# Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership

**Partnership Strategic Assessment**
**Evidence Base**
**October 2007**

# Acknowledgments

Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership is indebted to the following organisations for providing information for this report:

# Hinckley and Bosworth Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary[1]

## Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 - 2008

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008 lists priorities for the partnership and identifies six priority themes:

- To create safer and more positive environments and reduce the opportunity for crime

- Tackle prolific and nuisance offenders responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder including high volume crime

- Increase the awareness of hate crime including domestic violence and incidents based on race, religious belief and homophobia

- Engage and address the needs and concerns of young people to reduce youth nuisance and youth victimisation

- Reduce the impact of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse on local communities, offenders and victims

- Increase Partnership working and communication across the borough to address local problems and create stronger communities

These priorities remain pertinent but to refocus the performance of the partnership more effectively four priority action plans have been developed for 2007/08.

## Partnership Priority Projects 2007/08

- Earl Shilton and Barwell Crime and Disorder Reduction Project

- Hinckley & Bosworth Substance Abuse and Harm Reduction Project

- Anti-Social Behaviour Project

- Wykin Estate Crime & Disorder Reduction Project

## Performance

Since the start of the 2003/04 period there has been a reduction in total BCS Comparator crime volumes year on year with the exception of the period 2006/07 which saw a dramatic rise in BCS Comparator Crime

Hinckley and Bosworth CSP have had an excellent first half to the period 2007/08 and total BCS Comparator crime has shown a reduction of 15% (308 recorded crimes) in the period 1st April 07 to 31 Aug 07 compared to the same period the previous year. The only BCS Comparator crime which is causing concern is that of violent crime and in particular wounding offences.

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1    Source :    Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership Annual Strategic Assessment Executive Summary,
                  Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership

## Consultation

As part of the process of developing the Partnership's Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan the Partnership has sought the views of the People in Hinckley and Bosworth via:

- Joint Action and Community consultation groups
- Neighbourhood Policing
- Local Community Surveys
- Youth Council and Youth Conference
- State of the Partnership Consultation Event
- Borough Bulletin
- Citizen's Panel
- Council's Service Delivery Questionnaire

This is not an exhaustive or exclusive list and members of the public are invited to express their views on the Partnership's Plan and priorities. What is evident from consultation is that people in the Borough place community safety in the top five of their concerns about wellbeing in the Borough.

The following are among the most common concerns raised by people of the Borough:

- Anti-Social Behaviour and vandalism (criminal damage) especially by young people
- Violent crime including the night-time economy and domestic violence
- Drug and alcohol abuse and its impact on crime and disorder.
- The fear of and the negative perceptions of crime, disorder, drug and alcohol related offending in the Borough
- Road Safety especially speeding, "boy racing" and inconsiderate parking outside schools.

## Other views

Consultation has indicated that the Partnership could improve how it tackles crime and disorder by:

- Improving engagement with the public especially the hard to reach
- Continue to improve opportunities and diversionary activities for young people
- Better joint working of uniformed agencies in the community
- Improved two way information sharing and engagement with the community
- Improved good news stories and updates on success to combat negative images presented in the media.

**Partnership Plan 2008-2009**

Bearing in mind the contents of this strategic assessment of the Borough together with National, regional and local demands the Partnership's Plan will focus its resources and priorities on the following:

1. Continuance of the Earl Shilton and Barwell Crime and Disorder Reduction Priority Action Plan.
2. Continuance of the Borough Substance Abuse and Harm Reduction Priority Action Plan
3. Borough Anti-Social Behaviour Priority Action Plan including vandalism, criminal damage and arson.
4. Wykin Crime and Disorder Reduction Priority Action Plan
5. Tackling Violent Crime Priority Action Plan

## Opportunities

Within the above priorities the Partnership will include the following areas of opportunity to:

- Tackle the fear and negative perceptions of crime and disorder
- Tackle the negative impact of prolific and persistent offenders
- Tackle Hate Crime and increase people's confidence in reporting
- Work with Neighbourhood Action Team in priority locations
- Undertake initiatives to prevent first time and re-offending by young people
- Improve engagement with local communities
- Celebrate success
- Work with the County Road Safety Partnership to improve road safety in the Borough
- Work with the Fire and Rescue Service to reduce life-endangering arson
- Work with the Business sector and Drug/Alcohol agencies to reduce non-core crime offending by drug users especially theft from stores.

**Equality Impact Assessment**

An Equality Impact Assessment of the Partnership's Crime and Disorder Plan 2008/2009 will be undertaken to ensure equality of access to services provided by the Partnership and that there is no discrimination against any person from whatever background.

**Summary**

Despite the fact that Hinckley and Bosworth is not a high crime area compared with other parts of the country people's perceptions and fears of crime and disorder are as high. In order to have strong, prosperous and sustainable communities in Hinckley and Bosworth the Community

Safety Partnership's aim is to, not only reduce crime and disorder but also to increase the feelings of well-being and safety.

The partnership cannot achieve this alone and requires the support and collaboration of not only other agencies, but more importantly local people and communities that can help to make a difference. With this in mind, the Partnership intends to continue to engage and consult on the views of local people and work together for a safer community.

**Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership**

Further information on the Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership can be found on the Council's website www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk through the Community Safety link.

# Contents

# 1. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

## 1.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment[1]

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

In 2006 a review of the partnership provisions of the CDA 1998[2] and the Police Reform Act 2002[3] led to a series of recommendations.

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 What is a Partnership Strategic Assessment?

The purpose of the Partnership Strategic Assessment is to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems that will inform and enable partners to

- Understand the patterns, trends and changes relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse
- Set clear and robust priorities for the partnership
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable, robust and consistent intelligence and meets the needs of the local community
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money
- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities
- Present and interpret the summary findings of intelligence based upon a combination of statistical analysis and local knowledge

Ultimately, the Partnership Strategic Assessment will provide sound evidence and robust analysis to inform the production of the Community Safety Plan by the Community Safety Partnership.

The document will be produced on an annual basis as part of the continual review of the Community Safety Plan. The document is an internal document for the partnership and does not need to be published.

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1   Developing a Strategic Assessment, Home Office, October 2007
2   The Statutory Instrument for this piece of legislation is referred to as 'The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. This instrument can be viewed at http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/regions/regions00.htm under the link 'National Minimum Standards' set out in detail in 'Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working', 2007.
3   The provisions contained in the Police Reform Act 2002 extended the authorities responsible for producing the partnership plan to include the police authorities, fire and rescue authorities and also set out provisions to allow the Home Secretary to expand the composition of partnerships.

## 1.3    Structure of the Partnership Strategic Assessment

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

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

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

**Section 1 :  Introduction**
Provides an introduction and outlines the background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment,  explaining the purpose of the document. It also covers the general background to the area to help contextualise the local crime trends.

**Section 2 : Review of Current Strategic Priorities**
Outlines the current strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership, and provides an overview of the current progress made by the partnership towards these priorities. This section also identifies those issues which are specific to the area, which may contribute to the level and trends in crime and disorder related issues.

**Section 3 : Methodology**
Explains the process behind the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment report, including details and definitions of the data used throughout the report.

**Section 4 : Findings**
This section forms the main body of the report. It includes details to enable the reader to:

- Contextualise local overall crime trends both regionally and nationally
- Compare crime locally with similar areas across the country
- Examine local crime trends for overall crime
- Examine local crime and anti-social behaviour trends
- Identify potential hot-spot areas
- Evaluate local perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour

**Section 5 : Gap Analysis**
Throughout the production of the report there have been various suggestions for information to be included from a variety of sources. As this has been the first time that a Partnership Strategic Assessment has been produced this section acknowledges that there are lessons to be learnt to maximise the potential use of the document. This section therefore outlines any gaps or improvements that have been noted throughout the development of the document.

## 1.4 Introduction to Hinckley & Bosworth

The borough of Hinckley & Bosworth, with a population of 103,800 covers an area of 330 square kilometres in South West Leicestershire, and is located between the urban areas of Leicester, Coventry and Birmingham. The borough's population of just over 100,000 mainly live in the four towns of Hinckley, Burbage, Barwell and Earl Shilton. Since 2001 the borough population has grown by 3.5%.

Although almost 90% of the borough is rural, only 1% of the working population is employed in the agricultural sector; while 60% of the working population are employed in the manufacturing and hospitality industries.

The borough is generally prosperous as indicated by the Indices of Deprivation 2004. The indices ranks the borough 275 out of 354 districts (1=the most deprived).

### Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Key Statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population | 103,800 |
| Male | 51,000 |
| Female | 52,800 |
| Number of Households | 43,700 |
| Non 'White British' Population [*] | 5.4% |
| Black Minority Ethnic Population | 3.6% |

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

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

**Map A : Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Settlements**
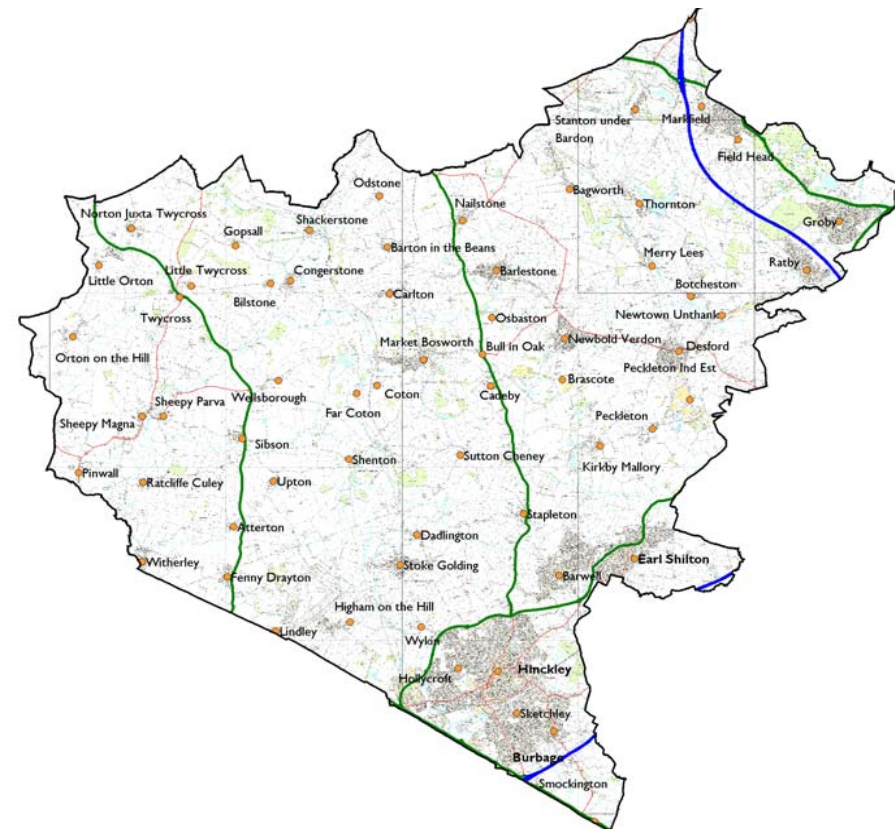
## 2.    Review of Current Strategic Priorities

### 2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder reduction Strategy for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, 2005-2008 lists priorities for the partnership and identifies six priority themes:

- To create safer and more positive environments and reduce the opportunity for crime.

- Tackle prolific and nuisance offenders responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder including high volume crime.

- Increase the awareness of hate crime including domestic violence and incidents based on race, religious belief and homophobia.

- Engage and address the needs and concerns of young people to reduce youth nuisance and youth victimisation.

- Reduce the impact of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse on local communities, offenders and victims.

- Increase partnership working and communication across the Borough to address local problems and create stronger communities.

These priorities remain pertinent but to refocus the performance of the partnership more effectively four priority projects have been developed for 2007/8. The four **partnership priority action plans** detailed below were identified via data analysis and consultation exercises:

**Earl Shilton and Barwell**
**Crime and Disorder Reduction Action Plan**

The Earl Shilton and Barwell area has been identified as a priority neighbourhood for the Community Safety Partnership and the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Strategic Partnership.

Research and analysis in 2006 indicated that this priority neighbourhood suffers from a disproportionate level of crime and disorder in the Borough. The project area also has the highest level of prolific and persistent offenders (PPO's) living in the locality compared with other areas of the Borough.

Overall Target(s) of the Project 2007/2008:
The overall target is to reduce the following categories of crime and disorder in the project area for the period April 2007 to end March 2008 compared to the same period 2006/2007 as follows:

- To reduce domestic burglary by 15%
- To reduce vehicle crime 10%
- To reduce criminal damage by 10%
- To reduce anti-social behaviour by 5%

**Hinckley and Bosworth**
**Substance Abuse and Harm Reduction  Action Plan**

Police tactical assessments, intelligence and information shows that the illegal use of drugs and alcohol abuse are a major factor in criminal offending especially violent crime and acquisitive crime such as burglary, vehicle crime and theft from stores. Abusers need to commit crime in order to "feed" their habit.

Recent evidence from the Drug Intervention Programme shows that offenders who provide positive samples for opiates or cocaine are more prevalent to commit non-core crimes such as theft from store. Analysis shows that there has been a 67.8% reduction in the amount of crimes after they were engaged on the Drug Intervention Programme.

Overall Target(s) of the Project 2007/2008:
The overall target is to reduce the following categories of crime and disorder in the project area for the period April 2007 to end March 2008 compared to the same period 2006/2007 as follows:

- To retain 80% of MAPPOM referred PPO's on drug treatment programmes for 12 weeks
- To increase engagement and referrals to the Next Generation Project by 10% (current average of 35 per week
- To implement initiatives to raise awareness of the public of the harm caused by substance abuse
- To implement initiatives to raise awareness of support services available to individual substance abusers their families and friends
- To implement interventions to reduce continued substance abuse and offending

**Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan**

Tackling anti-social behaviour and the fear of such is a key priority outcome of both the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy and the Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership's Strategy 2005 to 2008.
Community Consultation has continued to show that anti-social behaviour is a main concern of our residents in the Borough and especially where it is linked to young people.
Criminal damage accounts for 36.7% of recorded crime in the Borough (2006/2007) and there is a direct link with anti-social behaviour.

 Overall Target(s) of the Project 2007/2008:
The overall target is to reduce the following categories of crime and disorder in the Borough for the period April 2007 to end March 2008 compared to the same period 2006/2007 as follows:

- To reduce criminal damage in the priority areas of Earl Shilton/Barwell and the Wykin estate by 10% by March 2008
- To reduce criminal damage across the Borough by 5% by March 2008
- To reduce anti-social behaviour complaints in the priority areas of Earl Shilton/Barwell and Wykin estate by 10% by March 2008
- To reduce anti-social behaviour across the Borough by 5% by March 2008

**Wykin Estate Crime and Disorder Reduction Action Plan**
The Wykin estate has been identified as a priority neighbourhood for the Community Safety Partnership and the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Strategic Partnership due to crime and disorder issues and other social deprivation issues.

Overall Target(s) of the Project 2007/2008:
The overall target is to reduce the following categories of crime and disorder in the project area for the period April 2007 to end March 2008 compared to the same period 2006/2007 as follows:

- To reduce domestic burglary by 15%
- To reduce vehicle crime 10%
- To reduce criminal damage by 10%
- To reduce anti-social behaviour by 5% (awaiting benchmark figures)
- Tackle community stronger and safer issues and improve residents' senses of safety and respect

## 2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

The following section gives a brief update on some of the work carried out by Hinckley and Bosworth Community Safety Partnership in line with the current strategic priorities.

**Safer & More Positive Environments**
Several patchwalks and environmental clean ups have taken place throughout the borough.

**Prolific & Nuisance Offenders**
Hinckley & Bosworth Community Safety Partnership continues to work with prolific offenders through the Youth Inclusion and Support Panel (YISP), which identifies children who are involved in or at risk of becoming involved in offending and ASB, and the Local Offender Management Group which has been set up to deter, catch or relocate those people whose behaviour has, or is at risk of having, a detrimental impact on the standard of living for residents in the borough of Hinckley & Bosworth.

**Hate Crime & Domestic Violence**
The partnership has continued the work of the domestic violence co-ordinator to improve the service offered to victims of domestic abuse including advice on benefits, legal matters, substance abuse, mental health and counselling. The partnership has developed a 'Safe Home Scheme' which provides a safe room in victims' houses allowing them to stay in their own properties whilst receiving the appropriate level of support.

Hinckley & Bosworth Community Safety Partnership support the Leicestershire Domestic Violence Common Monitoring Project, which provides a more holistic picture of levels of domestic violence and the provision of services in Leicestershire. A comprehensive directory of local services is widely available and a multi-agency strategy has been developed.

Hinckley & Bosworth Community Safety Partnership have signed up to the Hate Incident Monitoring Project, which is a new multi-agency project across Leicestershire which aims to increase the reporting of any hate incident. Also, the Community and Race Relations Forum is actively promoting racial equality, cultural diversity and an inclusive community.

**Young People**
A brochure for young people called "What's going down" has proved very effective in providing information on diversionary activities to young people across the borough.  The brochure lists activities and involvement programmes by voluntary agencies, statutory bodies and local community groups.  The brochure is distributed to schools throughout the borough.
An ASB awareness programme has been developed for schools, colleges and youth groups promoting good citizenship.

**Drugs, Alcohol & Substance Misuse**
Hinckley & Bosworth Community Safety Partnership are now working with Next Generation the local young people's drug and alcohol advice service.

**Partnership working and communication**
The partnership has improved its dialogue with communities such as the Youth Council, Voices for Older People and rural communities. The partnership wishes to empower the community to have a more positive impact on its future.

The partnership is developing a media strategy to ensure positive communication with the public and to increase the profile of the partnership at local community events. The partnership is employing a neighbourhood watch co-ordinator in Earl Shilton.

## 2.3 Emerging Issues

### Violent Crime

Violent crime has been identified as the main BCS Comparator Crime where the partnership are underperforming against 2007/08 targets.

Research and analysis of data has helped to identify partnership actions to reduce violent crime. The partnership is currently formulating a new priority partnership action plan to reduce violent crime which will be based on three key themes:

- Night-time Economy and violent crime
- Domestic Violence
- Alcohol fuelled crime and Disorder

Consultation has also show that both agencies and local communities are particularly concerned on the impact of alcohol abuse on violent crime especially relating to the Hinckley Town Centre night time economy, anti-social behaviour and domestic violence.

### Hate Crime

Issues relating to overseas workers from National Grid being subjected to racial abuse was first highlighted in 2006. This is now an ongoing issue which is being tackled via a multi-agency approach headed by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.

Research by Voluntary Action confirms an increased influx of Eastern Europeans into the Borough. The issues relating to this influx will need to be carefully considered by the Community Partnership and appropriate initiatives put in place. Currently there is a distinct lack of intelligence in relation to this influx and this issue needs to be addressed urgently.

It is the aim of the Partnership to increase the reporting of hate crime especially domestic abuse and racially/religion motivated crime by boosting people's confidence in reporting. This is reflected in the fact that there was a 98% increase in reporting racially motivated incidents in the Borough in 2007 compared to the previous year.

### PPOs

There are currently 22 prolific and persistent offenders (PPO's) within the Borough. Intelligence shows that a high proportion have a Class A drug or alcohol dependency and are currently criminally active to the point that they are having a direct and harming impact on performance especially in relation to domestic burglary and vehicle crime.

### Road Safety

Police Neighbourhood and Partnership consultation highlights road safety and traffic issues as a priority for local neighbourhoods especially within rural Parishes. Issues that have been highlighted via consultation are:
- Speeding vehicles particularly in rural villages
- Anti-social use of vehicles
- Contravention of parking restrictions especially at school locations
- Off road nuisance use of motorcycles
- Boy racers
- Increase of heavy goods vehicles through villages

One of the initiatives the partnership will be looking to introduce to the Borough is the Community Speedwatch Scheme.

**Young People**

Consultation with the communities repeatedly raises public concerns over young people as offenders especially where they are involved in perceived anti-social and nuisance offending.

Although young people remain in the highest bracket for level of offending they also fall into the highest bracket of people being offended against and also fear crime and disorder against themselves equally as adults.

Consultation has shown that the Partnership should continue to undertake projects and initiatives to deter young people from offending, re-offending or becoming victims of crime and disorder as well as the negative impact of drug and alcohol abuse.

**Arson (Deliberate Criminal Damage by Fire)**

Although the levels of arson in the Borough have remained similar to that of 2005/2006 (73) there has been an increase in the proportion of arson incidents that are considered to life endangering i.e. 11 out of the 71 offences recorded in 2006/2007.

**National and Regional**

The Partnership's Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan 2008 to 2011 will need to take into account ongoing Government Crime Reduction priority strategies and required outcomes, as well as the Leicestershire Sustainable Communities Strategy and the Leicestershire Local Area Agreement 2 priorities in relation to community safety.

These include:

**National Public Service Area agreements to**
a) Make Communities Safer
b) Reduce the Harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs

**Safer Communities Strategy to include**

a) People feel safer from violent crime to include:
   - Reduction in levels of serious violent crime
   - Reduction of repeat domestic violence offending

b) Tackle anti-social behaviour effectively to include:
   - Reduction of levels of anti-social behaviour
   - Reduction of criminal damage levels

c) Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse to include
   - Increased number of drug users in effective treatment
   - Reduction of drug related offending
   - Reduction of alcohol related admissions to hospital

d) Lives of offenders and those at risk of offending are improved so that they are less likely to offend including:
   - Reduction in re-offending by both young and adult offenders.
   - Diversion of young people from criminal behaviour and the reduction of first time offenders in the Criminal Justice System.

**Neighbourhood Action Teams**

Neighbourhood Action Teams have been introduced in priority areas of the Borough. They have currently been established in both Earl Shilton and Barwell with others to follow. Crime, disorder and community safety are one of a number of key issues to be addressed in these priority neighbourhoods and the Community Safety Partnership will have a vital role in making these areas safer and stronger places to live.

## 3. Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
- Leicestershire DAAT
- Leicestershire County Council
- Youth Offending Service
- Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT

**Report Frequency and Data Timing**
The Partnership Strategic Assessment is an annual document. This report aims to provide details of incidents and offences recorded within the two year period April 2005 to September 2007, to allow for the identification of any changing and emerging issues.

## Geographical Area

The report covers the geographical areas of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands region and nationally.

## Mapping

Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

*Lower Super Output Maps* - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households and so cover areas of different sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 66 lower super output areas in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.

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

## Recorded Crime Definitions

One of the problems identified throughout the production of this report is the provision of clear and consistent definitions of crime and what is included within any analysis within this report.

Crime levels can be measured by *police recorded crime*[1]. Alternatively, for the crime types it covers, the **British Crime Survey**[2] (BCS) can provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it also includes crimes that are not reported to the police. The BCS count also gives a better indication of trends in crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices.

*Police recorded crime* provides a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, is an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. The offence types recorded by the police that cover crime types that are most similar to those captured by the BCS are known as the **BCS Comparator Crime set**. This includes the following recorded offence types:

- theft of motor vehicle
- theft from a motor vehicle
- vehicle interference and tampering
- domestic burglary
- theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle
- theft from person
- criminal damage
- common assault
- wounding
- robbery

A full list of Home Office offence codes included within each of the above offence types can be seen in Appendix 1.

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1   Recorded crime is all offences that are recorded by the police and which are then notified to the Home Office. More minor summary offences are excluded. The Home Office issues rules to the police on the counting and classification of crime, which indicates which offences are notifiable and therefore constitute recorded crime.

2   The British Crime Survey is a Government Statistical Service survey within the scope of National Statistics. The BCS covers a randomly selected sample of those aged sixteen or over living in private households in England and Wales.

**Public Service Agreement**

The current National Public Service Agreement (PSA1) is to reduce overall crime in England and Wales by 15% by 2007/08, compared to the level in 2002/03 measured nationally by the British Crime Survey.

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

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough is 15%. This target has also been apportioned across the different offence types. Details of these individual targets can be seen in Appendix 2.

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Within Section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.

**Future Crime Reduction Targets**

The new Assessments of Police and Community Safety (APACS) performance management framework for police and CSPs will be introduced in April 2008. This is aligned to the National Indicator Set for Local Authorities, which measures performance against the 2008-11 National Public Service Agreement (PSA) outcomes, and will replace the previous multiple performance management frameworks for local authorities and partnerships, including the BVPIs and BCS Comparator Crimes. The alignment of this framework across authorities, partnerships and police should assist a common approach to performance monitoring and management regarding community safety, in turn reducing some of the difficulties caused in the past by performance indicators and targets that seemed similar, but were actually significantly different.

Information on APACS can be found at:
http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/assess-policing-community-safety/

The national indicator set can be found at:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/505713

Currently the definitions of these indicators are out for consultation, which concludes in December 2007.

More information on the PSAs can be found at:
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psaindex.cfm

## 4.    Findings

### 4.1    High level priorities

Traditional crime analysis predominantly centres upon the use of Police recorded incident data and as such often relies upon crime volumes as a means of prioritising scarce resources. The following analysis, based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000) allows the reader to re-evaluate crime priorities according to a different set of criteria (see appendix 3 for a full explanation of methodology).

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

In column two, named **Multiplied Incidence** the actual number of police recorded incidents have been adjusted using the BCS multiplier. This provides a more accurate picture of actual crime by taking into account under reporting of crime and the effect is to lift common assault from fifth up to second priority position.

In column three, entitled **Cost of Crime**, the multiplied incidence figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within the borough. This measure takes into account costs accrued as a consequence of crime along with costs associated with crime prevention and the cost of having to deal with crime via the criminal justice system. Accordingly, criminal damage remains in first position but serious wounding rises from ninth to third priority position and common assault slips back down the table from second to sixth position.

In the final column, **Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)**, the same formula has been used as in the cost of crime calculations but this time the emotional, psychological and physical impact of the crime have also been included in the costings. The impact is to raise serious wounding to the top of the table.

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of the BCS range of crimes in context of an additional set of criteria to that of crime volume. As a result we can see criminal damage is ranked consistently high within each stage of the analysis, whereas serious wounding moves from being ranked the lowest crime by incidence to the highest priority when considering total harm caused inclusive of emotional cost.

**Table 1.1:  Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07**

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

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

## 4.2   Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA1 Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 08, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine Community Safety Partnerships which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for Hinckley and Bosworth for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 15%.

Performance targets have been apportioned across the three individual years, and progress to target can be measured on monthly basis by individual crime type. The PSA target is set and performance measured using a sub-set of all offences recorded by the police. These offences are referred to as the British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes. Appendix 1 gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

Table 2.1 shows the number of recorded BCS crimes recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA1 for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough for 2006/07 was not achieved. The total number of offences recorded (4,590) was up on both the previous year (4,187 offences in 2005/06) and the target for the next year (3,815 offences in 2007/08). Four of the nine CDRPs in Leicestershire achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough achieved targets against four out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The crime categories where recorded offences were considerably over target were criminal damage, theft from vehicle and the low volume category of theft from person. Other slightly over target categories included wounding, burglary dwelling and theft of cycle.

**Table 2.1 : Hinckley and Bosworth performance for British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes 2006/07, 2007/08 and year-to-date**

| | actual 2006/07 | target 2006/07 | above/below target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| criminal damage | 1,689 | 1,219 | +470 | 🔴 |
| theft from vehicle | 804 | 611 | +193 | 🔴 |
| wounding | 609 | 587 | +22 | • |
| burglary dwelling | 597 | 496 | +101 | • |
| common assault | 336 | 369 | -33 | |
| Theft/TWOC | 208 | 331 | -123 | |
| theft of cycle | 103 | 92 | +11 | • |
| vehicle interference | 115 | 129 | -14 | |
| theft from person | 101 | 78 | +23 | 🔴 |
| robbery | 28 | 55 | -27 | |
| **Total** | **4,590** | **3,967** | **+623** | • |

**Key**

🔴 greater than 25% above target

• less than 25% above target

16

Particular points of interest include:

- Theft from vehicle in 2006/07 increased by 45% compared to the previous year (553 offences in 2005/06).

- Criminal damage in 2006/07 increased by 8% on the previous year (1560 offences in 2006/06).

- Wounding remained at a similar level to the previous year (630 offences in 2005/06).

## 4.3 Long term crime trends

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

Table 3.1 shows that the number of recorded BCS offences within Hinckley and Bosworth has increased by 10% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Regionally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and nationally there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

**Chart 3.2: Long term trend in recorded offences in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough by year 2002/03 to 2006/07**
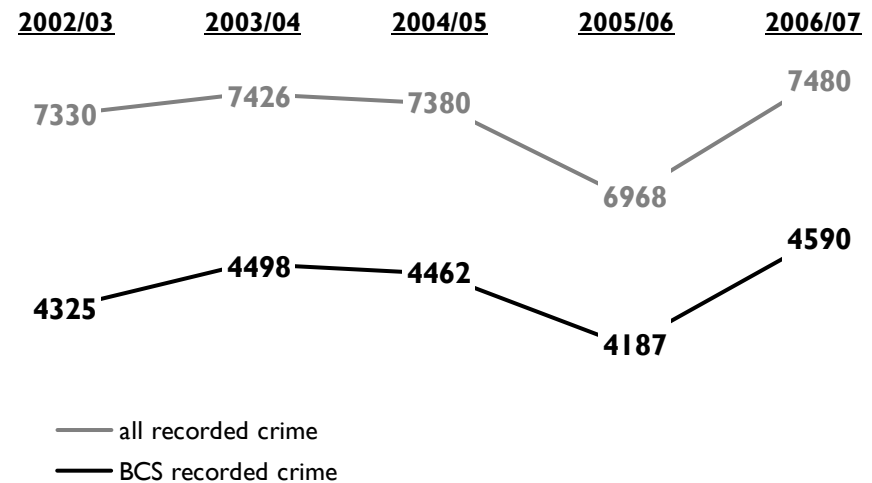


For a full list of offences included as BCS comparator crimes see appendix 1

**Table 3.1: Total BCS recorded offences in Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

|  | 06/07 | % change | | rate per 1,000 pop (06/07) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hinckley and Bosworth Borough** | **4,590** | 10% | ▲ | **44.9** |
| Leicstershire | 26,709 | 5% | ▲ | 42.8 |
| Leicestershire Force Area | 55,439 | 4% | ▲ | 58.2 |
| East Midlands Region | 270,516 | 0% | - | 62.8 |
| England & Wales | 3,242,415 | -2% | ▼ | **60.7** |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

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

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Hinckley and Bosworth appears to experience a moderate level of crime. This is also reinforced by the fact that Hinckley and Bosworth ranks 161 out of the 373 Community Safety Partnership Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

Chart 3.2 (on the previous page) shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes[1] recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough for each financial year.

Both trend lines in Chart 3.2 show an overall increase in recorded crime within the Borough over the five year period. An overall 2% increase in total recorded crime and a 6% increase in BCS comparator crime since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall increase of recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth has been during the most recent year to the end of 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Hinckley and Bosworth for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Hinckley and Bosworth for the same time periods.

Both charts show that the number of recorded offences is almost consistently lower month-on-month during the summer months, June to August of 2005/06 and 2006/07. Recorded offences and BCS recorded offences show a peak in the number of offences in October 2006/07 compared to the same month in 2005/06.

Chart 3.3 and chart 3.4 also show the number of recorded offences and the number of BCS recorded offences to reach a relative plateau from November through to March.

**Chart 3.3:  Short term trend in <u>all recorded offences</u> in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



**Chart 3.4:  Short term trend in <u>BCS recorded offences</u> in Hinckley and Bosworth by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



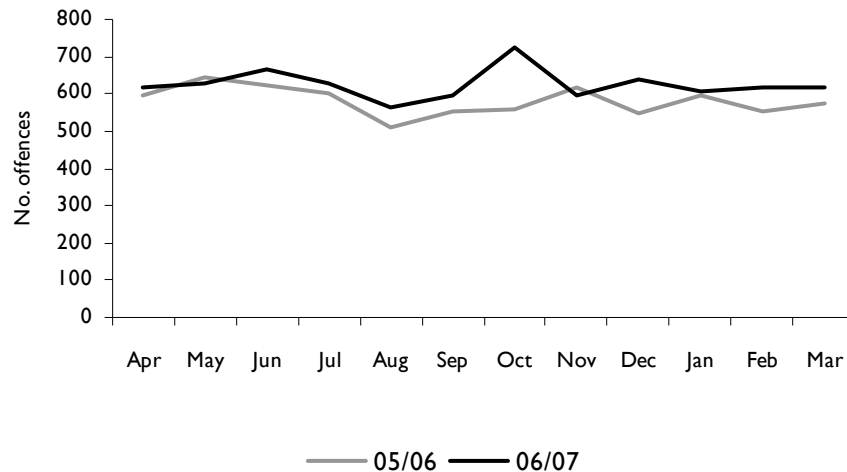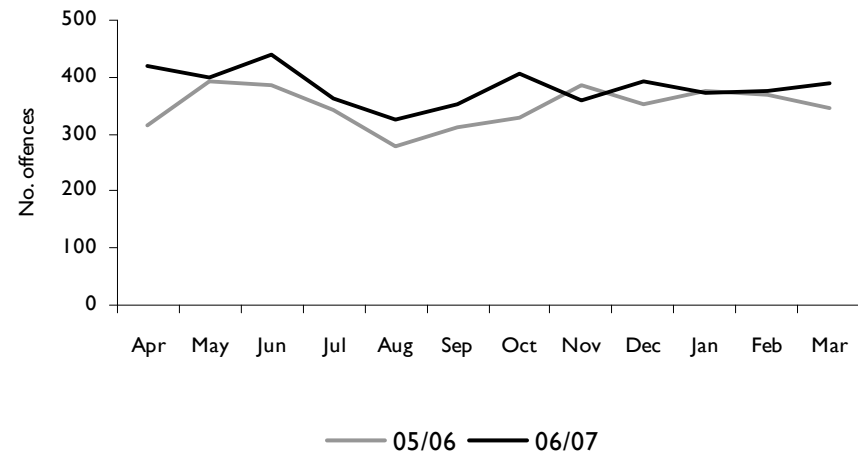1    see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of criminal damage for this section of the report

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.4 High Crime areas in Hinckley and Bosworth

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

Table 4.1 shows the five Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Hinckley and Bosworth which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in red. These five areas account for nearly a quarter of recorded BCS crimes within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07.

The highest crime areas within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough are concentrated around Hinckley, Earl Shilton, and Barwell. The map shows Bagworth and Thornton to also be a high crime area.

**Map 4.2: Total recorded BCS comparator crime in Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area**



no. of offences (by LSOA)

| | |
|---|---|
| 523 to 523 | (1) |
| 92 to 523 | (11) |
| 58 to 92 | (25) |
| 39 to 58 | (19) |
| 13 to 39 | (10) |
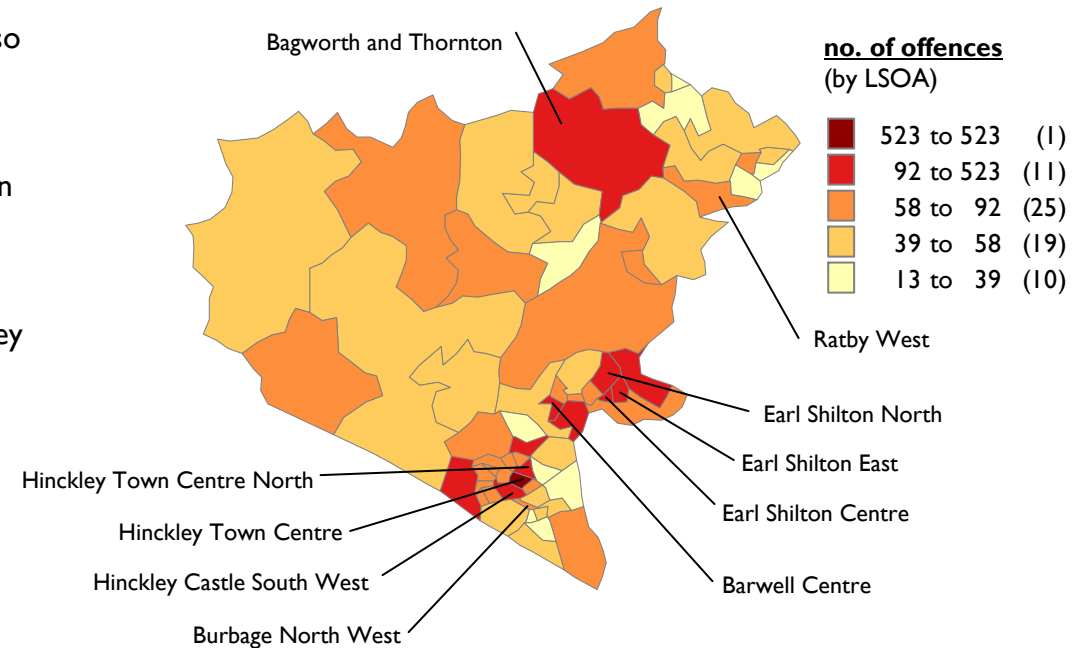
As all LSOAs have a similar number of resident households (approximately 1500), the high incidence of recorded crime within these areas is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of individuals travelling to urban areas for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the borough.

Out of the LSOAs within Hinckley and Bosworth with the highest recorded BCS crimes the largest proportion of offences occur in Hinckley Town Centre LSOA. This LSOA alone accounts for 11% of the borough crime within 2006/07.

**Table 4.1: The five LSOAs within Hinckley and Bosworth with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | total BCS crime (2006/07) | % district crime (2006/07) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hinckley Town Centre | E01025852 | 523 | 11% |
| Hinckley Castle South West | E01025849 | 140 | 3% |
| Hinckley Town Centre North | E01025858 | 129 | 3% |
| Barwell Centre | E01025821 | 123 | 3% |
| Earl Shilton North | E01025843 | 121 | 3% |

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

Table 4.3 shows those LSOAs within Hinckley and Bosworth which have had the biggest reduction in the level of recorded crime. Table 4.4 shows those LSOAs within Hinckley and Bosworth which have the biggest increase in the level of recorded crime.

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

Hinckley Town Centre LSOA has the highest number of recorded crime during 2006/07 and features as the LSOA in Hinckley and

Bosworth with the biggest actual increase in recorded crime according to number of offences. This LSOA alone has seen a 22% increase over the two year period whilst actual recorded crime in Earl Shilton North East has tripled increasing by 76%.

Surprisingly, Earl Shilton East (which is adjacent to Earl Shilton North East) has seen the largest reduction in crime out of all the LSOAs. In this LSOA crime has fallen by over a third (36%). Two further LSOAs that have seen a large reduction in actual crime during 2006/07 are located in Ratby.

**Table 4.3: Top five LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction</u> in total recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | 2006/07 | actual change LY to TY | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl Shilton East | E01025844 | 101 | -56 | -36% |
| Hinckley Trinty West | E01025866 | 79 | -35 | -31% |
| Hinckley Castle North West | E01025851 | 75 | -27 | -27% |
| Ratby West | E01025877 | 72 | -22 | -23% |
| Ratby North | E01025879 | 43 | -18 | -30% |

**Table 4.4: Top five LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase</u> in total recorded crime within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | 2006/07 | actual change LY to TY | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hinckley Town Centre | E01025852 | 523 | 90 | 21% |
| Earl Shilton North East | E01025842 | 104 | 45 | 76% |
| Earl Shilton Centre | E01025839 | 92 | 32 | 53% |
| Hinckley Middlefield Lane | E01025863 | 80 | 31 | 63% |
| Burbage North West | E01025829 | 79 | 27 | 52% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.5    Crime in Urban and Rural Hinckley and Bosworth

The Office for National Statistics provides a methodology to enable the discrete classification of an area as urban or rural. This methodology has been applied to the census output areas of Hinckley and Bosworth to firstly determine the distribution of the population of the borough in relation to the urban and rural areas, but also to demonstrate how the levels of crime and victimisation vary between the urban and rural areas of Hinckley and Bosworth. Specific details of the Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004 can be found in Appendix 4.

The methodology results in each census output area being defined under one of four classes:

- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and isolated dwellings

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

The results of the classification show that the borough's Urban areas have the second highest crime rate (50.6) and they account for 80% of all BCS crime. The most rural areas of the borough, Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings, have the highest crime rate (66.5) but account for only 2% of BCS crime. Town and fringe and Village areas have similar, and the lowest, crime rates and account for 11% and 8% of crime respectively.
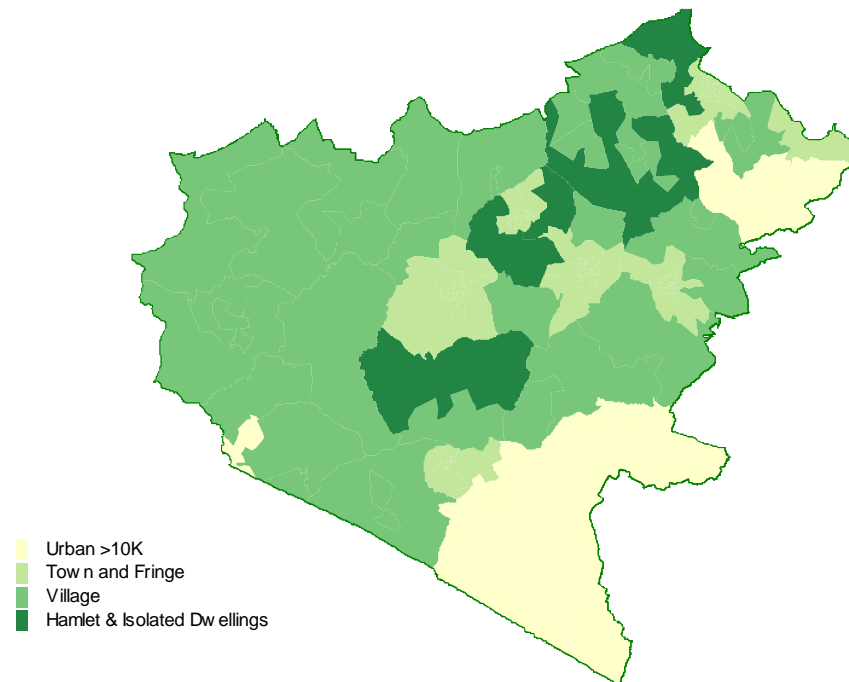
### Table 5.1:  Population and crime levels in Hinckley & Bosworth according to the  Urban and Rural Area Classification

| Classification | Area % | Population % | BCS offences % | BCS crime rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban >10K | 19% | 72% | 79% | 50.6 |
| Town and Fringe | 11% | 16% | 11% | 31.0 |
| Village | 57% | 11% | 8% | 34.2 |
| Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings | 13% | 1% | 2% | 66.5 |
| **Hinckley & Bosworth** | **29,735** | **103,800** | **4,590** | **46.9** |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

### Map 5.2:  Urban and Rural Area Classification of Hinckley & Bosworth



Urban >10K
Tow n and Fringe
Village
Hamlet & Isolated Dw ellings

## 4.6    Crime in the communities of Hinckley and Bosworth

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Hinckley & Bosworth in map 6.2, distils fifty key results from the 2001Census into a short hand of seven labels that sum up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 259 Hinckley & Bosworth output areas. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

This approach is useful as it recognises that Leicestershire's social geography is built upon people with the same characteristics living closely together, and research has shown that certain events can be influenced by the characteristics of the immediate and wider neighbourhood.

Map 6.2 shows that geographically the vast majority of Hinckley & Bosworth  is classified as mainly Countryside, although, as table 6.1 shows, only 18% of the districts population lives there. Conversely Prospering Suburbs accounts for only 13% of the geographical  area but 44% of the population. The other five categories make-up less than 10% of the geographical area. However these five areas, in particular Typical Traits areas at 18%, account for 37% of the population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in City Living, Constrained by Circumstances and Typical Traits areas, interestingly crime rates are similar in Blue Collar and Countryside areas, and lowest in Prospering Suburbs. However Prospering Suburbs still account for 28% of all offences in Hinckley & Bosworth. It is worth pointing out that the City Living crime rate is massively inflated as crime rates are calculated using the number of people who live in an area and these are impacted by the high number of people who travel into these areas each day.

**Table 6.1:  Population and crime levels in Hinckley & Bosworth according to the  ONS Output Area Classification**

| ONS Area Classification | Area % | Population % | BCS offences % | BCS crime rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typical Traits | 3% | 18% | 28% | 70.0 |
| Constrained by Circumstances | 1% | 5% | 11% | 95.6 |
| Blue Collar Communities | 4% | 14% | 14% | 45.1 |
| Countryside | 79% | 18% | 19% | 46.9 |
| Prospering Suburbs | 13% | 44% | 28% | 28.8 |
| City Living | 0.1% | 0% | 1% | 256.0 |
| Multicultural | - | - | - | - |
| **Hinckley & Bosworth** | 29,735 | 103,800 | 4,590 | 46.9 |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Map 6.2:  ONS Area Classification of Hinckley & Bosworth**



OA classification by Supergroup
- Blue Collar Communities
- City Living
- Countryside
- Prospering Suburbs
- Constrained by Circumstances
- Typical Traits
- Multicultural

## 4.7 Crime in areas similar to Hinckley and Bosworth

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

### Benchmarking Hinckley and Bosworth's 2006/07 BCS Crimes against similar CSPs.

Chart 7.1, below, show Hinckley and Bosworth's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For **Total BCS crime** the borough, shown by the darker bar, is in the worse 25% of similar CSPs with 47 crimes per thousand population. This compares to a median performance (shown by the black dotted line) of 40 crimes per thousand population. Hinckley and Bosworth is the worst performing CSP out of its 15 similar CSP group for **Domestic**

**Burglary** at 14 crimes per thousand households, nearly double the median performance of 8 crimes per thousand households. However, despite **Violent Offences** in the borough also being in the worse 25% of similar CSP's the rate of 16 crimes per thousand population is not dissimilar to the median performance of 14 crimes per thousand and so it would take a relatively small improvement to move out of the lower quartile. For **Vehicle Crime** Hinckley and Bosworth would have to make a much greater improvement to move it out of the worse quartile with 11 vehicle crimes per thousand population compared to a median performance of 7 per thousand population.

Finally, Maldon is the best performing CSP except for violent offences where its Sevenoaks.

Rate per thousand population/households

**Similar CSPs for comparison**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lichfield | Sevenoaks |
| Stroud | East Hertfordshire |
| North West Leicestershire | Tonbridge & Malling |
| West Berkshire | Tewkesbury |
| Brentwood | Congleton |
| North Wiltshire | East Hampshire |
| Maldon | Horsham |

**Chart 7.1: Hinckley and Bosworth's relative position against similar**
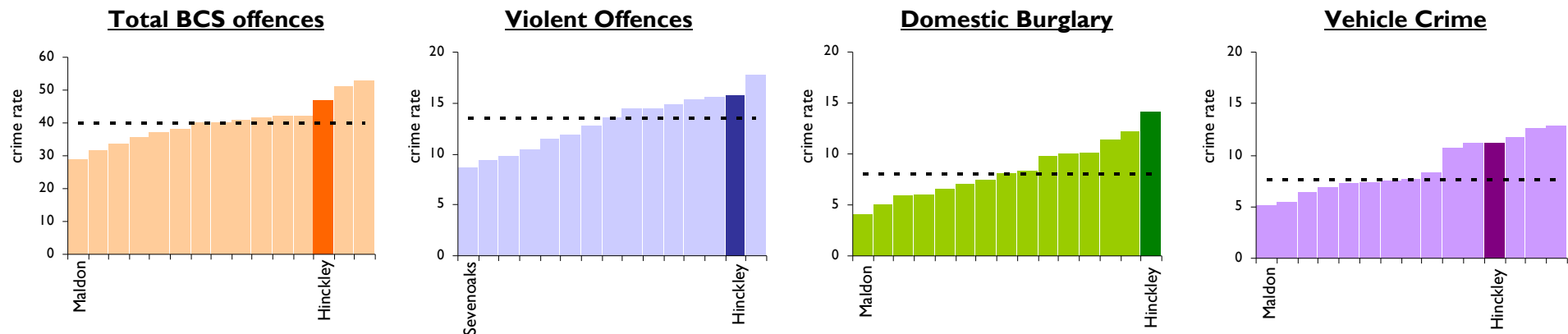
## Change over time in BCS crimes

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

In 2005/06 Hinckley and Bosworth was ranked 11out of the 15 CSPs within the group. The crime rate increase between 2005/06 and 2006/07 leaves Hinckley and Bosworth ranked 13 out of the 15 CSPs within the group in 2006/07.

The top two ranked CSPs, North Wiltshire and Maldon remain the same between 2005/06 and 2006/07 within the group.

**Chart 7.2:  Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**



**Key**

No change in rank position within family group

Decline in rank position within family group

Improvement in rank position within family group

| 2005/06 | | | 2006/07 | |
| CDRP Name | Rate | | Rate | CDRP Name |
| Wiltshire - North Wiltshire | 29.4 | | 29.0 | Essex - Maldon |
| Essex - Maldon | 29.5 | | 31.6 | Wiltshire - North Wiltshire |
| Hampshire - East Hampshire | 31.6 | | 33.6 | Cheshire - Congleton |
| Cheshire - Congleton | 35.8 | | 35.6 | Hampshire - East Hampshire |
| Avon & Somerset - Somerset East | 37.3 | | 37.1 | Staffordshire - Lichfield |
| Hertfordshire - East Hertfordshire | 38.3 | | 37.9 | Hertfordshire - East Hertfordshire |
| Staffordshire - Lichfield | 39.5 | | 40.0 | Avon & Somerset - Somerset East |
| Gloucestershire - Tewkesbury | 40.6 | | 40.0 | Gloucestershire - Tewkesbury |
| Gloucestershire - Stroud | 41.8 | | 40.8 | Essex - Brentwood |
| Kent - Tonbridge & Malling | 43.4 | | 41.4 | Kent - Sevenoaks |
| **Leicestershire - Hinckley and Bosworth** | **43.5** | | 42.1 | Kent - Tonbridge & Malling |
| Thames Valley - West Berkshire | 43.6 | | 42.1 | Gloucestershire - Stroud |
| Essex - Brentwood | 44.5 | | **46.9** | **Leicestershire - Hinckley and Bosworth** |
| Kent - Sevenoaks | 45.3 | | 51.3 | Leicestershire - North West Leicestershire |
| Leicestershire - North West Leicestershire | 47.1 | | 52.8 | Thames Valley - West Berkshire |

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

### 4.8 Profile of Crime within Hinckley and Bosworth

Section 4.3 established that overall the number of recorded BCS offences has increased by 10% in Hinckley and Bosworth between 2005/06 and 2006/07, this percentage increase may vary according to the different types of offence recorded. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Hinckley and Bosworth.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of BCS recorded offences within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07 by type. A total of 4,590 BCS offences were recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07.

Combined vandalism and theft from vehicle account for more than half of the recorded BCS offences during 2006/07. Vandalism alone accounts for over a third of BCS recorded crime in the Borough whilst wounding and burglary dwelling each account for 13% of all recorded BCS offences within Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07.

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

Theft TWOC and vehicle interference have experienced notable decreases in recording between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

**Table 8.1:  Change in total BCS recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

| | 06/07 actual | % change since 05/06 | % of total BCS crime |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Damage | 1689 | 8% ▲ | |
| Theft from Vehicle | 804 | 45% ▲ | |
| Wounding | 609 | -3% ▼ | |
| Burglary Dwelling | 597 | 21% ▲ | |
| Common Assault | 336 | 14% ▲ | |
| Theft TWOC | 208 | -27% ▼ | |
| Vehicle Interference | 115 | -15% ▼ | |
| Theft Cycle | 103 | 2% ▲ | |
| Theft from Person | 101 | -6% ▼ | |
| Robbery | 28 | -7% ▼ | |
| **Total BCS recorded crime** | **4,590** | **10% ▲** | |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

### 4.9 Criminal damage in Hinckley and Bosworth

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

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

Table 9.1 (below) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough in 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. Table 9.1 shows a total of 1,689 criminal damage offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 8% in offences

compared to 2005/06.

Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for well over a third of the criminal damage offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough in 2006/07. This offence has increased by 7% on the previous year. The criminal damage offence with the most notable increase in reporting is criminal damage to dwelling which has seen a 29% rise in offences during the two year period (approximately 110 more offences compared to the previous year).

Criminal damage to other property, which includes street furniture and bus shelters, has remained at a similar level to the previous year whilst arson has seen a 16% reduction.

Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth during 2005/06 and 2006/07.

**Table 9.1 : Change in recorded criminal damage in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

|  | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| criminal damage to vehicle | 597 | 641 | 7% | ▲ |
| criminal damage to dwelling | 315 | 405 | 29% | ▲ |
| criminal damage to other property | 324 | 323 | 0% | ▼ |
| criminal damage to other building | 254 | 261 | 3% | ▲ |
| arson | 70 | 59 | -16% | ▼ |
| **all criminal damage** | **1,560** | **1,689** | **8%** | ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of criminal damage for this section of the report
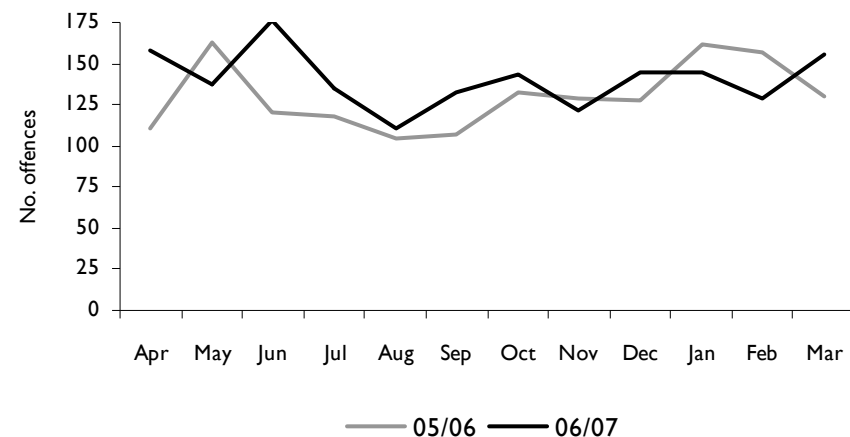
**Chart 9.2 : Trend in recorded criminal damage in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

**Map 9.3 : Criminal Damage in Hinckley and Bosworth**



**no. of offences**
(by 1km square)

| | |
|---|---|
| ■ | 74 to 208 (7) |
| ■ | 19 to 74 (17) |
| ■ | 5 to 19 (31) |
| ■ | 1 to 5 (53) |

Groby
3%

Earl Shilton
11%

Barwell
11%

Hinckley
43%

Burbage
5%
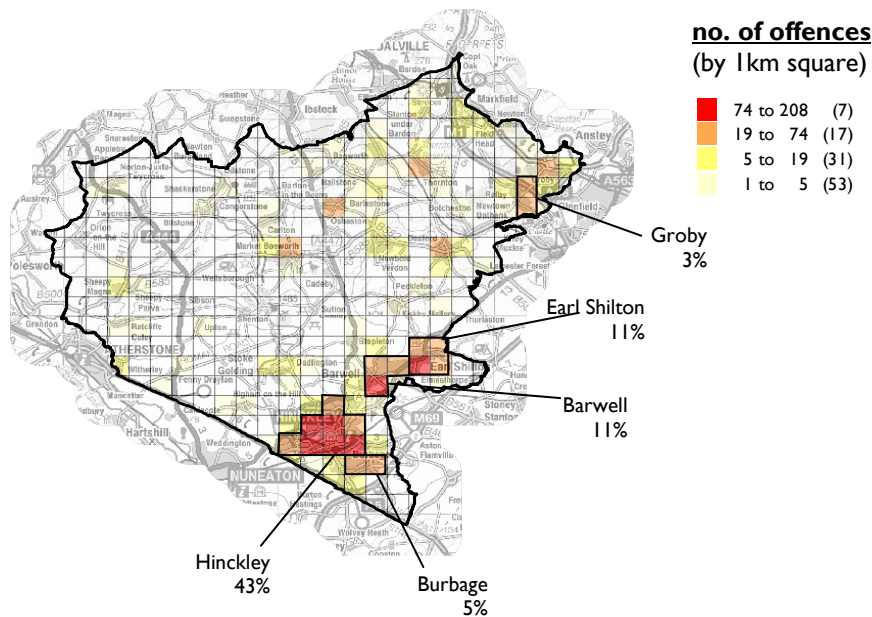
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Map 9.3 (above) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Nearly half of criminal damage in the borough takes place in or around Hinckley with a fifth (18%) contained within the Town centre. Other concentrations of criminal damage are located in the villages of Barwell, Earl Shilton, and Groby.

**Recently recorded criminal damage offences**

Table 9.4 (right) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Hinckley & Bosworth

during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Coventry Road, Hinckley) has 8 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 2% of all criminal damage recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are eight streets/roads that account for 10% of the recorded criminal damage within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Coventry Road- Hinckley, Alexander Avenue- Earl Shilton, Castle Street - Hinckley, Deveron Way - Hinckley and Wood Street- Earl Shilton.

**Table 9.4 : Criminal damage by street in Hinckley & Bosworth based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

| number of criminal damage inc. per street | number of streets | number of criminal damage | % criminal damage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 1 | 8 | 2% |
| 7 | 4 | 28 | 5% |
| 6 | 3 | 18 | 3% |
| 5 | 10 | 50 | 10% |
| 4 | 13 | 52 | 10% |
| 3 | 19 | 57 | 11% |
| 2 | 50 | 100 | 19% |
| 1 | 202 | 202 | 39% |
| **Total** | **302** | **515** | **100%** |

8 streets

10% of offences

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.10 Violent offences in Hinckley and Bosworth

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

- Wounding
- Common Assault
- Personal Robbery

Table 4.10 (below) shows the number of violent offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough in 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. The table shows a 2% increase in recorded violent offences within Hinckley and Bosworth during this period.

Wounding is seen to account for two thirds of violent offences in Hinckley and Bosworth. This offence has seen little change in the number of reported offences from the previous year. Conversely the

number of common assaults has increased by 14% in the same time period, this includes more serious violent offences including Grievous Bodily Harm and Actual Bodily Harm.

Chart 10.2 shows the trend in recorded violent offences for the two financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Both years display a similar pattern of offences during the late spring/summer months (May through July), and Autumn and Winter months (November through March). Rates are seen to peak in June and rise again in November/ December. The two years differ such that 2005/06 saw the number of violent offences fall during the summer months whilst 2006/07 saw a rise in the number of offences during the summer months.

**Table 10.1:  Change in recorded violent offences  in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

|  | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Common Assault | 295 | 336 | 14% | ▲ |
| Wounding | 630 | 609 | -3% | ▼ |
| Personal robbery | 30 | 28 | -7% | ▼ |
| all violent crime | 955 | 973 | 2% | ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Chart 10.2 :  Trend in recorded violent offences in Hinckley and Bosworth 2005/06 compared to 2006/07**
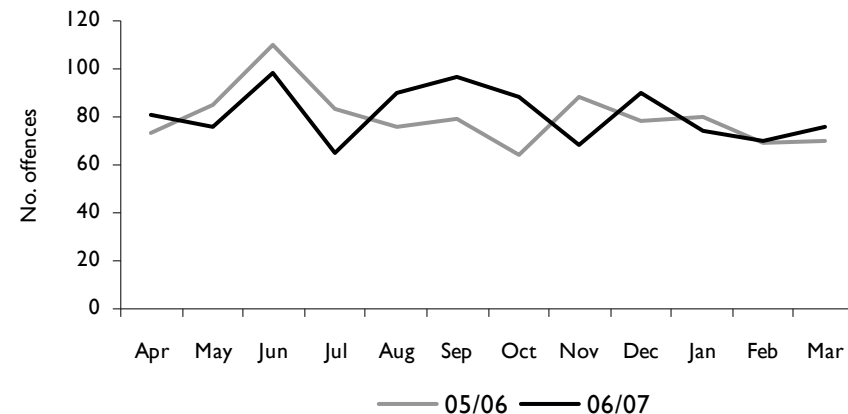
**Map 10.3 : Violent Offences in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



no. of offences
(by 1km square)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 🟥 | 196 to 196 | (1) |
| 🟧 | 28 to 196 | (10) |
| 🟨 | 6 to 28 | (28) |
| 🟨 | 1 to 6 | (58) |

Earl Shilton 7%

Barwell 7%

Hinckley 39%

Burbage 5%
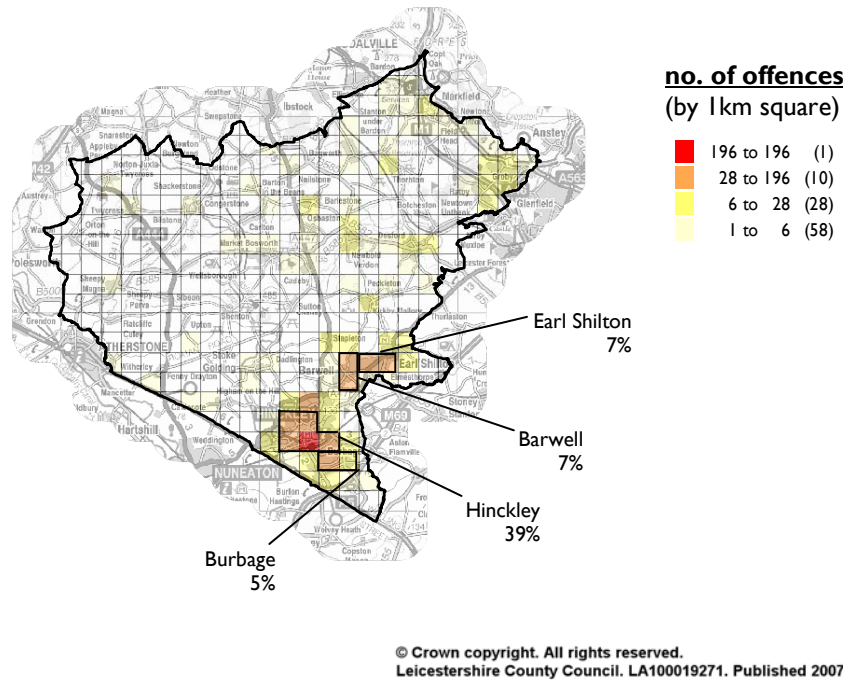
Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Almost two-fifths of all violent offences in the borough takes place in Hinckley itself, this will be attributable to the larger volume of people. Barwell and Earl Shilton are also shown to contain small concentrations of violent offences.

**Recently recorded violent crime offences**

Table 10.4 (right) shows the number of violent offences recorded by individual street/road within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first

six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Regent street, Hinckley) has 22 reported violent crime offences, accounting for 5% of all violent crime recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are three streets/roads that account for 10% of the recorded violent offences within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Regent Street Hinckley, Coventry Road Hinckley and Castle Street Hinckley.

**Table 10.4 : Violent crime by street in Hinckley & Bosworth**

| number of violent crime inc. per street | number of streets | number of violent crime | % violent crime |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 1 | 22 | 5% |
| 12 | 1 | 12 | 3% |
| 10 | 1 | 10 | 2% |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 2% |
| 8 | 2 | 16 | 4% |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | 1% |
| 5 | 10 | 50 | 12% |
| 4 | 8 | 32 | 7% |
| 3 | 17 | 51 | 12% |
| 2 | 42 | 84 | 19% |
| 1 | 141 | 141 | 33% |
| **Total** | **225** | **433** | **100%** |

*3 streets* (22, 12, 10) — *10% of offences*

## 4.11 Vehicle Crime in Hinckley and Bosworth

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

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

Table 11.1 (below) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough by offence type. Table 11.1 shows a total of 1,127 vehicle crime offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 16% in offences compared to 2005/06

Theft from motor vehicle accounts for the largest proportion of vehicle crime offences. This offence type has also seen the largest increase (45%) in the number of offences being committed within the two year period compared to other vehicle crime offence types within the area. Theft of motor vehicle and vehicle interference have decreased by 15% and 27% respectively.

Chart 11.2 shows the trend in recorded vehicle crime for the financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Both years show a degree of fluctuation in the number of offences committed.

**Table 11.1 : Change in recorded vehicle crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| theft from motor vehicle | 553 | 804 | 45% | ▲ |
| TWOC / theft of motor vehicle | 135 | 115 | -15% | ▼ |
| vehicle interference | 283 | 208 | -27% | ▼ |
| all vehicle crime | 971 | 1,127 | 16% | ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Chart 11.2 : Trend in recorded vehicle crime in Hinckley and Bosworth**
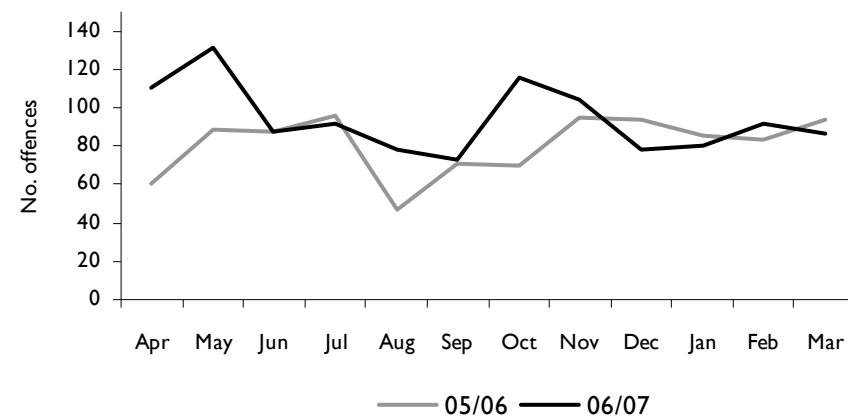
**Map 11.3:  Vehicle Crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07**
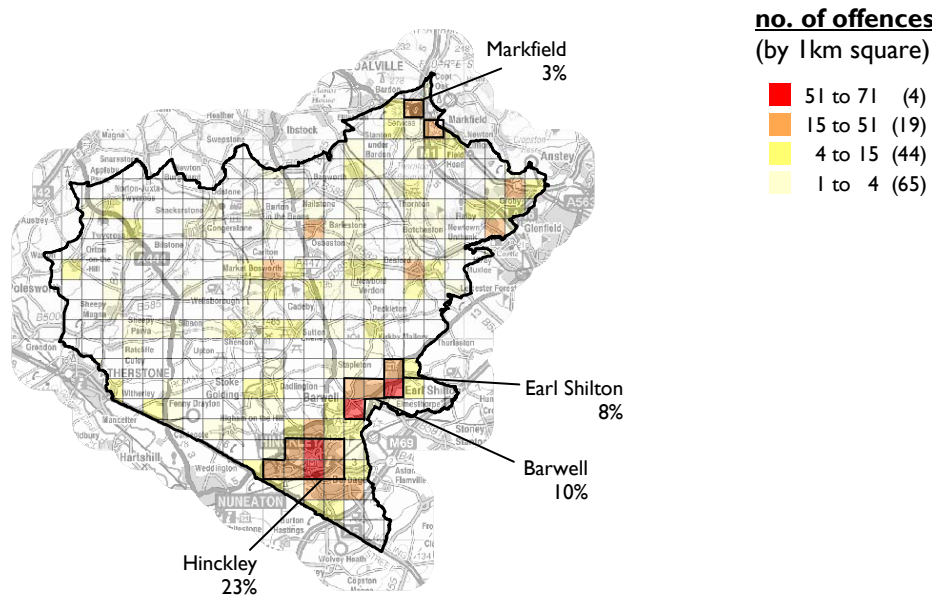


**no. of offences**
(by 1km square)

| | |
|---|---|
| 🟥 | 51 to 71   (4) |
| 🟧 | 15 to 51   (19) |
| 🟨 | 4 to 15   (44) |
| ⬜ | 1 to  4   (65) |

Markfield
3%

Earl Shilton
8%

Barwell
10%

Hinckley
23%

Map 11.3 (above) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth in 2006/07 by 1km grid squares. Nearly a quarter of all vehicle crime occurred in Hinckley Town. Other high concentrations of vehicle crime are located in Barwell and Earl Shilton.

**Recently recorded vehicle crime offences**

Table 11.4 (right) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded

by individual street/road within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that three streets (Alexander Avenue- Earl Shilton, Deveron Way- Hinckley and Ratby Road- Groby) had 27 reported vehicle crime offences, accounting for 5% of all vehicle crime recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are eleven streets/roads that account for 12% of the recorded vehicle crime within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2006/07. Including the above these streets also include Markfield- Road Ratby, Clarence Road- Hinckley, Lindridge Lane- Desford and Queens Road- Hinckley.

**Table 11.4 :  Vehicle crime by street in Hinckley & Bosworth based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

| number of vehicle crime int. per street | number of streets | number of vehicle crime | % vehicle crime |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 3 | 27 | 5% |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | 1% |
| 5 | 7 | 35 | 6% |
| 4 | 15 | 60 | 10% |
| 3 | 27 | 81 | 14% |
| 2 | 65 | 130 | 22% |
| 1 | 247 | 247 | 42% |
| **Total** | **365** | **586** | **100%** |

11 streets

12% of offences

Table 11.5 shows the top five types of property stolen from for theft from vehicle offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07. This table is based on 1,599 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS. The largest proportion of items taken are electrical goods such as music devices and satellite navigation systems.

**Table 11.5 :   Property stolen from vehicles in Hinckley and Bosworth based on offence recorded in 2006/07**

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player | 11% |
| Sat Nav | 7% |
| Tools | 6% |
| Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books | 6% |
| Vehicle Registration Plates | 5% |

## 4.12  Burglary Dwelling

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

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

Table 12.1 shows a total of 597 burglary dwelling offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 21% in offences compared to 2005/06.

In 2006/07 distraction burglary has remained at a relatively low level, decreasing by 9% compared to the previous year. The 32 recorded distraction burglary offences account for 5% of all burglary within

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough in 2006/07. This compares to 7% of burglaries within Leicestershire being accounted for by distraction burglaries.

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows the sustained increase in recorded burglary dwelling offences during this two year period. There is a peak in recorded offences during February 2006/07, reaching a two year monthly high of 72 offences.

**Table 12.1 :  Change in recorded burglary dwelling in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

|  | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burglary Dwelling | 454 | 560 | 23% | ▲ |
| Burglary Dwelling : distraction | 35 | 32 | -9% | ▼ |
| Burglary Dwelling : with violence | 3 | 5 | 67% | ▲ |
| All Burglary Dwelling | 492 | 597 | 21% | ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Chart 12.2 :  Trend in recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07**
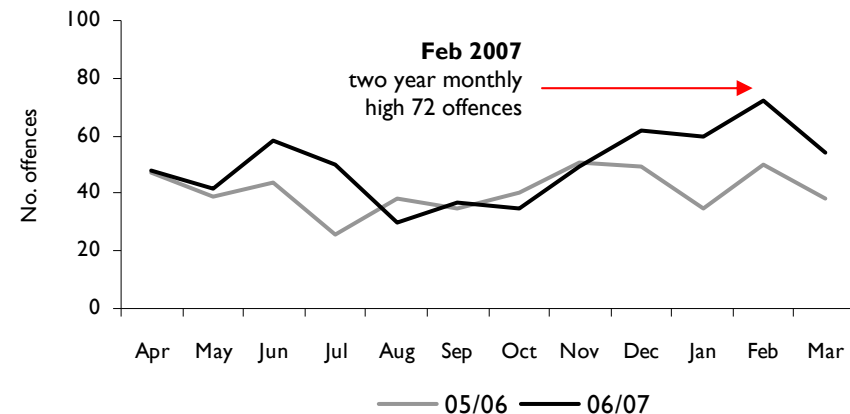


35

### Map 12.3 : Burglary Dwelling in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square
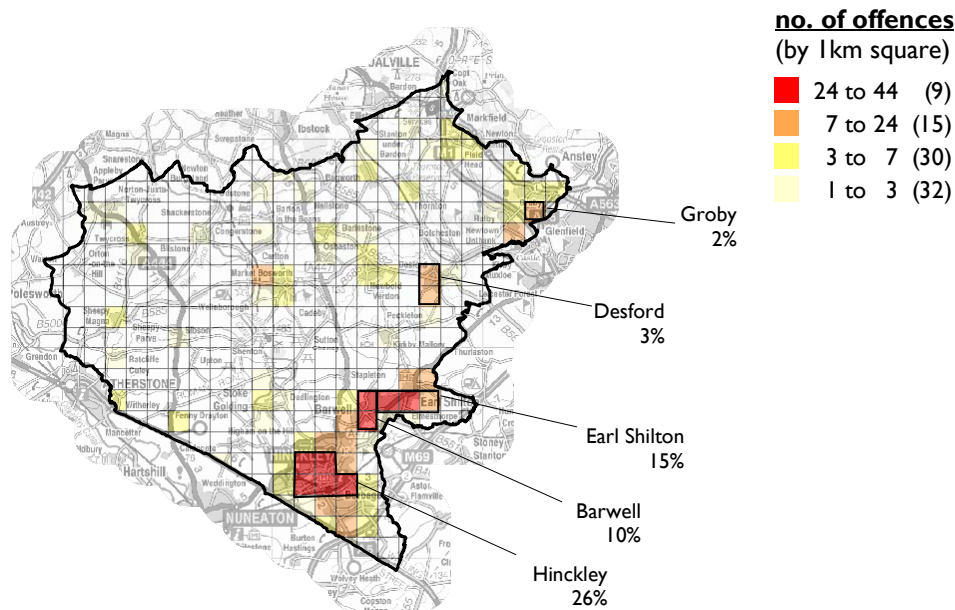


**no. of offences**
(by 1km square)

| | |
|---|---|
| ▇ (red) | 24 to 44   (9) |
| ▇ (orange) | 7 to 24  (15) |
| ▇ (yellow) | 3 to  7  (30) |
| ▇ (pale) | 1 to  3  (32) |

Groby
2%

Desford
3%

Earl Shilton
15%

Barwell
10%

Hinckley
26%

Map 12.3 (above) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The higher concentrations of burglary dwelling offences are located around the urban town centres, including Hinckley, Barwell and Earl Shilton. Half of all burglary dwelling offences in Hinckley and Bosworth occur in the red shaded areas on the map.

### Recently recorded burglary dwelling offences

Table 12.4 (below) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded by individual street/road within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first  six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that two streets (Chapel Street - Barwell and Edward Street - Hinckley) had 8 reported burglary dwelling offences, accounting for 5% of all burglary dwelling recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are eight streets/roads that account for 15% of the recorded burglary dwelling within Hinckley & Bosworth during the first six months of 2006/07. Including the above these streets also include Coventry Road - Burbage, Factory Road - Hinckley, Ferness Road - Hinckley, Roecliffe Close - Markfield, Outland Drive - Hinckley and Shilton Road - Barwell.

### Table 12.4 :  Burglary dwelling by street in Hinckley & Bosworth based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

| number of burglaries per street | number of streets | number of burglaries | % burglaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | 8 | 5% |
| 3 | 6 | 18 | 10% |
| 2 | 21 | 42 | 24% |
| 1 | 106 | 106 | 61% |
| **Total** | **135** | **174** | **100%** |

**Items stolen from Burglary Dwelling offences**

Table 12.5 shows the top five types of property stolen from burglary dwelling offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07. This table is based on 2606 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

**Table 12.5 :  Property Stolen from Burglary Dwelling offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07**

|                                                          | %   |
| -------------------------------------------------------- | --- |
| Jewellery                                                | 16% |
| Debit / Credit / Store  Cards / Account-Cheque Books     | 11% |
| Cash                                                     | 8%  |
| Purse / Wallet                                           | 5%  |
| Mobile Phone                                             | 5%  |

**4.13 Theft from Person**

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 101 theft from person offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 6% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 13.1 :  Change in recorded theft from person in**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| theft from person | 108 | 101 | -6% ▼ |

In Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 there were a total of 269 stolen property items recorded under theft from person.  A quarter of these were either debit or credit cards. Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of a purse or wallet (18%), cash (17%) or a mobile phone (13%).

Further analysis of the 25 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that nearly half (48%) were situated  in either Castle street (8) or the Horsefair (4) in Hinckley.

**4.14 Theft of Cycle**

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

- Theft of pedal cycle
- Cycle taken without consent

Table 14.1 shows a total of 103 theft from cycle offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 2% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 14.1:  Change in recorded theft from cycle in Hinckley & Bosworth**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| theft of pedal cycles | 101 | 100 | -1% ▼ |
| TWOC cycle | 0 | 3 | |
| all cycle crime | 101 | 103 | 2% ▲ |

### 4.15  Crime Perceptions in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

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

Authorities in Leicestershire. The dark orange bar represents the position of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and the black line represents the County average.

In general Hinckley and Bosworth respondents tend to believe that crime is more of a problem in their own area than respondents from any other Local Authority within Leicestershire. The dark orange bar (representing the borough) sits to the right and is therefore higher than the mid range within each chart and is in fact highest in five out of the eight categories: homes being broken into, vandalism, cars being broken into, people being drunk and rowdy and people being robbed or mugged.

**Chart 15.1:**   **Box plot showing the extent to which each crime and disorder category is considered a problem in both Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005**
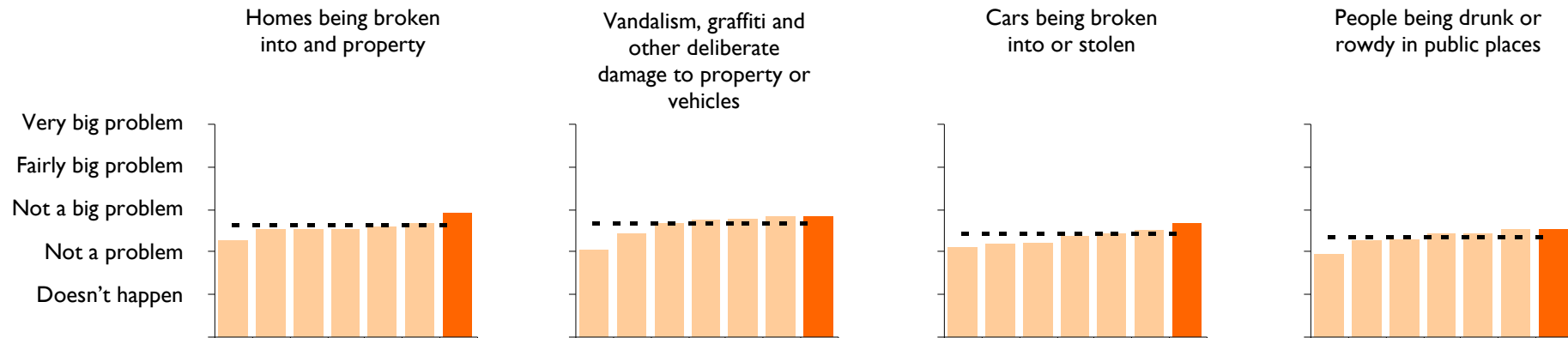
The charts have been ranked, left to right - highest to lowest, according to the degree to which Hinckley and Bosworth respondents consider each crime and disorder category a problem. Therefore homes being broken into is considered the biggest problem, followed by vandalism, graffiti and damage, cars being broken into and stolen and then people being drunk or rowdy in public places, with people being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion perceived to be the least problematic crime category within the borough.

In comparison to countywide respondents, Hinckley and Bosworth respondents place homes being broken into as their main concern rather than vandalism, graffiti and damage.

By using an average figure, respondents within each Local Authority, and as a whole do not consider any one of the categories of crime and disorder a particular problem in their own neighbourhood, as all of the bars fall below the 'not a big problem' level. However, it is important to remember when using an average score that a number of individuals may well find each of the crime and disorder categories either a fairly big or very big problem but that their concerns are masked by the responses of the remaining respondents.  Further work on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find each particular crime and disorder category a very or fairly big problem can be found within the County section of the Partnership Strategic Assessment.
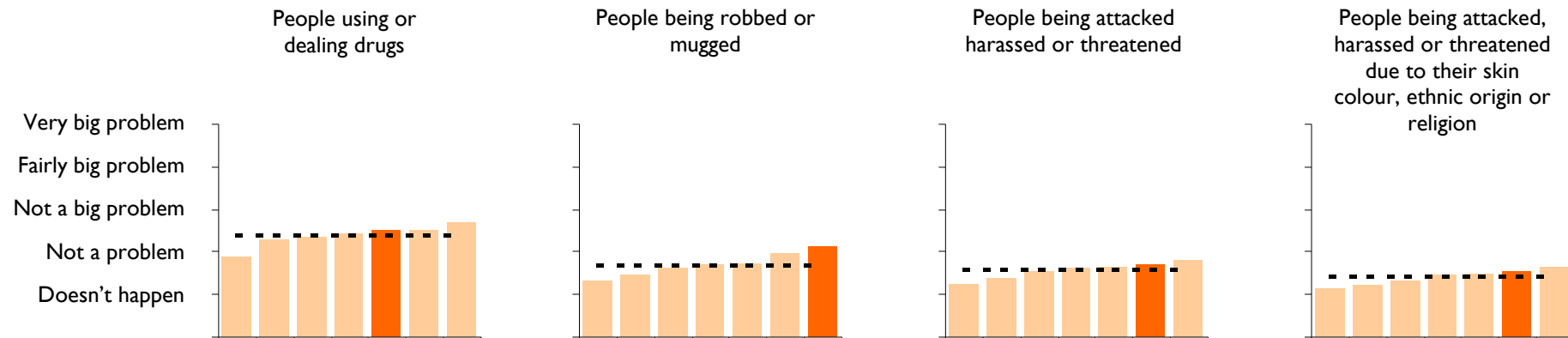


Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

**Change over Time**

Chart15.2, shows the percentage of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

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

The biggest improvement was the reduction in people who thought that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt out cars in their local area—down from around 39% in 2003 to just 11% three years later. This may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

The percentage of respondents who thought that vandalism and graffiti was a problem was down by a third (down by 34%). Those who thought drunk or rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area also fell by a similar amount (down 33%), whilst perceptions of problems related to drug use and drug dealing was down by around a quarter (down 26%).

Drug use/dealing remains a fairly high concern with 42% of respondents consider it to be a problem in their local area.

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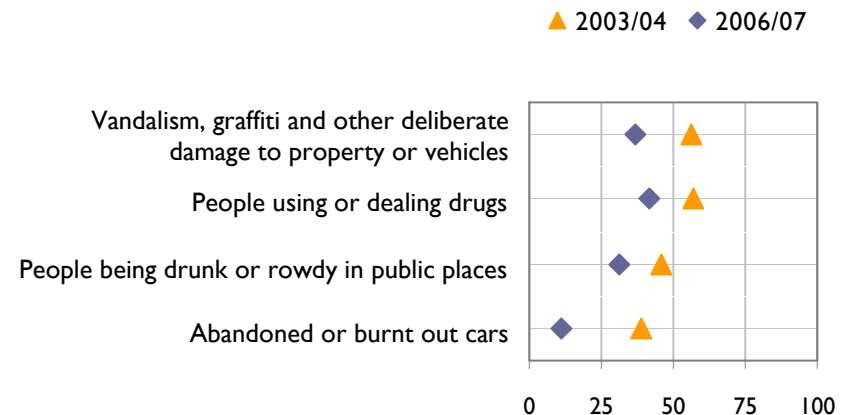


▲ 2003/04   ◆ 2006/07

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

Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

### 4.16 Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a particularly prevalent and damaging crime which affects a wide range of individuals irrelevant of gender, age, ethnicity, class, religion, sexuality, geography and lifestyle.

Within Leicestershire the definition used is:

> Domestic abuse involves the misuse of power and is based on a range of control mechanisms, which include: physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic abuse or neglect of an individual by a partner, ex-partner, carer or one or more family member, in an existing or previous domestic relationship.  This is regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, religious, cultural or political beliefs, ethnicity, disability, HIV status, class or location[1].

**Chart 16.1: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Hinckley and Bosworth, April 2006 to July 2007**
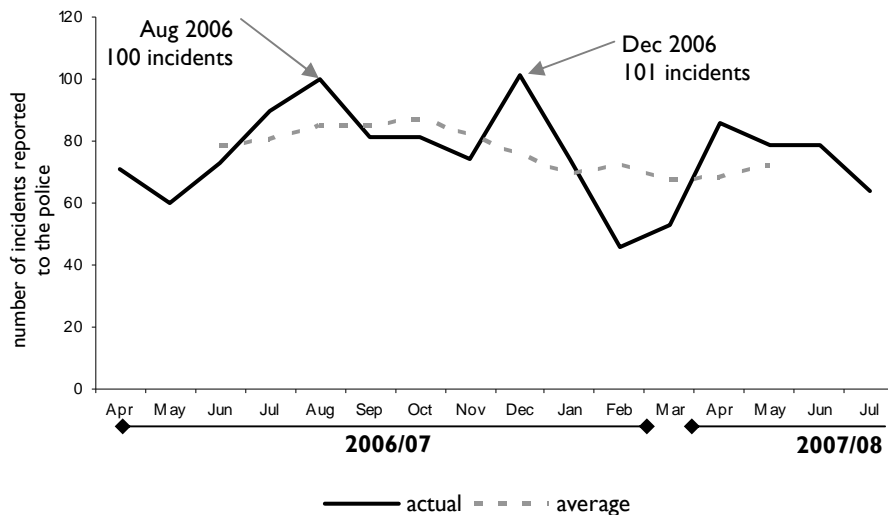


1 Source : Leicester Domestic Violence Forum
2 average is based on a 5 month moving average

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

Chart 16.1 below shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart  shows peaks in August and December 2006. The chart also shows the average[2] number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there appears to be a slight downward trend in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth.

Table 16.2 shows the type of domestic abuse incident reported in Hinckley and Bosworth based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 42% were recorded as assault and harassment and 41% as non recordable[3] crime.

**Chart 16.2 :  Type of domestic incident reported in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07**

| type of DV incident | % |
| --- | --- |
| assault and harassment | 42% |
| non recordable | 41% |
| damage | 9% |
| theft | 3% |
| other | 5% |
| | 100% |

3    All reports of incidents whether from victims, witnesses or third parties and whether crime related or not will result in the registration of an incident report by the police. If, after investigation, any reports are not recorded as a crime they should be recorded as a non-recordable crime in order to provide a fully auditable incident report.
Source: HO Counting rules for recorded crime, April 2007

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

- To increase reporting of domestic abuse incidents by 5%.
  (This target is set against the baseline figure 2003/04 of 5,887)

- To reduce by a third the percentage of domestic abuse offences committed by repeat offenders

These targets have been set over a three year period, to the end of March 2009, and have been apportioned across the three years. The interim second year target for increasing reports of domestic abuse for Leicestershire is 6,087. This target has been apportioned across the seven county districts, based on the populations in each district. On this basis, Hinckley and Bosworth needs to achieve at least 83 reports per month within the district to meet this target.

**Table 16.3: Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Hinckley and Bosworth during Apr 2007 - Mar 2008**

| reported incidents 2007/08 | |
|---|---|
| April | 86 |
| May | 79 |
| June | 79 |
| July | 64 |
| August | 94 |
| September | 76 |
| **YTD Total** | **478** |
| monthly target | 83 |
| YTD target | 498 |
| difference | -20 |

Table 16.3 shows the number of domestic incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 83 reports per month within Hinckley and Bosworth has been achieved in two of the first six months in 2007/08.

**Outreach Service**

The Domestic Violence Co-ordinator/ Outreach Worker has been in post since April 2004. In this time there have been continuous campaigning, awareness raising and training events delivered in the borough. Good links have been forged with many local support services, and a strong forum has developed, with representation from many agencies.

In the year to March 2007 the Outreach worker within Hinckley and Bosworth supported 78 women and 3 men, aged from 16 to over 60 years of age. There were no service users from the BME community, but steps are being taken to develop links and raise awareness in these communities.

### 4.17 Hate Incidents

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

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

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

Table 17.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents fell between 2004/05 and 2005/06 and then peaked (117) in 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (86%) are racially motivated.
- Over half of hate incidents within Hinckley and Bosworth are classified as assault, ranging from harassment to threats to kill.

National research suggests that as much as 80% of hate incidents are not reported to the police[1]. The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) was launched across Leicestershire in February 2007. The aim of the project is to raise awareness and increase reporting of hate incidents across the county.

Since the launch in February there have been 8 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Hinckley and Bosworth.

**Chart 17.1: Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Hinckley & Bosworth, showing the proportion of the nature and type of incident**

| | number of incidents reported to the police | |-------------- nature of hate incident ---------------| | | | | |------------------- type of hate incident --------------------| | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | assault | criminal damage | non-recordable | other | | racial | homophobic | religious | other |
| 2004/05 | 83 | 57% | 18% | 19% | 6% | | 83% | 14% | 2% | 0% |
| 2005/06 | 62 | 74% | 8% | 13% | 5% | | 80% | 14% | 6% | 0% |
| 2006/07 | 117 | 47% | 37% | 7% | 9% | | 90% | 4% | 3% | 3% |
| Total | 262 | 56% | 24% | 12% | 7% | | 86% | 10% | 4% | 1% |

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

**4.18 Anti-social behaviour**

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

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

**Figure 18.1: NSIR categories for recording ASB incidents**

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

Leicestershire Constabulary introduced the NSIR for anti-social behaviour in November 2004. As a result data is provided for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

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

Table 18.2 (below) shows the proportion of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07. The table shows that over half of the 2,627[1] incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

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

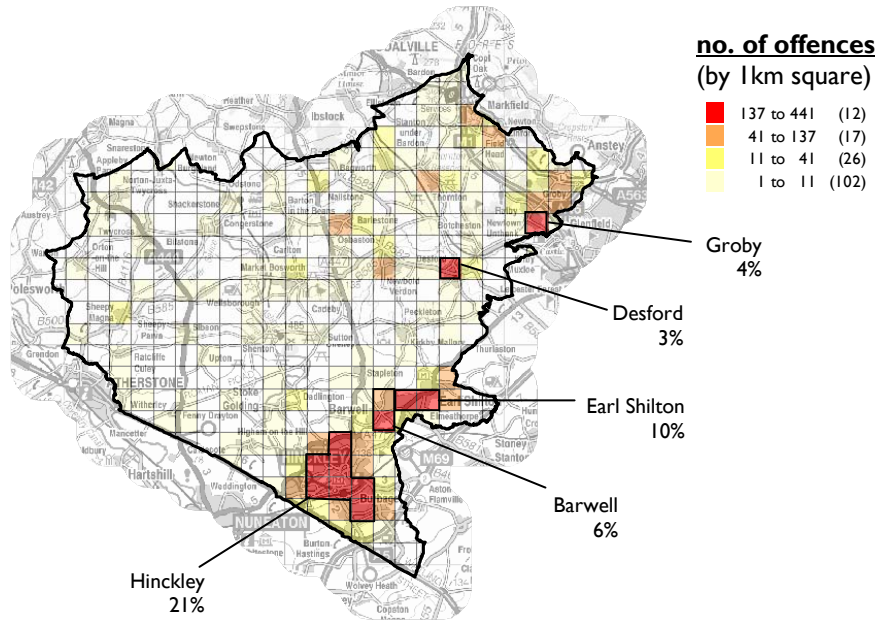**Table 18.2 :  Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07**

| ASB category | % |
|---|---|
| Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour | 59% |
| Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour | 14% |
| Abandoned Vehicles | 9% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

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

**Map 18.3:  Anti-social behaviour in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**



**no. of offences**
(by 1km square)

| | |
|---|---|
| 137 to 441 | (12) |
| 41 to 137 | (17) |
| 11 to 41 | (26) |
| 1 to 11 | (102) |

Groby
4%

Desford
3%

Earl Shilton
10%

Barwell
6%

Hinckley
21%

Map 18.3, shows that the highest concentrations of the 2,627 ASB incidents recorded by the police within Hinckley and Bosworth were within Hinckley, Earl Shilton and Barwell. The map also highlights Ratby, Desford and Sketchley to have less prominent concentrations of ASB incidents. In total the areas with high concentrations of anti-social behaviour (depicted in red on the map) account for nearly half of recorded anti-social behaviour within the borough.

Chart 18.4 (below) shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Hinckley and Bosworth by month during 2006/07. The chart shows the number of offences to be higher during late winter  and spring, offences are also seen to rise during October.

**Chart 18.4: Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07**
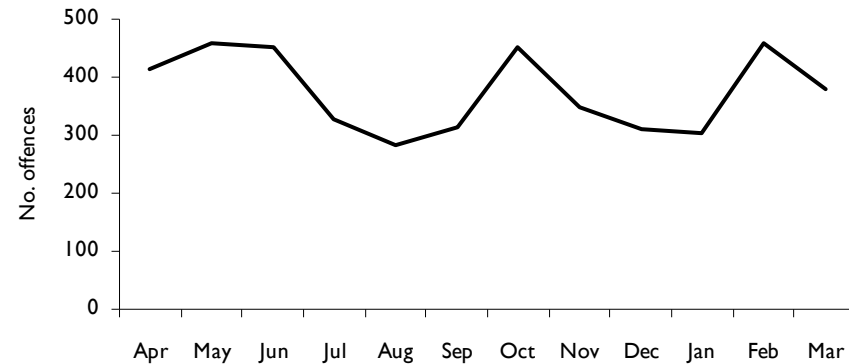


Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

### 4.19  Anti Social behaviour perceptions

**Which is the biggest ASB problem**
Chart 19.1 (below) shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. In Leicestershire's Citizens panel Wave 8, respondents within Leicestershire County were asked to what extent each of the four categories were considered a problem in their local area.  A mean score for each Local Authority District for each ASB category has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough in context of the other Local Authorities in Leicestershire and the black line represents the county average.

In general Hinckley and Bosworth respondents tend to believe that ASB is more of a problem in their own area than respondents from most other Local Authorities within Leicestershire. The dark orange bar (representing the borough) sits to the right and is therefore higher than the mid range within each chart.

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

**Chart 19.1: The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005**
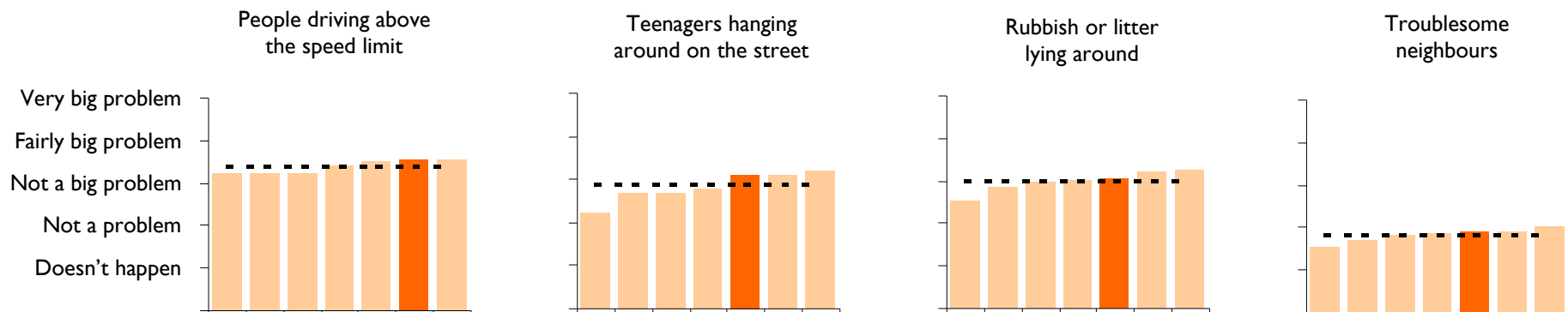


Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

By contrast county-wide respondents find rubbish or litter lying around slightly more of a problem than teenagers hanging around on the street.

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

**Change over Time**
Chart 19.2, right, shows the percentage of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents who thought there was either a fairly or a very big problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

There is very little change in any of the three categories within the three year period. Although "...teenagers hanging around..." is perceived to be slightly more of a problem. This category of ASB showed a slight increase in those who thought it was a problem locally; up from 56% in 2003 to 59% in 2006

Again the other category of ASB to show an increase over this three year period was for "...rubbish and litter lying around".  Again the increase was only very slight, with 33% of respondents thinking it was a problem in their area in 2003 compared to 35% in 2006.

**Chart 19.2:Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.**
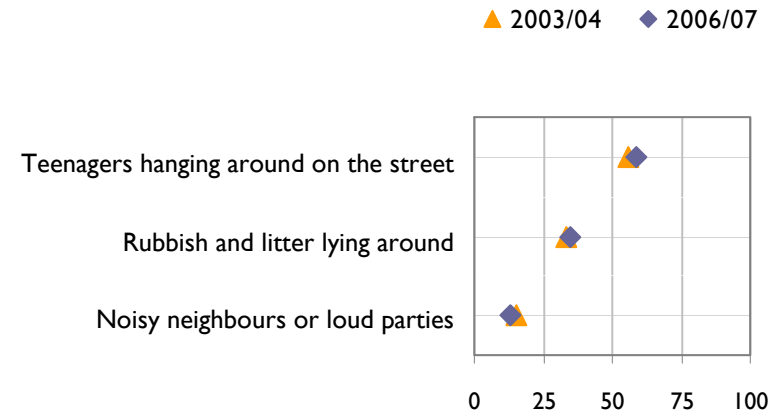


Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

## 4.20  Arson

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

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

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

Table 4.20 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 239 recorded arson incidents within Hinckley and Bosworth during 2006/07, a 7% decrease overall and a 25% decrease within the category of motor vehicle arson on the previous year.

**Table 4.20 :  Arson incidents within Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

|  | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| secondary fires | 138 | 137 | -1% | ▼ |
| primary fires (excl. motor veh.) | 43 | 45 | 5% | ▲ |
| primary fires motor vehicles | 76 | 57 | -25% | ▼ |
| all arson incidents | 257 | 239 | -7% | ▼ |

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

**Map 20.2:  Arson offences in Hinckley and Bosworth 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**

**no. of offences**
(by 1km square)

| | |
|---|---|
| ▉ | 11 to 20   (4) |
| ▉ | 5 to 11   (11) |
| ▉ | 2 to 5   (25) |
| ▉ | 1 to 2   (42) |
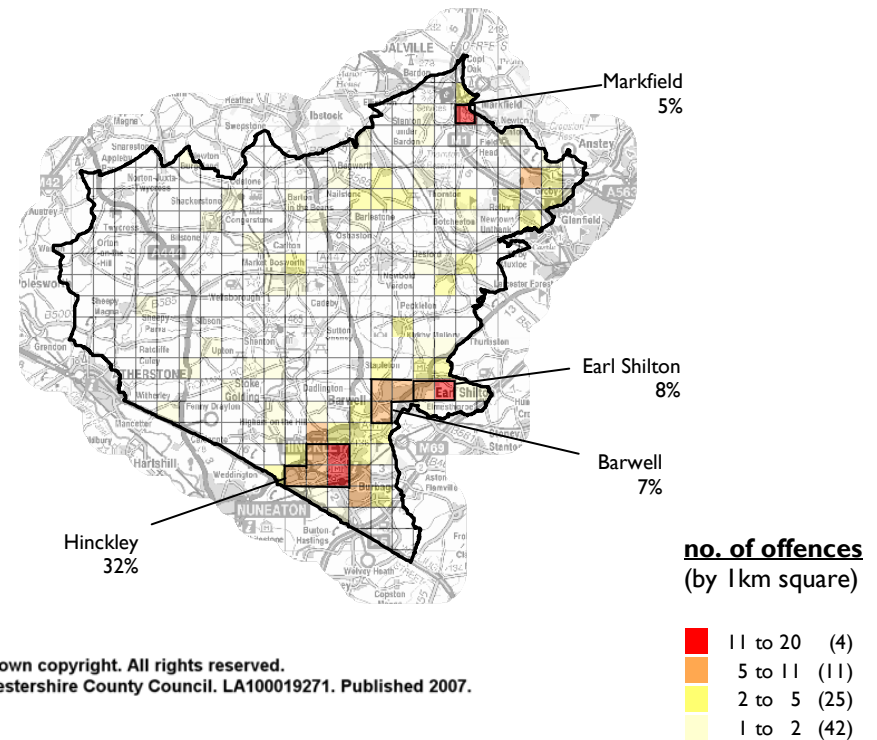
In 2006/07, nearly a third (32%) of the total number of recorded arson incidents within Hinckley and Bosworth were started in and around Hinckley Town. Other predominant areas included Earl Shilton village centre (8%), Barwell village centre (7%) and Markfield village centre (5%).

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

Arson reduction projects normally fall into two categories,

- those which seek to make changes to the physical environment by removing or securing targets which are attractive to arsonists.
  e.g. environmental action days.

- those which seek to make behavioural changes by working with young people to drive home the dangers and consequences of firesetting.
  e.g. Fireball and Firehouse, projects which seek to engage young people at risk of or involved in fire setting and anti social behaviour.

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

Below is information about Service projects which have occurred in the 2006-7 financial year within Hinckley and Bosworth[1].

- Firecare Referrals: 5
- School Presentations: 34

1 Please note that this does not include involvement in partnership events such as community safety days and the numbers given for Firecare referrals and School presentations are approximate only.

## 4.21 Substance Misuse

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

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

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

The table illustrates the continual increase in the number problematic drug users in treatment within Leicestershire during the last five years. There are more than double the number in treatment in 2006.07 compared to five years ago.

Table 21.2 shows the increase in retention rates for problematic drug users within Leicestershire between 2004/05 and 2005/06. the

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

|  | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Leicestershire** | **520** | **777** | **941** | **1,051** | **1,322** |
| Rutland | 12 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 28 |
| Leicester City | 450 | 665 | 1,076 | 1,222 | 1,600 |
| Total | 982 | 1,454 | 2,037 | 2,300 | 2,950 |

retention rate has stabilised in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

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

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

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

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

Of the 1,322 problematic drug users in treatment 18% live within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, a third of which (37%) are within Hinckley, 19% within Earl Shilton and 16% within Barwell.

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough is currently being addressed by the production of the Leicestershire DAAT Needs Assessment 2008/09.

## Recorded Drug Offences

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

Table 21.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is higher in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, with increases in both class A and class C categories.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2006/07, 110 out of 150, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 150 drug offences recorded within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough account for 14% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

**Table 21.3 : Recorded drug offences within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07**

|         | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| class A | 17      | 37      |
| class B | 6       | 3       |
| class C | 80      | 110     |
| **total** | 103   | 150     |

## Alcohol Related Offences

According to the British Crime Survey 2006/07, victims believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in 46% of all violent incidents. This is approximately the same as for 2005/06[1]. Based on police recorded crime, the corresponding figure for Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland for 2005/06 was very similar, with around 45% of all violent offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

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

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

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

A Local Area Agreement target is currently under development that aims to reduce the number of incidents of public place offending and anti social behaviour. This will be used to inform strategic responses by community safety partnerships across the county to tackle public place offending.

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

## 4.22 Prolific and Priority Offenders

In Hinckley and Bosworth there are currently 18 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 16% of the total number of PPOs across Leicestershire and Rutland.

These offenders are classified using the following criteria:

- Prolific offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as people who are actively committing high levels of acquisitive crime namely, robbery, burglary and vehicle crime.

- Priority offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as being responsible for causing serious disruption to local communities either by anti-social behaviour or criminality that does not fall within the criteria for prolific.

**Table 22.1: Number of prolific & priority offenders in Hinckley & Bosworth (November 2007)**

| District | In Custody | Remanded (Secure Accomodation) | In Community | Total Classified PPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hinckley & Bosworth | 5 | 0 | 13 | 18 |

Of the 18 PPO offenders in Hinckley & Bosworth, 5 (27.7%)  are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 13 (72.3%)  are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

The mean age for the 18 PPO offenders in Hinckley & Bosworth is 21 years, with the youngest aged 17 years and the oldest currently 31 years.  All with the exception of one PPO in the District are Male, and all described there self-defined ethnicity as White British.

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

### Offence Breakdown

Table 22.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 18 classified PPO offenders in Hinckley & Bosworth during 2006/07. 53% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

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

| Hinckley & Bosworth (18 offenders) | offences 2006/07 | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Common Assault | 1 | 4% |
| Criminal Damage | 0 | 0% |
| Burglary Dwelling | 4 | 15% |
| Burglary OTD | 0 | 0% |
| Robbery | 0 | 0% |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 10 | 38% |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle | 0 | 0% |
| Wounding | 0 | 0% |
| Other 'Non-Core Crime' | 11 | 42% |
| **TOTAL** | **26** | **100%** |

## 4.23 Young Offenders

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Hinckley and Bosworth there were 251 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 448 offences, an average rate of 1.8 offences per young offender. This average is higher than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Hinckley and Bosworth, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (74%) are male and the vast majority White British (92%). Over half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 16% aged under 14 (see Chart 23.1)

**Chart 23.1: The age profile of all young offenders in Hinckley and Bosworth**
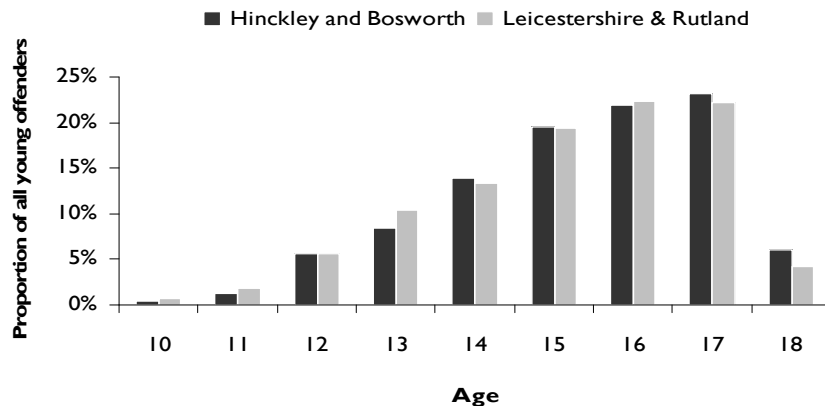


Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Hinckley and Bosworth there were 39 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 128 offences. These 39 PYOs represent 16% of young offenders in Hinckley and Bosworth, accounting for 29% of the offences committed within the borough by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 30% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Hinckley and Bosworth on average commit 3.3 offences each, this is higher than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

**Table 23.2: Type of offences committed by young people in Hinckley and Bosworth**

| Offence category description | Number of offences | Percentage of all offences |
|---|---|---|
| Theft & Handling Stolen Goods | 128 | 29% |
| Violence against the person | 90 | 20% |
| Criminal Damage (excluding Arson) | 75 | 17% |
| Breach of Statutory Order | 29 | 6% |
| Motoring offences | 29 | 6% |
| Public Order | 27 | 6% |
| Breach of Bail | 17 | 4% |
| Drugs | 11 | 2% |
| Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking | 9 | 2% |
| Other | 6 | 1% |
| Breach of Conditional Discharge | 5 | 1% |
| Domestic Burglary | 5 | 1% |
| Racially Aggravated | 5 | 1% |
| Non-Dom Burglary | 4 | 1% |
| Fraud & Forgery | 3 | 1% |
| Arson | 2 | 0% |
| Robbery | 2 | 0% |
| Sexual Offences | 1 | 0% |
| **All Offences** | **448** | **100%** |

(Theft & Handling, Violence, and Criminal Damage together = 65%)

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

Table 23.2 previous page shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Hinckley and Bosworth. There are three types of offence which make up the majority of offences. These are :

1.    Theft and handling stolen goods
2.    Violence against the person
3.    Criminal damage (excluding Arson)

These three account for 65% of all offences and are the same main types of offence as committed in Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole.

## 4.24  Business Crime

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

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

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

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

**Table 24.1:Business crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year**

| premises type | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| commercial | 782 | 771 | -1% | ▼ |
| shop | 517 | 555 | 7% | ▲ |
| licensed premises | 458 | 373 | -19% | ▼ |
| petrol station / garage | 235 | 286 | 22% | ▲ |
| educational establishment | 206 | 215 | 4% | ▲ |
| agricultural | 116 | 104 | -10% | ▼ |
| hotel | 63 | 63 | 0% | - |
| bank | 49 | 48 | -2% | ▼ |

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in Hinckley and Bosworth has remained fairly consistent over the two year period. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Hinckley and Bosworth are burglary other (21%), theft (21%), theft from motor vehicle (20%) and criminal damage (15%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has increased in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Just under half of offences recorded at shops in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being criminal damage (13%), burglary other (13%) and theft (10%).

There has been a 19% reduction in the number of offences recorded

at **licensed premises** in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, nearly a three-fifths of these offences were recorded as either assault and harassment (31%) or theft (28%), whilst criminal damage accounted for 9% and theft from motor vehicle for 8%.

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has increased by a fifth in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 was fraud (66%), whilst theft from motor vehicle accounted for 8% and theft 6%.

There has been little change in the number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly a third of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were assault and harassment (30%) and nearly a quarter were theft (24%). The other predominant offence types were criminal damage 20% and burglary other 14%.

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has decreased by 10% in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly a third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft (32%), with the other major offence types being criminal damage (18%) and burglary other (17%).

There was no change in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly half of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were

either theft (25%) or theft from motor vehicle (22%). The other major offence types being burglary other (16%) or assault and harassment (11%).

The number of offences recorded at **banks** has also remained fairly consistent in Hinckley and Bosworth in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Three-quarters of offences recorded at banks in 2006/07 were either theft (40%) or fraud (35%).

## 4.25 Road Safety

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

These were identified as priorities in 3 of the 7 neighbourhood police beats within Hinckley & Bosworth and made up 4 out of a total of 21 neighbourhood policing priorities for the borough.

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

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

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

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

Table 25.1 shows the number of casualties on Hinckley & Bosworth's roads during the last 3 years.

**Table 25.1: Number of number road casualties on roads within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough**

|  | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slight Casualties | 385 | 326 | 365 |
| Serious Casualties | 51 | 40 | 36 |
| Fatal Casualties | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| KSI Casualties | 55 | 41 | 40 |
| **Total Casualties** | **440** | **367** | **405** |

Overall casualties have decreased over the past two years, although there has been an increase in slight casualties in the past year.

Table 25.2 below compares changes in numbers of casualties on Rutland's roads over the short medium and long term against Leicestershire & Rutland as a whole.

**Table 25.2: Percentage change in road casualties in Hinckley and Bosworth compared to Leicestershire and Rutland**

|  | Hinckley & Bosworth | Leicestershire and Rutland |
|---|---|---|
| change in last year[2] | 10% | -8% |
| change in last 10 years[3] | -5% | -16% |

Although decreasing in the long term, road casualties in Hinckley and Bosworth have not decreased as much those in Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole.

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

## 5.   Gap Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Data Presentation

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

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

## Comparisons

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

## Subject Areas

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

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

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

**Recommendations**

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

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

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

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

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

Partnerships need to be provided with concise, relevant and up to date account of local crime and disorder issues on a regular basis. With the demise of the Public Service Agreement (PSA1) and the Best Value Performance Indicators there is an opportunity to design the Strategic Assessment within the evolving Performance Management Framework and the Local Area Agreement. Ultimately the process of producing the Strategic Assessment needs to be streamlined and become an integral part of the Community Safety Partnership strategic planning process.

## 6. Appendices

**Appendix 1 : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes**

The BCS Comparator Crimes are classified into ten broad categories. Table A1.1 below shows the offences included in the ten BCS comparator crime categories, including the individual HO codes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Appendix 2 :    PSA1 Targets : British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crime Reduction Targets Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (summary of position, 20th March 2007)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) — **Burglary**

Common assault (incl. on a PC)
Woundings (serious and other)      **Violence**
Robbery of personal property

Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)      **Vehicle crime**

Vehicle interference
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle
Theft from person      **The rest**
Criminal damage (excl. 59)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2007/08 targets

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

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

| 2003/04 baseline | Blaby | Charnwood | Harborough | Hinckley & Bosworth | Leicester | Melton | North West Leics | Oadby & Wigston | Rutland | County | Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts) | 333 | 597 | 209 | 391 | 1,764 | 140 | 379 | 102 | 76 | 2,151 | 3,991 |
| Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts) | 723 | 1,598 | 342 | 853 | 4,794 | 407 | 954 | 193 | 166 | 5,070 | 10,030 |
| Vehicle interference | 110 | 204 | 65 | 124 | 453 | 41 | 147 | 37 | 30 | 728 | 1,211 |
| Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) | 494 | 969 | 364 | 498 | 3,077 | 242 | 482 | 241 | 149 | 3,290 | 6,516 |
| Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle | 119 | 335 | 63 | 112 | 967 | 54 | 72 | 115 | 31 | 870 | 1,868 |
| Theft from person | 38 | 205 | 39 | 86 | 1,236 | 22 | 119 | 35 | 7 | 544 | 1,787 |
| Criminal damage (excl. 59) | 1,246 | 2,709 | 966 | 1,523 | 9,481 | 679 | 1,519 | 826 | 397 | 9,468 | 19,346 |
| Common assault (incl. on a PC) | 320 | 705 | 256 | 403 | 3,181 | 187 | 423 | 196 | 77 | 2,490 | 5,748 |
| Woundings (serious and other) | 320 | 925 | 294 | 459 | 3,870 | 256 | 568 | 270 | 111 | 3,092 | 7,073 |
| Robbery of personal property | 33 | 96 | 18 | 39 | 1,167 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 253 | 1,425 |
| Total of selected offences | 3,736 | 8,343 | 2,616 | 4,488 | 29,990 | 2,040 | 4,693 | 2,040 | 1,049 | 27,956 | 58,995 |

**Table A2.6 : The 2007/08 targets in the BCS comparator crime categories by CDRP area**

| 2007/08 Targets | Blaby | Charnwood | Harborough | Hinckley & Bosworth | Leicester | Melton | North West Leics | Oadby & Wigston | Rutland | County | Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts) | 213 | 381 | 133 | 250 | 1127 | 89 | 242 | 65 | 49 | 1374 | 2549 |
| Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts) | 462 | 1021 | 218 | 545 | 3062 | 260 | 609 | 123 | 106 | 3238 | 6406 |
| Vehicle interference | 107 | 169 | 60 | 118 | 324 | 39 | 122 | 34 | 30 | 649 | 1002 |
| Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) | 364 | 713 | 268 | 367 | 2265 | 178 | 355 | 177 | 110 | 2421 | 4796 |
| Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle | 116 | 277 | 58 | 107 | 691 | 51 | 60 | 106 | 31 | 775 | 1496 |
| Theft from person | 37 | 169 | 36 | 82 | 883 | 21 | 99 | 32 | 7 | 476 | 1366 |
| Criminal damage (excl. 59) | 1213 | 2239 | 889 | 1455 | 6772 | 646 | 1259 | 762 | 395 | 8462 | 15630 |
| Common assault (incl. on a PC) | 316 | 697 | 253 | 398 | 3143 | 185 | 418 | 194 | 76 | 2460 | 5679 |
| Woundings (serious and other) | 316 | 914 | 290 | 453 | 3824 | 253 | 561 | 267 | 110 | 3055 | 6988 |
| Robbery of personal property | 33 | 95 | 18 | 39 | 1153 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 250 | 1408 |
| Total of selected offences | 3,175 | 6,674 | 2,223 | 3,814 | 23,242 | 1,734 | 3,754 | 1,785 | 918 | 23,161 | 47,321 |
| (targets on iQuanta) | 3,176 | 6,683 | 2,224 | 3,815 | 23,242 | 1,734 | 3,754 | 1,785 | 918 | | |
| diff | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

## Appendix 3 : Cost of Crime

The cost of crime analysis within the Strategic Assessment is based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of each the British Crime Survey (BCS )range of crimes by calculating financial cost of crime estimates. Thus allowing strategy makers to prioritise and focus scarce resources on policies that have the biggest impact on harm caused by crime rather than simply the highest number of crimes.

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

| Type of Crime | BCS Multiplier on recorded offences |
|---|---|
| **Criminal damage** | 6.3 |
| **Wounding** | |
| of which: More serious offences | 3.6 |
| Less serious offences | 2.2 |
| **Common assault** | 16.7 |
| **Robbery from individuals** | 5.8 |
| **Vehicle crime** | |
| of which: Theft of vehicle | 1.2 |
| Theft from vehicle | 3.9 |
| Attempted vehicle theft | 6.1 |
| **Burglary in a dwelling** | 3.2 |
| **Theft from a person** | 9.9 |
| **Theft of a pedal cycle** | 3.5 |

This analysis uses the actual number of police recorded BCS offences within 2006/07 as a base and then multiplies the base figures by a calculated estimate (see table A3.1, below) in order to provide a more realistic figure of the actual incidence of these crimes. In doing so, it takes into account that many crime types are either under reported (such as common assault) or are undetected (such as theft from a person). For each crime the multiplier represents the ratio between the British Crime Survey (BCS) figure and the number of police recorded incidents. The subsequent figures have been labelled 'Multiplied Incidence'.

Table A3.2 (next page) provides a financial breakdown of the costs associated with each crime category. The table incorporates a range of costs including: costs incurred in anticipation of crimes occurring (such as security expenditure), costs as a consequence of criminal events (such as property stolen) and responding to crime and tackling criminals (costs to the criminal justice system). The figures have been taken directly from the Home Office study and then updated according to the Retail Price Index in order to provide an accurate 2006 estimate.

The original study included a cost depicting the emotional, physical and psychological impact of each crime upon it's victim. By providing this the authors (of Home Office Research Study 217) argue that they had secured a more accurate indication of the true cost of crime to society. However, since it is not possible to validate the methodology used to obtain this figure, two costs of crime have been calculated within this report, one with and one without this emotional cost.

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

Criminal damage in the original Home office study was broken down into either individual or commercial categories, each with very different costs attached. For the purposes of this report only BCS and therefore individual cost of crime estimates have been calculated. However, this was not possible for criminal damage because the crime codes provided by Leicestershire Constabulary from their CIS do not differentiate between household and commercial arson. Therefore two costings for criminal damage have been provided one assuming it was all household criminal damage and one assuming it was all commercial criminal damage. A midway cost has also been supplied in recognition that the original study reported an even split between household and commercial incidence at a national level in the year 2000. The rank of Criminal Damage in both the cost of crime column and the cost of crime (Incl. emotional cost) column has been based upon the use of this midway cost of crime estimate.

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

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

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

**Appendix 4 : Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004**

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

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

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

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

Within this report the classification has been used to apply an urban/rural classification at individual census output area level, across Leicestershire and Rutland. This resulted in output areas being classed into one of four classifications:
- Urban > 10k
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling

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

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

| Local Authority | Urban Rural Classification | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Urban > 10k** | **Town and Fringe** | **Village** | **Hamlet & Isolated Dwelling** |
| **Blaby** | Fosse Park<br>Braunstone<br>Enderby | Countesthorpe | Aston Flamville | Potters Marston |
| **Charnwood** | Loughborough<br>Syston<br>Thurmaston | Anstey<br>Barrow upon Soar<br>Sileby | Rearsby<br>Cropston<br>Burton on the Wolds | Ulverscroft<br>Copt Oak<br>Bradgate Park |
| **Harborough** | Market Harborough<br>Scraptoft<br>Thurnby | Broughton Astley<br>Fleckney | Billesdon<br>Foxton<br>Tilton on the Hill | Launde<br>Tur Langton<br>Withcote |
| **Hinckley & Bosworth** | Burbage<br>Earl Shilton<br>Hinckley | Desford<br>Market Bosworth<br>Markfield | Bagworth<br>Kirkby Mallory<br>Twycross | Osbaston<br>Shenton<br>Sutton Cheney |
| **Melton** | Melton Mowbray<br>Asfordby Hill | Asfordby<br>Easthorpe | Frisby on the Wreake<br>Gaddesby<br>Waltham on the Wolds | Belvoir<br>Little Dalby<br>Stapleford |
| **North West Leicestershire** | Ashby de la Zouch<br>Coalville<br>Whitwick | Castle Donington<br>Ibstock<br>Measham | Heather<br>Normanton le Heath<br>Worthington | Albert Village<br>Oaks in Charnwood<br>Staunton Harold |
| **Oadby and Wigston** | Oadby<br>South Wigston<br>Wigston | - | - | - |
| **Rutland** | - | Oakham<br>Ryhall<br>Uppingham | Ashwell<br>Exton<br>Whissendine | Hambleton<br>Upper Hambleton<br>Whitwell |

## Appendix 5 : The National Classification of Census Output Areas

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the 2001 Census based classification of Output Areas in the UK. It provides a picture of the character of populations at the most local level (223,000 geographical areas averaging 125 households) summarising patterns of similarity and difference.

The National Classification of Census Output Areas is a three tier hierarchy consisting of 7 (Super-groups), 21 (Groups) and 52 (Sub-groups). The classification was created from 41 census variables and classifies every output area in the UK based on its value for those variables.

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

### Methodology

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

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

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

### Results

The classification groups output areas into clusters based on similar characteristics. The largest cluster is the supergroup, of which there are seven. Each supergroup is further split into groups (21 in total) and further into subgroups (52 in total).

More details of the clusters, including a profile of the population characteristics within each can be found at

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

For the purposes of this Strategic Assessment the seven supergroups have been used to classify the 1993 census output areas of Leicestershire and the 111 census output areas within Rutland.

The enables the comparison of crime rates between local areas according to differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of their populations.

The seven supergroups are as follows

- Blue Collar Communities
- City Living
- Countryside
- Prospering Suburbs
- Constrained by Circumstances
- Typical Traits
- Multicultural

Table A5.1 (next page) provides details of the characteristics of each resulting supergroup from the classification. This provides details of the characteristics of the group which are similar to, far above and far below the national average.

**Table A5.1: Characteristics of the seven Supergroups used in the ONS Classification of Census Output Areas**

| Supergroups | The variables with proportions far below the national average | The variables with proportions close to the national average | The variables with proportions far above the national average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Collar Communities | • All Flats<br>• HE qualification | • Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44<br>• Agriculture / Fishing employment<br>• Health and Social work employment<br>• Provide unpaid care | • Terraced Housing<br>• Rent (Public) |
| City Living | • Detached Housing<br>• Households with non-dependant children<br>• Age 5-14 | • Single pensioner household / People per room<br>• Work from home / Two adults no children<br>• Unemployed /Divorced | • HE Qualification /  Single person household (not pensioner)<br>• Born Outside the UK /  Rent (Private)  / All Flats |
| Countryside | • Population Density<br>• Public Transport to work<br>• All Flats | • Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household<br>• Age 5-14 / Hotel & Catering employment<br>• Working part-time | • 2+ Car household /Work from home<br>• Agriculture/Fishing employment<br>• Detached Housing |
| Prospering Suburbs | • Rent (Public)<br>• Terraced Housing<br>• All Flats / No central heating<br>• Rent (Private) | • Population Density / Age 65+<br>• Wholesale/retail trade employment<br>• Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment<br>• Students (full-time)<br>• Health and Social work employment<br>• Manufacturing employment | • 2+ Car household<br>• Detached Housing |
| Constrained by Circumstances | • Detached Housing<br>• 2+ Car household / HE Qualification | • Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care<br>• Health and Social work employment<br>• Wholesale/retail trade employment | • All Flats<br>• Rent (Public) |
| Typical Traits | • Rent (Public) | • Single pensioner household<br>• Provide unpaid care / Hotel & Catering employment<br>• People per room / Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi<br>• Lone Parent household /Students (full-time)<br>• Age 45-64 / All Flats / Age 5-14<br>• Born Outside the UK / Work from home<br>• Health and Social work employment<br>• Wholesale/retail trade employment<br>• Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation<br>• Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment<br>• Manufacturing employment / Rooms per household | • Terraced Housing |
| Multicultural | • Detached Housing | • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation<br>• Work from home<br>• Health and Social work employment<br>• Wholesale/retail trade employment | • Rent (Private)<br>• Public Transport to work<br>• Rent (Public) / All Flats<br>• Born Outside the UK<br>• Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi<br>• Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black |

**Appendix 6 : Similar CSP family groups**

**How were the CSP Family Groups produced?**

Independent academics were appointed to advise on method selection and a project panel consisting of stakeholders from HO, ACPO, APA, MPA, PSU and HMIC was formed to oversee this work, chaired by a programme director from the Home Offices Economics and Resource Analysis unit. They examined a range of methods for constructing comparative performance groups including three clustering methods (including that in previous use) and the 'most similar groupings'. Consultation on a set of 'most similar groupings' was conducted during April-May 2004.

**How was it decided which socio-demographic characteristics to use?**

Forty-six variables were selected from over 70 available, on the basis of correlation with crime. These were clustered based on cross-correlation, and the variable with the highest correlation to crime in each of the 20 clusters identified was put forward for consideration by the project panel. Initially 16 variables were selected for CSPs (of which 12 are available for BCUs), and following consultation a further variable (not previously available) was added.

A file containing the non-proprietary data items, together with their transformed and standardised versions is available for download at https://iquanta.net/MS%20Groupings/CDRP%20Data.xls - requires log-on and password.

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

Variables are transformed (usually by taking logs) to make their distribution more similar to a normal distribution, before the remaining calculations are completed. The transformed variables are standardised so that variations of each variable about its average value are given an equal weight in the distance measure.

**How are the most similar CSPs calculated?**

The method selects the 14 CSPS which have, overall, the most similar values for the 17 variables. In other words, the CSPs where the difference between values for each variable is smallest as measured by the 'distance measure' squared – the sum of the 17 squared differences. A 2-dimensional picture can show the situation with only two variables, but though there are no essential differences in the method with 17 variables, an ability to think in 17 dimensions is required to picture it!



*Most similar groupings*
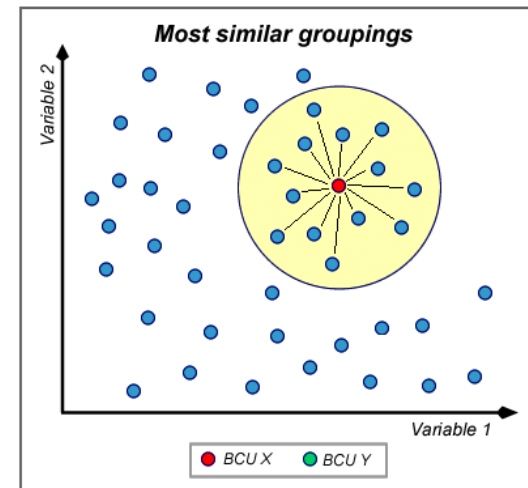
## Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

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

## Why are some groups smaller than 15?

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

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

## How do the BCU groupings depend on the CSP groupings?

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

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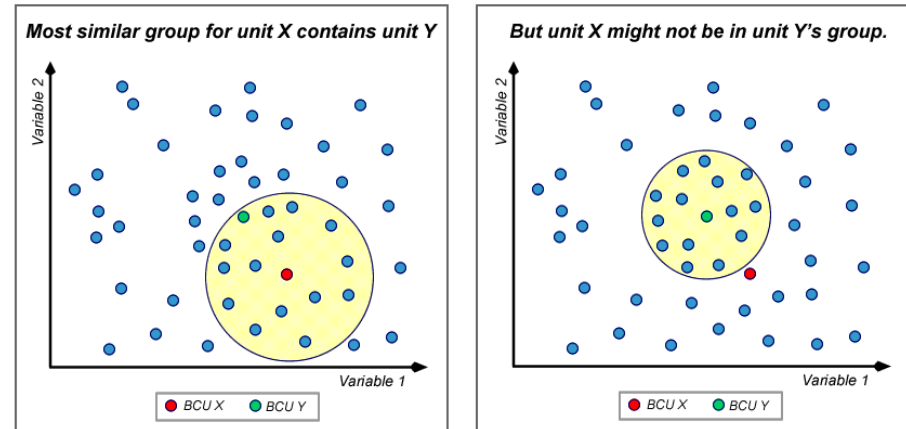


## How will the groupings be maintained? When will they change?

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

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

## Appendix 7 : Priority Neighbourhood Areas

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

| Priority Area | LSOA | LSOA Name | Priority Area | LSOA | LSOA Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashby | E01025918 | Ashby Holywell Centre | Loughborough East | E01025699 | Loughborough Bell Foundry |
| Ashby | E01025919 | Willesley | Loughborough East | E01025700 | Loughborough Canal South |
| Ashby | E01025920 | Ashby Ivanhoe East | Loughborough East | E01025701 | Loughborough Central Station |
| Bagworth | E01025878 | Bagworth & Thornton | Loughborough East | E01025705 | Loughborough Midland Station |
| Castle Donington | E01025927 | Castle Donington South | Loughborough East | E01025706 | Loughborough Meadow Lane |
| Charnwood South Zone 1 | E01025752 | Syston East | Loughborough East | E01025715 | Loughborough Shelthorpe North |
| Charnwood South Zone 1 | E01025753 | Syston Central | Loughborough East | E01025716 | Loughborough Shelthorpe West |
| Charnwood South Zone 1 | E01025759 | Syston North | Loughborough East | E01025717 | Loughborough Woodthorpe |
| Charnwood South Zone 2 | E01025766 | Thurmaston North West | Loughborough East | E01025718 | Loughborough Centre South |
| Charnwood South Zone 2 | E01025767 | Thurmaston North East | Loughborough West | E01025689 | Loughborough Ashby East |
| Coalville Zone 1 | E01025930 | Coalville Centre | Loughborough West | E01025690 | Loughborough Ashby West |
| Coalville Zone 1 | E01025931 | Coalville Belvoir Road | Loughborough West | E01025691 | Loughborough Dishley East |
| Coalville Zone 1 | E01025957 | Snibston East | Loughborough West | E01025697 | Loughborough Thorpe Acre East |
| Coalville Zone 1 | E01025958 | Snibston North West | Loughborough West | E01025723 | Loughborough Rosebery |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025932 | Greenhill Centre | Loughborough West | E01025725 | Loughborough Warwick Way |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025933 | Greenhill East | Market Harborough | E01025801 | Market Harborough Coventry Road |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025934 | Greenhill North East | Market Harborough | E01025806 | Market Harborough - Welland Park |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025936 | Coalville Community Hospital | Measham | E01025949 | Measham Centre |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025962 | Thringstone East | Melton Mowbray Zone 1 | E01025897 | Melton Dorian North |
| Coalville Zone 2 | E01025966 | Whitwick East | Melton Mowbray Zone 1 | E01025898 | Melton Egerton South West |
| Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1 | E01025822 | Barwell East | Melton Mowbray Zone 1 | E01025899 | Melton Egerton East |
| Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1 | E01025823 | Barwell North | Melton Mowbray Zone 1 | E01025900 | Melton Egerton North West |
| Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1 | E01025824 | Barwell South | Melton Mowbray Zone 1 | E01025905 | Melton Sysonby South |
| Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2 | E01025842 | Earl Shilton North East | Melton Mowbray Zone 2 | E01025894 | Melton Craven West |
| Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2 | E01025844 | Earl Shilton East | Melton Mowbray Zone 2 | E01025903 | Melton Newport South |
| Enderby | E01025625 | Enderby Centre | Melton Mowbray Zone 3 | E01025907 | Melton Warwick West |
| Hinckley Zone 1 | E01025866 | Hinckley Trinty West | Moira | E01025950 | Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village |
| Hinckley Zone 2 | E01025856 | Hinckley Westfield Junior School | Mountsorrel | E01025727 | Mountsorrel Centre |
| Hinckley Zone 3 | E01025827 | Burbage North | Mountsorrel | E01025728 | Mountsorrel South |
| Hinckley Zone 3 | E01025829 | Burbage North West | Wigston Zone 1 | E01025992 | Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station |
| Ibstock | E01025940 | Ibstock East & Battram | Wigston Zone 1 | E01025999 | Wigston Meadow Primary School |
| Ibstock | E01025943 | Ibstock Centre | Wigston Zone 2 | E01025987 | South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road |
| | | | Wigston Zone 2 | E01025988 | South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road |
| | | | Wigston Zone 2 | E01025989 | South Wigston Countesthorpe Road |