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland and scope a new model to improve service provision for clients.

Accessibility has been determined by the distance between where people live and their nearest drug treatment service. However it is important to consider that accessibility has a social dimension as well as a physical one. Clients, particularly those from vulnerable groups, may not access services due to cultural and language barriers, opening hours, appropriateness of service, etc. In addition, distance in miles has a different impact depending on whether one can drive or need to use public transport.

A mapping exercise has been conducted which shows the distance in miles to the nearest DAAT commissioned drug treatment service from each district area. Distances are based on road distance (in miles) from each census output area.

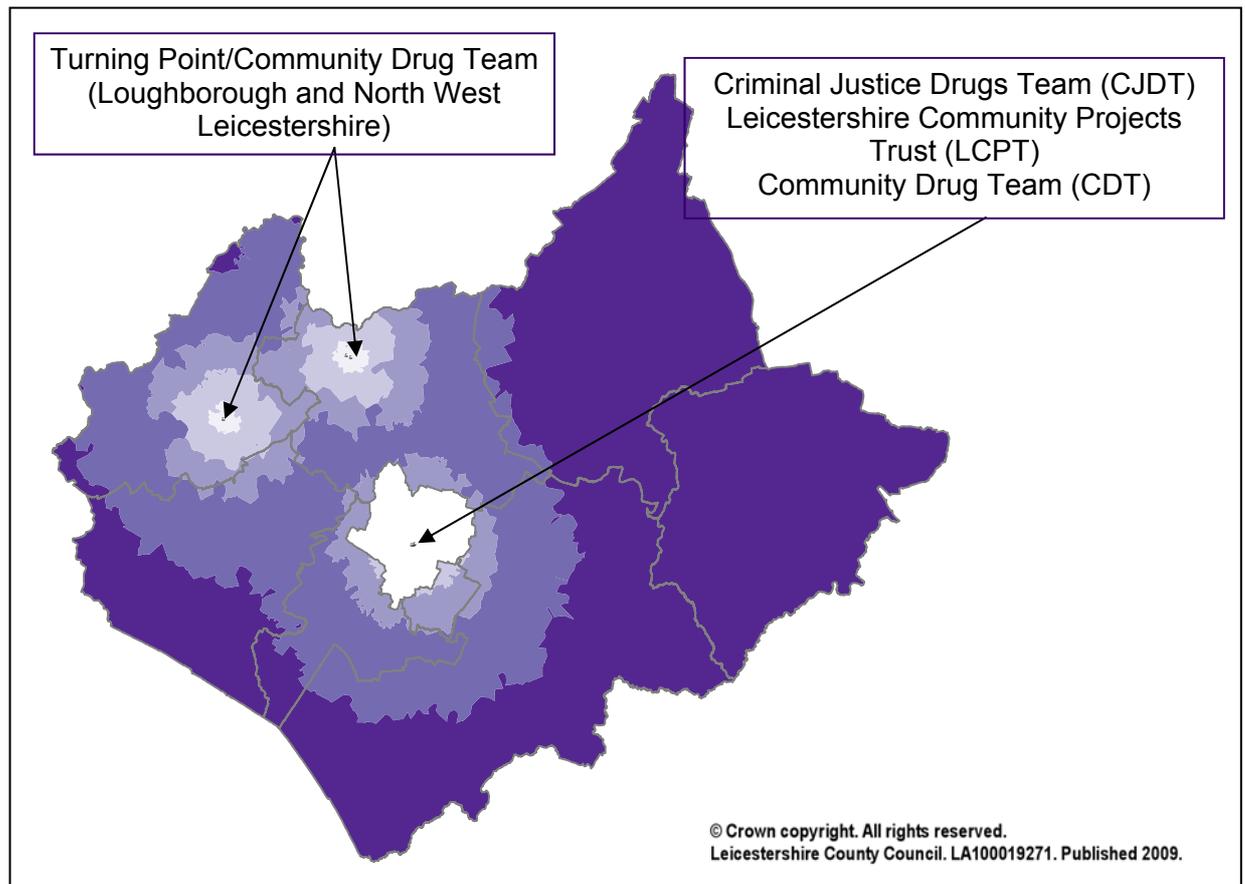


Figure 6. Distances to Drug Treatment Services across Leicestershire and Rutland

The lighter the colour on the map the closer to the service (for example; white = 0 -< 1 miles and dark purple = 10+ miles).



The table below displays the distance in miles to the nearest DAAT commissioned service from the districts/boroughs within Leicestershire. The percentages relate to the percentage of the population which has a residential address however many miles (defined in the table) away from the nearest service provider.

Distance (Miles)	District									
	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley	Melton	NWL	Oadby	Rutland	
0 -< 1 Miles	5%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	
1 -< 3 Miles	14%	7%	25%	0%	0%	0%	33%	19%	0%	
3 -< 5 Miles	26%	43%	36%	7%	2%	0%	16%	81%	0%	
5 -< 10 Miles	28%	45%	24%	36%	34%	0%	40%	0%	0%	
10 + Miles	27%	6%	0%	58%	64%	100%	1%	0%	100%	
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Figure 7 Distance (in miles) from local treatment agency by district

The following conclusions can be drawn from the service provision mapping, however we note that other factors (and not just distance in isolation) affect accessibility;

- With the current service provision (excluding outreach) 28% of Leicestershire residents are between 5 and 10 miles of a DAAT commissioned drug treatment service, however Rutland residents are all greater than 10 miles from a service provider base
- Melton and Rutland residents have the furthest distance to travel to reach a service with 100% of residents greater than 10 miles away
- Excluding Leicester City, which provides good access to all clients, the districts of Charnwood and North West Leicestershire have the greatest accessibility for Leicestershire residents due to Turning Point bases being located within their area.

A key priority carried over from the Leicestershire DAAT 2009/10 treatment plan and into the plan for 2010/11 is to complete the review of the treatment system with a view to reconfiguring the existing system either in whole or in part. The only way to address issues such as accessibility, setting up of services, treatment exits and funding constraints is to be more creative in the way services are commissioned and what they are expected to deliver. Links are also being made with other commissioning agendas such as Supporting People.

The Leicester City DAAT treatment plan places emphasis on expanding shared care provision within the City, further improving access to services across the City. Service redesign proposals also include plans to improve access to wraparound services for those in treatment.

Substance Misuse Trends

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs host a quarterly drug trends group to provide a forum for partners to report information on current trends in the local drug scene across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The purpose of the information sharing methodology is to form a balanced assessment of changes and developments in the use of illegal drugs and to report on these to the DAATs and to other groups within the DAAT network as necessary. The group is attended by professionals directly involved in the delivery of drugs services, treatment and/or the policing of drugs, including police, special operations, HMP drug leads, treatment service providers, voluntary agencies and outreach workers. Additionally, supporting services such as education, housing and young people’s services attend where necessary.



Local Drug Prices and Trends

Local drug prices were assessed in March 2010 within the Drug Trends Group. The substance of mephedrone was added to the pricing index in January 2010, following considerable local intelligence and data indicating usage.

With the exception of diazepam, which has reduced in price, local drug prices have remained relatively stable since the latter part of 2009. However a number of trends have been identified within CSP areas in relation to availability and purity of substances provided by our commissioned treatment services;

- Within Charnwood it has been reported that the quality of cocaine is fair to average and although the quality of both cocaine and heroin has reduced the availability is good. A number of clients reported the strength of cannabis to have increased.
- The NHS Community Drug Team reported that testing for heroin is frequently coming back positive for benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines are also being cut into a lot of other drugs. There have been a number of overdoses linked to opiates. Also a number of users have reported suffering from rashes/hives. In North West Leicestershire a number of tests have been showing positive for subutex and there have been reports of heroin turning green when it is cooked up. They have also had reports of a drug called 'phenetizine' being mixed with cocaine. Known commonly as 'Nardil' which is a type of antidepressant known as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI). The substance works by preventing monoamine oxidase breaking down in the brain – which is the chemical linked to depression.
- Leicestershire prisons have reported an increase in use of steroids and during April 2010 someone was found with 4.4g of heroin. This would have had a lot of monetary value in the prison.

Drug Seizures (SOCA Project ENDORSE)

The Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) has provided 2008/09 annual seizure trend analysis on heroin and cocaine through project ENDORSE, a forensic initiative supported by all UK law enforcement agencies and forensic providers. The following key points were identified;

- Data from all recorded seizures for Heroin indicates that as much as two thirds of the heroin entering the UK may be unadulterated. However, analysis of police seizures suggests that significantly less than 1% of the unadulterated product may be reaching the street.
- Approximately 5% of the heroin powder seized at or soon after the time of entry to the UK was adulterated with only caffeine. Heroin adulterated solely with paracetamol represents only 0.6%. Heroin powder containing caffeine and paracetamol is the most likely to reach street level. A proportion of this type of powder is imported into the UK and there is evidence that dilution of this, and other types of heroin, takes place in the middle of the UK supply chain.
- The majority of imported cocaine had been adulterated to some extent, with a mean average purity of 75%. Levamisole was the most common adulterant before importation however cocaine powders were found to be heavily diluted once in the UK with local dealer level purity as low as 21%.
- Limited results on crack cocaine support the view that crack used by the UK market is still largely produced within the UK. However, the quality of crack is poor with samples containing less than 20% of the drug.



Needle Exchange Provision

Analysis of the local provision of needle exchange across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland indicates reasonable coverage either through specialist or pharmacy based provisions. This was borne out by the review of needle exchange undertaken in 2007. The healthcare commission review into harm reduction initiatives highlighted a lack of out-of-hours provision particularly at weekends, and exploration of methods to rectifying this is already underway. There is also a need for equity of kit distributed by the different services across the City and the counties.

In 2009 the National Treatment Agency introduced the National Needle Exchange Monitoring System (NEXMS) for data input and collection. At present this process is voluntary for needle exchanges, therefore data is not robust or comparable. However to provide an indication of results within Leicestershire nine pharmacies/needle exchanges submitted data to the National Needle Exchange Monitoring System (NEXMS) for January 2010. A total of 437 clients used the services within the period of January 1, 2010 to January 31, 2010. A total of 17,485 needles were dispensed (or the equivalent of 1,748 packs – 10 needles per pack). A total of 6,450 needles were returned to the pharmacy/needle exchange service. Work is ongoing to increase the robustness of the available data and submissions by pharmacies/needle exchanges and is anticipated that this will be complete for 2010/11.

Looking at National Needle exchange Monitoring System (NEXMS) data for Leicester in 2009/10, there were a total of 209,163 (projected figure) needles dispensed and estimates of the number of clients was from 598 (lower estimate) to 1162 (higher estimate), data not being sufficiently robust to give exact estimate amount. The number of needles returned was 1890 (projected figure).

Drug-related Deaths

Reducing deaths relating to substance misuse was set as a Government priority in the 1998 Drug Strategy and nationally numbers had reduced during 2002 and 2003. However by 2004 numbers had begun to rise and, as a result, the Government target was not met. Numbers have since continued to rise and by 2006 there were double the amount of deaths recorded than 10 years previously.

In 2007, male deaths from drug poisoning in England and Wales were at the highest level for five years and the highest number of deaths occurred in the 35 to 39 age group. Most deaths continue to be associated with opiates. Locally, in Leicester and Leicestershire there was a 16% increase in the number of drug-related deaths from 2007 to 2008, with eight recorded in 2009 and three recorded deaths (to date) for 2010. If this trend continues, Leicester and Leicestershire will record an annual year-on-year increase in drug-related deaths. Rutland data is unavailable due to small numbers. The following trend data was extracted from the Drug-related Death Review Panel findings.

- In 81% of recorded drug-related deaths, the individual was male with an average age of 34 years
- 31% of the deaths involved heroin and morphine
- 37% of the deaths involved methadone
- 90% of cases died in a defined residential address with the remaining 10% being found in other premises such as a hostel/hotel.



In relation to the whole range of problems which can happen to those who use drugs, death is by far the least likely outcome, but one which, not surprisingly, attracts most attention and causes most concern. Like all data about illegal drug use, information about deaths comes from a variety of sources that, in the majority of instances, combine to present a patchy and incomplete picture. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs hold regular Drug Death Review Panels to review cases and highlight any potential local trends/risks, and these are fed through to the quarterly Harm Reduction Forum, attended by partners.

East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) Call Outs for Overdose

Since 2007/08 year-on-year there had been a recorded reduction in the number of call outs to EMAS for overdose, but since January 2009 there has been a consistent increase. The average number of ambulance call outs for overdose is approximately 438 per month, with October, November and March recording the highest proportion. The chart below displays the recorded call-outs for 2008/09 and 2009/10;



Figure 8. Recorded EMAS Call-Outs (Overdose) 2008/09 and 2009/10

Trends recorded for 2008/09 were identified as follows;

- In 63.9% of cases, which accounts for 3,361 call outs, the overdose was recorded as intentional
- In 21.2% of cases the patient had abnormal breathing and in 17.1% the patient was unconscious on ambulance arrival
- Antidepressants were the causal factor in 8% of overdoses, significantly higher than heroin which recorded 1%.

Trends recorded for 2009/10 were identified as follows;

- The average number of ambulance call outs for overdose is approximately 401 per month, which is a slight reduction on the previous year. Peaks were identified in May and August for 2009/10
- In 57% of cases, which accounts for 2,286 call outs, the overdose was recorded as intentional.
- In 7% of cases the patient had abnormal breathing and in 9% the patient was unconscious on ambulance arrival.
- Each ambulance call out costs £256.00, which equates to approximately £102,656 per month to attend overdoses, or £1.2m per year.



Hard to Reach Groups

The 2009/10 Adult Drug Misuse Needs Assessments conducted by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs identified that limited information was available on hard to reach groups accessing drug treatment such as gypsies/travellers, asylum seekers and refugees. During 2009 (and to be continued on an ongoing basis) the DAATs have continued to explore these knowledge gaps with preliminary findings; and what they would like to see in place to better meet their needs.

Travelling Family Service

The Travelling Family Service was set up in 1995 to assist and provide access to healthcare for the travelling community. It covers both Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland PCTs and comprises two health visitors, one health care assistant and a clerical assistant. The service identified that travellers had difficulty in accessing all forms of primary care, and there was poor uptake of preventative services such as childhood immunisation, developmental assessment, and cervical cytology. The team visits all known traveller sites within the area. Gypsy and traveller populations were assessed in April 2007 for the Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

In Leicestershire, there were estimated to be over 300 families and an overall population of 1,200. The survey also found that 13 – 15% of those not in permanent accommodation were not registered with a GP. Unauthorised encampments are also targeted, offering a range of advice and support. The team can provide advice and support on substance misuse and make onward referrals to DAAT commissioned services, however uptake is poor and travellers have a general mistrust outside of their own groups. Due to the nature of this community, structured treatment is particularly problematic as many people move on before appointments can be made/confirmed. The DAATs aim to continue to explore opportunities to further engage travellers into treatment and understand the needs of this hard to reach group.

Asylum Seekers/Refugees

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is home to a vibrant mix of people, from the Bengali and Gujarati communities settling in areas such as Loughborough in the 1970s, through to communities of gypsies and travellers, refugees and asylum seekers.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Diversity and Equality Strategy 2008/2010 aims to ensure that we understand and meet the needs of our newest arrivals in the community, for example migrant workers from Eastern Europe and refugees and asylum seekers, as well as our long-standing gypsy and traveller communities.

In 2003, Dreamers was set up in response to concerns about young asylum seekers and refugees and their increasing marginalisation and media-generated prejudice. Dreamers offer young asylum seekers educational opportunities that support their integration into the wider community. The group also seeks to educate the wider community about young asylum seekers. The group currently supports over 90 young people from Iraq, Iran, Somalia, Eritrea, Kosovo, Albania, Syria, Lebanon and Afghanistan. The project has achieved national recognition for its good practice. The DAATs aim to continue to link with partner agencies to better understand the requirements of asylum seekers/refugees and develop this knowledge for the following strategic assessment process.

ASSIST provides services to asylum seekers/refugees with substance misuse problems in Leicester. In 2006 11 asylum seekers were identified with dependent



illicit drug use. These were predominately linked with opiate dependency, but some also had problems with cocaine and cannabis use. The majority of these patients engaged well with substitute prescribing protocols, and several have now stopped using illicit drugs.

It was felt that a much larger number of asylum seekers suffer from substance abuse than those known to treatment, the numbers in treatment may just be the ‘tip of the iceberg’. Cultural and language barriers meant that engagement can be quite challenging. Most of those being treated were from Iraqi, Iranian and Afghani backgrounds, areas that traditionally have a more prevalent problem with opiate use, relating to wider availability of opiates and local medical practices. Higher incidence of mental health issues amongst asylum seekers also suggest higher risk of substance abuse problems.

Drug-related Offending

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs recognise that there are strong links between crime and drugs and sees the delivery of effective drug treatment as integral in helping to meet crime reduction targets. The adult drug treatment plan supports wider partnership objectives that build on positive and robust relationships with partners and drug treatment providers working to reduce the harm caused by substance misuse to users, their families/carers and the wider community. The following data has been obtained from Leicestershire Constabulary on recorded drug offences. The number of drug offences is often a reflection of police activity, rather than a reflection of issues in a particular area. Similarly, the number of searches/warrants actioned will have a significant impact on the number of drug offences recorded.

The table below displays the number of recorded drug offences within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland from 2004/05 to 2009/10;

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Leicester	829	1,518	1,472	1,680	1,606	1,505
Leicestershire	939	1,041	1,311	1,405	1,446	1,397
Rutland	36	40	41	34	29	29

Figure 9. Number of recorded drug offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

With the exception of Rutland, which has remained stable year-on-year, both Leicester and Leicestershire have recorded a reduction in the number of recorded drug offences annually. Leicester has achieved a reduction of 6.3% and Leicestershire 3.4% year-on-year, following a recorded increase for both areas the previous year.

A breakdown of recorded type of drug has identified that a significant proportion of the offences are for possession of Class B cannabis and, in a large proportion of cases, this was discovered upon arrest for another offence. Analysis of recorded drug offences at district level has identified Charnwood as proportionally recording higher numbers of offences compared to other districts.

The charts below display the recorded drug offences graphically for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland year-on-year from 2004/05 to 2009/10.

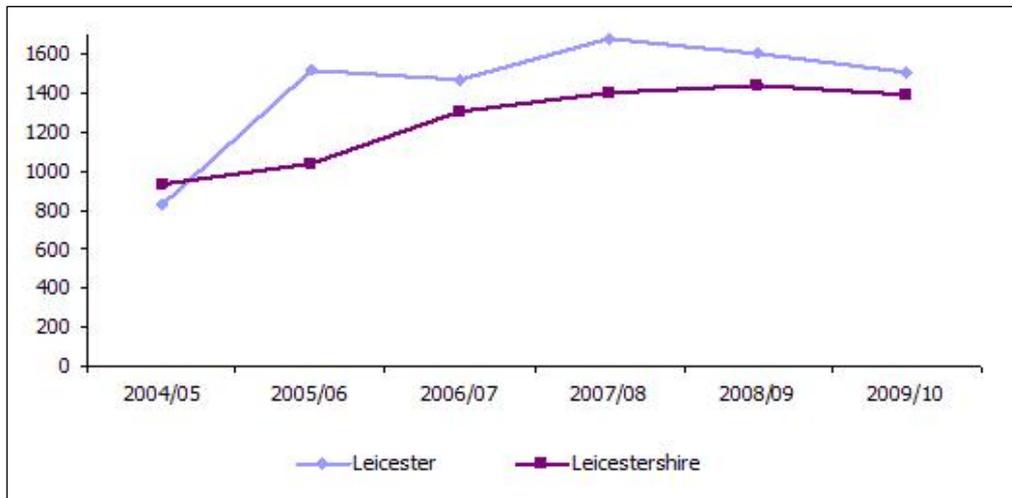


Figure 10. . Number of recorded drug offences 2004/05 to 2009/10 (Leicester and Leicestershire)

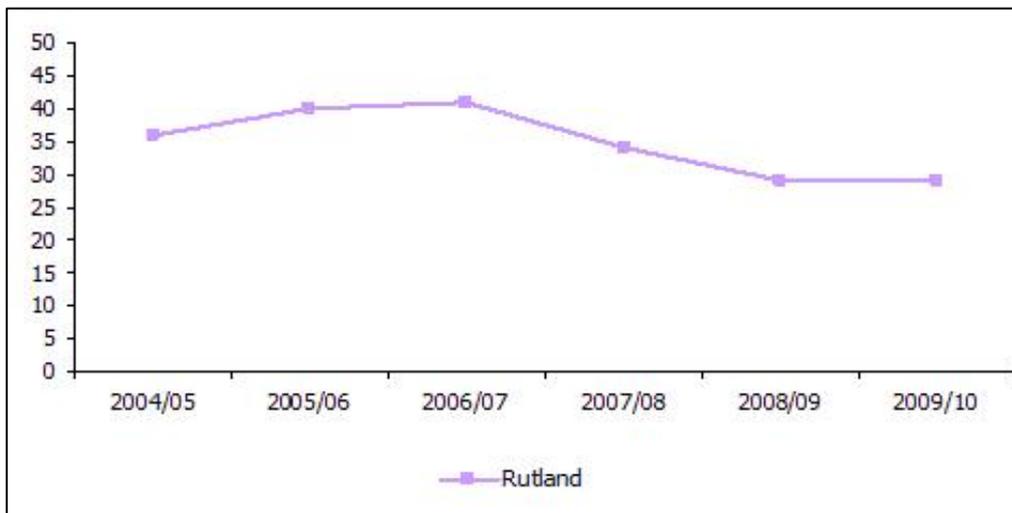


Figure 11. Number of recorded drug offences 2004/05 to 2009/10 (Rutland)

Additional analysis has highlighted that Class A drugs account for approximately 14% of the total recorded drug offences, with possession recording the majority offences at 13%. Class B and Class C drugs overall prove to be the local challenge in reducing drug-related crime and this is supported through local Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) data with positive tests in the majority being non Class A.

Criminal Justice Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)

The Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) is a key part of the Government’s strategy for tackling drugs and reducing crime. Introduced in 2003, with new elements having been phased each year since, the programme aims to get adult drug-misusing offenders out of crime and into effective treatment. The following table displays the number of individuals drug tested on arrest at the four DIP custody suites, with positive test outcomes;

	Euston Street	Keyham Lane	Beaumont Leys	Lough	Total
Total Prisoners	8,760	3,322	5,391	5,015	22,488
Persons Tested	2,171	768	1,525	1,332	6,338
Positive Tests	720	234	470	489	1,913
% Positive Achieved	33.2%	30.5%	30.8%	36.7%	30.2%

Figure 12. Total number of individuals’ drug tested on arrest



The DIP programme in Leicester is delivered by the Criminal Justice Drug Team, which provides an integrated service of offender management and treatment to drug misusing offenders from point of arrest, and through their order/treatment regime. This programme has been recognised at a national level as providing best practice. Building on the successes of the programme, the Safer Leicester partnership successfully bid to become a systems change pilot area. As one of only seven areas nationally Leicester, in partnership with the County and Rutland, is testing out new and innovative ways of commissioning and delivering drug treatment across criminal justice. In particular the project is strengthening the links between community and custody, and removing inefficiencies in the commissioning process. Lessons learned from the pilot will be rolled out to the wider treatment system locally, and also at a national level.

Looking at NI Drug-related Class A re-offending rate for the City, a ratio of 0.78 was achieved for 2009/10 thus, for the whole cohort of those arrested for Class A drug trigger offences and with a positive test, for the year they committed 78% of the volume of offences as in the previous 12 months before identification.

Prior to April 2008 Leicestershire was a non-intensive drug intervention programme area, relying on drug testing on arrest within Leicester City. However, in April 2008 drug testing on arrest became live at Loughborough Police Station which services districts in the north of the county. Initial figures from testing within the north area were in excess of predicted expectation however activity has now levelled out. A noticeable trend has been the number of positive tests from the Melton area, and to a lesser extent Rutland, indicating a need in those areas which is being addressed through the DAATs' full treatment system review during 2010/11.

Leicestershire DAAT have recently commissioned some research undertaken by a final year graduate at De Montfort University, the findings of which highlighted a disparity between those drug tested on arrest who test positive for Class B/C drugs and those recorded in effective treatment with DAAT treatment providers. 60% of drug-related arrests were of young adults aged 18 to 24 years, whereas the mean age for those engaged in treatment is 29 to 34 years and predominately Class A problematic drug users (PDUs). This may indicate a focus heavily on engaging PDUs and less so on early interventions for those with other substance misuse issues. The NTA is in support of this view, recently publishing a paper on the maturing PDU population and a "generational shift away from heroin and crack amongst younger adults". The findings of this research and that of the student are being used to enhance the proposed treatment service review and redesign during 2010/11.

Perceptions

Perceptions of safety do not always mirror reality and fear of crime can be influenced by neighbours, friends and messages in the media. These factors, and others, can also influence people's perceptions of levels of crime. If people feel crime levels have increased, then their fear of crime is also likely to be higher. Nationally, the proportion of people perceiving increased crime levels locally tended to be higher in the areas with highest police recorded crime levels across all crime types.

Perceptions of crime in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are seen as the single most important issue in making somewhere a good place to live. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour-related issues are also seen to have a very strong influence. The Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility Evaluation (CRAVE) survey have been used to gauge public perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Respondents to the surveys were asked whether people using or dealing drugs were a problem within their local area, this is National Indicator NI42.



Overall, the perception that drug use or dealing was a problem locally has reduced and is lower than that of the regional and national average. The chart below details the percentage of respondents who perceive this to be a problem in their local area, compared by Leicestershire Community Safety Partnerships.

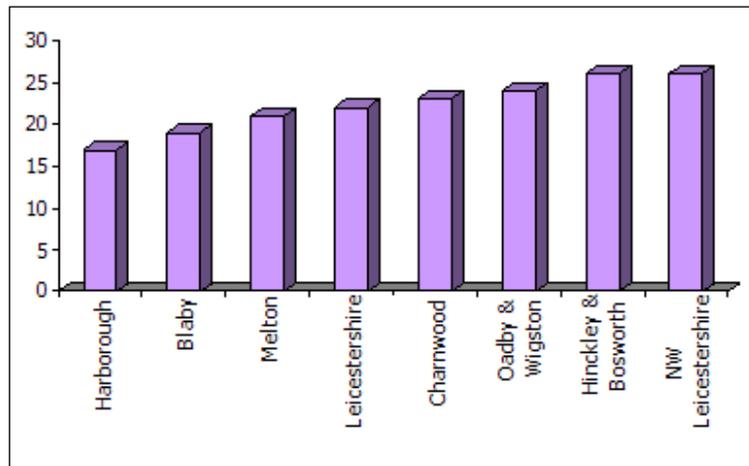


Figure 13. NI42 Perceptions by Leicestershire CSP

Both North West Leicestershire, and Hinckley and Bosworth have the highest level of perceived drug use and dealing (although relatively low percentages recorded overall) and this is being addressed through DAAT partnership working with Community Safety Teams and local treatment services in those areas.

Looking at the most recent CRAVE data for the City, 26% of respondents indicated people using or dealing drugs was a problem, slightly higher than for Leicestershire.

Overall, Leicestershire ranks 13 of the 27 comparable counties for this indicator and therefore the issue of perceptions for drug use and dealing are not a current priority against results for anti-social behaviour perceptions as a whole.

When analysing the seven key strands of ASB, the perceptions of drug use or dealing in a local area ranked fifth out of seven. Teenagers hanging around, litter, vandalism and drunk/ rowdy behaviour were all perceived to be a bigger issue across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

In terms of what respondents believed to be local priorities for police, councils and partners, drug use continued to feature highly; with respondents believing more could be done. The DAAT teams recently conducted an engagement phase of the full treatment system review whilst existing drug fora, facilitated by the DAATs, have provided a mechanism for some level of community involvement. The service review process has enabled further more creative approaches to engagement among the DAATs and their partners to ensure that views from a wide variety of sources, such as practitioners, service users, stakeholders and members of the local community, are taken fully into account.

The key findings from the consultation concluded that 66% of respondents stated drug treatment services were not very accessible, which included issues with geographical location, opening times, building design and access. The main concerns were lack of support within the County, opening hours making it problematic for people to arrange appointments around school/college/work and rural communities disadvantaged when compared with the City dweller.



In 50% of responses to the question “how can we encourage people into treatment”, advertising and publicity were raised as a current issue with some current service users detailing the difficulties they faced trying to access appropriate services. Better communication between partnerships, service providers and wrap-around services was also raised.

The feedback and results obtained through the engagement phase of the DAAT service review and redesign will inform discussions and decisions on the proposed future provision of substance misuse services across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland for 2010/11.

Key Recommendations (Opportunities/Threats)

Through the review of those areas included within this report, the following key recommendations have been proposed in Leicestershire/Rutland for the coming financial year:

- Continued focus on the engagement of problematic drug users in effective treatment across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland in line with the National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse (NTA) targets and National Indicator NI40. An identified threat to performance has been identified with Rutland figures seeing a reduction throughout 2009/10 and failing to meet target. This resulted in a cut to Rutland funding allocations for 2010/11 and is an area of concern for the coming year.
- A key priority carried over from the DAAT 2009/10 treatment plan and into the plan for 2010/11 is to complete the review of the drug treatment system with a view to reconfiguring the existing system, either in whole or in part. This will enable better accessibility for service users (particularly for County clients where an identified need has been highlighted) and through working in partnership with CSPs, enable residents to have a better understanding of how and where to access treatment successfully.
- The NTA is currently reviewing the National Needle Exchange Monitoring System (NEXMS) with a view to data quality and robustness improving considerably in the coming year. It has been highlighted that data uploads from needle exchange pharmacies are currently poor and this impacts on our understanding of the level of need across CSPs. The data is also critical in linking with environmental health needle finds to assess ease of accessibility to safely dispose of needles.
- The strategic assessment has identified that considerable further work is required in the engagement of hard to reach groups (particularly travellers and asylum seekers) and although some inroads have been achieved and good contacts made, the number of those accessing treatment from these groups is poor and requires additional focus.
- Within the Criminal Justice System it was identified that there is a disparity between the numbers (and age) of those testing positive within the DIP and those accessing structured drug treatment. The assessment suggests that local treatment services are focused primarily on problematic drug users and less so on early interventions. This is certainly something that is being addressed currently through the DAAT service review process.
- The strategic assessment has identified that residents of North West Leicestershire and Harborough believe drug use/drug dealing to be an issue within their local area. Although relatively small in numbers, additional partnership working with the CSPs and local drug agencies should impact on this perception level for the coming financial year.



In recognition of the links between drug use and crime, and the impact that treatment has on reducing offending behaviour, priorities for the City are:

- Increase treatment capacity through the expansion of treatment availability in primary care.
- Improve quality/effectiveness through investing in skilled workforce.
- Prioritise the recovery agenda, enabling service users to leave treatment in a planned way.
- Prioritise harm reduction.
- Test new and innovative delivery approaches through roll out of Systems Change.
- Increase penetration of drug users in treatment through improving Tier 1/2 agencies' abilities to identify, screen and refer.
- Ensure successful delivery of Integrated Drug treatment Systems (IDST) in HMP Leicester.



Commissioning and Alcohol Treatment

Alcohol misuse affects individuals, families and the wider community whilst placing a huge burden on our health, social care and Criminal Justice Systems. Nationally, up to 22,000 deaths per year are attributable to alcohol misuse and up to 150,000 hospital episodes. Alcohol is directly linked to a range of health issues such as high blood pressure, mental ill health, accidental injury and liver disease. It is also known there is an association between excessive consumption of alcohol and the increased risk of developing some cancers. The updated National Alcohol Strategy (Safe. Sensible. Social) aims to reduce the harms caused by alcohol by emphasising the promotion of sensible drinking. The Government recommends that men should not drink regularly more than 3-4 units of alcohol per day and women should not drink regularly more than 2-3 units of alcohol per day. However, alcohol consumption has increased over the last decade and recent estimates show that over 70% of adults in Britain drink alcohol, with 31% of men and 20% of women consuming in excess of 21 and 14 units on a weekly basis, respectively.

Local research has identified that alcohol misuse is directly linked to violent crime, domestic violence, anti-social behaviour, youth offending, fatal fires, increased hospital admissions, premature deaths, family breakdown and costs to the economy. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Drug and Alcohol Action Teams (DAATs), including partners from Leicestershire Constabulary, Leicester City and Leicestershire County and Rutland Primary Care Trusts, Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council, Rutland County Council and Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust are collaborating to continue work on localised Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategies. The Leicestershire “Sensible Measures” Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2008/2011 aims to ensure that the following key areas are effectively responded to and acted upon. These aims, embedded within the strategy, bring together all partners in a co-ordinated way, setting out long-term aims to reduce alcohol-related harms to the communities of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

- Reducing the levels of alcohol-related ill health, accidents and injury
- Reducing anti-social and criminal behaviour linked to alcohol use
- Under-aged drinking
- Identifying alcohol-related needs of young people, their families and the communities they live in
- Developing better data and information systems related to levels and patterns of alcohol misuse.

One Leicester – tackling alcohol harm, the City’s alcohol harm reduction strategy, aims to reduce the harms associated with alcohol so that it can be enjoyed safely and responsibly, as part of a confident, vibrant, diverse and prosperous city. The objectives supporting this aim are around prevention, community safety, and treatment.

Strategic Priorities

It is the strategic objective of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs to reduce alcohol-related harms. Within the Local Area Agreement 2008/2011 there is no direct measure to monitor the extent of alcohol-related harm, however a number of proxy measures have been adopted, including;

- NI 39 Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm
- NI 41 The perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour.



Hospital Admissions for Alcohol-Related Harm

The East Midlands Public Health Observatory (EMPHO) local alcohol profiles for NHS Leicester City and NHS Leicestershire County and Rutland showed rates of alcohol-related ill health which were consistent in terms of both regional and national averages for binge drinking, hazardous, and harmful drinking. However, alcohol-related hospital admissions are increasing at a faster rate than the national average and Leicester City PCT recently has been rated one of the 20 worst PCTs in the country in terms of the increased rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions. In addition it is estimated that approximately 35% of A&E attendances are related to alcohol, increasing to over 70% at peak times, such as weekend nights.

Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions include;

- Admissions caused directly and entirely by alcohol consumption
- Admissions influenced in part by alcohol consumption. These causes of admission include accidents, assaults, certain cancers and heart disease. A defined proportion of admissions from each of these causes is attributable to alcohol in order to convey more comprehensively the health harms to which alcohol consumption contributes.

This methodology counts each person only once, however many times they are admitted and does not include attendances at A&E. Levels of hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions provide an indication of the level of harm associated with alcohol in the population, as well as the burden that alcohol consumption places on health services each year in the UK.

Hospital admission rates per 100,000 population for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland PCT, compared to PCTs within the East Midlands region, can be found at can be found in Section C of the main Appendix to this report (Figure C5).

Local Area Profiles (Alcohol) 2009

The Local Alcohol Profile 2009, available through the Public Health Observatory, provides a comparison of district level performance for NI39 and other key proxy measures for alcohol-related harm against the average in England. The table below displays the top six key proxy indicators;

	Blaby	Charwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Melton	North West Leics	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland	Leicestershire & Rutland	Leicester City
Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (NI39)										
Alcohol-specific mortality										
Alcohol-related recorded crimes										
Alcohol-related violent crimes										
Alcohol attributable road traffic mortalities										
Harmful drinking										
Significantly better than England average										
Significantly worst than England average										
In-line with England Average										

Figure 14. Public Health Observatory Local Alcohol Profile 2009

Current performance indicates that;

- Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (NI39) are higher in Oadby and Wigston and Leicester City than that recorded as the average for England.
- Alcohol attributable road traffic mortalities are higher in Harborough than the average for England, but lower in Hinckley and Bosworth, with all other districts in line with England performance.
- Leicester City is recording worse than the average for England in four of the six key proxy measures; hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (NI39), alcohol-specific mortality, alcohol-related recorded crimes and alcohol-related violent crimes.

Through additional analysis of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) it has been identified that Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland alcohol-related hospital admission rates have increased by approximately 2.5 times for males and 3 times for females over the past five years, this correlates with the findings from the Public Health Observatory for 2008/09.

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Treatment Service Provision (Alcohol)

Of the nine regions of England, the East Midlands has the fourth highest level of hazardous and harmful alcohol use but the lowest number of alcohol treatment agencies. A clear disparity exists between the size of the alcohol problem and the existence of local services to effectively deal with it. NHS Leicester City and the Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT commission three alcohol treatment providers that can be accessed by those experiencing problems with alcohol use, these are;

- NHS Community Alcohol Team
- Leicestershire Community Projects Trust
- Turning Point (Leicestershire clients only).

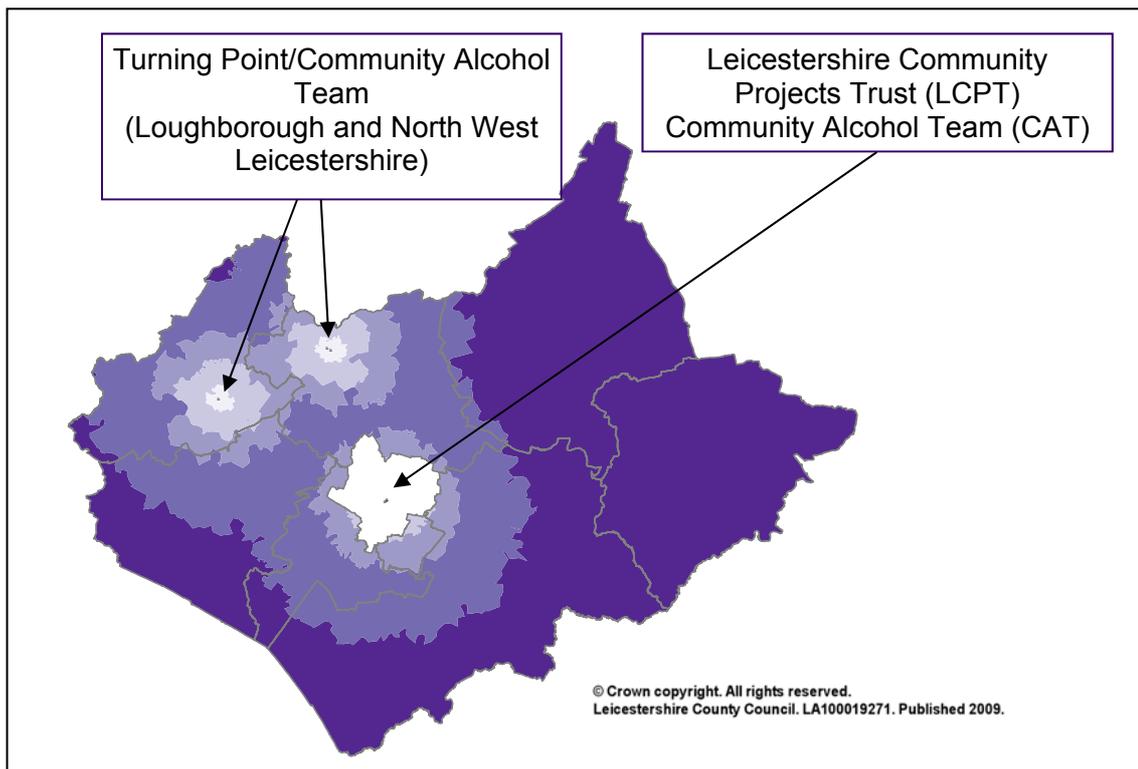


Figure 15. . Distances from Drug Treatment Agencies in Leicestershire and Rutland



Due to the complex nature of demand for alcohol treatment it is difficult to estimate how many individuals will access services; however analysis of service provision has identified that only 10% of estimated dependant drinkers would be able to access services at present with current capacity levels, a significant shortfall against required need.

Perceptions of Drunk and Rowdy Behaviour (NI41)

Perception of crime in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland is seen as the single most important issue in making somewhere a good place to live. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour-related issues are also seen to have a very strong influence. The Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility Evaluation (CRAVE) surveys have been used to gauge public perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Respondents to the surveys were asked whether people being drunk or rowdy is a problem within their local area.

Overall, the perception that drunk or rowdy behaviour was a problem locally has reduced and is lower than that of the regional and national average. Leicestershire County ranks fifth of the 27 counties for this indicator sitting within the lowest range of results, thus not considered an issue compared to other local authority areas. The chart below details the percentage of respondents who perceive this to be a problem in their local area, compared by Leicestershire Community Safety Partnerships.

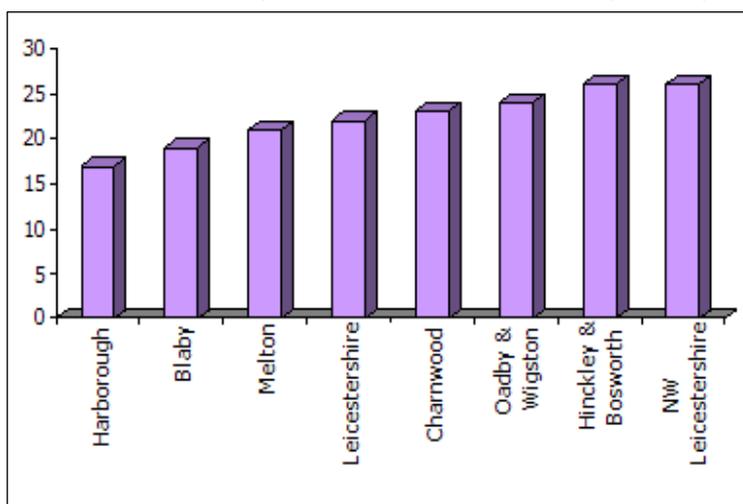


Figure 16. NI41 Perceptions by Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership

Both North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth have the highest level of perceived drunk and rowdy behaviour (although relatively low percentages recorded overall). This is being addressed through DAAT partnership working with Community Safety Teams and local treatment services in those areas. When analysing the seven key strands of ASB, the perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour in a local areas ranked fourth out of seven, with teenagers hanging around, litter and vandalism all perceived to be a bigger issue across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Looking at the most recent CRAVE data for the City, 26% of the respondents indicated people being drunk or disorderly was a problem, slightly higher than for the County.



The OFSTED Tell-Us3 survey was conducted in 2008/09 and survey children and young people across England and Wales with two specific questions raised in relation to alcohol. Results displayed in the table below are for Leicestershire respondents to the survey;

- “Have you ever had alcohol?”
- “What do you think of the information and advice you get on alcohol?”

Have you ever had alcohol? (Tick one option only)		
	LA All (%)	NA All (%)
I have never had an alcoholic drink	18%	25%
I have never been drunk	34%	35%
I have been drunk but only once or twice	22%	17%
I have been drunk once within the last four weeks	7%	6%
I have been drunk twice within the last four weeks	6%	4%
I have been drunk three or more times in the last four weeks	7%	6%
Prefer not to say	6%	8%
What do you think of the information and advice you get on alcohol? (Tick one option only)		
	LA All (%)	NA All (%)
Its good enough	71%	67%
Need better information and advice	21%	25%
Don't Know	8%	7%

Figure 17. Leicestershire Results of 2008/09 Tell-Us3 Survey (Alcohol Questions)

The Leicestershire responses highlighted indicate areas that were significantly different than the national responses average. The response “I have never had an alcoholic drink” recorded 7% fewer young people within Leicestershire, compared to the national average. However, the response of “I have been drunk but only once or twice”, saw Leicestershire record a higher percentage than the national average.

Looking at NI115 (reducing the proportion of young people frequently using illicit drugs, alcohol or volatile substances) for the City, only 5% indicated frequent use of illicit drugs, alcohol or volatile substances, lower than the average for the East Midlands or England.

A recent consultation (2009/10) conducted by Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT of both adult and young people highlighted the following local issues in relation to alcohol;

- Limited information/publicity on where to access local alcohol treatment
- Poor access to services and need for increased opening hours, lack of out-of-hours support
- More help required for young people and families/carers of alcohol users and those affected
- Waiting times for alcohol treatment are currently too long with a disparity between waiting times for alcohol service against drug services.



Night-time Economy

Violent behaviour in and around pubs and clubs on weekend nights presents a significant public health, criminal justice and area management problem. In many of these incidents, alcohol has been consumed and alcohol is often publicly associated with violence with the night-time economy. The British Crime Survey found that offenders were under the influence of alcohol in 47% of all violent incidents and 58% of stranger incidents.

National research indicates that the proportion of violent incidents involving alcohol committed in the night-time economy is high, with an A&E study identifying at least 90% of the assaults occurring in bars involved drinking by victim, offender, or both, in the four hours prior to the assault. Of assaults on the street, 63% involved alcohol. Research also indicates that victim and offender drinking are extremely likely to co-occur in cases of violence in the night-time economy, more so than in other contexts. These patterns may not be surprising, given that alcohol consumption is a fundamental activity for many customers of the night-time economy and often central to its commercial enterprise.

In recent years there has been growing concern voiced about an apparent rise in alcohol-related public disorder or 'binge drinking' within the weekend night-time economy in the UK. This perception has resulted in a number of high profile policy initiatives aimed at reducing problems associated with licensed premises.

Locally, with a higher population density and the number of visitors to town centre areas both during the day and night it is expected that these areas would exhibit higher concentrations of recorded offences. Analysis reveals that almost one quarter of all offences were recorded within town centres of Leicestershire during 2008/09. This rises to almost 30% of all violence against the person offences and 40% of all alcohol-related violence against the person offences. To help emphasise the nature of the alcohol and violent crime within the town centre areas of the county the time of day and day of week on which an offence was recorded was analysed. The most significant peaks in violence against the person offences, both in town centre areas and the rest of the county are on Friday and Saturday between 21:00 and 02:59hrs.

For Leicester there were 2236 instances of Alcohol-related violence in 2008/09, this was lower than for 2007/08, a reduction of 11%. Of the instances of Alcohol-related violence 733 were domestic incidents. Of the remainder, 83 were recorded as Serious Violent Crimes and 581 as Assault with Less Serious Injury.

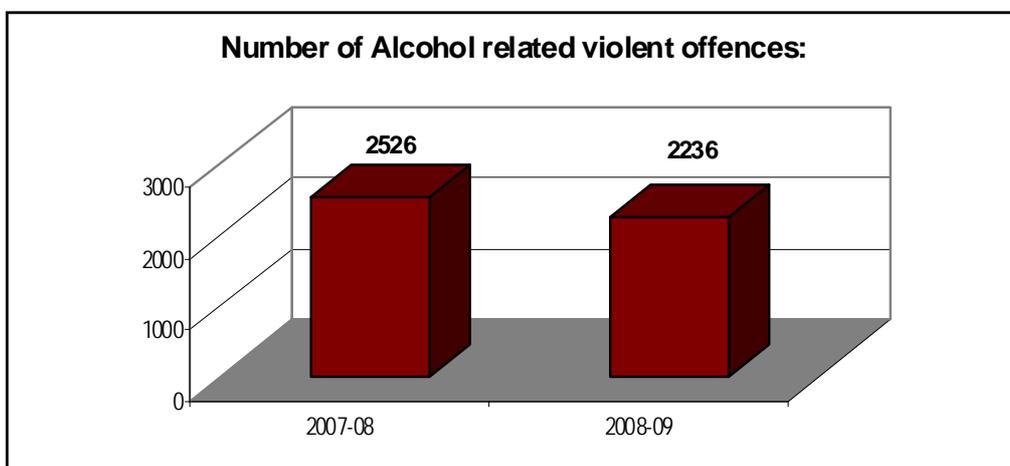


Figure 18. Number of Alcohol Related Violent Offences



For 2008 within the region, Leicester were the worst performing area, slightly worse than Nottingham; and we were ranked fifth worst nationally (out of 158 local authority areas).

Alcohol

Recent mapping of alcohol-related hospital admission rates has shown that rates vary across the City, with generally higher rates in the west of the City. Wards with statistically higher rates than the Leicester average are New Parks, Eyres Monsell and Castle. Other wards with high rates include Beaumont Leys, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Freeman and Charnwood. This data combined with other sources such as crime data, alcohol consumption data from the 2010 lifestyle survey and the results of recent social marketing research will help to inform the future targeting of initiatives/services to tackle alcohol-related harm.

Between 2002 and 2007 the alcohol-related hospital admission rate doubled in Leicester. The target in relation to NI39 therefore has been to reduce the rate of increase in alcohol-related hospital admissions and are currently on target. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 the admission rate has not increased, however, significant year-to-year variations are common so it is not yet possible to determine whether this is an ongoing trend in the right direction. Regardless of good performance against targets, alcohol is still a significant issue for the City. In 2008/09, there were over 6500 admissions attributable to alcohol and Leicester currently has the 22nd highest alcohol-related hospital admission rate in the country (out of 354 local authority areas) and the second highest in the East Midlands. Nationally the admission rate is 1583/100,000 and regionally 1560/100,000 compared to Leicester's 2260/100,000.

In 2008/09, when compared to other local authority areas, Leicester had the eighth highest rate of alcohol-related recorded crimes, the fifth highest rate of alcohol-related violent crime and the third highest rate of alcohol-related sexual offences. The rates of alcohol-related recorded crimes and alcohol-related violent crimes have, however, been reducing steadily since 2004/05. More detailed analysis of alcohol-related crime was carried out for a needs assessment in 2007. This highlighted particular hot spots within the City, particularly the City centre. It is recommended that this analysis be re-run with the latest crime data.

Leicester is performing less well in relation to perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem. The target of 29% has not been achieved and Leicester rates worse when compared to national (29%) or regional (26.8%) figures. Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem have however reduced since 2006.

An alcohol visioning day held in July 2009 included representation from a wide range of agencies. The delegates worked together to develop a vision of Leicester in the future as a City with a healthy relationship with alcohol, outlining what will have changed and how. The event highlighted a number of issues in relation to tackling alcohol-related harm in Leicester and many recommendations for change were made. The learning from this event has been used to update the alcohol-related harm action plan.

One of the recommendations following the visioning day was more engagement with service users and the public. A number of events and a survey to engage with service users, providers and other organisations have been undertaken between September and December 2009. These have been linked into the engagements events on redesigning drug treatment services led by the DAAT (Drug and Alcohol



Action Team). The learning from these events, including the analysis of the questionnaires is currently being compiled.

National data shows higher than average levels of alcohol consumption amongst Sikh men and this issue has also been identified locally. Research has been commissioned and is currently being undertaken to explore drinking habits in the Sikh community in Leicester, attitudes towards alcohol and knowledge of and access to treatment services. The results of this research will inform future commissioning of both preventative and treatment services.

We are aware of the relatively high levels of alcohol use amongst some groups of young people and the link with offending and educational problems. We are responding to this through development of responses across universal, targeted and specialist services. This will include developing more widely available and evidenced based education programmes to parents and children and young people; the continued focus on targeted services through screening and early identification of at risk groups, such as young offenders and Looked After Children and the development of integrated neighbourhood-based pathways through the Integrated Service Hub (ISH) programme; and the provision and performance management of effective specialist treatment services.

Actions to tackle alcohol-related crime include the new alcohol-arrest referral scheme launched in Leicester in November 2008. The Alcohol Arrest Referral scheme aims to engage with individuals committing alcohol-related offending who are detained in police custody suites. Offenders are offered a brief intervention and given advice and support in relation to their drinking, referral into treatment is facilitated where appropriate. The target is to carry out 77 brief interventions per month and five conditional cautions. Performance has varied over the period of the scheme, for quarter 1 of 2009/10, 87 were achieved per month but this fell over the summer months. Monitoring is ongoing and a full evaluation of the scheme is currently being carried out.

It is intended that the Total Place initiative will provide a more proactive use of the Criminal Justice System such as conditional cautioning and prosecuting those that sell. There will be better services which will be located for those vulnerable to alcohol. It is intended that there will be earlier, more effective and cost-effective screening and brief interventions via GPs.

There are a number of priorities that the alcohol delivery group will need to focus on over the next year including:

- the development of a more coherent alcohol treatment system with clear pathways for service users
- using Total Place to increase our focus on reducing the negative impacts of alcohol on the night-time economy
- increasing the focus on tackling issues of under-age sales and ensuring the full use of licensing powers
- development of a multi-agency response to address the problems associated with street drinking in the City
- the use of social marketing approaches to target communities drinking alcohol at harmful levels
- better use and co-ordination of alcohol-related data between different agencies (including collection of data on alcohol-related injuries presenting in A&E)

Reducing Re-offending

Lead Contributors: Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust

Contact: Megan Jones

Adults and young people convicted of offences are often some of the most socially excluded within society. The majority of offenders have complex and often deep-rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health problems, homelessness, high levels of unemployment and possibly debt and financial problems. Tackling these issues is important for addressing the offender's problems and providing 'pathways out of offending', and to break the inter-generational cycle of offending and associated family breakdown⁶.

The importance of reducing re-offending

Reducing re-offending is fundamental to reducing crime in local communities and benefits everyone:

- every offender who becomes an ex-offender means safer streets and fewer victims
- turning people away from crime means less pressure on the resources of the Criminal Justice System and its delivery partners
- offenders who stop re-offending get the opportunity to repay their debt to society and improve their own life chances, as well as those of their children and families.

National Context

In April 2010 statutory changes to the Policing and Crime Act 2009 placed a statutory duty for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce re-offending by adult and young offenders. As a result, the changes should improve CSPs access to information on offenders' characteristics and their needs in localities, enhancing the quality of strategic assessments and supporting targeted policing and interventions in appropriate places for particular community safety issues.

Access to better information will further enhance the key role CSPs can play in bringing together and co-ordinating the actions of housing providers, health services, local authorities and other key players, all of which have a critical role in cutting crime and reducing re-offending.

Local Context

Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust is responsible for the supervision of adult offenders in the community, and in conjunction with the Prison Service, the management of adult offenders under the age of 21 in custody, and adult offenders aged 21 and over who have been sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 12 months or longer.

This report forms part of the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010 for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Its purpose is to provide the local Community Safety Partnerships with information about the local adult offender population, helping to understand who these individuals are most likely to be, the communities they are most likely to live in and their needs that potentially influence their likelihood to re-offend.

⁶Guidance on new duties for Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales: Executive Summary, Home Office



Purpose of the analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to provide a description of the adult offending population of the sub-region (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland). Identifying key demographics and offending characteristics that can help to identify those individuals who are at most risk of re-offending.

What do we need to know?

The framework of this report is based around the following questions

- What is the demographic profile of the local adult offender population?
- How does this profile vary across the sub-region?
- Where are adult offenders most likely to live?
- Which adult offenders are most likely to re-offend?
- Where are adult re-offenders most likely to live?
- How do the needs of offenders vary across the sub-region?

Data from Partner Agencies

The following key dataset has been used in the analysis to help answer the above questions.

Adult Offender Information

The data used in the analysis is based on a cohort of individuals taken from the Probation caseload for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The cohort includes those individuals on the caseload whose case was open at any point during January 2009 to September 2009. The offending behaviour of the cohort has then been tracked to December 2009 to determine whether individuals re-offended within this time period. This cohort includes 4,700 individuals.

Where available, the residential postcode of each adult offender has been used to determine which Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and in which local authority district they are resident. Out of the 4,700 individuals included in the cohort, 4,012 had a residential postcode within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. These 4,012 individuals form the base of the analysis presented within this report. Of the 688 offenders not included within the analysis, 227 had a postcode corresponding to a prison, 172 had a postcode outside the sub-region and 289 had an incomplete or unmatched postcode.

Contextual Data

The following information relating to the community in which each offender lives has also been included in the analysis.

Recorded Crime

The number of offences recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary within each Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) has been used to identify areas of relatively high crime across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. A map highlighting the top 20% of LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences between April 2009 and March 2010 can be found on page B1 in the main Appendix to this report. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine whether an offender lives within an area with a high level of recorded crime.



Reported Incidents of ASB

The number of ASB incidents recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary within each Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) has been used to identify areas of relatively high ASB across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. A map highlighting the top 20% of LSOAs with the highest number of ASB incidents between April 2009 and March 2010 can be found on page B1 in the main Appendix to this report. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine whether an offender lives within an area with a high level of ASB.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007) is a measure of overall deprivation presented at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The overall index is made up and includes information about: income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the level of overall deprivation of the areas in which offenders live.

Urban Rural

The Urban/Rural Classification (ONS 2004) provides a methodology to classify areas of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland according to their rurality. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the rurality of the areas in which offenders live.

Output Area Classification

The Output Area Classification (OAC) provides a socio economic profile of the people living within each of the 2,994 Census Output Areas across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the demographics of the resident population within the area in which offenders live.

Data Analysis

To help identify the key issues and provide robust and consistent results, several analytical tools have been employed. Statistical techniques have been used when analysing the data to determine whether particular characteristics/demographics of offenders and their likelihood to re-offend are statistically significant. Results presented within this report are statistically significant to the 95% level of confidence.

- **Cross Tabulations** have been produced using Pearson's chi-squared test to determine any potential relationships between offender demographics and needs and their likelihood to re-offend.
- **CHAID** analysis has been used to segment offenders, to identify and describe particular groups of offenders who are most likely to re-offend.
- **Cartograms** have been used in place of standard geographical maps. In a traditional map of Leicestershire, based on geographic area, those Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with very high population density appear small and insignificant on the map, with the map becoming dominated by the large less densely populated areas. The cartogram was created in order to display data at the LSOA level without the presentation of the data being skewed by the geographical size of the area it represents. The cartograms used in this report are



used to help identify where offenders and re-offenders are more likely to live. Rather than the map being based on the geographical size of an area, the size of each area or LSOA is based on the number of offenders living within it. Areas still retain their relative geographical position on the cartogram, so it allows the identification of those areas where more offenders live. Areas are also shaded according to the number of resident re-offenders, allowing the exploration of the geographical variation in the offender population in conjunction with the re-offending population.

Where are offenders most likely to live?

This section provides a comparison to determine where the adult offending population is more or less likely to live compared to the overall population of the sub-region. The adult offender population has been calculated as a rate per 1,000 residents⁷ to provide a standardised measure of their likelihood to live within different communities across the sub-region. Communities have been differentiated according to levels of deprivation, recorded crime, anti-social behaviour, rurality and demography.

Within the sub-region there are 4.1 adult offenders per 1,000 of the resident population. This figure has been used as the baseline for any comparison across different communities.

In summary, across the sub-region, adult offenders are

- more likely to live in Leicester City
- in the Leicester City, more likely to live in Beaumont Leys, City and Hinckley Road LPUs
- in Leicestershire, more likely to live in Loughborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire
- more likely to live in the most deprived areas
- more likely to live in areas with high levels of crime and ASB
- more likely to live in OAC areas classed as 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Blue Collar', 'City Living' and 'Multicultural'

The same methodology has been used to determine where the adult re-offending population is more or less likely to live compared to the overall sub-region population.

Across the sub-region the proportion of adult offenders that re-offend is 12.6%. This figure has been used as the baseline for any comparison across different communities.

In summary, across the sub-region, adult offenders are

- as likely to re-offend if they live in Leicester City, Leicestershire or Rutland
- almost twice as likely to re-offend if they live within the City LPU
- more likely to re-offend if they live within Loughborough
- less likely to re-offend if they live within one of the least deprived areas
- more likely to re-offend if they live within an area with a high level of crime
- more likely to re-offend if they live within an area with a high level of ASB
- equally likely to re-offend in both urban and rural areas
- more likely to re-offend if they live within an OAC 'Multicultural' area
- less likely to re-offend if they live within an OAC 'Prospering Suburb' area

⁷ ONS Population Estimates 2007



Each circle within the cartograms below represent a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire or Leicester City. The size of the circle is proportionate to the number of adult offenders resident within the LSOA. The shading of the circle corresponds to the number of re-offenders resident within the LSOA.

Basic Rule : Large dark circles are where there are more offenders and more re-offenders resident, compared to other areas of Leicestershire and Leicester City.

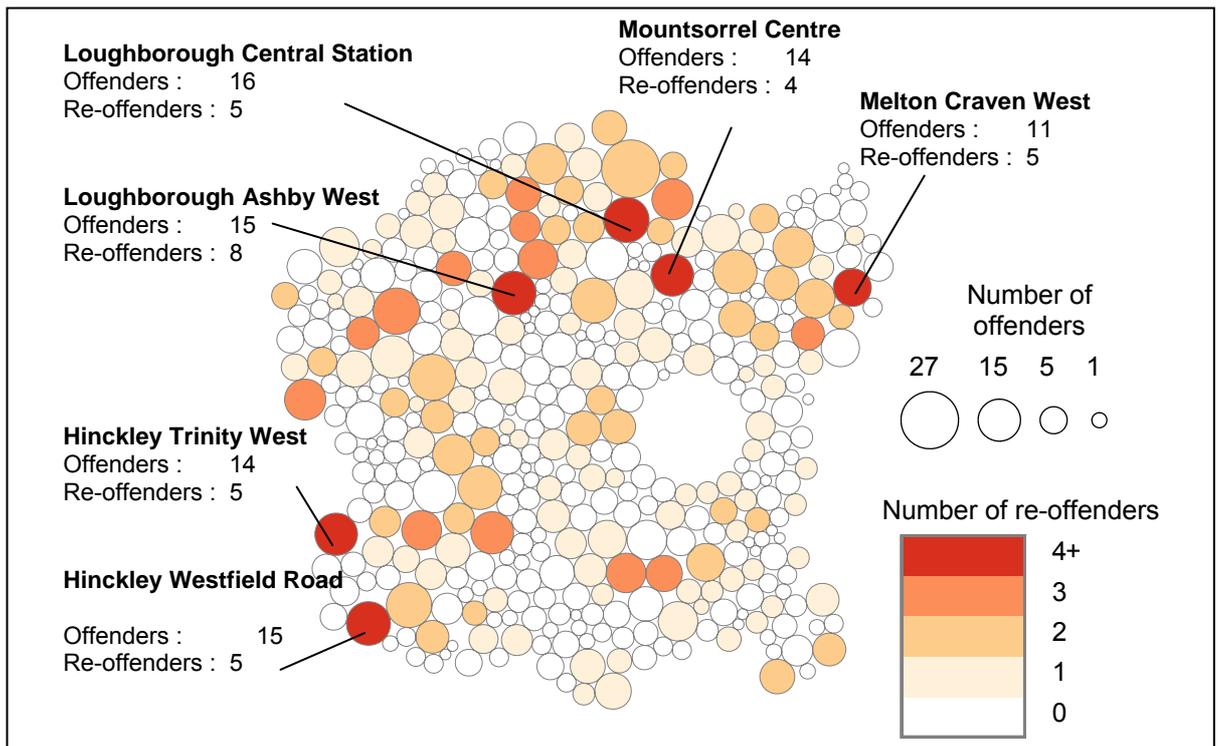


Figure 19. Location of Adult Offenders within Leicestershire

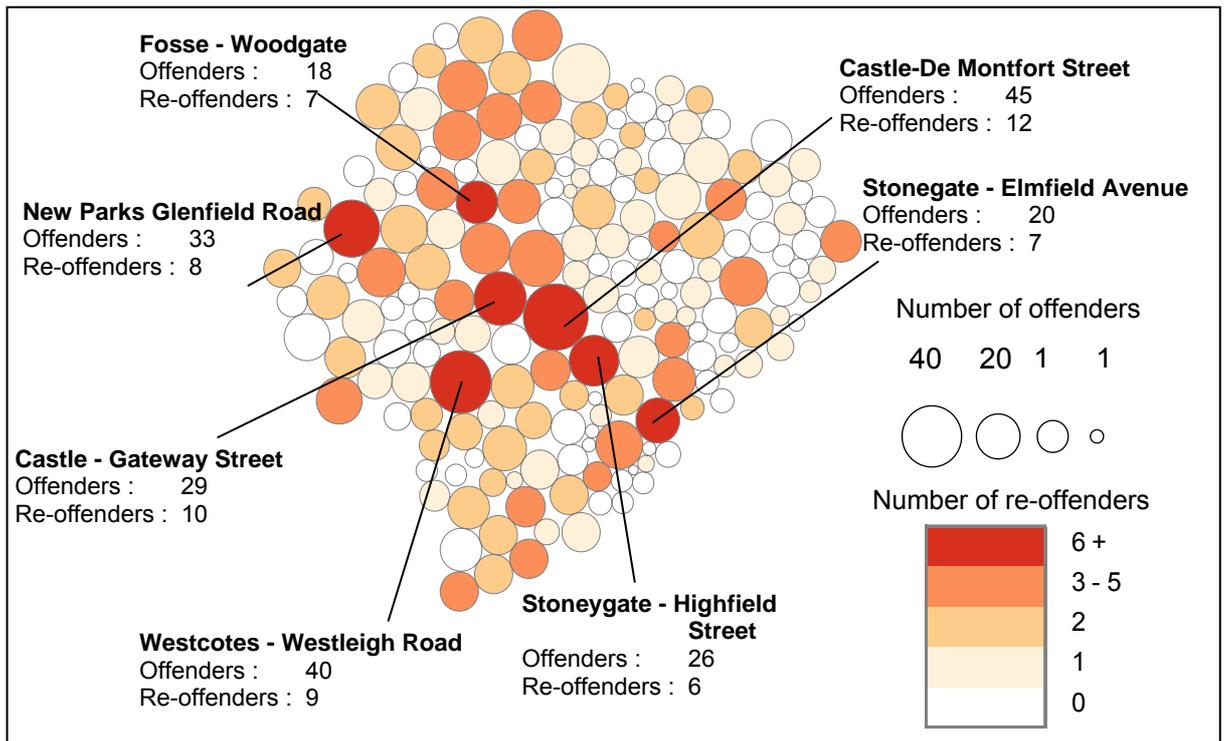


Figure 20. Location of Adult Offenders within Leicester City Centre



Figure 21 shows the demographic profile of offenders across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. It also identifies any significant differences in offender demographics between the Leicester City caseload and the Leicestershire and Rutland caseload.

Key demographics:

- Most offenders are male
- Most offenders are aged 20 to 39 years
- One third of offenders are BME, with half of these being Asian or Asian British
- One third of offenders live within the most deprived areas
- One third of offenders live within the areas with the highest levels of crime
- One third of offenders live within the areas with the highest levels of ASB

Key differences:

- Significantly more BME offenders in the City, but not White Other
- The proportion of offenders living in the most deprived areas of Leicestershire and Rutland is higher compared to the overall caseload proportion
- A higher proportion of Tier 3 offenders in Leicester City
- A higher proportion of offenders are on Licence in Leicester City

How do I interpret the chart?

% The percentage figure represents the proportion of within each of the demographic categories within the whole Probation Area.

▲ an upward red arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly higher compared to the rest of the caseload.

▼ a downward green arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly lower compared to the rest of the caseload.

Identifying variation in offender demographics between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland		Probation Area	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
		%		
Gender	Male	84.9		
	Female	15.1		
Age	under 20 years	8.3		
	20 to 39 years	68.7		
	40 years and over	23.1		
Ethnicity	White British	62.1	▼	▲
	BME	37.9	▲	▼
BME Sub-categories	White Other	5.2		
	Asian or Asian British	17.8	▲	▼
	Black or Black British	8.9	▲	▼
	Mixed or Mixed British	5.0	▲	▼
	Other	0.9	▲	▼
Deprivation	Most Deprived (20%)	31.6	▼	▲
		32.1		
		26.4		
Least Deprived (20%)	9.9			
Level of Crime	Highest 20%	34.8		
		34.2		
	Lowest 20%	21.7		
		9.3	▼	▲
Level of ASB	Highest 20%	30.1		
		39.5		
		20.0		
Low Level of ASB	Lowest 20%	10.4		
Reoffender	Yes	12.3		
PPO	Yes	2.6		
Tier	T1	18.8		
	T2	28.4	▼	▲
	T3	47.4	▲	▼
	T4	5.4		
Order	Licence	18.2	▲	▼
	Community Order	81.7		
Offence Type	Violence	32.0		
	Acquisitive	17.4		
	Breach	16.2		
	Motoring	9.8	▼	▲
	Drugs	7.5		
	Fraud & Forgery	5.0	▲	▼
	Criminal Damage	4.4		
	Sexual	3.4		
	Other	4.3		

Figure 21. Demographic Profile of Offenders



The adjacent table shows the demographic profile of offenders across the six Local Policing Units (LPUs) within Leicester City. It also identifies where there are any significant differences in offender demographics between each LPU caseload and the overall Leicester City caseload.

Key differences:

- A higher proportion of female offenders in Beaumont Leys.
- A higher proportion of BME offenders in Keyham Lane and Spinney Hill LPUs, in particular Asian and Asian British offenders.
- A higher proportion of White Other offenders live in Hinckley Road LPU
- A higher proportion of re-offenders live within the City LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index offence of an acquisitive crime or a breach offence live within the City LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index offence of criminal damage live within Beaumont Leys LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index drug offence live within the Spinney Hill LPU.

Identifying variation in offender demographics between the six Police LPUs within Leicester City		Leicester City	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road
		%						
Gender	Male	84.9						
	Female	15.1	▲					
Age	under 20 years	8.3						
	20 to 39 years	68.7						
	40 years and over	23.1						
Ethnicity	White British	62.1	▲	▲	▼	▲	▼	▲
	BME	37.9	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼
BME Sub-categories	White Other	5.2		▲				
	Asian or Asian British	17.8	▼	▼	▲	▼	▲	▼
	Black or Black British	8.9					▲	
	Mixed or Mixed British	5.0						
	Other	0.9						
Reoffender	Yes	12.3				▲		
PPO	Yes	2.6						
Tier	T1	18.8						
	T2	28.4						
	T3	47.4						
	T4	5.4						
Order	Licence	18.2						
	Community Order	81.7						
Offence Type	Violence	32.0						
	Acquisitive	17.4				▲		
	Breach	16.2				▲		
	Motoring	9.8			▲	▼		
	Drugs	7.5	▼				▲	
	Criminal Damage	4.4	▲				▼	
	Sexual	3.4						
	Other	4.3						
	Fraud & Forgery	5.0						▲

Figure 22. Variations in Offender Demographics

How do I interpret the chart?

% The percentage figure represents the proportion of offenders within each of the demographic categories within Leicester City.

▲ an upward red arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly higher compared to the rest of the caseload.

▼ a downward green arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly lower compared to the rest of the caseload.



The adjacent table shows the demographic profile of offenders across the nine Local Policing Units (LPUs) within Leicestershire and Rutland. It also identifies where there are any significant differences in offender demographics between each LPU caseload and the overall Leicestershire and Rutland caseload.

Key differences:

- A higher proportion of offenders aged 40 years and over in Harborough District
- A higher proportion of BME offenders in Loughborough and Oadby and Wigston LPUs
- A higher proportion of re-offenders live within Loughborough
- A higher proportion of Tier 1 offenders live within Blaby
- A higher proportion of Tier 1 offenders live within Blaby LPU
- A lower proportion of offenders are on License within North West Leicestershire
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index offence of an acquisitive crime live within Loughborough LPU.

Identifying variation in offender demographics between the nine LPUs outside Leicester City		Leicestershire & Rutland									
		%	Charnwood (Excl. Lough)	Loughborough	Melton	Rutland	NW Leicestershire	Blaby	Hinckley & Bosworth	Harborough	Oadby & Wigston
Gender	Male	86.3									
	Female	13.7									
Age	under 20 years	10.0									
	20 to 39 years	65.5									
	40 years and over	24.6								▲	
Ethnicity	White British	88.7									
	BME	11.3		▲			▼		▼		▲
Reoffender	Yes	13.0		▲							
PPO	Yes	2.5									
Tier	T1	19.5						▲	▼		
	T2	36.7									
	T3	39.7									
	T4	4.1									
Order	Licence	12.9					▼				
	Community Order	87.0									
Offence Type	Violence	35.1									
	Acquisitive	15.4		▲			▼				
	Breach	14.2									
	Motoring	13.4		▼							
	Drugs	7.3							▲		
	Criminal Damage	4.5								▲	
	Sexual	3.9						▲			
	Other	3.4									
	Fraud & Forgery	2.8									▲

Figure 23. Variations in Offender Demographics Outside Leicester City

How do I interpret the chart?

% the percentage figure represents the proportion of offenders within each of the demographic categories within Leicestershire and Rutland.

▲ an upward red arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly higher compared to the rest of the caseload.

▼ a downward green arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly lower compared to the rest of the caseload.



Who is more likely to re-offend?

In Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland 12.6% of offenders on the caseload have re-offended. The table below shows how this percentage varies for different demographics and offender characteristics. It also provides a comparison of the proportion of re-offenders for each demographic for Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland.

Identifying variation in the reoffenders demographics between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland			Probation Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland				
Reoffending	Yes		12.6	<input type="checkbox"/>					12.3	13.0
Gender	Male		13.4	<input type="checkbox"/>					13.3	13.5
	Female	▼	8.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					7.2	9.7
Age	under 20 years	▲	20.6	<input type="checkbox"/>					20.6	20.6
	20 to 39 years		13.4	<input type="checkbox"/>					12.7	14.3
	40 years and over	▼	7.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					8.4	6.2
Ethnicity	White British		13.2	<input type="checkbox"/>					13.1	13.2
	BME		11.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					11.3	11.3
	White Other		16.7	<input type="checkbox"/>					17.4	15.4
	Asian or Asian British	▼	8.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					8.2	8.4
	Black or Black British		11.5	<input type="checkbox"/>					12.8	0.0
	Mixed or Mixed British		14.2	<input type="checkbox"/>					13.2	16.7
	Other		9.1	<input type="checkbox"/>					10	0.0
Deprivation	Most Deprived (20%)		14.1	<input type="checkbox"/>					11.4	16.5
Level of Crime	Highest 20%	▲	17.0	<input type="checkbox"/>					16.6	17.6
Level of ASB	Highest 20%	▲	15.7	<input type="checkbox"/>					15.7	15.8
PPO	Yes	▲	43.7	<input type="checkbox"/>					32.7	56.3
Tier	T1	▼	4.7	<input type="checkbox"/>					4.3	5.2
	T2	▼	10.5	<input type="checkbox"/>					10.2	10.8
	T3	▲	15.5	<input type="checkbox"/>					15.4	15.6
	T4	▲	32.8	<input type="checkbox"/>					25.2	44.2
Order Type	Licence		9.9	<input type="checkbox"/>					8.3	12.2
	Community Order		13.1	<input type="checkbox"/>					13.2	13.0
Offence Type	Acquisitive	▲	21.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					22.2	20.2
	Violence	▼	9.3	<input type="checkbox"/>					8.1	10.5
	Criminal Damage		16.9	<input type="checkbox"/>					19.4	14.1
	Breach	▲	17.5	<input type="checkbox"/>					15.8	19.7
	Sexual	▼	2.1	<input type="checkbox"/>					2.8	1.4
	Motoring	▼	8.9	<input type="checkbox"/>					9.1	8.7
	Drugs		10.7	<input type="checkbox"/>					10.1	11.5
	Fraud & Forgery	▼	3.8	<input type="checkbox"/>					3.8	3.7
	Other		14.2	<input type="checkbox"/>					12.1	17.2

Figure 24. Variation in Re-offenders' Demographics between Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

How do I interpret the chart?

- % The **percentage figures** represent the proportion of offenders that re-offend within each of the demographic categories. Percentages are shown for the Probation Area and separately for Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland.
- The **orange bar** represents the proportion of offenders of a particular demographic that have re-offended.
- ▲ An upward **red arrow** highlights where a significantly high proportion of a particular offender demographic have re-offended compared to the overall caseload.
- ▼ A downward **green arrow** highlights where a significantly low proportion of a particular offender demographic have re-offended compared to the overall caseload.



Demographics and characteristics that contribute to the likelihood of re-offending

Individual analysis of each separate demographic and offending characteristic of offenders highlights the following:

- PPOs are more than three times as likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload
- Tier 4 offenders are almost three times as likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload
- Offenders under the age of 20 are almost twice as likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload
- Offenders with an index offence categorised as an acquisitive crime or breach are almost twice as likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload
- Tier 3 offenders are more slightly likely to re-offend compared to the rest of the caseload
- Offenders living within an area with high levels of crime or ASB are slightly more likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload

Collectively analysing the demographics and offending characteristics of offenders identified the following groups of individuals who are most likely to re-offend. These are shown in the table below.

	Description of Group	Likelihood of Re-offending (Compared to rest of caseload)	Number of Individuals
1	Tier 4 offenders who are classed as PPOs	3½ times as likely	Leicester City 52 Leicestershire 47 Rutland 0
2	Tier 3 offenders, committing acquisitive offences, living in areas with higher than average levels of ASB	2½ times as likely	Leicester City 162 Leicestershire 106 Rutland 0
3	Tier 2 offenders under the age of 20 years	2 times as likely	Leicester City 75 Leicestershire 81 Rutland < 5
4	Tier 4 offenders who are not classed as PPOs	1½ times as likely	Leicester City 63 Leicestershire 28 Rutland < 5
5	Tier 3 offenders who commit motoring, criminal damage, drugs or breach offences that are on a Community Order	1½ times as likely	Leicester City 293 Leicestershire 204 Rutland < 5

Figure 25. Likelihood of Re-Offending by Demographics and Offending Characteristics



Geographical Variation in Re-offending

There was no variation in the likelihood of re-offending by demographic or offending characteristic between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland. This suggests that the re-offending behaviour of the caseload is determined more by the demographic of the individuals, their offending characteristics and the characteristics of the neighbourhood they live in rather than the administrative geography in which they live.

Profile of the Probation Caseload: Offender Needs

Offenders have a variety of needs, some of which are directly related to their offending behaviour. Using the information collated from the OASys⁸ assessment of offenders, this section aims to help understand the prevalence of these needs across the sub-region. It also aims to identify the combinations of needs that are most likely to contribute to the likelihood of an offender re-offending.

The table below shows the proportion of offenders with each need as determined by their OASys assessment.

		Probation Area		Leicester City						Leicestershire & Rutland		Other Areas								
		%	%	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road	%	%	Charnwood (Excl. Lough)	Loughborough	Melton	Rutland	NW Leicestershire	Blaby	Hinckley & Bosworth	Harborough	Oadby & Wigston
Need : Thinking	Yes	53.8	58.2							45.5										
Need : Education	Yes	49.0	60.1	▲			▲			▼	▲							▼		▼
Need : Relationships	Yes	49.7	55.6	▲				▼		▼								▼		▼
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	42.8	46.5	▲			▲	▼		▼	▲									▼
Need : Attitudes	Yes	39.4	46.1	▲			▲	▼		▼										▼
Need : Alcohol	Yes	33.5	32.3	▼				▼	▲	▲										▼
Need : Drugs	Yes	25.1	24.4				▲	▼	▲	25.5	▲									▼
Need : Accommodation	Yes	23.3	24.0	▲			▲			▼	▲	▲						▼	▲	▼

Figure 26. Proportion of Offenders by Need

The largest proportion of offenders had a 'Thinking' need, down to the smallest proportion with an 'Accommodation' need.

Key Differences:

- Offenders within Leicester City are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, relationships, lifestyle, attitudes, and accommodation needs, compared to rest of the Probation Area.
- Offenders in Leicestershire and Rutland are more likely to have an alcohol need compared to the rest of the Probation Area.
- Offenders in the City LPU are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, lifestyle, attitudes, drugs and accommodation needs, compared to other Leicester City LPUs.
- Similarly in Loughborough LPU offenders are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, lifestyle, drugs and accommodation needs, compared to other Leicestershire and Rutland LPUs.
- Compared to other LPUs Leicester City, offenders living within the Hinckley Road LPU are more likely to have an alcohol need
- Compared to other LPUs in Leicestershire and Rutland, offenders living in Hinckley and Bosworth are more likely to have an accommodation need.

The complete dataset can be found at Appendix B to this report.

⁸ OASys is the national system used by the Probation Service to assess the risk and needs of an offender



Which offender needs are more likely to contribute to re-offending?

The overall proportion of offenders in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland who re-offend is 12.6%. This figure does not vary significantly when comparing the caseload of Leicester City with the caseload of Leicestershire and Rutland. However, the table below shows the proportion of offenders who re-offend varies according to their needs.

			Probation Area	Leicester	Leicestershire & Rutland
Re-Offending	Yes		12.6	12.3	13.0
Need: Drugs	Yes	▲	23.5	22.4	24.8
	No	▼	9.1	8.8	9.3
Need: Accommodation	Yes	▲	22.3	20.6	24.6
	No	▼	9.8	9.6	10.0
Need: Attitudes	Yes	▲	21.9	20.9	23.3
	No	▼	6.7	5.9	7.5
Need: Lifestyles	Yes	▲	20.5	18.9	22.4
	No	▼	6.8	6.8	6.9
Need: Education	Yes	▲	17.3	15.5	20.0
	No	▼	8.2	8.4	8.0
Need: Thinking	Yes	▲	16.6	15.6	17.8
	No	▼	8.1	8.2	8.0
Need: Relationships	Yes	▲	16.0	15.1	17.1
	No	▼	9.4	9.5	9.4
Need: Alcohol	Yes	▲	15.6	15.3	15.9
	No	▼	11.2	11.2	11.2

Figure 27. Proportion of Offenders who Re-offend by Need

Key Differences:

- Compared to the overall caseload, offenders with any of the eight needs are significantly more likely to re-offend compared to those who do not have that need.
- When comparing offenders within Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland, there are no significant differences between the proportion of offenders with each need who re-offend.
- Offenders with a drugs need are the most likely to re-offend. Approximately 1 in 4 offenders with a drug need re-offends.
- Offenders with an alcohol need are least likely to re-offend
- The needs that discriminates best between those offenders that re-offend and those that do not re-offend are attitudes and lifestyles. Offenders with an attitude need are more than three times more likely to re-offend compared to those who do not have an attitude need.



Which combinations of offender needs are more likely to contribute to re-offending?

The table on the previous page looked at each offender need in isolation. However, the reality is that offender needs are more complex and individuals are more likely to have a combination of different needs.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland caseload have been segmented by their needs in order to identify the combination of needs that re-offenders are most likely to have.

The diagram below shows the most significant combinations of offender needs that determine the likelihood of an offender re-offending. The overall proportion of offenders that offend is 12.6%, based on the 3,993 of offenders resident within the sub-region. Of the eight needs, attitude need is the most significant predictor of re-offending. Individuals with an attitude need are almost twice as likely to re-offend. However, offenders with both an attitude need and a drugs need are more than twice as likely to re-offend and those with an attitude need, a drugs need and an accommodation need are almost three times as likely to re-offend compared to the overall caseload. The diagram below identifies three distinct groups of offenders who can be identified based on the OASys needs assessment outcome, who are significantly more likely to re-offend compared to the rest of the caseload.

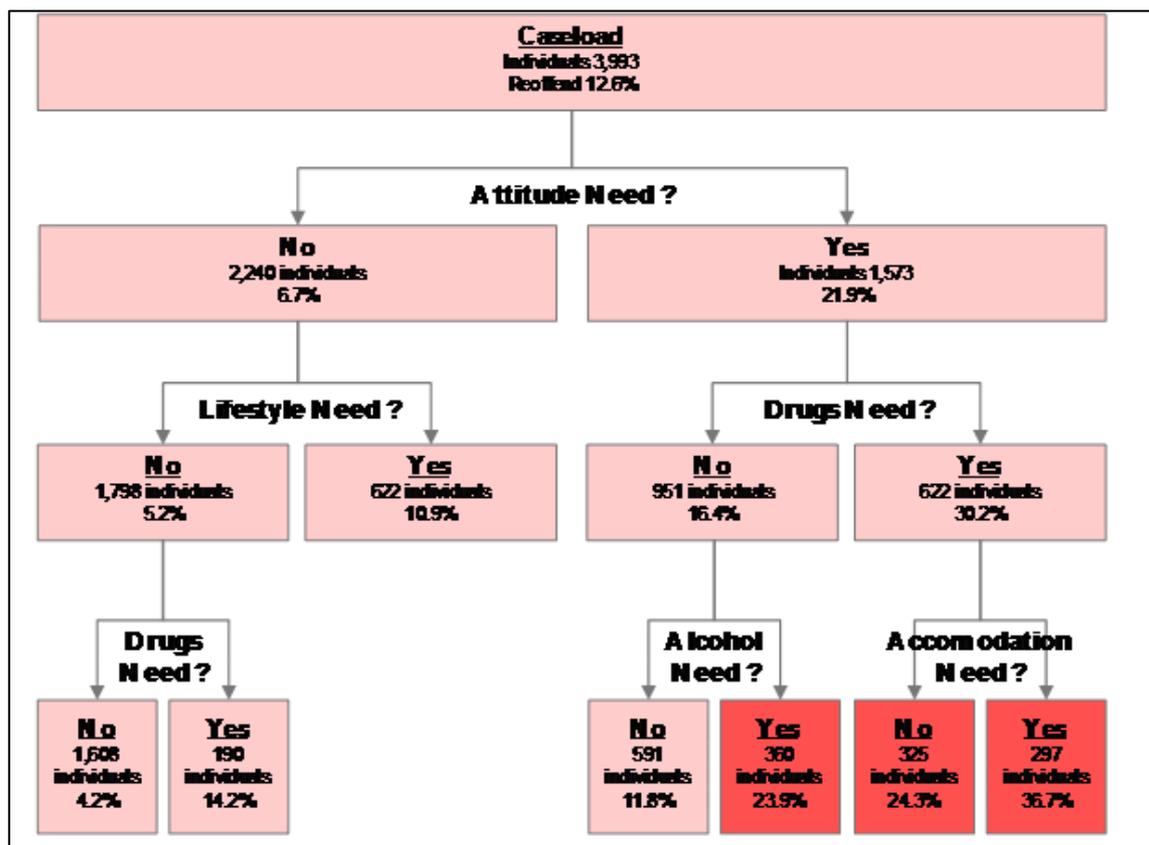


Figure 28. Offender Groups based on OASys Needs Assessment Outcome



Whom to target: Overall Caseload

The table below provides a summary of those offenders identified as being most likely to re-offend based on the needs identified by their OASys assessment (as identified on the previous diagram). It identifies and describes three discrete groups from the overall caseload.

	Offender Needs		Likelihood of Re-Offending (compared to rest of caseload)	Number of Individuals	More likely to be:
1	Attitude need: Drug need: Accommodation need:	Yes Yes Yes	3 times as likely	297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged 20-39-years-old ▪ PPO ▪ City and Loughborough LPU's ▪ Breach or acquisitive offence ▪ Tier 3 and T4 ▪ Most deprived areas ▪ High levels of crime and ASB
2	Attitude need: Drug need: Accommodation need:	Yes Yes No	3 times as likely	325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged under 20 ▪ PPO ▪ Breach or acquisitive offence ▪ Tier 3 and T4 ▪ Most deprived areas ▪ High levels of crime
3	Attitude need: Drug need: Accommodation need:	Yes No Yes	2 times as likely	360	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged under 20 ▪ NW Leicestershire ▪ Criminal damage offences ▪ Tier 3 and T4 ▪ Most deprived areas

Figure 29. Identifying offenders most likely to re-offend by combination of needs (Overall Caseload)

The same method of segmentation was used to determine any variation in the combination of offenders' needs that would identify any potential target groups within Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland.

Whom to target : Leicester City Caseload

Analysis of the Leicester City caseload identified the same three offender groups as those identified for the overall caseload, as shown above.



Whom to target: Leicestershire and Rutland Caseload

Analysis of the Leicestershire and Rutland caseload identified three slightly different offender groups compared to those identified for the overall caseload. These three groups are shown in the table below.

	Offender needs		likelihood of re-offending (compared to rest of caseload)	number of individuals	More likely to be
1	Lifestyle need: Yes Attitude need: Yes Accommodation need: Yes	Yes Yes Yes	3 times as likely	189	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPO ▪ Loughborough LPU and Hinckley and Bosworth ▪ Breach or acquisitive offences ▪ Tier 3 and T4 ▪ Most deprived areas ▪ High levels of crime and ASB
2	Lifestyle need: Yes Attitude need: Yes Accommodation need: No	Yes Yes No		264	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged under 20 years ▪ PPO ▪ Breach, acquisitive or drugs offences ▪ Tier 3 and T4 ▪ Most deprived areas ▪ High levels of crime and ASB
3	Lifestyle need: No Drug need: Yes	No Yes		137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged 20-39 years ▪ PPO ▪ Drugs offences

Figure 30. Identifying offenders most likely to re-offend by needs (Leicestershire and Rutland)

Sub-Regional Overview

The statutory changes to CSPs which came into effect on April 1, 2010, included a new duty on CSPs to “formulate and implement a strategy to reduce re-offending by adult and young offenders”. The changes also marked the ‘graduation’ of probation to the status of a ‘responsible authority’ of CSPs (formerly, probation simply had a ‘duty to co-operate’).

Full details of the changes are offered by specially produced joint reports from the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice.

The full report ‘Reducing Re-offending, Cutting Crime, Changing Lives’ (or an executive summary), is available on the Home Office’s Crime Reduction website.⁹

The Government ‘Gateway Notice’ indicates that the guidance “is intended to support all CSP partners to implement the changes. It includes a range of case studies which illustrate what some local partnerships are already doing to tackle re-offending. The changes will enhance the key role CSPs can play in bringing together and co-ordinating the actions of housing providers, health services, local authorities and other key players, all of which have a vital role in cutting crime and reducing re-offending. They will also bring closer together the crime reduction and reducing re-offending agendas and deliver a seamless service to the public, making communities safer and building public confidence.”

⁹ <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimereduction005.htm>



This initial report represents an initial attempt to support all CSPs in respect of these changes in line with guidance.

As such, the report will address together the three suggested areas of activity:

- “Strategic planning to identify the profile of offender activity and needs in the area”
- “Operational activity informed by information shared among partners, and based on a problem-solving approach to target and reduce offending and protect the public”
- “At the individual level, case management...to assess individual offender need, to plan interventions based on this need, and to co-ordinate access to these interventions”.

The full report offers a helpful series of practical examples of how partnerships could develop these activities in line with their own local priorities and arrangements.

- The author’s seconding authority is Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust, and as such this report predominantly addresses issues relating to adult offenders - those who are 18+.
- Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust (LRPT) is responsible for the supervision of adult offenders in the community, and - with the Prison Service - the offender management of adult offenders under 21 in custody, and adult offenders 21 and over who have been sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 12 months or greater. It is also responsible for the supervision of such offenders following their release into the community under licence.
- LRPT is responsible for duties in respect of offenders whose confirmed home address lies in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.
- Allowing for some variability according to definitions and boundaries, LRPT personnel supervise 1,777 adults throughout the county areas of Leicestershire (including the seven district authorities).

The following part of this report will analyse individually each of the seven CSPs within the sub-region.

Blaby

Within this subset, Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust (LRPT) personnel are responsible for 229 adults whose home address lies within Blaby District. Of course, those who actually offend within the District of Blaby can have home addresses that cover a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it is possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons not routinely resident in Blaby; however this report is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT, whose recorded home address lies within Blaby District.



Analysis of Adult Offenders Resident in Blaby

In total there were 229 offenders resident in Blaby District at the time this report was drafted. Offenders were predominantly male, accounting for 87.8% of offenders

Age

The table below (Figure 31) shows the number of Blaby resident offenders by age range. It should be borne in mind when viewing the table that although the 40+ age range shows the highest number of offenders, it does cover a much wider age range.

Age Range	Total	Approx. % of Offenders
18 – 19	6	2.60%
20 – 24	63	27.50%
25 – 29	35	15.30%
30 – 34	33	14.40%
35 –39	25	10.90%
40+	67	29.20%

Figure 31. Age Range of Offenders Resident in Blaby

Ethnicity

It can be seen from the table below (Figure 32) that the vast majority of offenders resident within the Blaby District are defined as being of White ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Approximate % of Offenders
White	92
Mixed	4
Asian	3
Black	1

Figure 32. Ethnicity of Blaby Offenders

Supervision Type

Of the 229 offenders resident within Blaby, 202 (88.2%) were on community orders, whilst the remaining 27 (11.8%) were on a post-custody licence.

Analysis of Re-offending

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 33. Percentage of Offenders who Re-Offended

Blaby’s re-offending rate appears to be at the lower end of the range in the seven CSPs. There is no significant difference in re-offending rates between men and women in Blaby.



The age group most likely to re-offend are 18 to 19-year-olds (at 36%). The age group least likely to re-offend are people aged 40+ (at just 3%). This is followed, by 25 to 29-year-olds (at 6%). Caution needs to be exercised in the interpretation of the figures, however, because the total numbers of 18 to 19-year-olds in the cohort was small.

Analysis by Offender Management Team

Blaby adult offenders are supervised by LRPT personnel in the widest range of teams in the county. The nominated offender managers are based in the following teams:

Offender Management Team	No. of Blaby Resident Offenders	% of Blaby Resident Offenders
City Team 1 (Friar Lane, Leicester)	78	34.21
City Team 2 (Cobden Street, Leicester)	8	3.51
City Team 3 (Cobden Street, Leicester)	15	6.58
Coalville	1	0.44
Hinckley	17	7.46
Loughborough	1	0.44
MAPPOM (Friar Lane, Leicester)	3	1.32
Offender Management Drugs	11	4.82
Wigston	94	41.23

Figure 34. Blaby resident offenders by Offender Management Team

Analysis by ‘Offender Group Reconviction Scale’ (OGRS)

OGRS score	% of cohort
< 21	37.20%
21 – 40	9%
41 – 60	22.50%
61 – 80	23%
81 – 100	8%

Figure 35. Offenders by OGRS Score



Analysis by Probation ‘tier’

Tier 4

Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders.

(Control)

Tier 3

Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders.

Tier 2

Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help.

Tier 1

Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement.

(Punish)

Tier	No. in Cohort	% of Cohort
4	6	2.50%
3	90	39.50%
2	79	34.50%
1	54	23.50%

Figure 36 . Offenders by Tier

Analysis by ‘Criminogenic need’¹⁰

The term ‘Criminogenic need’ simply means that identified problems or deficiencies in a particular part of a person’s functioning are linked to an increased likelihood of involvement in crime.

‘Need’ areas are not mutually exclusive; one person can trigger several need areas. Alcohol is the most significant area of need indicated in the table below (Figure 37), followed by Emotional needs, Thinking needs and Education/Training/Employment needs. ‘Thinking need’ is a shorthand way of indicating that an individual is considered to demonstrate ‘cognitive deficits’ that may, for example, lead them to make the same mistakes repeatedly and remain indifferent to, or unaware of, the adverse impact of their actions upon others.

Criminogenic Need	% of Cohort
Accommodation	12
Education/Training/Employment	30
Finance, Benefit and Debt	13
Relationships	18
Lifestyle	14
Drugs	10
Alcohol	43
Emotional	38
Thinking	35
Attitudes	18

Figure 37. Percentage of Cohort in each Criminogenic Need area

¹⁰ Taken from OASys – The offender management system.



Reducing Re-offending

Reducing re-offending is a 'cross-cutting theme' for Blaby CSP's 2010/11 priorities. The importance of re-offending locally can be gauged by the fact – as in the analysis above – that around 10% of adult offenders under probation supervision are re-offending every quarter. Add into this amount offending by people who have recent convictions but are not currently under supervision and it can be seen how estimates are sometimes made that at least half of all offending is actually re-offending.

The challenge therefore is clear. A focus on offenders rather than offending has the potential to yield significant dividends in reducing the overall incidence of crime.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland 'Reducing Re-offending Board' has representation from the Criminal Justice System agencies and the key agencies that represent the 'infrastructure' of community support. Together, they have set out a plan for reducing re-offending. The seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire have a potentially important role to play within this plan.

A full copy of the current plan is available from Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust. What makes the plan distinctive is its focus on offenders rather than offences.

CSP members will be familiar with the strands of crime reduction work which focus on offenders:

- Catch and convict
- Rehabilitate and re-settle
- Prevent and deter

Blaby CSP member agencies are already closely involved in many fora and processes that address these themes, but with the new CSP duties there is an opportunity to bring an extra local focus to bear on reducing re-offending. A useful piece of work will be to explore the opportunities for Blaby CSP to contribute directly to the Countywide 'Reducing Re-offending Plan'.

The enhanced role and contribution of the Probation Trusts in CSPs from April 2010 should also provide an opportunity for improved *leverage* over known individual offenders in the quest to prevent re-offending. Known offenders are likely to be in one of two main categories:

- Those currently under statutory supervision in the community, and
- Those whose court sanction did not require them to be under supervision.

As the analysis above shows, there are currently around 250 adult offenders in Blaby being actively supervised by probation personnel. The CSP has the potential to add value to that supervision process, particularly through emerging models of 'Integrated Offender Management'

Further, a joint initiative by Leicestershire County Council and probation will add in a new facility for the voluntary supervision of adult ex-offenders who might not, in other circumstances, have access to such support. This initiative begins in May 2010 and is funded for a period of 12 months.

'Young People' is another cross-cutting theme. The County Youth Offending Service (YOS) has principal responsibility for this area of work. The main focus of their work is in the active diversion of young people away from crime to help ensure that they never become confirmed adult offenders.



There is also a strong focus, as with adults, on the prevention of re-offending. In this connection, there is identified scope for improved work across the 'transition' from YOS responsibility to probation responsibility. There is also a growing awareness that young adults aged between 18 – 25-years-old have (and occasionally offer) similar challenges to young people aged between 16 – 18-years-old.

Practical Action

As mentioned earlier, the Joint Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance identifies opportunities for practical action at three levels:

- Strategic planning
- Operational activity informed by shared information, and
- Individual case management.

The ways in which Blaby CSP extends its engagement in these three areas will be informed by the guidance itself and by the existing priorities set out in the Blaby 'Community Safety Plan' for 2010/11.

Raising public confidence and reassurance through building stronger neighbourhoods, reducing anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

- The Government 'Justice Seen, Justice Done' initiatives will offer scope for the closer involvement of communities with sentencing outcomes.
- Further developments in perpetrator mapping will enable the CSP to focus in on solutions.
- Through new and existing inter-agency fora, there is scope for all CSP partners to add value to the seven offender re-settlement pathways. These are:
 - Accommodation
 - Education, Training and Employment
 - Health
 - Drugs and Alcohol
 - Finance, Benefit and Debt
 - Children and Families
 - Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour

Violent Crime with a focus on Domestic Abuse

- There is now scope for the CSP and/or the District Council to purchase places on the 'Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme' for non-statutory perpetrators.
- There are opportunities for the forging of closer links between District and County Council level domestic abuse efforts and the Probation Trust's own work with perpetrators and survivors of domestic abuse.



Serious Acquisitive Crime with a focus on Domestic Burglary

- Perpetrator mapping – including the exploration of further opportunities for offence-focused ‘Integrated Offender Management’ in close partnership with police Intelligence Units.
- Perpetrator mapping in relation to offender mobility – who is causing the problem and are they travelling to the scene of the offence(s) from elsewhere? If so, how can such behaviour be responded to best?
- The ‘Analysis by Criminogenic Need’ (Figure 37) reveals that the offender managers of currently supervised adult offenders in Blaby consider that the four main areas of need (in order of priority) are:
 - Problems surrounding alcohol (43%)
 - Problems deriving from emotional needs (38%)
 - Problems deriving from cognitive deficits (35%)
 - Problems linked to employment, training and education (30%)

Substance use

- Problems related to alcohol misuse are the most commonly identified area of ‘Criminogenic need’ amongst known adult offenders in Blaby.
- Approximately 20 local adult offenders in Blaby are currently managed by teams which focus on offending which is fuelled wholly or in part by systematic substance misuse. Blaby residents and businesses are also targeted by offenders who may live elsewhere but who offend within the area for which Blaby CSP has responsibility.



Charnwood

Within this subset, Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust (LRPT) personnel are responsible for 524 adults whose home address lies within the Charnwood Borough Council area. Of course, those who actually offend within this area can have home addresses that lie over a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons *not* routinely resident in the area; however, this report is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT who's recorded home addresses are within the Charnwood Borough Council area itself.

Analysis of Offender Cohort

This analysis is based on a 'rolling' analysis period ending at the end of September 2009. This is latest data that we have with the re-offending data. The total number of LRPT service users under supervision (and therefore within the 'NI 18' cohort) with a home address in Charnwood Borough Council area who are included within this analysis is 524.

Of these, in the period under review, 86 were found to have re-offended, a rate of 16.4%. This percentage is at the higher end of the range of re-offending rates amongst Leicestershire District authority areas.

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 38. Percentage of Offenders who Re-Offended

There are 447 males, and 77 females making up around 14.7% of the caseload. This proportion is towards the higher end of a limited range within the county.

Community orders were in issue to 449 (85.7%) people and 72 were on a post-custody licence; three were subject to both (so the total proportion with a post-custody licence was 14.3%).

Analysis by Probation 'tier'

Tier 4

Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders.

(Control)

Tier 3

Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders. **(Change)**



Tier 2

Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help. **(Help)**

Tier 1

Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement. **(Punish)**

Tier	No. in Cohort	% of Cohort
4	25	4.82
3	210	40.46
2	202	38.92
1	82	15.80

Figure 39. Charnwood Offenders by Probation Tier

Comparisons of percentages of overall cohort contrasted with percentages of the re-offender cohort

Gender

There was no significant difference between the ‘general’ set and the re-offender subset.

Mode of Supervision

‘Post custody licence’ cases were marginally more likely to re-offend. It is a point of interest that all three of the service-users who were subject to both post custody licence, and a supervision order, re-offended. This may well reflect the fact that they were sent into custody for re-offending whilst on supervision – with the original order left to run on

Tier

Tier 1 and Tier 2 cases were under-represented in the re-offenders set, and Tier 3 and Tier 4 cases were over-represented.

OGRS

The two-year OGRS3 scores provided an accurate forecasting tool in relation to re-offending. The ‘general’ score was around 49.7%, but the score for the re-offenders was 67.7%. This score is calculated from ‘static’ factors, at the start of supervision and may well represent one of the best predictors of re-offending.

Criminogenic Need

Criminogenic Need	% of Offender Cohort	% of Re-Offender Cohort
Accommodation	22	40
Education/Training/Employment	40	62
Finance, Benefit and Debt	15	28
Relationships	29	42
Lifestyle	20	41
Drugs	17	32
Alcohol	40	57
Emotional	42	45
Thinking	39	58
Attitudes	26	51

Figure 40. Offender Cohort by Criminogenic Need

In every area of criminogenic need, the re-offending cohort was significantly more 'needy' than the whole cohort. For each area of criminogenic need, it is possible to propose local ways of addressing those needs in order to reduce the propensity to re-offend.

Age Band

There were a higher proportion of all the younger age bands (up to 35-years-old) in the re-offender cohort than in the general cohort. The oldest age band (40+) was significantly under-represented in the re-offender cohort. Nearly 90% of all re-offenders were aged under 40-yearsold.

Postcode

Re-offenders are over-represented in the Loughborough Town area, but are slightly under-represented elsewhere in the borough.

Ethnicity

87% of the whole cohort was white. The equivalent figure for the re-offender cohort was 91%; this is slightly raised, but probably not to a significant degree.

Offender Management Teams

LRPT has recently reorganised all team structures into 'Local Delivery Units' (LDUs). The LDU which covers Charnwood also covers Coalville cases (although the cases considered here have been selected purely by their designated home address and thus are only Charnwood cases).

The cohort considered in this report was analysed prior to the re-organisation, but even had it not been, there would still have been considerable variety in the 'home' location of the offender managers who supervise Charnwood cases. In this cohort, the 'home' teams of the offender managers supervising the cases analysed here were as follows:

Team	Number
Leicester City Team 1 (based at Friar Lane, Leicester)	33
Leicester City Team 2 (based at Cobden Street, Leicester)	79
Leicester City Team 3 (based at Cobden Street, Leicester)	14
Coalville Team	3
Loughborough Team	322
Melton Team	2
MAPPOM	27
Offender Management Drugs	43
Wigston Team	2

Figure 41. Offenders by Offender Management Team

Linking the Analysis to Local Priorities

The Community Safety Partnership has set as one priority, the reduction of acquisitive crime, violent and hate crime, and anti-social behaviour. The other key priority relates to the raising of community confidence.

The 'Integrated Offender Management' initiative in Hastings Ward, Loughborough is an example of a targeted, proactive response to a perceived challenge within the spirit of these priorities. Again, the two priorities are closely interrelated. Intensive anti-crime activity in the area appears to be associated with improving levels of community confidence.



The 'Hastings' initiative, however, is focused upon only 10 known adult offenders (of whom only around half are currently under supervision on a statutory order). This represents only a very small fraction of the total number of adults under supervision in the borough.

Perhaps one particular challenge for this Community Safety Partnership is in relation to the new, shared duty to produce a strategy to reduce re-offending. This challenge could perhaps helpfully be re-framed as a challenge to identify generally those adult offenders under supervision who are considered to be most at risk of re-offending, and to:

- redouble efforts to engage with them
- help them to desist from involvement in crime
- help them to complete their supervisory commitments successfully, and
- help them to make pro-social life decisions that serve to enhance their range of positive engagements.

But how might this work? And how many adult offenders would we be looking at? Then, how best could there be integrated action by all partners to the Community Safety Partnership?

All of the offenders in question are currently under active supervision in the community. Each of them has a carefully framed sentence plan which has been based on meticulously compiled evidence. Each adult has an unique, nominated offender manager, who can, where appropriate, co-ordinate a range of targeted interventions such as:

- Completion of an offending behaviour programme
- Structured one-to-one advice and assistance
- Specialist input of education, training and employment advice
- Specialist substance misuse management
- Specialist accommodation management.

Such interventions have been demonstrated to work in reducing re-offending when correctly delivered. Thus, on the delivery side, offender managers can be actively supported by CSP partners. Adult ex-offenders themselves can be encouraged to comply with the legitimate expectations which are placed on them through the criminal justice process. Almost all of the criminogenic needs demonstrated by those adult offenders under supervision in the community are *soluble* given the necessary motivation, effort and – where necessary – resources. Systematic problem-solving techniques often contain the basic structure:

Problem ▶ Evidence ▶ Priorities ▶ Action ▶ Review

This method is sometimes summarised as an ongoing, iterative process:

PERFORMANCE ▶ FEEDBACK ▶ REVISION ▶ PERFORMANCE ▶ FEEDBACK
▶ REVISION etc...

Through the application of this process, whether 'guided' or not, most offenders desist from offending as they mature and engage with the criminal justice process, especially if they have respect for those who are offering the feedback. The process is by no means assured, however, and – especially in the case of those who



represent a significant risk of harm – compliance with proper supervisory expectations must be constantly tested and monitored (with associated sanctions).

LRPT offender managers actively supervise all service-users to defined minimum standards. However, an identified cohort of offenders who are considered to be particularly at risk of re-offending could be identified to enable offender managers, and the infrastructure that supports them, to redouble the collective efforts in a focused way.

How could this 'at risk of re-offending' sub-group be selected from the offenders in the whole supervised cohort?

Which factors could we choose in order to refine the focus? Probation systems offer three suitable candidates for the starting point:

- The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)
- The OASys 'General Re-offending Predictor' (OGP)
- The OASys 'General Violence Predictor' (OVP)

All three factors are employed for the regular 'progress summaries' undertaken for the 10 'offenders' in the Hastings Ward IOM initiative.

The CSP could create (or support) a system or process to monitor a similar, borough wide cohort of those assessed as being most at risk of re-offending. Such a sub-group would require appropriate information-sharing agreements, protocols, and success criteria (as in the case of the IOM pilot). Short of this, a simpler, less resource-intensive system could involve the monitoring and oversight of a named cohort maintained entirely by the probation trust, but with mediated links and other-agency-actions being initiated by a probation team manager or 'Practice Development Manager' and actioned on a case-by-case or ad hoc basis. This would not involve the creation of a new inter-agency forum or of separate new protocols. If the CSP is supportive of either of these approaches, a sub-group could be formed to take the matter forward in the context of the CSP's 'Reducing Re-offending Strategy' (when formulated).

Systematic attempts could be made to 'tease-out' common factors in relation to criminogenic need, such that regular reports could be offered to those bodies that are in a position to problem-solve at both a 'case' level and a 'general' level.

A very helpful summary of the latest, national research in this whole area of practice is offered in the Ministry of Justice 'Research Summary' No. 2 of 2009¹¹

Specific guidance for CSPs on the formulation of a Reducing Re-offending Strategy is also available via the Ministry of Justice website¹².

¹¹ (author: Philip Howard): <http://www.justice.gov.uk/oasys-research-summary-02-09.pdf>

¹² <http://www.justice.gov.uk/>



Harborough

Within this subset, Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust (LRPT) personnel are responsible for 146 adults whose home address lies within the Harborough District Council area. Of course, those who actually offend within this area can have home addresses that lie over a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons not routinely resident in the area. However, this is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT whose recorded home addresses are within the Harborough District Council area itself.

Analysis of Offender Cohort

This analysis is based on a 'rolling' analysis period ending at the end of September 2009. This is latest data that we have with the re-offending data. Total number of LRPT service-users under supervision (and therefore within the 'NI 18' cohort) with a home address in Harborough District Council area is 146.

Of these, in the period under review, 14 were found to have re-offended, a rate of 9.6%. This is at the lowest end of the range of re-offending rates amongst Leicestershire District Authority areas.

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 42. Percentage of Cohort Re-Offending by District

Of the 146, there are 21 women and 125 men. So women make up around 14.3% of the caseload. This is a similar proportion to elsewhere in the county.

Of the 146 people, 122 were subject to community orders and 24 were on licence.

Of the 146, 38 were 'Tier 1' cases, 53 were 'Tier 2', 51 were 'Tier 3' and 4 were 'Tier 4' (the highest, riskiest and most resource-intensive category).

Comparisons of the whole cohort with the re-offender' cohort

Gender

All of the re-offenders were male.

Mode of Supervision

Of the 14 re-offenders, 2 were on licence and 12 were subject to community orders.



Probation Tier

Tier 2 and Tier 3 cases were approximately twice as likely as Tier 1 cases to re-offend. And Tier 4 cases were approximately twice as likely again to re-offend as Tier 2 or 3 cases. This tends to indicate that the tiering categories have been accurately applied at the point of assessment.

OGRS

The average two year OGRS score for the whole cohort was slightly lower than that for the 'sub-cohort' of re-offenders. The OGRS scores overall, however, appeared to be quite low when compared to other Leicestershire districts.

Criminogenic Need

The re-offenders proved to have over twice the level of Education, Training and Employment need as the non-re-offenders. They also had raised levels of 'Thinking Skills' needs. Therefore, the best predictors of re-offending were identified problems with: ETE (particularly) and thinking.

Age Band

The numbers of re-offenders are quite small, but it may well be significant that 10 out of the 14 re-offenders (71%) were under 30 -years -old.

Postcode

Cohorts who reside in Market Harborough proved to be marginally more likely to re-offend than the general cohort.

Linking the Analysis to Local Priorities

Reducing re-offending among those 146 local adults who are subject to supervision within the community is likely to impact favourably (and significantly) in ALL of the priority areas of activity identified by the Community Safety Partnership.

One of the main shortcomings of this present analysis is that it is retrospective. The challenge for the new period of collective focus on re-offending will be to identify those who are presently or imminently *at risk* of re-offending, and to concentrate the collective efforts of all agency members of the Partnership on these individuals to encourage and reinforce their desistance from offending.

This is an urgent local imperative, and may well require new local structures to help deliver the necessary focused action in close partnership with the individual Offender Managers who supervise the identified individuals.

The actual number of re-offenders in Harborough District is small. For this reason, the active prevention of re-offending – in part through this partnership – in just (say) four individual cases would reduce the overall rate of local re-offending to under 7% (from 9.6% at present).

It is believed that a reduction of this order is achievable – especially if resources and attention can be specifically directed to those who have been recently assessed as being at the greatest risk of re-offending, and if those resources and attention can be focused upon those identified areas of criminogenic need which appear to be most closely associated with re-offending.

On the basis of this audit, it is recommended that the Partnership pay particular attention to unemployed, under-educated, young men under 30, in tiers 2 and 3 who live in the vicinity of Market Harborough.



Hinckley and Bosworth

Within this subset, LRPT personnel are responsible for 310 adults whose home address lies within the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council area. Of course, those who actually offend within this area can have home addresses that lie over a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons *not* routinely resident in the area. However, this report is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT whose recorded home address are within the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council area itself.

Analysis of Offender Cohort

This analysis is based on a 'rolling' 12 month analysis period ending at the end of September 2009. This is the latest data available with the re-offending data. The total number of LRPT service-users under supervision (and therefore within the 'NI 18' cohort) with a home address in 'Hinckley and Bosworth District Council' area is 310.

Of these, in the period under review, 46 were found to have re-offended, a rate of 14.8%. As can be seen in the table below (Figure 43), Hinckley and Bosworth are placed at the upper end of the scale in comparison to other districts in the County.

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 43. Percentage of Offenders who Re-Offend by District

Of the 310, there are 47 women and 263 men. So women make up around 15% of the caseload. This is a very slightly higher proportion than elsewhere in the county.

Of the 310 people, 263 were subject to community orders and 46 were on licence, and one was on both.

Analysis by Probation 'tier'

Tier 4

Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders.

(Control)

Tier 3

Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders. **(Change)**

Tier 2

Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help. **(Help)**

Tier 1

Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement. **(Punish)**



Tier	No. in Cohort	% of Cohort
4	12	2.31
3	148	28.52
2	112	21.58
1	38	7.32

Figure 44. Offenders by Probation Tier

Comparisons of percentages of overall cohort contrasted with percentages of the re-offender cohort

Gender

Overall proportion of women = 15% (15% of re-offenders also – flat)

Mode of supervision

Community Order = 84.7% (88% of re-offenders – slightly raised)

On licence = 15.3% (11.7% of re-offenders – slightly depressed)

Tier

- Tier 1 = 12% of cohort (13% of re-offenders – flat)
- Tier 2 = 36% of cohort (22% of re-offenders – depressed)
- Tier 3 = 48% of cohort (54% of re-offenders - slightly raised)
- Tier 4 = 4% of cohort (11% of re-offenders – raised)

OGRS

The average 1 year OGRS score was 34.14% (**52.14%** for re-offenders)

The average 2 year OGRS score was 47.94% (**65.04%** for re-offenders)

Criminogenic Need

Criminogenic Need	% of Offender Cohort	% of Re-Offender Cohort
Accommodation	26	45
Education/Training/Employment	41	65
Finance, Benefit and Debt	19	39
Relationships	32	37
Lifestyle	23	35
Drugs	22	32
Alcohol	52	63
Emotional	46	65
Thinking	45	70
Attitudes	25	35

Figure 45. Percentage of Offenders and Re-Offenders by Criminogenic Need

The best predictors of re-offending were identified as problems with: accommodation, ETE, Finance, Lifestyle and Thinking. But perhaps the clearest single predictor of all was problems with Finance.



Age Band

Age Range	% of Offender Cohort	% of Re-Offender Cohort
18 to 19	2	9
20 to 24	26	30
25 to 29	19	17
30 to 34	14	13
35 to 39	14	9
40+	25	22

Figure 46. Age Range Percentage of Offender and Re-Offender Cohort

Postcode

- LE10 postcodes = 46% of cohort (54% of re-offenders – slightly raised)
- LE6 postcodes = 9% of cohort (but 15% of re-offenders – raised)
- LE67 postcodes = 8% of cohort (but 4% of re-offenders – lowered)
- LE9 postcodes = 37% of cohort (but 26% of re-offenders – slightly lowered)

Ethnicity

- Asian = 2% of cohort (no re-offenders comparison meaningful)
- Mixed Caribbean and Black = < 1% (no re-offenders comparison meaningful)
- White = 97% (no re-offenders comparison meaningful)

Linking the Analysis to Local Priorities

The Community Safety Partnership has identified the following priorities:

- Tackling anti-social behaviour and the fear of such including criminal damage and arson
- Reducing violent crime including domestic violence and hate crime
- Reducing the harm caused by substance misuse (drugs and alcohol)
- Reducing crime and disorder in the priority area of Earl Shilton and Barwell
- Reducing crime and disorder in Hinckley Town Centre, especially that related to the night-time economy
- Improving Road Safety

Reducing re-offending among those 310 local adults who are subject to supervision within the community is likely to impact favourably (and significantly) in all of the priority areas of activity listed above.

One of the main shortcomings of this present analysis is that it is retrospective. The challenge for the new period of collective focus on re-offending will be to identify those who are presently or imminently at risk of re-offending and to concentrate the collective efforts of all agency members of the Partnership on these individuals to encourage and reinforce their desistance from offending.

This is an urgent local imperative, and may well require new local structures to help deliver the necessary focused action in close partnership with the individual offender managers who supervise the identified individuals.



Melton

Within this subset, Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust (LRPT) personnel are responsible for 130 adults whose home address lies within the Melton Borough Council area. Of course, those who actually offend within the Melton area can have home addresses that lie over a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons *not* routinely resident in the Melton area. However, this report is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT whose recorded home addresses are within the Melton Borough Council area itself.

Analysis of Offender Cohort

In total there were 130 offenders resident in Melton Borough at the time this report was drafted. Offenders were predominantly male, accounting for 88% of those residents (114 of the 130).

Age

The table below (Figure 47) shows the number of offenders resident in Melton Borough by age range. It shows that the predominant age group of offenders is 20-24-years-old, with over a quarter of offenders being in this age range. A similar number are in the '40+' age range, but this age group covers a much wider spectrum of ages and should not be used for comparison purposes.

Age range (inclusive)	Numbers in Cohort	Approximate % of the subset
18 – 19	6	4.60%
20 – 24	33	25.40%
25 – 29	28	21.50%
30 – 34	17	13%
35 – 39	13	10%
40+	33	25.40%

Figure 47. Age Range of Offenders Residing in Hinckley and Bosworth

Ethnicity

Offenders in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough are predominantly of White ethnicity. This ethnic grouping accounts for 95% of all offenders residing in the area.

Ethnicity	Number in Cohort
Mixed	4
Refusal/ Not Known	2
White British	117
White Other	7

Figure 48. Ethnicity of Offenders Residing in Hinckley and Bosworth

Supervision Type

Community orders = 88%
 Post-custody licence = 12%



Re-offending

The table below (Figure 49) compares the percentage of offenders who go on to re-offend, by district. Compared with other districts within the county Melton is placed near the top, with only Charnwood Borough suffering a higher rate of re-offenders.

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 49. Percentage of Offenders who Re-Offend by District

Offender Management Team

Melton area adult offenders are supervised by LRPT personnel in the following teams in the county.

Offender Management Team	Number
City Team 1	1
Melton	113
Wigston	1
MAPPOM	4
Offender Management (Drugs)	11

Figure 50. Offender Management Teams managing Melton Offenders

This distribution analysis pertains to the period before the reorganisation into 'Local Delivery Units' (LDUs). The Melton LDU now includes Rutland.

Analysis by 'Offender Group Reconviction Scale' (OGRS)

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) is a statistical 'yardstick' against which to measure the individuals under study. It offers an indication of the kinds of re-offending rates to be expected over a 2 year period in a hypothetical cohort featuring comparable 'static' factors (such as 'age at first conviction').

OGRS (2 year)

1-10% = 5 cases, 11-20% = 12 cases, 21-30% = 7 cases, 31-40% = 17 cases, 41-50% = 11 cases, 51-60% = 9 cases, 61-70% = 11 cases, 71-80% = 18 cases, 81-90% = 20 cases, 90+ = 1 case, Null (no calculation entered on record) = 27

Note – although OGRS does not take into account "dynamic" factors (such as present life circumstances), it has proved to be a reliable indicator.



Probation ‘Tier’

Tier 4

• Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders. *(Control)*

Tier 3

• Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders. *(Change)*

Tier 2

• Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help. *(Help)*

Tier 1

• Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement. *(Punish)*

Tier	No. in Cohort	% of Cohort
4	5	3.80%
3	47	36.1%
2	45	34.60%
1	33	25.40%

Figure 51. . Melton Offenders by Probation Tier

Criminogenic Need

Areas of criminogenic need simply ‘ranked’ in order of importance:

- Alcohol need
- Emotional need
- Thinking need
- Education/Training/Employment need
- Attitudes need
- Relationships need
- Lifestyle need
- Finance, Benefit and Debt need
- Accommodation need
- Drugs need

‘Need’ areas are not mutually exclusive; one person can trigger several need areas). The term ‘criminogenic need’ simply means that identified problems or deficiencies in a particular part of a person’s functioning are linked to an increased likelihood of involvement in crime.

‘Thinking need’ is a shorthand way of indicating that an individual is considered to demonstrate ‘cognitive deficits’ that may – for example – lead them to make the same mistakes repeatedly and remain indifferent to or unaware of the adverse impact of their actions upon others.

Postcode Area

LE13 = 101
LE14 = 29



Reducing Re-Offending

The importance of re-offending locally can be gauged by the fact – as in the analysis above – that around 13% of adult offenders under probation supervision are re-offending every quarter. Add into this amount, offending by people who have recent convictions but are not currently under supervision and it can be seen how estimates are sometimes made that at least half of all offending is actually re-offending.

The challenge therefore is clear. A focus on offenders rather than offending has the potential to yield significant dividends in reducing the overall incidence of crime.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland ‘Reducing Re-offending Board’ has representation from the Criminal Justice System agencies and the key agencies that represent the ‘infrastructure’ of community support. Together, they have set out a plan for reducing re-offending. The seven Community Safety Partnerships (and, crucially, all of the agencies there represented) within Leicestershire have a potentially important role to play within this plan.

The Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership (MASCP) members will be familiar with the strands of crime reduction work which focus on offenders:

- Catch and convict
- Rehabilitate and re-settle
- Prevent and deter.

MASCP member agencies are already closely involved in many forums and processes that address these themes, but – with the new duties – there is an opportunity to bring an extra *local* focus to bear on reducing re-offending. A useful piece of work will be to explore the opportunities for MASCP to contribute directly to the countywide ‘Reducing Re-offending Plan’.

The enhanced role and contribution of the probation trusts in CSPs from April 2010 may also provide an opportunity for improved leverage over known individual offenders in the quest to prevent re-offending. Known offenders are likely to be in one of two main categories:

- Those currently under statutory supervision in the community, and
- Those whose court sanction did not require them to be under supervision.

As the analysis above shows, there are currently around 248 adult offenders in North West Leicestershire being actively supervised by Probation personnel. The MASCP has the potential to add value to that supervision process, particularly through emerging models of ‘Integrated Offender Management’.

Further, a joint initiative by the County Council and Probation will add in a new facility for the voluntary supervision of adult ex-offenders who might not – in other circumstances – have access to such support. This initiative will begin in May 2010 and is funded for a period of 12 months. One of the team’s early tasks must be to establish links with the Melton ‘Pathways’ project team.

The county Youth Offending Service (YOS) has principal responsibility for work with younger offenders aged 16–18-years-old. The main focus of their work is in the active diversion of young people away from crime to help ensure that they never become confirmed adult offenders.



There is also a strong focus, as with adults, on the prevention of re-offending. In this connection, there is identified scope for improved work across the ‘transition’ from YOS responsibility to probation responsibility. There is also a growing awareness that young adults aged between 18 – 25-years-old have (and occasionally offer) similar challenges to young people aged between 16 – 18-years-old.

Practical Action

As mentioned in the introduction, the joint Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance identifies opportunities for practical action at three levels:

- Strategic planning
- Operational activity informed by shared information, and
- Individual case management.

The ways in which MASCP extends its engagement in these three areas will be informed by the guidance itself and by the existing priorities set out in the MASCP ‘Community Safety Plan’ for 2010/11.

A further, additional piece of work is now indicated – in partnership with MASCP member organisations – to analyse the current caseload in greater depth, to identify those who are considered to be most likely to re-offend, and to ensure that all relevant actions within “1. Strategic Planning” and “2. Operational Activity” has been taken to mitigate the risk of re-offending.

North West Leicestershire

Within this subset, LRPT personnel are responsible for 248 adults whose home address lies within North West Leicestershire District. Of course, those who actually offend within North West Leicestershire can have home addresses that lie over a very wide area. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of offences which can be attributed to persons not routinely resident in North West Leicestershire. However, this report is an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT, whose recorded home address lies within North West Leicestershire itself

Analysis of Adult Offenders Resident in North West Leicestershire

In total there were 248 offenders resident in North West Leicestershire District at the time this report was drafted. Offenders were predominantly male, accounting for 85.9% of those offenders (213 of 248)

Age

Age Range (inclusive)	Number of Offenders	Approximate % of the subset
18 – 19	8	3.20%
20 – 24	66	26.60%
25 – 29	44	17.70%
30 – 34	28	11.20%
35 – 39	29	11.60%
40+	72	29.00%

Figure 52. Offenders Resident in North West Leicestershire by Age Range



Ethnicity

The ethnicity of offenders who resided in the North West Leicestershire area is shown in the table below. It can be seen that almost all were of a White ethnic background.

Ethnicity	Number in Cohort
Asian	2
Black	1
White British	241
White Other	4

Figure 53. Ethnicity of offenders in North West Leicestershire

Supervision Type

Community orders = 221 (or 89%)
 Post-custody Licence = 27 (or 11%)

Re-offending

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 54. Percentage of offenders in North West Leicestershire who re-offend

North West Leicestershire’s re-offending rate appears to be within the mid-range for the seven Leicestershire districts.

Offender Management Team

North West Leicestershire adult offenders are supervised by LRPT personnel in the following teams in the county.

Offender Management Team	Number
City Team 2	2
Coalville	225
Loughborough	5
Lifer	1
MAPPOM	4
Offender Management (Drugs)	11

Figure 55. Offender Management Teams Managing NW Leicestershire Offenders

‘Offender Group Reconviction Scale’ (OGRS)

Average 2 year OGRS score = 44.3% (roughly the proportion who, given ‘static factors’ could be expected to re-offend over a 2 year period).



Probation ‘Tier’

Tier 4

• Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders. *(Control)*

Tier 3

• Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders. *(Change)*

Tier 2

• Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help. *(Help)*

Tier 1

• Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement. *(Punish)*

Tier	No. in Cohort	% of Cohort
4	9	3.63%
3	110	44.35%
2	86	34.68%
1	43	17.34%

Figure 56. NW Leicestershire Offenders by Probation Tier

‘Criminogenic Need’

Need Type	% of Cohort
Accommodation	24
Education/Training/Employment	39
Finance, Benefit and Debt	15
Relationships need	36
Lifestyle	22
Drugs	12
Alcohol	43
Emotional	55
Thinking	47
Attitudes	26

Figure 57. NW Leicestershire Offenders by Criminogenic Need

Emotional needs are the most significant area of need indicated, followed by Thinking needs, Alcohol needs and ‘ETE’ needs.

‘Need’ areas are not mutually exclusive; one person can trigger several need areas). The term ‘criminogenic need’ simply means that identified problems or deficiencies in a particular part of a person’s functioning are linked to an increased likelihood of involvement in crime.

‘Thinking need’ is a shorthand way of indicating that an individual is considered to demonstrate ‘cognitive deficits’ that may – for example – lead them to make the same mistakes repeatedly and remain indifferent to or unaware of the adverse impact of their actions upon others.



Postcode Area

LE12 = 7

LE6 = 2

LE65 = 42

LE67 = 197

Reducing Re-Offending

Context

The importance of re-offending locally can be gauged by the fact, as in the analysis above, that around 13% of adult offenders under probation supervision are re-offending every quarter. Add into this amount, offending by people who have recent convictions but are not currently under supervision and it can be seen how estimates are sometimes made that at least half of all offending is actually *re-offending*.

The challenge therefore is clear. A focus on *offenders* rather than offending has the potential to yield significant dividends in reducing the overall incidence of crime.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland 'Reducing Re-offending Board' has representation from the Criminal Justice System agencies and the key agencies that represent the 'infrastructure' of community support. Together, they have set out a plan for reducing re-offending. The seven Community Safety Partnerships (and, crucially, all of the agencies there represented) within Leicestershire have a potentially important role to play within this plan.

North West Leicestershire CSP members will be familiar with the strands of crime reduction work which focus on offenders:

- Catch and convict
- Rehabilitate and re-settle
- Prevent and deter.

North West Leicestershire CSP member agencies are already closely involved in many fora and processes that address these themes, but – with the new duties – there is an opportunity to bring an extra *local* focus to bear on reducing re-offending. A useful piece of work will be to explore the opportunities for North West Leicestershire CSP to contribute directly to the Countywide 'Reducing Re-offending Plan'.

The enhanced role and contribution of the Probation Trusts in CSPs from April 2010 may also provide an opportunity for improved leverage over known individual offenders in the quest to prevent re-offending. Known offenders are likely to be in one of two main categories:

- Those currently under statutory supervision in the community, and
- Those whose court sanction did not require them to be under supervision

As the analysis above shows, there are currently around 248 adult offenders in North West Leicestershire being actively supervised by Probation personnel. The North West Leicestershire CSP has the potential to add value to that supervision process, particularly through emerging models of 'Integrated Offender Management'.

Further, a joint initiative by Leicestershire County Council and Probation will add in a new facility for the voluntary supervision of adult ex-offenders who might not – in other circumstances – have access to such support. This initiative will begin in May 2010 and is funded for a period of 12 months.



'Young People' is a relevant 'cross-cutting' theme. The County Youth Offending Service (YOS) has principal responsibility for this area of work. The main focus of their work is in the active diversion of young people away from crime to help ensure that they never become confirmed adult offenders.

There is also a strong focus, as with adults, on the prevention of re-offending. And in this connection, there is identified scope for improved work across the 'transition' from YOS responsibility to Probation responsibility. There is also a growing awareness that young adults aged between 18 – 25-years old have (and occasionally offer) similar challenges to young people aged between 16 – 18-years-old.

Practical Action

As mentioned in the introduction, the joint Home Office and Ministry of Justice guidance identifies opportunities for practical action at three levels:

- Strategic planning
- Operational activity informed by shared information, and
- Individual case management.

The ways in which North West Leicestershire CSP extends its engagement in these three areas will be informed by the guidance itself, and by the existing priorities set out in the North West Leicestershire CSP 'Community Safety Plan' for 2010/11.

Oadby and Wigston

Within this subset, LRPT personnel are responsible for approximately 167 adults whose home address lies within the Oadby and Wigston Borough Council area. Of course, those who actually offend within this area can have home addresses that lie over a wide area. Equally, those who live in the borough offend in many other areas, particularly the City of Leicester. With the use of offender data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary, and matched against home address data maintained by LRPT, it should be possible to estimate the approximate proportion of local offences which can be attributed to persons *not* routinely resident in the area, but this will be the subject of a separate and subsequent report.

This report attempts an initial analysis of adult offenders known to LRPT whose recorded home addresses are within the Oadby and Wigston Borough Council area itself.

Analysis of Offender Cohort

This analysis is based on a 'rolling' analysis period ending at the end of September 2009. This is latest data that we have with the re-offending data. The total number of LRPT service-users under supervision (and therefore within the 'NI 18' cohort) with a home address in Oadby and Wigston Borough Council area is 167.

Of these, in the period under review, 20 were found to have re-offended, a rate of 12%. This is towards the lower end of the range of re-offending rates amongst Leicestershire district authority areas

Of the 167 people whose progress was tracked, there are 19 women and 148 men. So women make up around 11.4% of the caseload. This is a slightly lower proportion than elsewhere in the county.

Of the 167 people, 145 were subject to community orders and 22 were on licence.



Probation ‘Tier’

Tier 4

• Very high and high risk of harm cases. These should have a primary focus on public protection with enhanced supervision. These cases require the highest level of skill and resources. High local and national priority cases, usually prolific offenders. *(Control)*

Tier 3

• Medium to high risk of harm cases. The emphasis is on the need for rehabilitation and personal change for offenders. *(Change)*

Tier 2

• Medium to low risk of harm cases which focus more on reintegration into the community and on practical help. *(Help)*

Tier 1

• Low risk of harm cases. A low likelihood of re-offending and low risk of serious harm. Focused on punishment, with the majority of cases being single requirement. *(Punish)*

Tier	No. of Cohorts	% of Cohort
4	8	4.85
3	66	40.00
2	52	31.52
1	39	23.64

Figure 58. Number of Offenders by Probation Tier

Comparisons of the whole cohort with the ‘re-offender’ cohort

The table below (Figure 59) compares the percentage of offenders who go on to re-offend, by district. Compared with other districts within the county Oadby and Wigston is placed towards the lower end .

District	% of Re-Offenders
Blaby	10.3
Charnwood	16.4
Harborough	9.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	14.8
Melton	16.2
North West Leicestershire	12.5
Oadby and Wigston	12

Figure 59. Percentage of Offenders who Re-Offend by District

Gender

17 of the 20 re-offenders were male.

Mode of Supervision

Of the 20 re-offenders, 2 were on licence and 18 were subject to community orders.

Tier

Tier 4 cases proved to be the most likely to re-offend, in line with their assessed ‘riskiness’.



OGRS

This acronym stands for 'Offender Group Reconviction Scale' and is – in effect – a measure of the broad likelihood of re-offending over a one or a two-year period. Gratifyingly, the re-offenders scored significantly higher (at 60%) than the non-re-offenders (at 43%). This finding underlines the value of the OGRS score (and the other predictors which are related to it) in identifying those people under supervision who are most likely to re-offend.

Criminogenic Need

The re-offenders proved to have over twice the level of Education, Training and Employment (ETE) need as the non-re-offenders. No less than 15 out of the 20 re-offenders have (or had) identified ETE needs. They also had raised levels of 'Thinking Skills' needs.

Thus: the best predictors of re-offending were identified problems with: ETE (particularly) and thinking.

Age Band

The numbers of re-offenders are quite small, but it is interesting that the re-offenders in this cohort study were older than might be expected. Only 3 of the 20 re-offenders were aged under 20, but no less than 13 were 30 or over.

Postcode

Most cases in the whole cohort had home addresses in LE18 (Wigston) and the proportion of re-offenders with home addresses here was consistent with this fact.

Linking the Analysis to Local Priorities

Reducing re-offending among those 167 local adults who are subject to supervision within the community is likely to impact favourably (and significantly) in ALL of the priority areas of activity identified by the Community Safety Partnership.

One of the main shortcomings of this present analysis is that it is retrospective. The challenge for the new period of collective focus on re-offending will be to identify those who are presently or imminently *at risk* of re-offending and to concentrate the collective efforts of all agency members of the Partnership on these individuals to encourage and reinforce their desistance from offending.

This is an urgent local imperative, and may well require new local structures to help deliver the necessary focused action in close partnership with the individual Offender Managers who supervise the identified individuals.

The actual number of re-offenders in Oadby and Wigston is small in the present sample. For this reason, it is possible to bring about comparatively significant improvements in performance by influencing outcomes in just a handful of cases. If, for the sake of illustration, we had managed to prevent re-offending in just five cases, the re-offending rate for the borough would go from 12% down to below 9%.

A reduction of this order is achievable – especially if resources and attention can be specifically directed to those who have been recently assessed as being at the greatest risk of re-offending. If those resources and that attention can be focused upon those identified areas of criminogenic need which appear to be most closely associated with re-offending.



In Professor Sir Anthony Bottoms' longitudinal research on desistance in Sheffield, he describes the process of desistance as follows:

- *...there is a significant development in the offender's life.....*
- *...which leads to the decision to try to change*
- *...which leads the offender to begin think about himself differently*
- *...which leads the offender to take action towards desistance*
- *...which requires maintenance; the offender looks for reinforcers, but may encounter obstacles*
 - *a failure to maintain desistance in the face of obstacles may lead to relapse and a return to the beginning of the cycle*
 - *successful maintenance and reinforcement in the face of obstacles may result in adoption of a crime-free identity as a non-offender (i.e., desistance)*

A significant proportion of crime in Oadby and Wigston is committed by people who live here or relatively nearby and who are already 'known' to local criminal justice agencies. This being the case, there is a compelling argument for this Partnership to become as well-informed about identified local offenders as possible. As mentioned in the introduction to this audit, intervention (informed by Professor Bottoms' analysis or similar) is then possible at three different levels:

- The 'strategic planning' level
- The 'operational activity' level, and
- The 'individual' level

As a partnership we have the regional context of the 2009/10 'East Midlands Reducing Re-offending Delivery Plan'. This must clearly inform the 'strategic planning' level. Similarly, there are now sub-regional year-by-year strategies in relation to Reducing Re-offending and 'Integrated Offender Management'.

At the 'operational activity' level, it would be possible for this Partnership to develop and employ local responses which are based upon locally-accessed information about those who are assessed as representing particular risks in relation to re-offending. Certainly, in relation to adults (18+), the probation trust is in possession of predictions of individual re-offending potential that are probably reliable enough to be operationally useful. Although knowing that a person represents a comparatively high risk of re-offending, is some way away from knowing how best to intervene to ameliorate that risk.

At the 'individual' level, it would also be possible to consider individual instances of local re-offending so as to draw out lessons and learning points, and to identify phenomena that seem to demand more research. This process already takes place (internally within Probation) when the re-offending features a serious further offence. But there may very well be scope for this partnership to review less overtly serious (but still troubling) instances of re-offending. Such work might need to take place within a specially constituted partnership sub-group that could make recommendations to the full partnership body.

For example: at least 12 out of the 20 local re-offenders in this sample in Oadby and Wigston have identified and confirmed problems in relation to drugs or alcohol (particularly alcohol). At an operational level, are we confident that local facilities for treatment are adequate and being properly accessed? And at an individual level, is there scope to further enhance the individual offender's compliance with interventions designed to address their assessed areas of criminogenic need.



Again, there is a clear link between criminogenic need in ETE and re-offending. So, have all local probation service-users with an assessed need been offered opportunities to begin to remedy this? Could local ETE resources be accessed better? Could they be developed?

In relation to each individual, known, local offender is he or she actively engaged with appropriate support structures such as (for example):

- Family
- Pro-social friends
- A sympathetic GP
- Information, advice and guidance workers
- 'Family Intervention' workers

Is he or she taking active steps to maximize their life chances (and those of their significant others)? By, for example:

- Finding and keeping work
- Acknowledging and addressing personal debt
- Improving their health
- Improving their living circumstances

There are a number of options that may be considered for self-improvement. A checklist has been compiled (see page C-3 to the main appendix for this section) including suggested activities that are not dependent upon additional external resourcing. This checklist has no official 'status' as such and is offered for interest and discussion (although it has recently been used to assess the progress of 'offenders' within an 'Integrated Offender Management' initiative in Loughborough).

Leading up to the point at which this Partnership formulates and publishes its own "Strategy to Reduce Re-offending" (as now required in law), the County Council Community Safety Team can offer consultancy and support as required.

The 'learning tool' can be accessed online at the website of the Safer Leicester Partnership.¹³

¹³ www.saferleicester.org/activetool



Youth Offending Services

Lead Contributors: Leicester City, Leicestershire Youth Offending Services

Contact: Chris Bolas

The information in the report is that of Leicestershire Youth Offending Service and is not derived from other sources unless it is specifically stated. In many instances the information available cannot be broken down below the county level due to it not being statistically appropriate to do so as the small numbers involved make drawing conclusions unreliable and performance volatile.

The Youth Offending Service (YOS) information will look at the following areas;

- National Indicator Performance
- First Time Entrants (FTE) Profile
- Prevention needs profile
- Young Offender Profile
- Offending needs profile

National Indicator Performance

NI 19 performance indicator measures the average number of offences committed in 12 months by a cohort of young people who receive Reprimand, Final Warning or Court Outcome between April and March each year.

NI 19 Re-offending Performance		
2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 Target
1.05	0.93	1.07

Figure 60. NI 19 Proven re-offending by young offenders

The YOS has made good progress towards achieving the 6% reduction target for 2010/11. The NI 19 re-offending rate for the 2009/10 cohort is 0.93 per young person. This is ahead of the 1.07 offence target for 2010/11 and is a 17.7% reduction on 2008/09 performance.

NI 43 performance indicator measures the proportion of young people receiving a sentence at court against those receiving a custodial sentence.

NI 43 Use of Custody		
2008/9	2009/10	Target
4.4%	3.3%	< 5%

Figure 61. NI 43 Young people in the CJS receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody

In 2009/10 the YOS maintained above target performance. This was remarkable because it coincided with a significant fall in the number of young people going through the courts. The numbers of young people receiving custodial sentences in Leicestershire reduced from 36 young people in 2008/9 to 20 in 2009/10, a 44% reduction in the use of custody. This compares to a 24% national reduction in custodial sentences in 2009/10.



NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on youth offending court sentences

NI 44 Ethnic composition indicator has a baseline year of 2006/7. The performance is measured by comparing the ethnic composition of the 10 to 17-year-old offender population with the ethnic composition of the 10 to 17-year-old population of Leicestershire and Rutland. An offender population of a particular ethnic group of less than 15 or a general population of a particular ethnic group of less than 100 is too small to be statistically reliable. The YOS offender population of Black and Black British (8) and Chinese or Other Ethnic groups (3) are therefore not statistically reliable.

There are two Black or Minority Ethnic groups whose population is considered statistically reliable, those of dual heritage and the Asian/Asian British populations. The Asian/Asian British population was under-represented in the offender population in 2006/07 by 0.6% (51 young people) and has become further under-represented in 2008/09 by 2.6% (29 young people). The dual heritage population has moved from being under-represented by 0.3% (20 young people) in 2006/7 to being over-represented by 0.1% (22 young people) in 2009/10.

NI 45 measures the percentage of young offenders in education employment or training at the end of their order.

NI 45 EET		
2008/09	2009/10	Local Target
76.9%	80.4%	80%

Figure 62. NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education employment and training (EET)

NI 45 Education Employment or Training (EET) performance in 2009/10 was 82.4% above the 80% local target for EET. There is a close relationship between re-offending and engagement with EET. The continuing difficult employment and training environment means that it is even more important to maintain high levels of young people in EET if re-offending is to continue to be reduced.

NI 111 First Time Entrants		
2008/09	2009/10	% Reduction
598	507	15.2

Figure 63. NI 111 First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System aged 10 to 17-years-old

NI 111 First Times Entrant (FTE) performance during 2009/10 saw a 15% reduction over 2008/9 performance and a 60% fall in FTE since the YJB first began to measure FTEs in 2005/6. As a result of the significant decline in FTEs over recent years, performance is likely to plateau. It will be necessary to monitor FTE performance closely if we are to maintain the current good performance.

FTE Offences Profile 2009/10

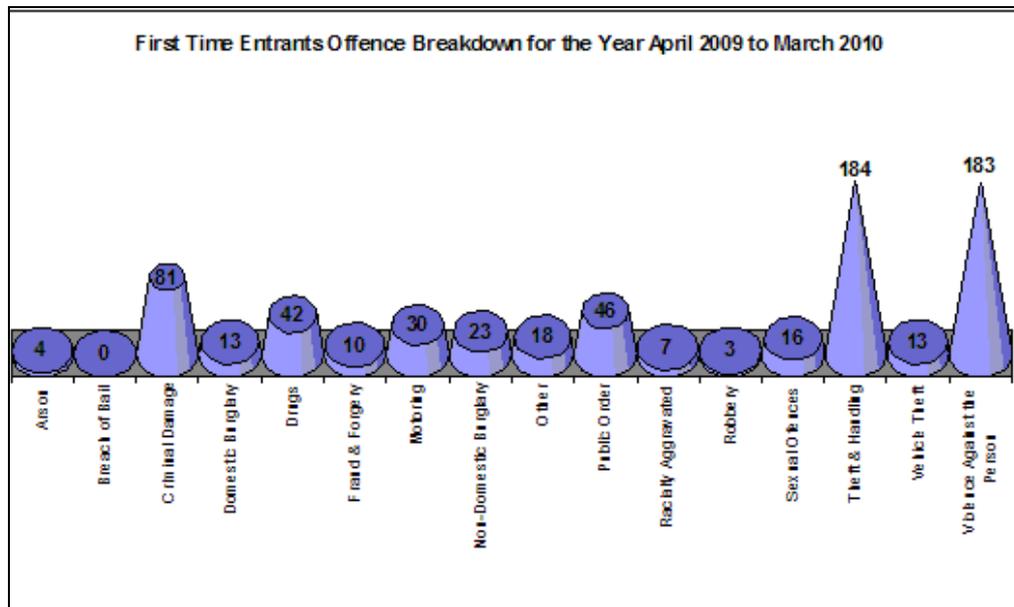


Figure 64. First Time Entrants Offence Breakdown 2009/10

FTE Offence Profile 2008/09

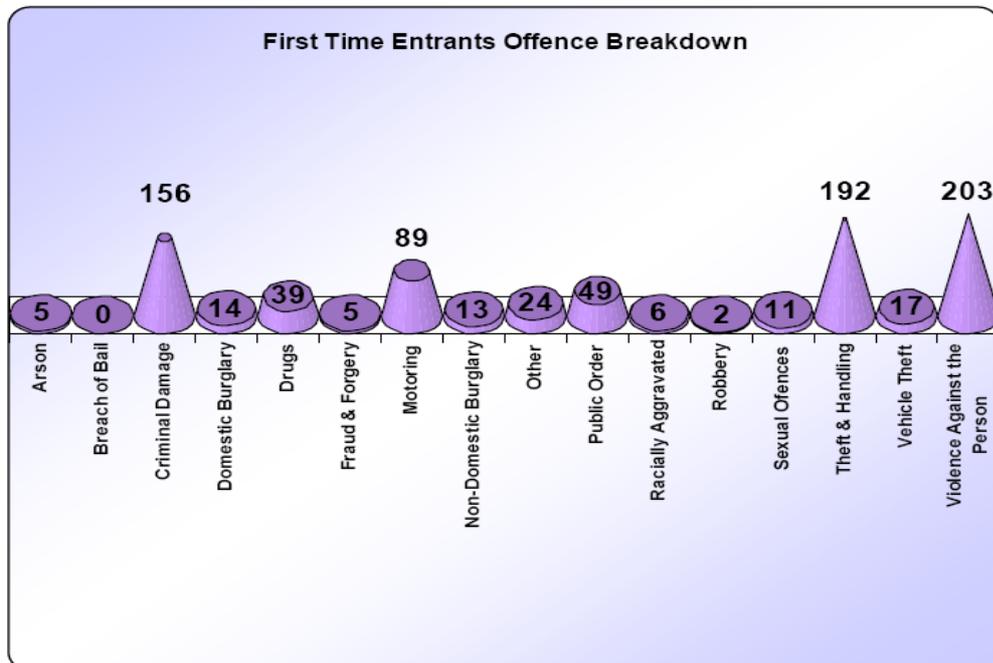


Figure 65. First Time Entrants Offence Breakdown 2008/09

The types of offences associated to FTEs have remained largely the same over the last two years. However the reduction in the numbers of FTEs related to motoring has fallen from 89 2008/09 to 30 in 2009/10.



District/Borough and Rutland numbers of FTEs

	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	NW Leics	Oadby and Wigston	Rutland
FTE 2009/10	64	115	62	86	26	84	45	25
FTE 2008/09	103	123	49	119	33	114	38	19
Difference	-39	-8	13	-33	-7	-30	7	6

Figure 66. FTEs by district for 2008/09 and 2009/10

FTEs fell across Leicestershire by 15% between 2008/09 and 2009/10. This was reflected in reductions across most districts, with the exceptions of Market Harborough (+13), Oadby and Wigston (+7) and Rutland (+6) where a rise in FTEs occurred. It will be important in future years to monitor changes in FTE numbers as improvements will be more difficult to achieve following the significant reductions in FTE numbers in recent years.

Gender Profile

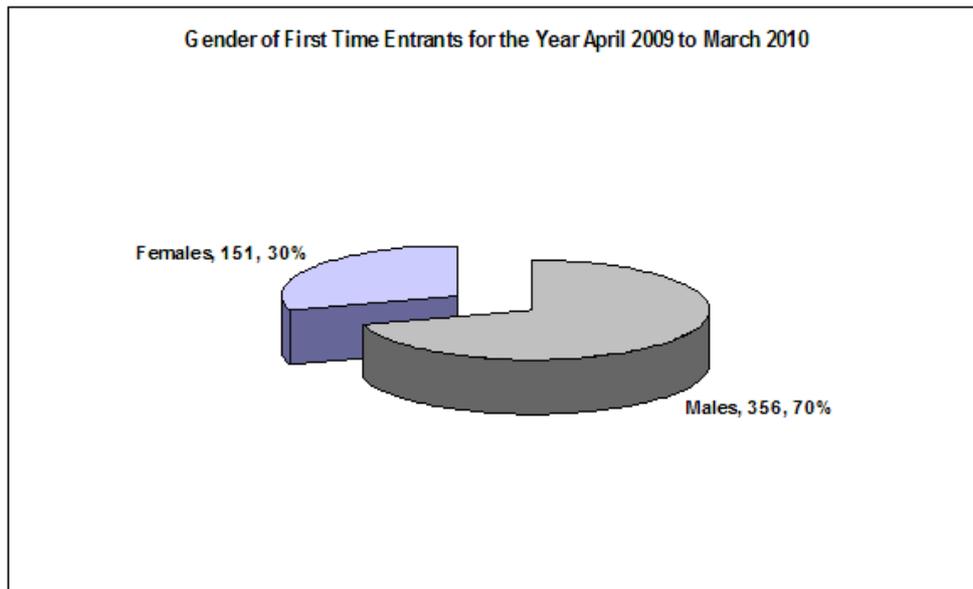


Figure 67. Gender of FTEs for the Year 2009/10

The percentage of young females FTE has risen from 27% in 2008/09 to 30% 2009/10. The Criminal Justice System reported that, nationally, 25% of all FTEs were young females in 2008/09. This may suggest that the numbers of females engaged in offending is increasing which is consistent with national trends.



Ethnicity of First Time Entrants

The table below shows the Ethnic breakdown of First Time Entrants for the period 2007/08 – 2009/10.

Year	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Mixed	White	Unknown	Total
2007/2008	14	6	0	7	387	12	426
2008/2009	13	8	5	16	554	2	598
2009/2010	19	4	3	8	471	2	507

Figure 68. Ethnic breakdown of FTEs for the period 2007/08 – 2009/10

The Ethnic group breakdown of FTEs over the last three years sees quite significant fluctuations between the years for all ethnic groups. The small numbers and the small changes within the Black and Minority Ethnic groups mean that these changes should not be viewed as significant.

FTE Age Profile 2009/10

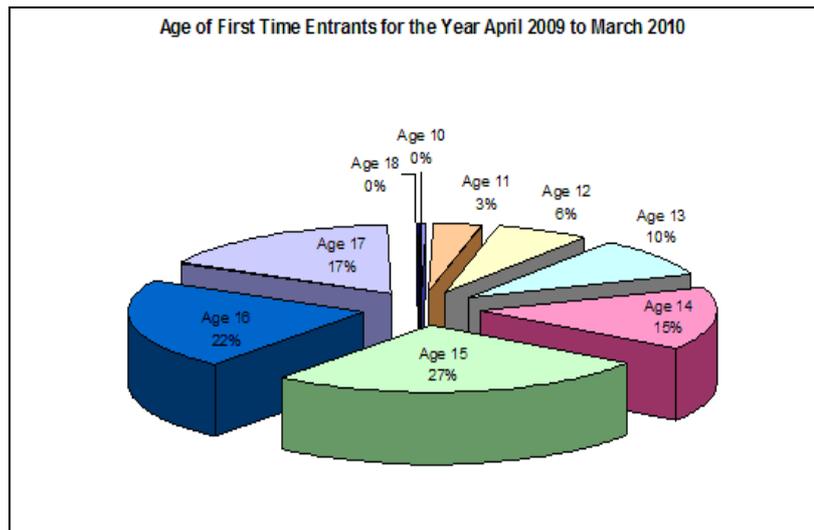


Figure 69. FTE Age Profile 2009/10

FTE Age Profile 2008/09

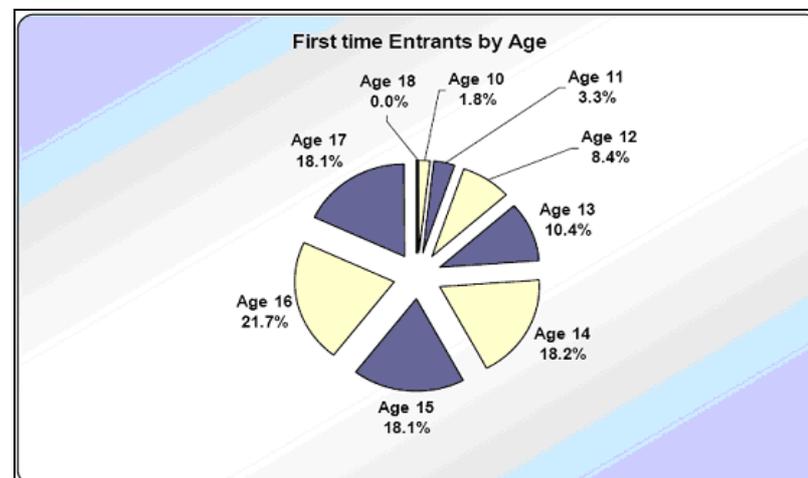


Figure 70. FTE Age Profile 2008/09



When comparison is made between the 2009/10 FTE young people’s age profile and the 2008/09 age profile there are some significant changes; the 10 –14 age groups has fallen as a percentage of the total (from 42% in 2008/09 to 34% in 2009/10) and the 15 – 17 age groups has risen as a percentage of the total (from 58% 2008/09 to 66% in 2009/10). This is an encouraging trend as it indicates that the YOS prevention and police Restorative Approaches in Neighbourhoods (RAIN) – now Community Resolution – activity appears to be delaying some young people from entering the Criminal Justice System.

Prevention Needs Profile of Young People

Every young person who is referred to the YOS Prevention Service receives an ONSET assessment, which assesses the likelihood of offending by examining the needs that research has identified are most closely linked to offending. These are known as the criminogenic needs. Each is given a score of between 0 and 4 according to the level of risk of offending (0 being the lowest and 4 the highest).

A sample of 144 ONSET assessments at the start of intervention identified the needs of young people who are at risk of offending. Those needs with scores of two or more are seen as significant.

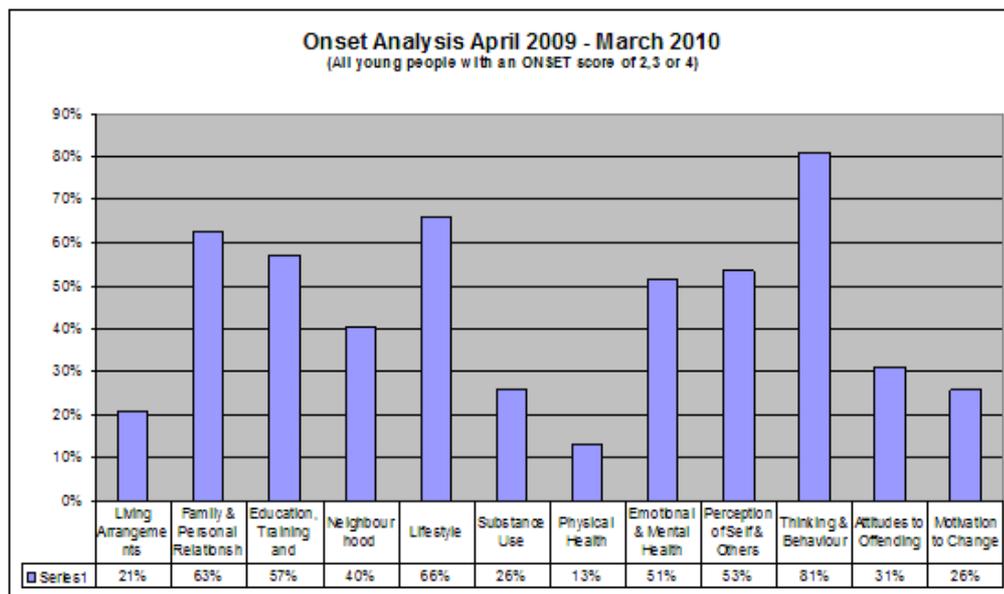


Figure 71. ONSET Analysis April 2009 – March 2010

50% or more of young people have scores of two or more on Family and Personal Relationships, Education Employment and Training (EET), Lifestyle, Emotional and Mental Health, Perception of Others and Thinking and Behaviour needs.

Substance Misuse and Physical Health are not as significant issue for this group due to the fact that they are a younger age group than the offending population. The majority of young people in this group range in age from 8 to 13-years-old and as a result there are few health and substance misuse issues.

Interventions and resources are targeted at the areas of greatest need. These are well recognised and remain fairly constant from year to year. The YOS meets these needs by working with partner agencies in conjunction with the young person and their parents.

Young Offender Profile

Young offender offence type profile

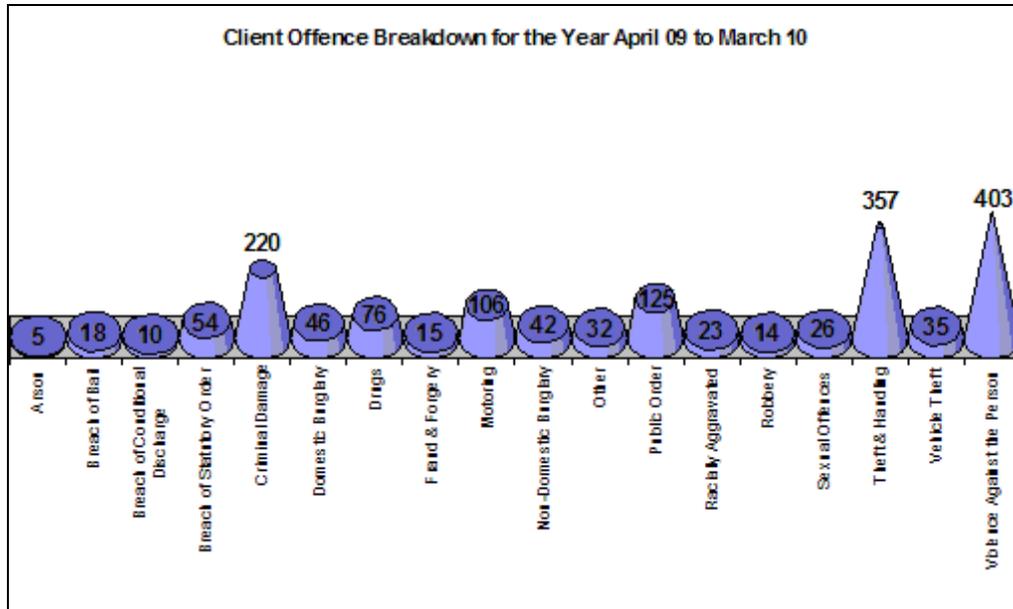


Figure 72 Offence Type Breakdown 2009/10

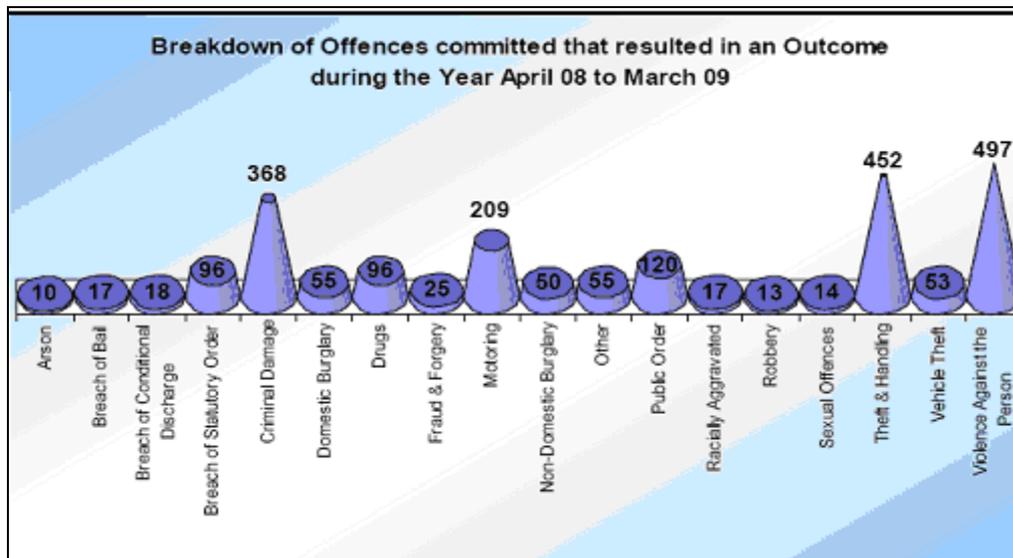


Figure 73. Offence Type Breakdown 2008/09

The offence profile of all young offenders is similar to that of FTEs and similar to FTEs offence profile.

However there have been small increases in the numbers of arson offences (5), public order (5), racially motivated offences (6), and sexual offences (10).

Breaches of statutory orders are down from 96 in 2008/09 to 54 in 2009/10 a 44% reduction.

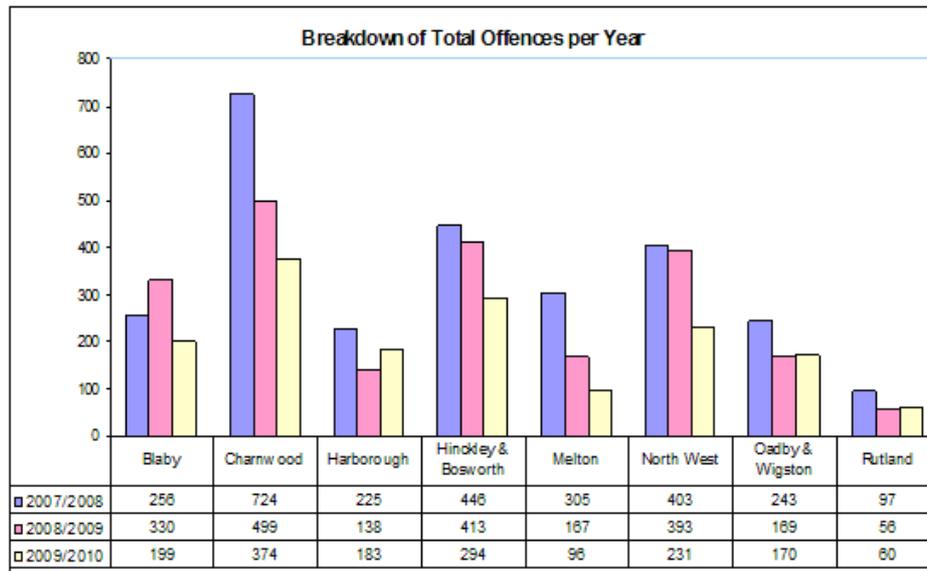


Figure 74. Total Offences per Year by CSP

The numbers of offences committed by 10 to 17-year-olds has fallen from 3178 offences in 2007/08 to 1626 in 2009/10 a reduction of 49%. Court disposals have shown a reduction over the last two years falling from 1514 in 2008/09 to 1181 in 2009/10; a reduction of 22%.

Most areas have seen a significant decline in the number of offences committed by 10 to 17-year-olds over the last three years. However three districts have seen a rise in the offences between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Two areas have seen small rises, Oadby and Wigston and Rutland. However Market Harborough has seen a significant rise from 138 2008/09 to 183 2009/10, an increase of 33%.

Gender Profile

In 2009/10 the percentage of 10 to 17-year-old female clients across Leicestershire and Rutland was 25% which is higher than the 21.7% in 2008/09. The increase in young women offending is similarly reflected in the FTEs. National data does not provide an exact comparison with this data and is only available for 2008/09. It measures the percentage of 10 to 17-year-old young women who committed offences, indicating that 10 to 17-year-old young women were responsible for 21% of offences. Therefore, it is only possible to say that Leicestershire is largely consistent with national picture.

Deter Young People

Deter young people are those young people at high likelihood of re-offending based on their initial ASSET re-offending score. These young people receive a premium service from the Youth Offending Service and partner agencies. They receive this particular focus as they are likely to be the young people whose needs are the greatest and the most complex therefore they have the greatest likelihood of re-offending.

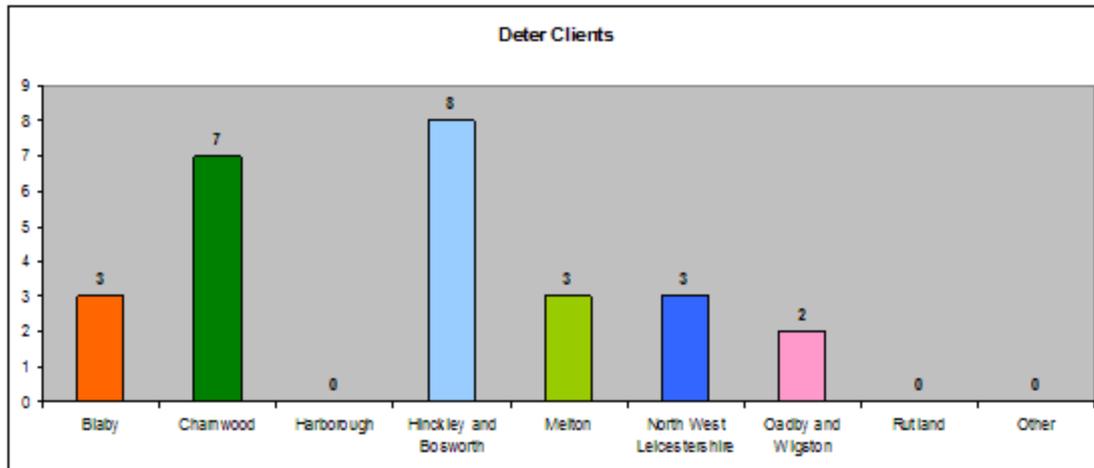


Figure 75. Location of Deter Clients

There are 26 young people in 2008/09 who fall into this group. The areas with the highest numbers of Deter young people are Charnwood (7) and Hinckley and Bosworth (8). 23% of Deter young offenders are female, which is consistent with the proportion of young women in the overall offending group. The majority deter (19 of the 26) young people are 16 to 17-years-old.

Young Offender Needs Profile

Every young person who receives a final warning, community supervisory sentence or detention training order (DTO) is assessed using our ASSET tool. This assesses young people’s likelihood of re-offending by identifying the key risk factors associated with that young person’s likelihood of re-offending.

A sample of 442 ASSET starts of supervision assessments was analysed.

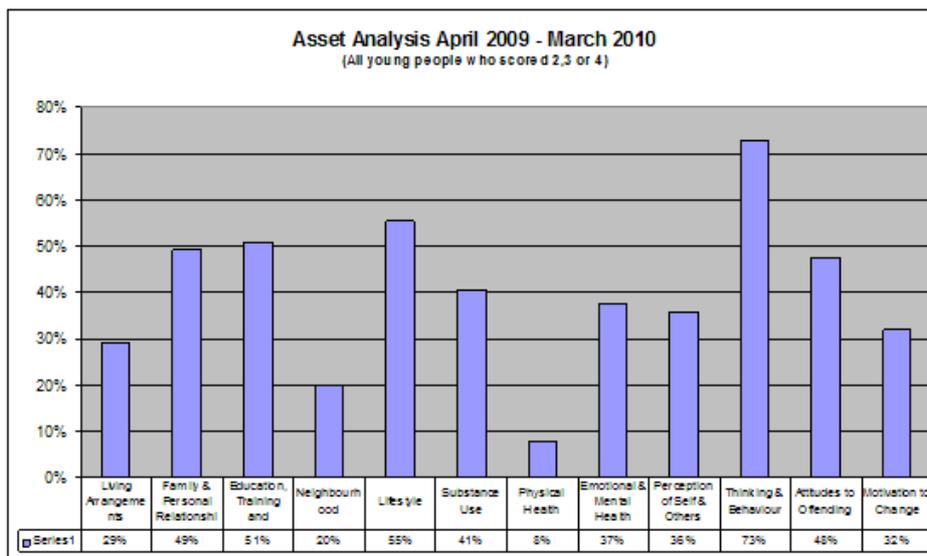


Figure 76. ASSET Start of Supervision assessments of the likelihood of re-offending

50% or more of young people have scores of 2 or more on EET, Lifestyle, and Attitudes to Offending needs. Additionally between 30% and 50% of young people who score 2 or more on family and personal relationships, substance misuse, emotional and mental health, perception of self and others and motivation to change.



Headlines

- **There has been a 17.5% reduction in re-offending**

The YOS has made good progress towards achieving the 6% reduction target for 2010/11. The NI 19 re-offending rate for the 2009/10 cohort is 0.93 per young person. This is ahead of the 1.07 offence target for 2010/11 and is a 17.7% reduction on 2008/09 performance.

- **There have been 44% reduction in the numbers of young people being sentenced to custody**

In 2009/10 the YOS maintained above target performance. This was remarkable because it coincided with a significant fall in the number of young people going through the courts. The numbers of young people receiving custodial sentences in Leicestershire reduced from 36 young people in 2008/9 to 20 in 2009/10, a 44% reduction in the use of custody. This compares to a 24% national reduction in custodial sentences in 2009/10.

- **Continued significant reductions in FTEs is going to be difficult**

NI 111 First Time Entrant performance during 2009/10 saw a 15% reduction over 2008/9 performance and a 60% fall in FTE since the YJB first began to measure FTEs in 2005/6, a major achievement. As a result of the significant decline in FTEs over recent years, performance is likely to begin to plateau

- **Young people are getting older before they enter the Criminal Justice System**

When comparing the 2009/10 FTE age profile to the 2008/09 the age profile identifies significant changes; the 10 to 14 age groups has fallen as a percentage of the total (from 42% in 2008/09 to 34% in 2009/10) and the 15 to 17 age groups has risen as a percentage of the total (from 58% 2008/09 to 66% in 2009/10).

- **The most significant needs of young people at risk of offending are Family Relationships, Education Employment and Training (EET), Lifestyle, Emotional and Mental Health, Perception of Others and Thinking and Behaviour needs**

50% or more of young people score 2 or more in their Onset assessment on Family and Personal Relationships, Education Employment and Training (EET), Lifestyle, Emotional and Mental Health, Perception of Others and Thinking and Behaviour needs.

- **The highest offending related needs are EET, Lifestyle, family and personal relationships, substance misuse, emotional and mental health, perception of self and others and motivation to change**

50% or more of young people score 2 or more in their Asset assessment on EET, Lifestyle, and attitudes to offending needs. Additionally between 30% and 50% of young people score 2 or more on family and personal relationships, substance misuse, emotional and mental health, perception of self and others and motivation to change.



- **A strong focus will need to be placed on EET in this climate if current high EET performance is to be retained**

NI 45 Education Employment or Training (EET) performance in 2009/10 was 82.4% above the 80% local target for EET.

- **There are increasing numbers of young females entering the Criminal Justice System and within the young offender population**

The percentage of female FTEs has risen from 27% in 2008/09 to 30% 2009/10.

In 2009/10 the percentage of 10 to 17-year-old female clients in Leicestershire was 25% which is higher than the 21.7% in 2008/09

- **Deter young people are mostly 16 and 17-year-old**

The majority of Deter (19 of the 26) young people are 16 to 17-years-old,

Horizon Scanning

Lead Contributors: Leicestershire Constabulary

Contact: Clare Tector, Suzanne Houlihan

The Home Office recommended format for strategic assessments is to include a scanning exercise, which identifies current and emerging issues likely to surface over the next 12 to 18 months. Other high-level strategic partnership reports such as the *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009*¹⁴, the *Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Assessment 2010*¹⁵ and *this is Leicestershire 2010*¹⁶ present a more localised picture of emerging issues. It is therefore not the intention of this chapter to replicate this information, but to focus on national issues likely to have an impact on the Community Safety Partnerships across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Political

Coalition Government

Details of the coalition between the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats includes agreements on policy areas such as banking, civil liberties, defence, the environment, Europe, immigration, welfare and political reform. The main points of the crime and policing section include the need to:

- Reduce time-wasting bureaucracy that hampers police operations, and introduce better technology to make policing more effective while saving taxpayers' money
- Seek to spread information on which policing techniques and sentences are most effective at cutting crime across the Criminal Justice System
- Require police forces to hold regular 'beat meetings' so that residents can hold them to account
- Make hospitals share non-confidential information with the police so they know where gun and knife crime is happening and can target stop-and-search in gun and knife crime hot spots
- Give people greater legal protection to prevent crime and apprehend criminals
- Ensure that people have the protection that they need when they defend themselves against intruders
- Ban the sale of alcohol below cost price
- Review alcohol taxation and pricing to ensure it tackles binge drinking without unfairly penalising responsible drinkers, pubs and important local industries
- Overhaul the Licensing Act to give local authorities and the police much stronger powers to remove licences from, or refuse to grant licences to, any premises that are causing problems
- Allow councils and the police to shut down permanently any shop or bar found to be persistently selling alcohol to children
- Double the maximum fine for under-age alcohol sales to £20,000
- Permit local councils to charge more for late night licences to pay for additional policing

¹⁴ http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicestershire_joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna1

¹⁵ http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicester_and_leicestershire_economic_assessment

¹⁶ http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/this_is_leicestershire_2010

- Promote better recording of hate crimes against disabled, homosexual and transgender people, which are frequently not centrally recorded
- Introduce a system of temporary bans on new ‘legal highs’ while health issues are considered by independent experts. The Government will not permanently ban a substance without receiving full advice from the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs.

Criminal Justice Reforms

The Home Office and Ministry of Justice will deliver a programme of significant reform of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) (more detailed proposals on specific issues will follow over the coming months). Selected proposals include:

- Ending the revolving door of re-offending, beginning with stronger families and more focused early intervention
- Modernising and making more effective use of courts including consulting on closure of 103 Magistrates’ Courts and merging Local Justice Areas
- The need form an honest reappraisal of what counts as success in law and order policy
- Moving away from previous the Government’s centralised direction and targets, and focus on securing outcomes rather than dictating processes
- Local partnerships should be action rather than meeting oriented, with stronger and clearer accountability to local communities
- Drive value for money, focusing on the opportunity of greater back office collaboration, centralised procurement, and use of technology to improve the performance of the Criminal Justice System, including ensuring that IT systems are compatible. Local teams need to maximise effective use of staff time and the way in which agencies work together
- Replacing the previous “torrent of new and frequently ill-considered laws and initiatives” with an evidence-led approach, spreading information about what works in the CJS and ensuring those who work in it are equipped to do the job
- Review of toolkit for anti-social behaviour (ASB) and steps to ensure agencies have effective measures to tackle ASB, including forms of restorative justice such as Neighbourhood Justice Panels.

Government's Big Society Programme

It is hoped a cross-government policy programme will create a climate that empowers local people and communities, building a ‘Big Society’ that would roll back government, bureaucracy and Whitehall power. The policies outlined include:

- Giving communities a greater say over their local planning system and saving local services
- Creating a new generation of community organisers that will be trained to support the establishment of neighbourhood groups and introducing measures to encourage giving and philanthropy
- Encouraging volunteering and involvement in social action, including launching a national ‘Big Society Day’ and making regular community involvement a key element of key civil service staff appraisals
- Piloting a new National Citizen Service which aims to give 16-year-olds the chance to develop the skills needed to be active and responsible citizens, mix with people from different backgrounds, and start getting involved in their communities
- Supporting mutuals, co-operatives, charities and social enterprises and giving them greater involvement in the running of public services. Funds from



dormant bank accounts will be used to establish a Big Society Bank, which will provide new finance for neighbourhood groups, charities, social enterprises and other non-governmental bodies

- Increasing access to Government-held data through a 'new right to data' for citizens to ensure Government data is published. The police will be obliged to publish monthly crime statistics
- Extending powers for local government by giving a general power of competence to local councils and conducting a comprehensive review of local government finance in order to help remove restrictions that limit the work of local councils.

Economic

Spending Cuts

Dealing with this deficit and continuing to ensure the economic recovers is the number one priority for the new coalition Government. The Government confirmed its commitment to deliver annual efficiency savings in the public sector of £6.2bn in 2010/11. The savings are the first step in the Government's efforts to tackle the deficit and focuses on driving out Whitehall waste ahead of a spending review in the autumn:

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills supports the running of higher and further education as well as promoting scientific research and regional development. When the Government announced its plans for Whitehall-wide savings of £6.2bn in May, the department was told to make the biggest cut, totalling £836m. Of this, £100m was to come from running costs and £200m from making higher education more efficient and modernised. A further £74m must come from "lower-impact spending" by Regional Development Agencies and £233m from the UK Centre for Medical Research.

Cabinet Office co-ordinates the activity of central Government. The Cabinet Office has been told its budget will be reduced by £79m. Meanwhile, ministers have agreed to take a 5% pay cut and David Cameron has announced an end to bonuses for most civil servants. The Government Car Service is also being streamlined. The Central Office of Information, which is not part of any one department but oversees Government advertising and marketing campaigns, is estimated to have lost almost half its budget for this year.

Department for Communities and Local Government is responsible for planning, housing, working with councils and community relations. The department was told to save £780m as part of the £6.2bn spending cuts for the current year. Local authority 'leaders' boards', which co-ordinate planning across regions, have been cancelled. Regional government offices are being abolished, as are Regional Development Agencies. Funding to councils for transport projects, new homes schemes and education has been cut by £1.1bn. The Audit Commission has also been abolished (saving of £50m a year).

Department for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for the arts, broadcasting, creative industries, licensing and gambling, libraries, museums and galleries, the National Lottery, sport and tourism. In the £6.2bn round of savings, the department was told to cut back £88m. The UK Film Council has been abolished along with 15 other bodies, including the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council. The Guardian has reported that up to 50% of staff at the department could lose their jobs.



Ministry of Defence is responsible for oversees armed forces, including training, deployment and equipment. The Ministry of Defence, with the UK still engaged in the war in Afghanistan, has been told to prepare for cuts of between 10% and 20% (lower than the 25% to 40% requested of most Whitehall departments). No cuts have been announced yet; however Chancellor George Osborne has said the full £20bn cost of renewing the UK's nuclear deterrent (Trident) must be paid for by the Ministry of Defence. Traditionally the Treasury has found the money for the submarines, leading to concerns over the impact on the MoD's other activities. The Telegraph reports that equipment such as jets, tanks and warships could be sacrificed. There is also uncertainty about personnel numbers if, according to the Government's stated aim, the UK pulls combat troops out of Afghanistan by 2015.

Department of Education is responsible for pre-school, schools, family, youth crime policy, Ofsted inspections and apprenticeships. Education, like defence, has been asked to prepare plans for cuts of between 10% and 20% (this would come to between £5.71bn and £11.42bn). Education Secretary Michael Gove has said the Building Schools for the Future project will go. This is expected to lead to the cancellation of 715 projects. Mr Gove has frozen grants to 132 councils for building and running up to 1,300 playground schemes. He has said his flagship 'free schools' programme, which enables groups of parents and charities to set up their own state-funded schools, should cut the need for much of the centralised bureaucracy in the education sector.

Department for Energy and Climate Change is responsible for energy policy and reducing damage to climate (including keeping to emissions targets). The department has been told to save £85m. Of this, £34m is to come from spending on low-carbon technology and £6.1m from efficiency savings and under-spending on programme budgets. Some £4.7m is to be saved by cancelling the final funding rounds of the Bio-Energy Capital Grants Scheme and the Bio-Energy Infrastructure Scheme, with £1m coming out of development of deep geothermal energy generation. The scope of the Offshore Wind Capital Grants Scheme will be reduced and the Carbon Trust will receive a £12.6m reduction to this year's grant for low-carbon technology and in its business support funding. Energy Secretary Chris Huhne has said councils should be able to sell electricity created from renewable sources to the National Grid in an effort to make the sector more self-sustaining.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for food and farming, the countryside, wildlife and pets and sustainable development. The department has been ordered to look for savings of £162m. It says this will be achieved by measures including limiting recruitment and reducing the number of non-permanent staff, IT efficiencies and cuts to rural development agencies. Environment Secretary Caroline Spelman has indicated that some of the 87 quangos associated with the department will be targeted, without "compromising" front-line services. The Guardian reports that the Government is considering selling off nature reserves, privatising parts of the Forestry Commission and withdrawing grants to British Waterways, which manages hundreds of miles of canals and rivers.

Foreign Office is responsible for promoting the UK abroad, diplomacy and consular services. The Foreign Office has been told to save £55m, mainly by targeting its "lower-priority" activities. The Government says this can be achieved by increasing its asset sales overseas and more "collaborative procurement" with other departments which have a presence abroad, such as the Department for International Development. Foreign Secretary William Hague is to lead the programme of cuts. He has promised to streamline the Foreign Office's communications, making more use of social media networks. The Guardian has



reported that Mr Hague has plans to cut £560,000 from the budget for monitoring human rights "failures" around the world.

Department for Health is responsible for hospitals, GPs, health improvement, social care, dentistry and eye care. The Department of Health has had its overall budget protected from cuts, as promised in the Conservatives' election manifesto. The English NHS, which takes up the vast bulk of the department's budget, has been told to save up to £20bn by 2014 to help it cope with increasing pressures from the ageing population, rising price of drugs and lifestyle-related problems, such as obesity. Prime Minister David Cameron has announced an end to bonuses for most NHS managers. Some projects have also been cancelled, including the £2m Walk England scheme and the £6m County Sports Partnerships.

Home Office is responsible for policing, anti-terror operations, crime prevention, immigration and passports. The department has been told to make £367m in cuts. Of this £135m is to come from police efficiency savings and £82m from 'arm's-length' bodies such as National Policing Improvement Agency and the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir Denis O'Connor, has said the Home Office can cut its spending on policing by 12% through a thorough a "total redesign" of working practices.

Department of International Development is responsible for providing aid to poorer countries, including poverty alleviation and redevelopment projects. Along with the Department of Health, the Department for International Development's budget has been protected from cuts.

Department for Justice is responsible for the courts system, prisons, probation and elections. Ken Clarke's Ministry of Justice became the first Whitehall department to give its outline figure for savings demanded ahead of the autumn spending review, saying it planned to cut £2bn of its budget. The Public and Commercial Services Union estimates this will mean that 15,000 of 80,000 staff will have to be laid off. The department's finance director, Ann Beasley, acknowledges the situation will be "extremely challenging". In the earlier round of savings outlined by the Government in May, the Ministry of Justice was told to economise to the tune of £325m. The Government is also considering closing 157 Magistrates' and County Courts across England and Wales. A consultation ends on September 15.

Department for Transport is responsible for roads, rail, aviation and shipping. The department has been told to make savings of £683m. Local authority grants must be reduced by £309m. Meanwhile, Network Rail has to cut its spending by £100m and the department is making £112m savings in its direct expenditure. The department is also to defer the spending of £54m for 'lower-priority' projects, including some railway rolling stock and road improvements, such as on the A23 in West Sussex and between junctions 5 and 8 of the M6.

HM Treasury is responsible for deciding Whitehall budgets, HM Revenue and Customs, taxation and the Royal Mint. The Government is committed to public sector pay freeze for all but lowest paid over the next year. The CBI, which represents British industry, says this will save £28bn over two years. Child Trust Funds payments will be scaled back from August and then stop altogether from January 1, 2011, saving £300m. The Treasury has also launched a Spending Challenge website, asking the public for ideas to cut costs. To raise revenue, Chancellor George Osborne has promised to increase VAT and capital gains tax, whilst introducing a new tax for banks.



Department for Work and Pensions is responsible for benefits, pensions and Jobcentre Plus. The department was told in May to make savings of £535m. This included £200m through efficiencies, £70m from stopping or delaying some IT projects and reduced spending on IT consultancy, and £85m from discretionary spending on areas such as marketing, travel and research. Work and Pensions Secretary Iain Duncan Smith has commissioned an inquiry to look at reforming the benefits system.

The Government has also announced a further £17bn cuts in departmental spending by 2014/15 with unprotected departments facing average real cuts of around 25% over next four years.

Comprehensive Spending Review

In June 2010, the Chancellor published a framework for the spending review which is due to be concluded in the autumn. Although the framework refers mainly to the review process at central Government departmental level, the following key points will be of interest:

- Due to the scale of the challenge of significantly reducing the deficit and restoring public finances, the opportunity will be taken to take a more fundamental look at the role of Government. Therefore, the review will consider how to deliver a step change in public sector productivity and value for money
- The review will set out a long-term vision for public services and a programme of key reforms to deliver that vision, including the specific actions being taken to implement reforms
- Consideration of longer-term spending pressures beyond the review period to support reforms that better position the UK for meeting long-term demographic, economic, environmental and social challenges
- Ending the "complex" system of Public Service Agreements, this relied on top-down performance management. During the spending review, Government will consider instead the best structures for ensuring departmental accountability for achieving "more for less". Government departments will be asked to publish business plans that show the resources they need to put in place in order to protect key front-line services and deliver in their objectives
- The review will incorporate the vast majority of public spending, including setting out plans for savings and reform of Annually Managed Expenditure including public service pensions
- The review will be used to progress the Government's intention to promote the radical devolution of power and greater financial autonomy to local government, particularly through simplifying funding streams and reducing burden of centrally driven reporting requirements
- A committee of senior Cabinet Ministers – the Public Expenditure Committee – will consider a range of issues including the Government's approach to cross-cutting issues, public sector pay and pensions and local government expenditure and other strategic issues. It will take into account any emerging findings of various ongoing independent reviews with spending implications including a review of the terms and conditions for police officer employment; the Local Government Finance Review; and a review of sentencing policy.
- A Spending Review Challenge Group of experts from both within Government and outside will act as independent challengers and champions for departments throughout the process.



Social

Limits on non-EU Economic Migration

The number of workers entering the UK from outside Europe will be controlled by a new limit. Net migration will be scaled back to the levels of the 1990s – to tens of thousands rather than hundreds of thousands. Introducing a limit on migrants from outside Europe coming here to work is just one of the ways the Government intends to achieve this. Details of how the final limit will be delivered will be agreed following a 12-week consultation with businesses. In the meantime an interim limit will be introduced.

The Government's consultation will run until the middle of September. Permanent limits on non-EU economic migration routes will then be decided and put in place by April 1, 2011. To avoid large numbers of applications between now and April next year, the Government will impose an interim limit which will take effect from July 19, 2010. The interim limits will ensure the number of work visas issued stays below 2009 levels. These interim measures include:

- capping the number of Tier One migrants at current levels and raising the number of points needed by non-EU workers who come to do highly skilled jobs from 95 to 100
- limiting the number of certificates of sponsorship that licensed employers can issue to those who wish to come to fill skilled job vacancies. This will reduce the number of people entering through Tier Two by 1,300

Changing Demography

Population and understanding changes in population is an incredibly complex and constantly moving task, with population figures constantly being revised and updated. Whilst population numbers show an average increase of less than one per cent a year, significant change in age structure, ethnicity and household type structure occurs over time. Understanding what these changes mean and what is significant in terms of service delivery are of paramount importance.

Leicestershire has a population of roughly 630,000 people. It is estimated that by 2026, the county's population will exceed 700,000. Roughly 10% of the county's population is non-white. The Leicestershire population is growing and the age and ethnic structure is changing. The population of areas such as Loughborough and Oadby are becoming more ethnically diverse as communities move to parts of the county and become settled. In addition, in the modern, globalised world parts of the population are increasingly mobile and communications technologies allow people to connect to various different communities in a variety of locations. This had implications in terms of building strong and cohesive communities, as it is easier for people to stay in touch with friends when they move at the expense of building relationships in new locations.

In terms of new data, whilst population data is constantly revised and updated, the upcoming Census of Population in 2011 represents an invaluable source of information for future planning in the county. Detailed data from the 2011 Census is not forecast to be released until 2013, but preliminary data may be released prior to this and will be useful in checking our understanding of our population and the make-up of our communities.

Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme

The child sex offender disclosure scheme provides concerned individuals with a formal mechanism to make enquiries about people who are in contact with children. Anyone who is concerned about a child will be able to ask police about the history of a person having contact with the child. There is an expectation that if information exists and a child would be protected by a disclosure of information, the information held by police will be released to the person requesting it.

The development of Child Sexual Offender Disclosure procedure, in consultation with Sara Payne (the Victim's Champion), the police and children's charities has been a major step forward in our ability to protect children from sex offenders but also to empower parents and guardians to understand how to best protect their children.

The scheme was piloted in four areas in England from September 2008 and will be expanded to the whole of England and Wales by spring 2011.

Technological

Social Networking

The rapid growth of social networking that has been seen over the past few years is indicative of its entry into mainstream culture and its integration into the lives of many people. Social networking sites offer people new and varied ways to communicate via the internet, whether through their computer or mobile 'phone.

Ofcom research shows that social networking sites are most popular with teenagers and young adults. 22% of adult internet users aged 16+ and 49% of children aged 8 to 17 who use the internet have set up their own profile on a social networking site. For adults, the likelihood of setting up a profile is highest among 16 to 24-year-olds (54%) and decreases with age.

The sites people choose to use varies depending on the user; children are more likely to use Bebo (63% of those who have a social networking site profile), and the most popular site for adults is Facebook (62% of those who have a social networking site).

The research showed that individual profiles contained very detailed personal information, even though it was not compulsory to provide it. Although contact lists on sites talk about 'friends', social networking sites extend the traditional meaning to mean anyone with whom a user has an online connection. Therefore the term can include people who the user has never actually met or spoken to. The public display of 'friends' lists means that users often share their personal details online with people they may not know at all. Among those who reported talking to people they did not know, there were significant variations in age, but those who talked to people they did not know were significantly more likely to be aged 16 to 24 than 25 to 34.

The people who use social networking sites see them as a fun and easy leisure activity. Although the subject of much discussion in the media, in the Ofcom research privacy and safety issues did not emerge as 'top of mind' for most users. Several areas of potentially risky behaviour are suggested by the research. These include:

- Leaving privacy settings as default open
- Giving out sensitive personal information, photographs and other content
- Posting content that could be reputationally damaging
- Contacting people they did not know.



ENVIRONMENTAL

Housing Developments

Our environment faces a number of pressures, for example the balance between ensuring that there is an adequate supply of houses to meet demands and ensuring that new developments are well designed and contribute to sustainable communities.

Using published projections put together for RSS new households, annual growth in each year for each LPA area for 2009 and 2010 will be as shown in the table below (Figure 77). This also includes an approximate number of dwelling developments reviewed by Leicestershire Constabulary during the period September 2009 to September 2010. Note that these developments will not necessarily be built immediately, and all numbers should be used as general indications only.

CSP	Anticipated increase	Average household size	New households "needed"	Approx. proposed dwellings reviewed by Leicestershire Constabulary
Leicester City	600	2.4	250	5478
Blaby	350	2.4	340	2006
Charnwood	850	2.5	340	892
Harborough	850	2.4	354	896
Hinckley and Bosworth	450	2.2	204	2071
Melton	200	2.3	87	237
North West Leicestershire	800	2.3	347	2223
Oadby and Wigston	250	2.5	100	366
Rutland	250	2.4	104	1305

Figure 77. Anticipated required increase in households in 2009/10

LEGAL

New Bills announced in Queen’s Speech

Twenty-one new Bills and one draft Bill were announced in the Queen’s Speech outlining the Government’s legislative programme for the coming parliamentary session. A total of 22 bills were outlined for the next 18 months. Below are a few which will have implications for police forces and local authorities.

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill: the Bill will make the police service more accountable to local people and to tackle alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour. The main elements of the Bill will be:

- Directly elected individuals to hold the police to account. They would ensure that local policing activities meet the needs of the local community, help build confidence in the system and bring communities and the police together
- Amended health and safety laws that do not stand in the way of ‘common sense’ policing



- Dedicated border police force, as part of a refocused Serious Organised Crime Agency, to enhance national security, improve immigration controls, and crack down on the trafficking of people, weapons and drugs
- Strengthened relations to deal with serious crime and extended collaboration between forces to deliver better value for money.

Freedom (Great Repeal) Bill: the main elements of the Bill will be:

- To introduce new legislation to restrict the scope of the DNA database and to give added protection to innocent people whose samples have been stored
- Restoring the rights to non-violent protest
- To ensure that anti-terrorism legislation strikes the right balance between protecting the public, strengthening social cohesion and protecting civil liberties
- To regulate the use of CCTV
- Ending the storage of Internet and email records without good reason.

Identity Documents Bill: the main elements of the Bill will be:

- The cancellation of all ID cards within one month of Royal Assent
- Removal of the statutory requirement to issue ID Cards on Royal Assent
- Cancellation of the National Identity Register
- Destruction of all data held on the Register within one month of Royal Assent
- Closing the Office of the identity Commissioner
- Re-enactment of certain necessary provisions of the 2006 Act including some criminal offences (possession or use of false identity documents) that are commonly used for identity documents other ID cards.

Decentralisation and Localism Bill: this Bill will give councils more powers over housing and planning decisions and begin a review of local government finance. It will also:

- Abolish Regional Spatial Strategies
- Give councils a general power of competence
- Require public bodies to publish online the job titles of every member of staff and the salaries and expenses of senior officials
- Give residents the power to instigate local referendums on any local issue and the power to veto excessive council tax increases
- Give greater financial autonomy to local government and community groups
- Create Local Enterprise Partnerships (to replace Regional Development Agencies) – joint local authority/business bodies brought forward by local authorities to promote local economic development.

Public Bodies Bill: this Bill will abolish a number of non-department Government bodies and limit the powers of other ‘quangos’.

Welfare Reform Bill: the purpose of the Bill is to simplify the benefits system in order to improve work incentives. This will be achieved through making the benefits system less complex, improving work incentives, reducing the scope for error and fraud and getting five million people off benefits, into work and out of poverty.

Equality Act: the Equality Act brings together nine pieces of legislation into one single Act, simplifying the law on equality and also strengthening it in important ways to help tackle discrimination and inequality. To support implementation, the Government’s Equalities Office, in conjunction with the British Chambers of Commerce, the Equality and Diversity Forum and Citizens Advice, has published a series of summary guides to outline what aspects of the legislation coming into force from October will mean for various sectors and individuals.

Rebalancing the Licensing Act: the Act includes proposals on a range of options intended to introduce more flexibility into the licensing regime to deal with the minority of irresponsible premises. The greater flexibility will allow local authorities and the police to clamp down on alcohol-related crime and disorder hot spots within local night-time economies.

Lowering Drink Driving Limit

In July 2010 Sir Peter North published his report entitled '*Report of the Review of Drink and Drug Driving Law*' (the North Report)¹⁷. The report reviewed the legal framework in Great Britain governing drink and drug driving and made 28 recommendations for action in relation to drink driving and 23 in relation to drug driving.

The main recommendation for drink driving is that the prescribed blood alcohol level in section 11(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (RTA 1988) should be reduced to 50 mg of alcohol in 100ml of blood; the equivalent level in breath, of 25 mcg of alcohol per 100ml of breath; and the equivalent level in urine, of 3 mg of alcohol per 100ml of urine.

Recommendations are made regarding the Field Impairment Test (FIT). The North Report recommends that every police force invests in training constables to conduct FITs, with forces to make it policy that FITs are conducted whenever impaired driving is suspected, regardless of whether there is a negative breath test.

It is also recommended that the main drug driving offence in section 4(1) of the RTA 1988 should be included in the list of 'Offences Brought to Justice', requiring police to monitor and report on this offence.

Legislative change within a year is recommended in the North Report, to allow nurses to take on the role of the Forensic Physician in determining whether an individual has 'a condition which might be due to a drug'. The North Report also recommends that within two years preliminary drug screening devices should receive type approval and be supplied to police stations, with the first focus to be set on detecting the most prevalent drugs:

- Opiates;
- Amphetamines;
- Methamphetamine;
- Cocaine;
- Benzodiazepines;
- Cannabinoids;
- Methadone; and
- Ecstasy.

Further to this, it is recommended that the Government continues working on type approval for drug screening devices which can be used at the roadside. It is recommended that the Government researches the levels of the most prevalent drugs which can be deemed to be impairing with a view to setting prescribed levels in legislation and creating an offence of driving when levels of those drugs in the body exceed the prescribed levels.

¹⁷ <http://northreview.independent.gov.uk/docs/NorthReview-Report.pdf>