

Oadby and Wigston Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

**Partnership Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
October 2007**

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Leicestershire Constabulary
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Leicestershire Youth Offending Service
Leicestershire County Council
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Whilst every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this document Leicestershire County Council cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

The views expressed in this document are those of the authors.

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Oadby and Wigston Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary

Partnership Strategic Assessment : Oadby and Wigston 2007

The Strategic Assessment does not highlight any major threats to Oadby and Wigston Borough and provides reassurance that the current community safety strategic priorities are appropriate and relevant according to the information presented within the report.

The Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008 identified three main priorities for the Borough; Anti-Social Behaviour, Crimes against the Person and Crimes against Property.

- Anti-Social Behaviour is viewed as criminal damage, graffiti, abandoned vehicles, alcohol, youth and youth diversionary activities
- Crimes against the person is viewed as hate crime, distraction burglary, domestic violence, harassed tenants and neighbours
- Crimes against property are viewed as burglary, theft of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle, retail crime and robbery.

These three priorities are still relevant and valid for the next twelve months as validated through local public consultation and the information presented within this document.

Oadby and Wigston Borough is a relatively low crime area. The Borough crime rate per 1,000 population is just over half the crime rate for England and Wales.

Oadby and Wigston are ranked 55 out of 373 CDRP areas in England and Wales when ranked from lowest crime rate to highest.

Compared to fifteen similar CDRPs, Oadby and Wigston Borough has the low overall crime rate per 1,000 population.

Criminal damage and wounding¹ combined account for over 50% of the total recorded crime across the borough.

Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for over one third of criminal damage offences within Oadby and Wigston Borough.

Violent crime is decreasing, with the main hotspots concentrated on the main streets of Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston.

Burglary offences have remained low following a considerable decrease in 2006/7.

Vehicle crime decreased significantly in 2006/7 when compared to 2005/6. Nearly a fifth, 18% of theft from motor vehicle involved thefts of tools or satellite navigation systems.

Dealing and using drugs is viewed as a bigger problem by residents of the borough than typically countywide.

¹ For a list of offences included in the definition of wounding see Appendix 1

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1. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

Partnership Strategic Assessment : Oadby and Wigston 2007

1.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment¹

The 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 Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 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 2007².

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.

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.

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 the Borough of Oadby and Wigston

Oadby and Wigston is a small urban borough, only 2,400 hectares in size, situated south east of Leicester city with the main towns being Oadby, Wigston and South Wigston.

Although relatively affluent, as indicated by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, there are still pockets of deprivation. Most notably areas in South Wigston, Wigston Fields and Wigston All Saints wards. Manufacturing is significant to the local economy. Major local employers in the area include Jacobs Bakery, RF Brookes and Hays Solutions.

The area has a population of 56,500, living in 22,400 households. The borough has a higher than average number of young (including 1,500 students in halls of residents) as well as older residents, and the second highest ethnic minority population in the East Midlands.

There is a strong demand for housing in the borough, and combined with the proximity of Leicester, means there is significant pressure on available land, including urban green space, for housing development.

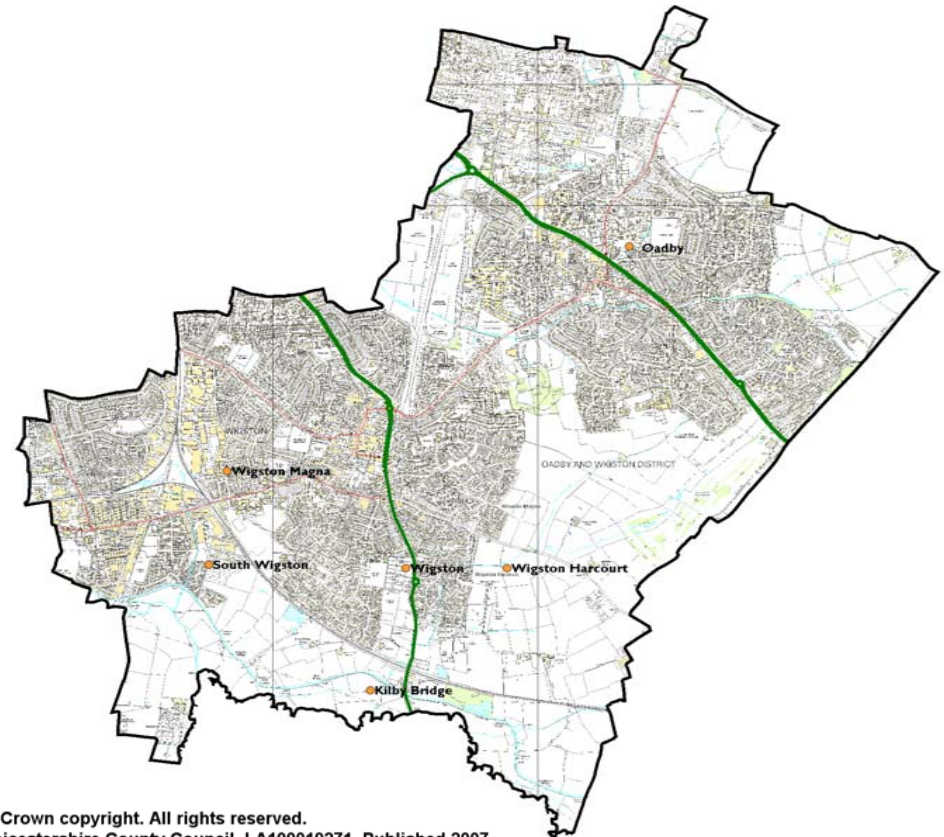
Oadby & Wigston District Key Statistics

Total Population	56,500
Male	27,400
Female	29,100
Number of Households	22,400
Non 'White British' Population *	19.3%
Black Minority Ethnic Population	16.7%

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 : Oadby and Wigston Settlements



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Deprivation is low with Oadby and Wigston Borough ranked 304 out of 354 (1=the most deprived) authorities in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

2. Review of Current Community Safety Strategic Priorities

2.1 2005-8 Strategy Priorities

Oadby and Wigston Borough Council and the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) are committed to a number of priorities as defined in the Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008. This strategy identifies three main crime reduction priorities for the Borough. The three priorities are:

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Crimes Against Person
- Crimes Against Property

In line with these priorities, three main theme groups were identified and each group dealt with the various relevant community safety issues. For example:

Anti-Social Behaviour – Noise, Graffiti, Fly tipping, Dog fouling, Criminal damage, Alcohol, Lighting, Arson, Hoax calls, Abandoned vehicles and youth diversionary activities.

Crimes Against Person – Domestic abuse, harassed tenants and neighbours, hate crime and distraction burglary

Crimes Against Property – Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle, retail crime, robbery.

2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

In the last 6 months a review of these 3 theme groups took place. Membership and capacity to contribute was a key consideration of the review. Following this review the 3 separate theme groups joined forces and became the Joint Action Group (JAG). The JAG now addresses and tackles all three crime reduction priorities through close multi-agency working and initiatives. Operational work generated from the JAG is undertaken through small task and finish groups.

The JAG convenes at least every six weeks and the task and finish group meet as and when necessary. The minutes from the JAG are circulated to the CDRP where they are discussed and analysed by the Partnership. The CDRP can then act as a driver for further JAG activity.

Through the theme groups and more currently the JAG, Oadby & Wigston have achieved and developed a number of short and long term initiatives, campaigns and projects to help address, combat and resolve the three crime reduction priorities. These are:

Anti-Social Behaviour

Youth diversionary activities (SuperSonicBoom, Next Generation Bus Project, etc), Graffiti campaign, Dispersal powers, Gating order application, Alcohol ban areas, Defensive planting, Environmental Visual Audits, Mosquito, Advice and Warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCS), ASBOs, ASB injunction, Test Purchase exercises, Possession notices

Crimes Against Person

Domestic Violence Awareness Day, Target identified domestic violence hotspot areas (distribute leaflets and literature), Possession notices, ABCs, Advice and Warning letters, Hate incident monitoring project, Part funded crime reduction sticker.

Crimes Against Property

Increased scope and membership of CROW retail scheme, Deployed CCTV, Purchased Dome Hawk camera, Car-crime reduction initiatives (rat trap signs and vehicle).

2.3 Emerging Issues

The partnership has identified a number of emerging issues:

- Vehicle crime continues to be a problem around Kirkdale Road and Station Street in South Wigston. Despite the regeneration work of the town and numerous high profile campaigns and publicity, incidents have risen significantly but figures may appear more significant in % terms because of the very few crimes in the previous year.
- Theft of number plates from motor vehicles is a growing trend particularly in Oadby. Both car-parks and residential addresses are being targeted. There is a possible link to young people and/or students.
- Anti-Social Behaviour linked to youths gathering and drinking alcohol in the area of the Little Hill Estate in Wigston. The issues continue despite Operation JIG and various other high profile initiatives and interventions at Little Hill.
- Anti-Social Behaviour linked to youths gathering and drinking alcohol in the area of Highcroft Avenue and Fludes Lane in Oadby. The issues continue despite targeting Bargain Booze alongside trading standards and engaging with the local school (Beauchamp College) and Supermarket (Sainsbury's).
- Illegal and insensitive parking is a problem on Chestnut Avenue and The Parade in Oadby. Despite huge and ongoing Police and Council efforts alongside high profile publicity the problem remains.
- Increased graffiti on private property and street furniture caused by young people in Wigston Town centre, specifically on Paddock and Bell Street. This increase has encouraged closer working between the schools, Police and Council with regards to TAG identification.
- Anti-social behaviour and criminal damage linked to young people gathering and causing a nuisance at South Wigston Railway Station. Engagement and closer working is being established with relevant agencies and organisations to help resolve these issues.

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 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships 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.

- Oadby and Wigston 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 Oadby and Wigston Borough including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands Region and nationally (England and Wales).

Mapping

Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

Lower Super Output Maps - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households, so cover areas of different sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 36 lower super output areas in Oadby and Wigston Borough.

250m 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 250m. Not only does this get around 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.

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.

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 I.

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 CDRPs 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 similar CDRPs.

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Oadby and Wigston Borough is 12.5%. 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 Oadby and Wigston. 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 the Borough.

Future Crime Reduction Targets

The new Assessments of Police and Community Safety (APACS) performance management framework for police and CDRPs 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. This 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 I.1, below, ranks the importance of each BCS crime type within Oadby and Wigston Borough according to different measures.

In the first column (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 (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 unreported crime. The effect is the shift of Common Assault from forth up to second priority position.

In column three (Cost of Crime) the newly adjusted incident figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within Oadby and Wigston. This measure takes into account the costs accrued as a consequence of crime along with the 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 second priority position and Common Assault slips back down the table from second to fourth position.

In the final column (Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)) the same cost of crime estimates have been applied to the adjusted incident figure 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.

Table I.1 : Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Oadby and Wigston 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
Other wounding 2	Common assault 2	Serious wounding 2	Criminal damage 2
Vehicle crime 3	Vehicle crime 3	Other wounding 3	Common assault 3
Common assault 4	Other wounding 4	Common assault 4	Other wounding 4
Burglary dwelling 5	Burglary dwelling 5	Burglary dwelling 5	Burglary dwelling 5
Theft of cycle 6	Theft from person 6	Vehicle crime 6	Vehicle crime 6
Theft from person 7	Theft of cycle 7	Robbery/Mugging 7	Robbery/Mugging 7
Robbery/Mugging 8	Robbery/Mugging 8	Theft from person 8	Theft from person 8
Serious wounding 9	Serious wounding 9	Theft of cycle 9	Theft of cycle 9

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 volumes. 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.

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA I Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 2008, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine CDRPs which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for Oadby and Wigston for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 12.5%.

Performance targets have been apportioned across the three individual years, and progress to target can be measured on a 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 I gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

Table 2.1 shows the number of recorded BCS crimes recorded in Oadby and Wigston compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA I for the last financial year 2006/07.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Oadby and Wigston Borough for 2006/07 was achieved. The total number of offences recorded (1,787) was down on the previous year (2,065 offences in 2005/06). Four of the nine CDRPs in Leicester Shire, including Oadby and Wigston, achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Oadby and Wigston Borough achieved targets against five out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The crime categories where recorded offences were considerably over target were the low volume categories: theft from person, vehicle interference and robbery. The other, only slightly over target, categories included wounding and common assault.

Table 2.1 : Oadby and Wigston Borough performance for BCS Comparator Crimes 2006/07

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target
criminal damage	742	752	-10
theft from vehicle	178	184	-6
wounding	333	316	+17 ●
burglary dwelling	124	205	-81
common assault	184	179	+5 ●
Theft/TWOC	62	85	-23
theft of cycle	62	80	-18
vehicle interference	43	22	+21 ●
theft from person	31	23	+8 ●
robbery	28	14	+14 ●
Total	1,787	1,860	-73

Key

- greater than 25% above target
- less than 25% above target

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Other Key Performance features

- Despite being 5% over target, wounding in 2006/07 was down by 12% on the previous year (380 offences in 2005/06).
- Burglary dwelling in 2006/07 fell by 34% against last year (188 offences in 2005/06).
- Theft from person fell by 11% (4 offences) in 2006/07 compared to the previous year (2005/06).
- Vehicle interference in 2006/07 increased by 23% (8 offences) on the previous year (2005/06).
- Robbery in 2006/07 fell by 18% (6 offences) compared to 2005/06.

Note the use of percentages should be treated with caution when dealing with low volume crimes.

4.3 Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Oadby and Wigston. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Oadby and Wigston 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 Oadby and Wigston Borough has decreased by 13% between 2005/06 and 2006/07, a bigger percentage decrease compared to the national trend (down 2%). In Leicestershire and the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area there has been an increase in the number of recorded offences during the same period.

Table 3.1 : Total BCS recorded offences in Oadby and Wigston 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07	% change		rate per 1,000 pop
Oadby and Wigston Borough	1,787	-13%	▼	32.9
Leicestershire	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 : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Chart 3.2 : Long term trend in recorded offences in Oadby and Wigston Borough by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

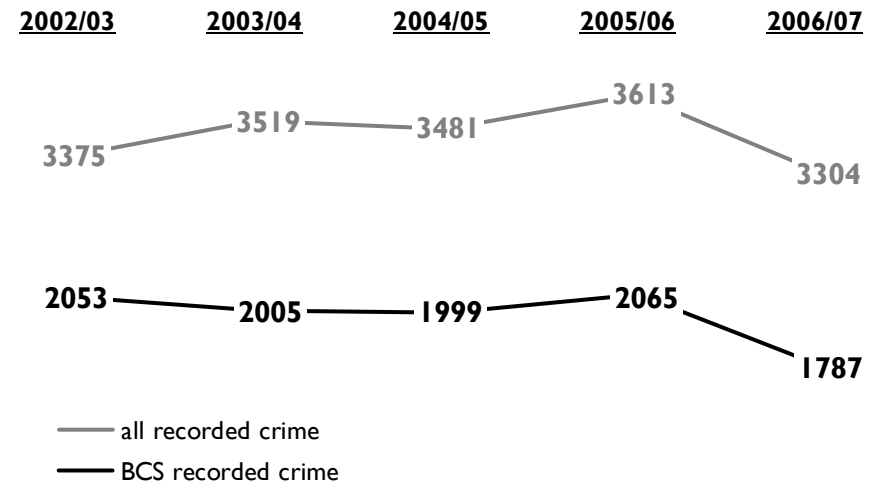


Table 3.1 also shows that the crime rate for Oadby and Wigston (32.9 offences per 1000 population) is much lower than the comparable rates for Leicestershire (42.8), the East Midlands region (62.8) and England and Wales as a whole (60.7).

The crime rate per 1,000 population in Oadby and Wigston Borough is almost half the National crime rate indicating that it is a relatively low crime area. This is also reinforced by the fact that Oadby and Wigston ranks 55 out of the 373 CDRP Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

Chart 3.2 shows the long term crime trends in recorded crime within Oadby and Wigston Borough between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of

all recorded offences within Oadby and Wigston and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes recorded in Oadby and Wigston each financial year.

Both trend lines in Chart 3.2 show an overall reduction, a 2% reduction in total recorded crime and a 13% reduction in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall reduction of recorded crime in Oadby and Wigston has been during the most recent two years to the end of 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 below shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Oadby and Wigston for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 : Short term trend in all recorded offences in Oadby and Wigston Borough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

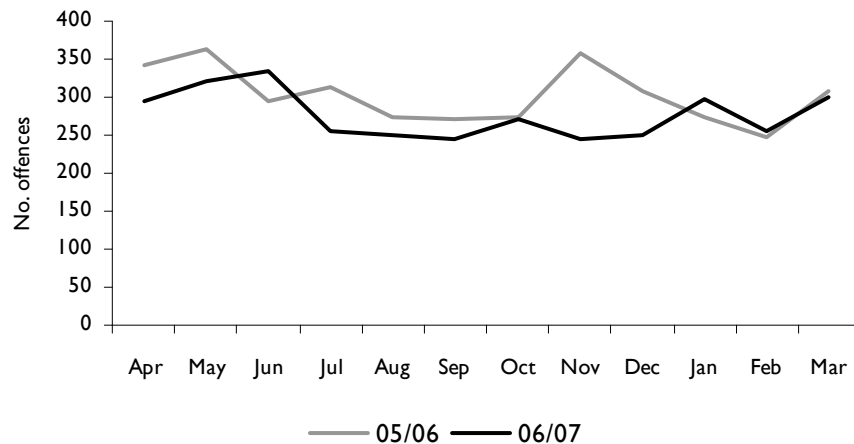
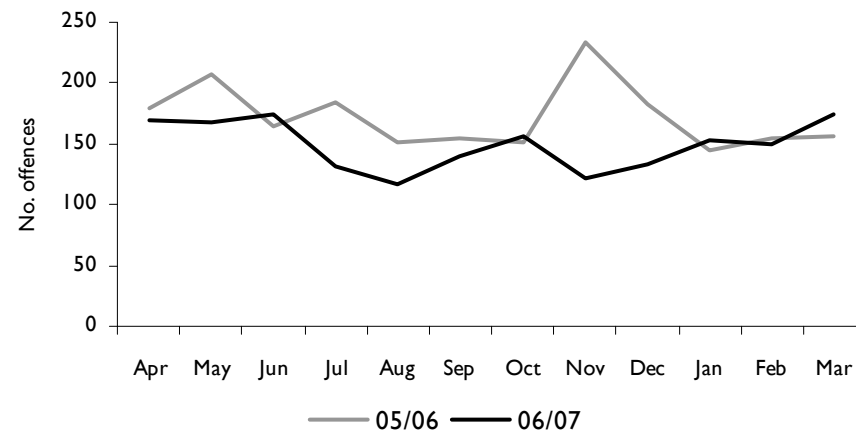


Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Oadby and Wigston for the same time periods.

Both charts show that the number of recorded offences is almost consistently lower month-on-month during 2006/07 compared to the same months in 2005/06.

The peak in total BCS recorded offences in November in 2005/06 is not apparent in November 2006/07.

Chart 3.4 : Short term trend in BCS recorded offences in Oadby and Wigston Borough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



4.4 High Crime areas in Oadby and Wigston

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 which have seen the biggest increase and the biggest reduction in recorded BCS crime during the last year.

Table 4.1 shows the four Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Oadby and Wigston which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded deep red.

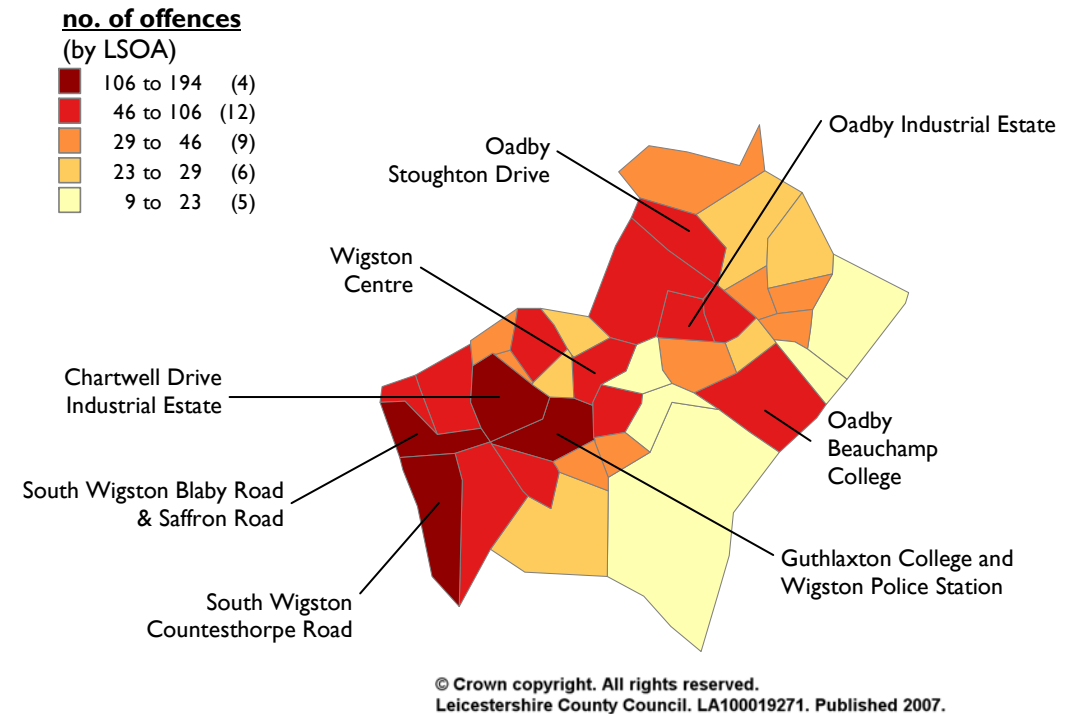
These four areas with the highest levels of crime are all located within or in close proximity to the centres of Wigston and South Wigston. These four LSOAs account for approximately one-third of all recorded BCS crime within the Borough.

Table 4.1 : Top five LSOAs within Oadby and Wigston with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	%	
		total BCS crime (2006/07)	district crime (2006/07)
Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	E01025992	194	11%
South Wigston Countesthorpe Road	E01025989	141	8%
Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate	E01025994	108	6%
South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road	E01025987	106	6%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Map 4.2 : Total recorded BCS comparator crime in Oadby and Wigston 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area



As all LSOAs have a similar number of resident households (approximately 1500), the high incidence of recorded crime within the town centre areas is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of individuals travelling to these areas for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the Borough.

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

Table 4.3 shows those LSOAs within Oadby and Wigston which have had the biggest reduction in the level of recorded BCS crime in 2006/07.

Table 4.4 shows those LSOAs within Oadby and Wigston which have had the biggest increase in the level of recorded BCS crime in 2006/07.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in Tables 4.3 and 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.

Table 4.3 : Top five LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change	% change
Wigston Centre	E01026003	59	-38	-39.2
Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	E01025992	194	-32	-14.2
South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road	E01025988	65	-28	-30.1
Oadby Stoughton Drive	E01025974	48	-25	-34.2
Chartwell Drive Industrial Estate	E01025994	108	-23	-17.6

Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station LSOA has the highest number of recorded crimes during 2006/07. However, this LSOA features amongst the LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in recorded crime in 2006/07. This LSOA has seen 194 fewer offences compared to 2005/06 which is a reduction of 14.2%. The LSOA with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime is Wigston Centre which has seen the number of offences fall by over a third in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

South Wigston Kenilworth Road is the LSOA with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime however it does not feature amongst the LSOAs with the highest level of recorded crime. In 2006/07 recorded BCS crime in this area almost doubled, increasing by 46% compared to 2005/06.

Table : Top five LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change	% change
South Wigston Kenilworth Road	E01025986	54	17	45.9
Wigston Meadow Primary School	E01025999	78	12	18.2
Wigston Water Leys Primary School	E01025995	33	9	37.5
Wigston Newton Lane	E01026001	29	9	45
Oadby Uplands Road	E01025979	30	7	30.4

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.5 Crime in the communities of Oadby & Wigston

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Oadby & Wigston in map 5.2, distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 175 Oadby & Wigston's output areas¹. 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.

Table 5.1 : Population and crime levels in Oadby & Wigston according to the ONS Output Area Classification

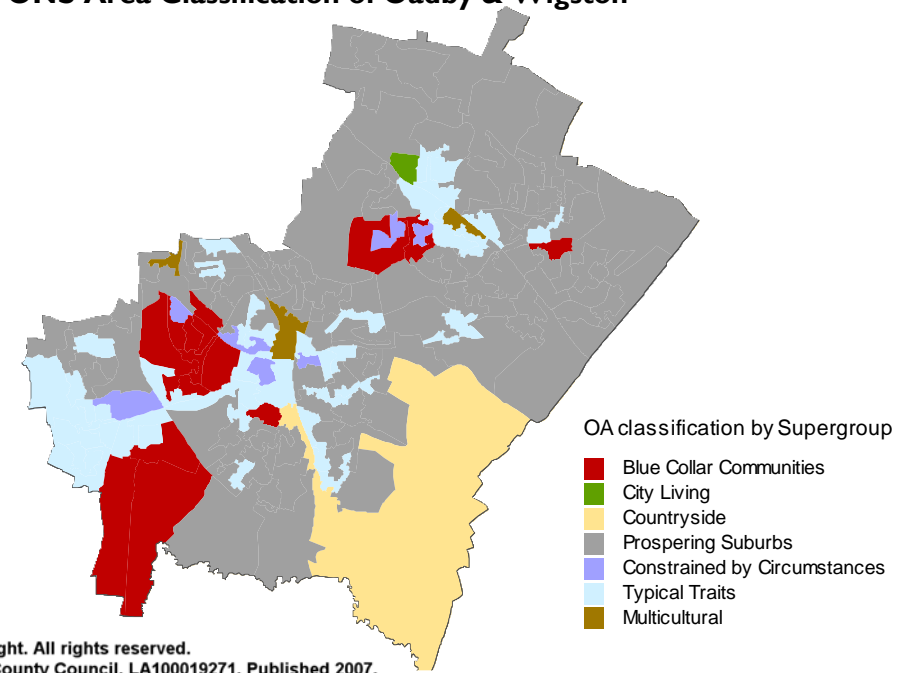
ONS Area Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Typical Traits	12%	21%	33%	51.6
Constrained by Circumstances	2%	3%	9%	83.3
Blue Collar Communities	10%	8%	13%	53.0
Countryside	15%	1%	1%	15.4
Prospering Suburbs	60%	65%	40%	19.7
City Living	0.3%	0.4%	1%	70.5
Multicultural	1%	1%	3%	71.2
Oadby & Wigston	2,352	56,500	1,787	32.9

1 Output areas are a geography used for the Census of Population 2001, each containing approximately 120 households
 2 Appendix 5 shows the definitions and examples of the ONS Classification for Oadby and Wigston

Map 5.2 shows that geographically the majority of Oadby & Wigston is classified as mainly Prospering Suburbs, and, as table 5.1 shows, 65% of the districts population lives there. Countryside makes up 15% of the geographical area but only 1% of the population. The other five categories account for a quarter of the area, but over a third of Oadby & Wigston's population.

Table 5.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in Constrained by Circumstances areas, Multicultural and City living. Countryside and Prospering Suburbs areas have the lowest crime rates. However Prospering Suburbs still account for nearly 40% of all offences in Oadby & Wigston.

Map 5.2 : ONS Area Classification of Oadby & Wigston



4.6 Benchmarking BCS comparator crime

Groups of 15 similar CDRPs have been produced by the Home Office for comparative purposes. The idea of grouping similar CDRPs together has been around since the CDA98. Basically each CDRP is compared with its own group of CDRPs which have been picked out as the most similar to it across a number of socio-demographic characteristics.

Benchmarking Oadby and Wigston's 2006/07 BCS Crimes against similar CDRPs.

Chart 6.1, below, show Oadby and Wigston's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CDRPs. For Total BCS crime Oadby and Wigston, shown by the darker bar, is the best performing CDRP out of the similar 15 CDRPs with just 33 crimes

per thousand population, compared to a median performance (shown by the black line) of 58 crimes per thousand population.

Oadby and Wigston is the best performing CDRP within the group for both burglary and vehicle crime. Domestic burglary at a rate of 5 crimes per thousand household compared to a median performance of 13 crimes per thousand population compared to a median performance of 15 crimes per thousand population.

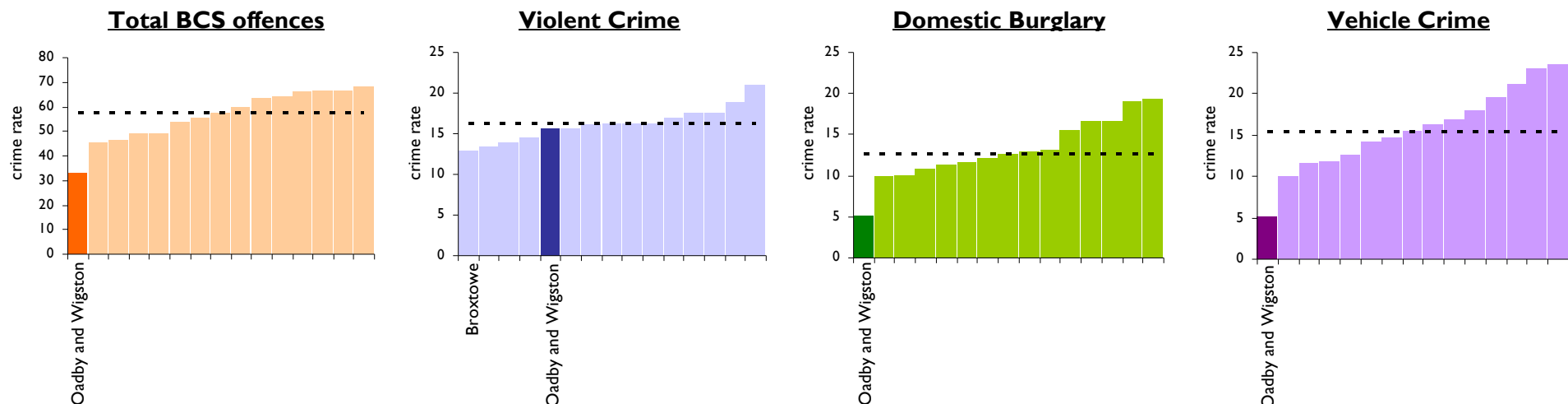
Finally, Oadby and Wigston is the best performing CDRP, except for Broxtowe. Broxtowe.

Rate per thousand population/households

Similar CDRPs for comparison

Havering	Solihull
Hertsmere	Harrow
Broxtowe	Spelthorne
Bexley	Dudley
Erewash	Broxbourne
Bromley	Stockport
Trafford	Ellesmere Port & Neston

Chart 6.1 : Oadby and Wigston's relative position against similar CDRPs across England and Wales, 2006/07



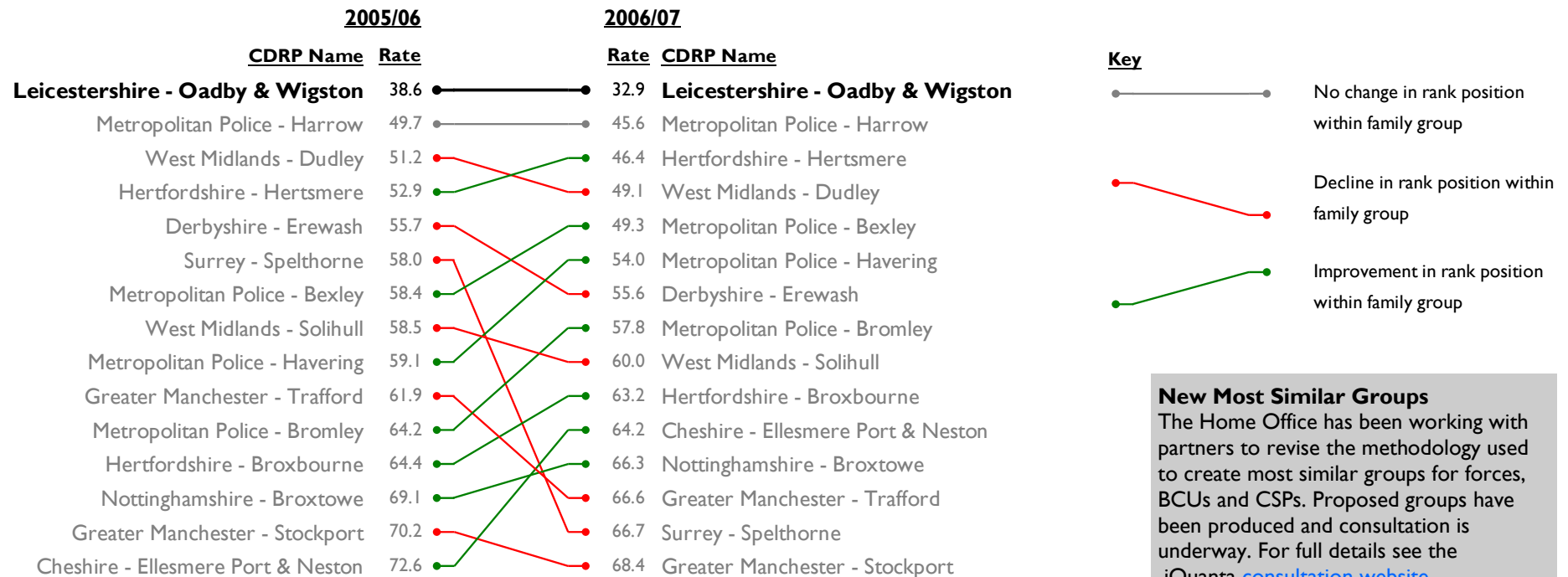
* For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see Appendix 6

Change over time in BCS comparator crimes

Chart 6.2 shows the most similar family group for Oadby and Wigston Community Safety Partnership. It shows total crime within each CDRP area within the group as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

In 2005/06 Oadby and Wigston was ranked top out of the 15 CDRPs within the group for total BCS crime. The crime rate decrease between 2005/06 and 2006/07 results in Oadby and Wigston remaining top out of the 15 CDRPs within the group in 2006/07.

Chart 6.2 : Change in crime rate for CDRPs within the most similar family group : Oadby and Wigston Borough



Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

4.7 Profile of crime within Oadby and Wigston

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Oadby and Wigston.

Table 7.1 shows the total number of recorded BCS offences within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07, showing the percentage change by offence type compared to 2005/06. There were a total of 1,787 recorded offences within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07, a decrease of 13% compared to the previous year.

Combined, criminal damage and wounding account for more than half of the recorded BCS offences within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07.

Despite accounting for a large proportion of overall offences within Oadby and Wigston, the overall number of wounding offences has decreased slightly on the previous year. The decreases in the top two volume crimes within the Borough have contributed to the overall decrease in recorded crime in the Borough between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Common assault and theft from vehicle each account for 10% of all recorded BCS offences within Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07. Theft from vehicle, burglary dwelling, cycle theft, and vehicle interference have all experienced notable decreases in recording in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

Table 7.1 : Change in total BCS recorded crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of all recorded offences 06/07
			0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
Criminal Damage	742	-10% ▼	41%
Wounding	333	-12% ▼	19%
Common Assault	184	8% ▲	10%
Theft from Vehicle	178	-23% ▼	10%
Burglary Dwelling	124	-34% ▼	7%
Theft Cycle	62	-30% ▼	3%
Theft TWOC	62	-16% ▼	3%
Vehicle Interference	43	23% ▲	2%
Theft from Person	31	-11% ▼	2%
Robbery	28	-18% ▼	2%
Total BCS recorded crime	1,787	-13% ▼	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.8 Criminal damage in Oadby and Wigston

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston 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 (recorded by the Police)

Table 8.1 shows a total of 742 criminal damage offences recorded within Oadby and Wigston Borough within 2006/07. This represents a decrease of 10% in offences compared to 2005/06¹.

Table 8.1 : Change in recorded criminal damage in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
criminal damage to vehicle	285	277	-3% ▼
criminal damage to other property	186	169	-9% ▼
criminal damage to dwelling	173	153	-12% ▼
criminal damage to other building	153	118	-23% ▼
arson	32	25	-22% ▼
all criminal damage	829	742	-10% ▼

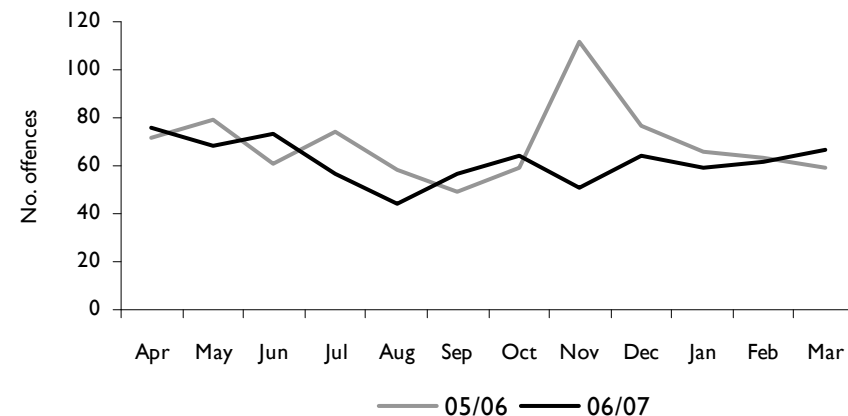
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for over one-third of criminal damage offences within Oadby and Wigston (37%) in 2006/07 and has remained at a similar level to the previous year. There has been a 10% reduction in the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Chart 8.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston during the last two complete financial years.

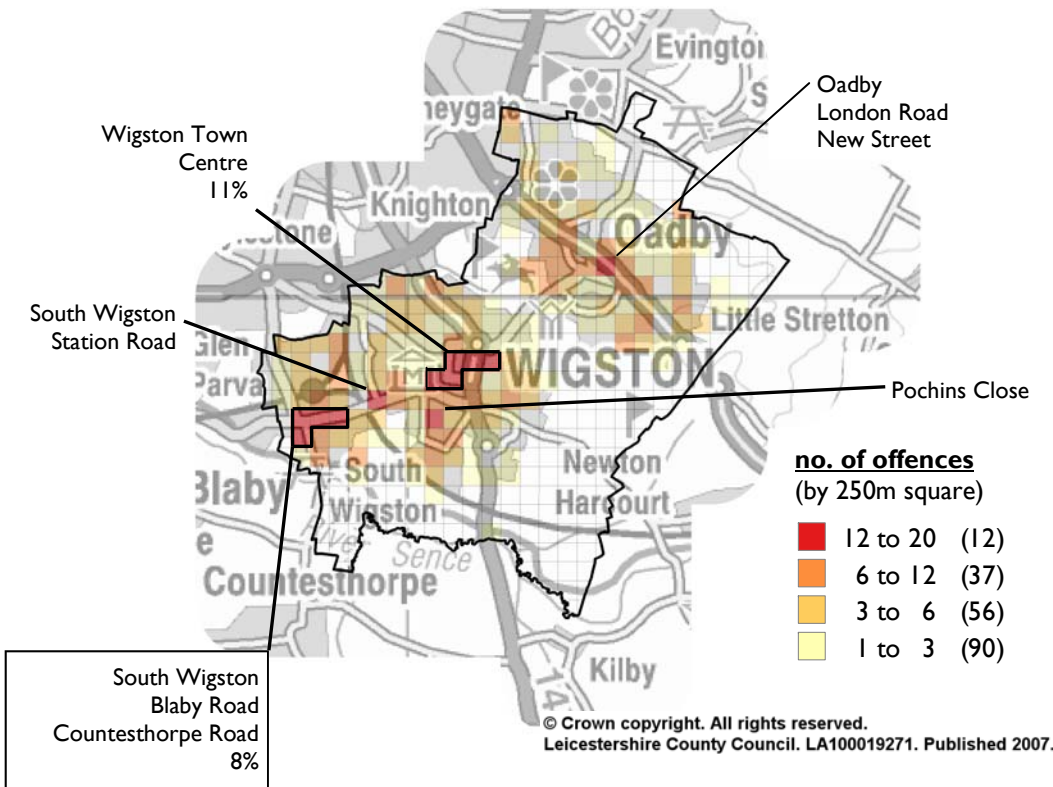
Both years show a similar pattern during the spring and summer months with the number of offences falling month on month from April to August. However, the peak in offences in November 2005 is not apparent in the following year.

Chart 8.2 : Trend in recorded criminal damage offences in Oadby and Wigston 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



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

Map 8.3 : Criminal Damage in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square



Map 8.3 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Oadby & Wigston Borough in 2006/07 by 250m grid square. The map highlights the hotspot areas of Oadby and Wigston and also indicates the proportion of the total borough's criminal damage offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07.

The map highlights the criminal damage hot-spot areas within the borough. Concentrations of offences are apparent in Wigston town Centre and South Wigston (Blaby Road & Countesthorpe Road).

Recently recorded criminal damage offences

Table 8.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Blaby Road, Wigston) has 14 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 4% of all criminal damage recorded within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are four streets/roads that account for 11% of the recorded criminal damage within Oadby & Wigston during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Blaby Road Wigston, Bell Street Wigston, Horsewell Lane Wigston and Long Street Wigston.

Table 8.4 : Criminal damage by street in Oadby & Wigston based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage	% criminal damage
14	1	14	4%
7	3	21	7%
6	5	30	9%
5	2	10	3%
4	6	24	7%
3	17	51	16%
2	31	62	19%
1	109	109	34%
Total	174	321	100%

4 streets (rows 1, 2, 3, 4) } *11% of offences*

4.9 Violent offences in Oadby and Wigston

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston 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 9.1 (below) shows the number of violent offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston Borough in 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type.

It shows a total of 545 violent offences were recorded within Oadby and Wigston Borough within 2006/07. This represents a decrease of 7% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 9.1 : Change in recorded violent crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough

	05/06	06/07	% change
Common Assault	171	184	8% ▲
Wounding	380	333	-12% ▼
Personal robbery	34	28	-18% ▼
all violent crime	585	545	-7% ▼

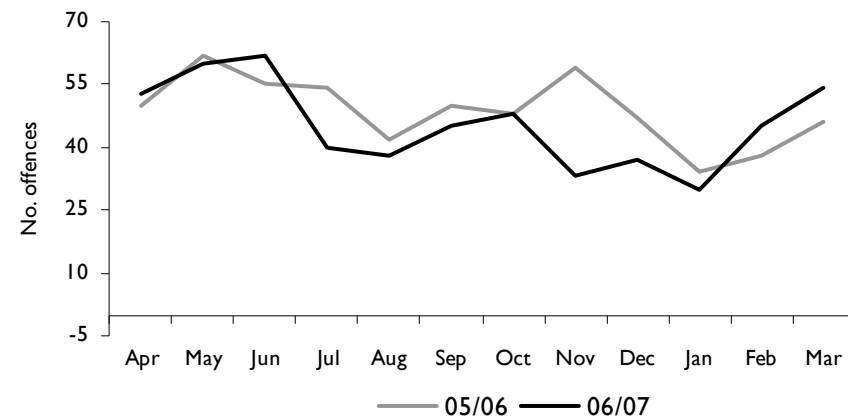
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

¹ see Appendix I for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of violent offences for this section of the report

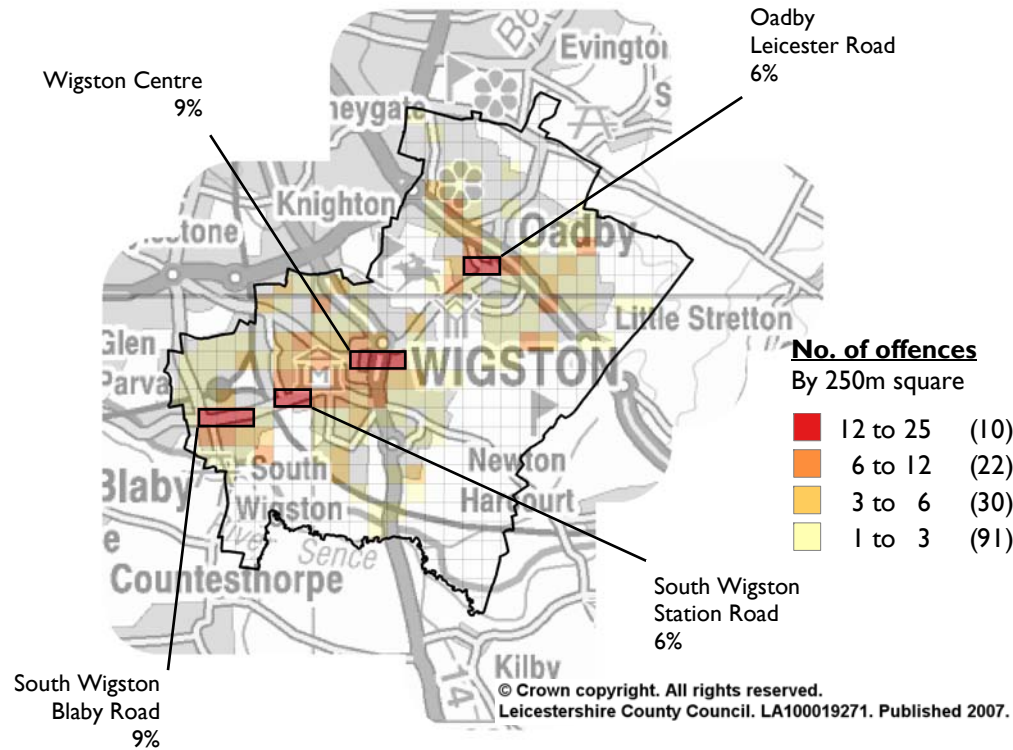
Wounding accounts for nearly two thirds of violent offences in Oadby and Wigston, with a reduction of 12% in the number of offences from 2005/06 to 2006/07, this includes more serious violent offences including GBH and ABH. Conversely the number of common assaults has increased by 8% in the same period.

Chart 9.2 shows the trend in recorded violent crime for the two financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Both years display a similar pattern of offences throughout the two year period except for during the Autumn and Winter months November and December. During these two months recorded offences were notably higher in 2005/06.

Chart 9.2 : Trend in recorded violent crime in Oadby & Wigston Borough 2005/06 compared to 2006/07



Map 9.3 : Violent Crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square



Map 9.3 shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in Oadby & Wigston Borough in 2006/07 by 250m grid square. .

The map highlights the violent crime hot-spot areas within the borough. Concentrations of offences are apparent in Wigston town Centre, South Wigston (Blaby Road & Station Road) and Oadby (The Parade).

Recently recorded violent crime offences

Table 9.4 shows the number of violent crime offences recorded by individual street/road within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are two streets/roads that account for 9% of the recorded violent crime within Oadby & Wigston during the first six months of 2006/07. These are Blaby Road, South Wigston and Leicester Road, Wigston.

Table 9.4 : Violent crime by street in Oadby & Wigston based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of violent crime int. per street	number of streets	number of violent crime	% violent crime
10	1	10	5%
9	1	9	4%
8	0	0	0%
7	2	14	7%
6	1	6	3%
5	2	10	5%
4	3	12	6%
3	11	33	16%
2	19	38	18%
1	80	80	38%
Total	120	212	100%

Note: The first two rows (10 and 9 offences) are grouped together with a red bracket and labeled '2 streets' and '9% of offences'.

4.10 Vehicle Crime in Oadby and Wigston

This section of the report looks at vehicle crime offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston by the police in 2006/07. 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 10.1 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston Borough in 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. The table shows a total of 283 vehicle crime offences recorded within Oadby and Wigston within 2006/07. This represents an overall decrease of 17% in vehicle crime compared to 2005/06.

Table 10.1 : Change in recorded vehicle crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

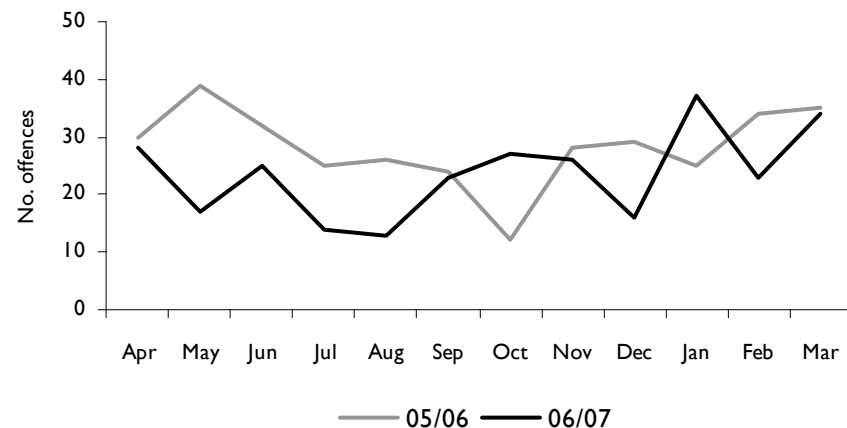
	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from motor vehicle	230	178	-23% ▼
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	74	62	-16% ▼
vehicle interference	35	43	23% ▲
all vehicle crime	339	283	-17% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Approximately two-thirds of the vehicle crime within Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 was recorded as theft from motor vehicle. However, theft from motor vehicle has decreased by approximately one-quarter in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Theft of motor vehicle/ TWOC has also decreased in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

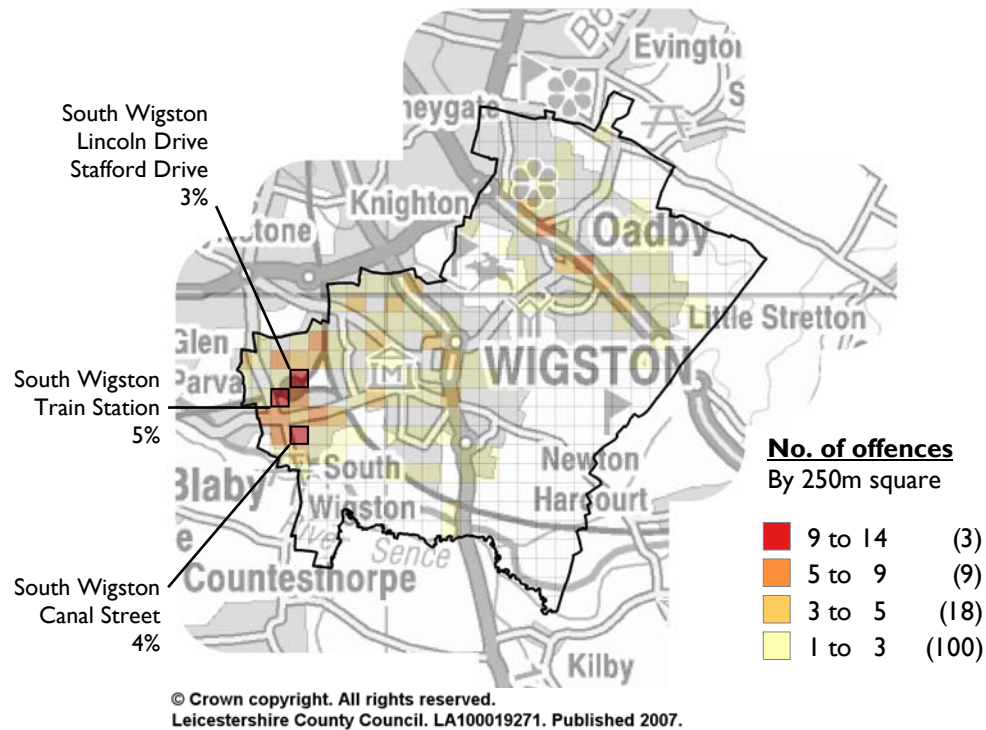
Chart 10.2 shows the trend in recorded vehicle crime for the financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Chart 10.2 : Trend in recorded violent crime in Oadby & Wigston Borough 2005/06 compared to 2006/07



¹ see Appendix I for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of vehicle crime offences for this section of the report

Map 9.4 : Vehicle Crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square



Map 9.4 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Oadby & Wigston Borough in 2006/07 by 250m grid square. The map highlights the hotspot areas of Oadby and Wigston and also indicates the proportion of the total Borough vehicle crime offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07.

Recently recorded vehicle crime offences

Table 9.5 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded by individual street/road within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are four streets/roads that account for 9% of the recorded vehicle crime within Oadby & Wigston during the first six months of 2006/07. These are Station Road Wigston, Wigston Road Oadby, Brighton Road Wigston and Kenilworth Road Wigston.

Table 9.5 : Vehicle crime by street in Oadby & Wigston based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of vehicle crime int. per street	number of streets	number of vehicle crime	% of vehicle crime
7	1	7	3%
6	0	0	0%
5	1	5	2%
4	2	8	4%
3	13	39	18%
2	30	60	28%
1	95	95	44%
Total	142	214	100%

4 streets (rows 1-4) } *9% of offences*

Based on 356 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS during 2006/07, the largest proportion of items stolen from vehicle within Oadby and Wigston are tools (9%) and satellite navigation systems (9%).

4.1.1 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 11.1 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. There were a total of 124 recorded burglary dwelling offences within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07. This represents a decrease of one-third (34%) compared to 2005/06.

Table 11.1 : Change in recorded burglary dwelling in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

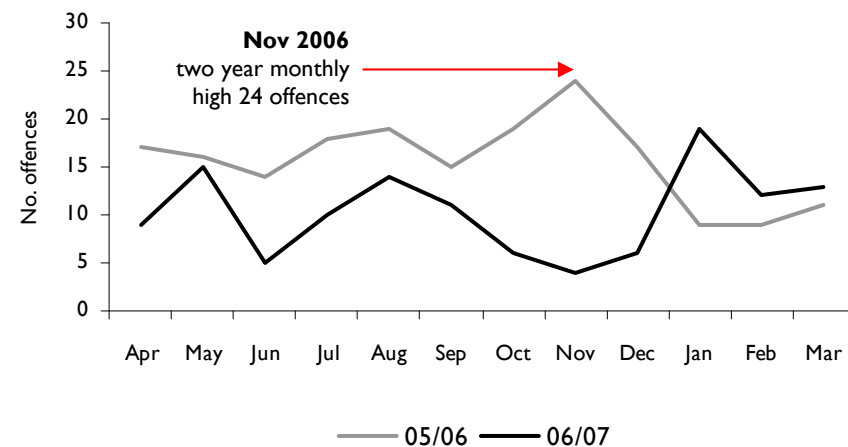
	05/06	06/07	% change
Burglary Dwelling	174	116	-33% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	11	8	-27% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	3	0	-100% -
All Burglary Dwelling	188	124	-34% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

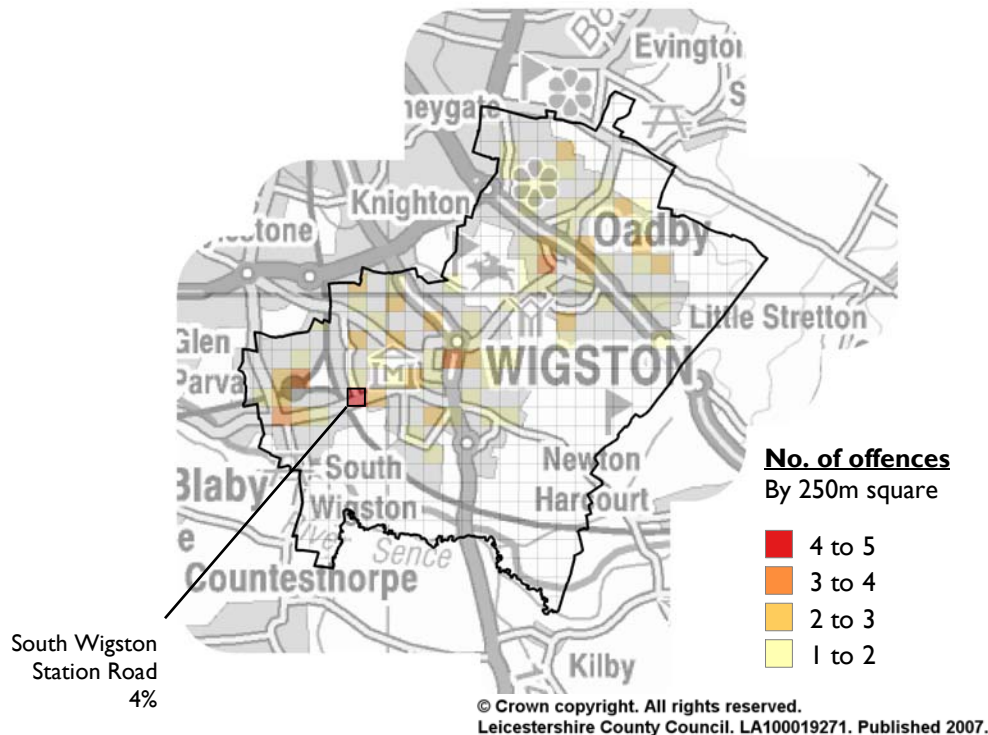
In 2006/07 distraction burglary remained at a relatively low level compared to the previous year. The 8 recorded distraction burglary offences accounted for 6% of all burglary dwelling offences within Oadby and Wigston Borough in 2006/07 (compared to 7% for Leicestershire).

Chart 11.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows burglary dwelling offences to follow a similar pattern from April to August of both years. However from September onwards recorded burglary dwelling offences show contrasting patterns. The number of offences increase during October and November in 2005/06 but decrease during the same months in 2006/07.

Chart 11.2 : Trend in recorded burglary dwelling in Oadby and Wigston Borough



Map 11.3 : Burglary Dwelling in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square



Map 11.3 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Oadby & Wigston Borough in 2006/07 by 250m grid square. The map highlights the hotspot area of Oadby and Wigston and also indicates the proportion of the total Borough burglary dwelling offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07.

Recently recorded burglary dwelling offences

Table 11.4 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded by individual street/road within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street (Stoughton Drive South, Oadby) has 3 reported burglary dwelling offences, accounting for 9% of all burglary dwelling crime recorded within Oadby & Wigston Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are two streets/roads that account for 15% of the recorded burglary dwelling within Oadby & Wigston during the first six months of 2006/07. These are Stoughton Drive South Oadby and Leicester Road Wigston.

Table 11.4 : Burglary dwelling by street in Oadby & Wigston based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

number of burglaries per street	number of streets	number of burglaries	% burglaries
3	1	3	9%
2	1	2	6%
1	28	28	85%
Total	30	33	100%

} 15% of offences

Based on 390 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS during 2006/07, jewellery accounted for approximately one quarter of items stolen during burglary dwelling offences in Oadby and Wigston.

4.12 Theft from Person

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 12.1 shows a total of 31 theft from person offences recorded within Oadby and Wigston District within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 11% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 12.1 : Change in recorded theft from person in Oadby & Wigston Borough

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	35	31	-11% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 there were a total of 60 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. A quarter of these were mobile phones and nearly another quarter debit or credit cards (23%). Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of a purse or wallet (10%) and cash (10%).

Further analysis of the 10 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that half were situated along Leicester Road in Oadby.

4.13 Theft of Cycle

Theft of cycle consists of the one offence type named

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 13.1 shows a total of 62 theft from cycle offences recorded within Oadby and Wigston District within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 30% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 13.1 : Change in recorded theft of cycle in Oadby & Wigston Borough

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	89	62	-30% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.14 Crime perceptions

Which is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

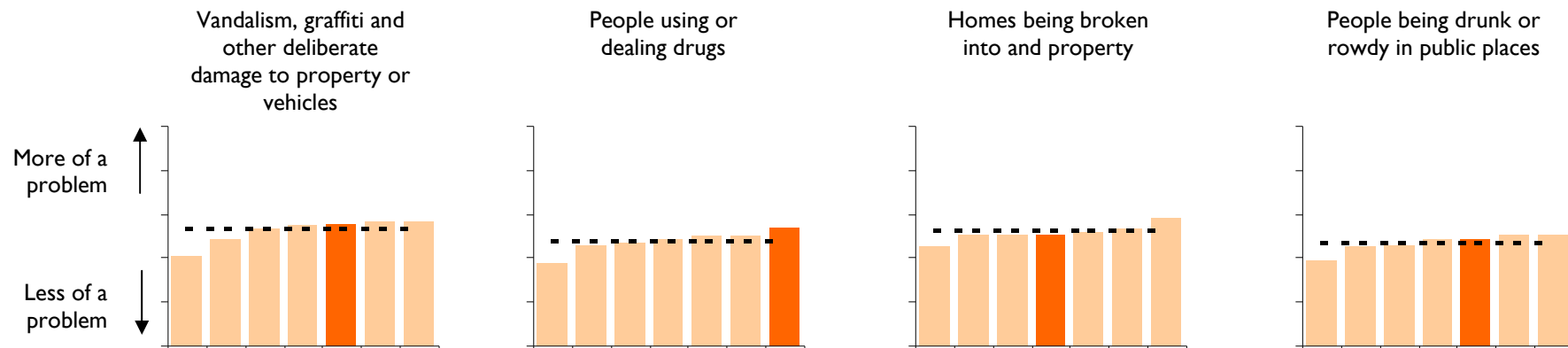
In 2005 Leicestershire's Citizens Panel respondents were asked to what extent each of eight crime and disorder categories were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. The mean score for each category within each Local Authority has been calculated and plotted in chart 14.1. The chart compares how much of a problem each category is considered to be within Oadby and Wigston Borough compared to the other six districts within Leicestershire.

The dark orange bar represents the position of Oadby and

Wigston Borough in compared to the other districts within Leicestershire and the black dotted line represents the County average. This will allow strategists to determine which crime categories need greater focus when implementing strategies designed to reduce resident fear of crime levels.

A number of the dark orange bars representing Oadby and Wigston fall to the far right of the range within the chart and so Oadby and Wigston respondents perceive these crime categories (people being harassed or threatened and people being attacked both in general and because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion) to be worse within Oadby and Wigston than respondents from other districts within Leicestershire.

Chart 14.1 : Bar chart showing the extent to which each crime and disorder category is considered a problem in both Oadby and Wigston District and Leicestershire overall, 2005

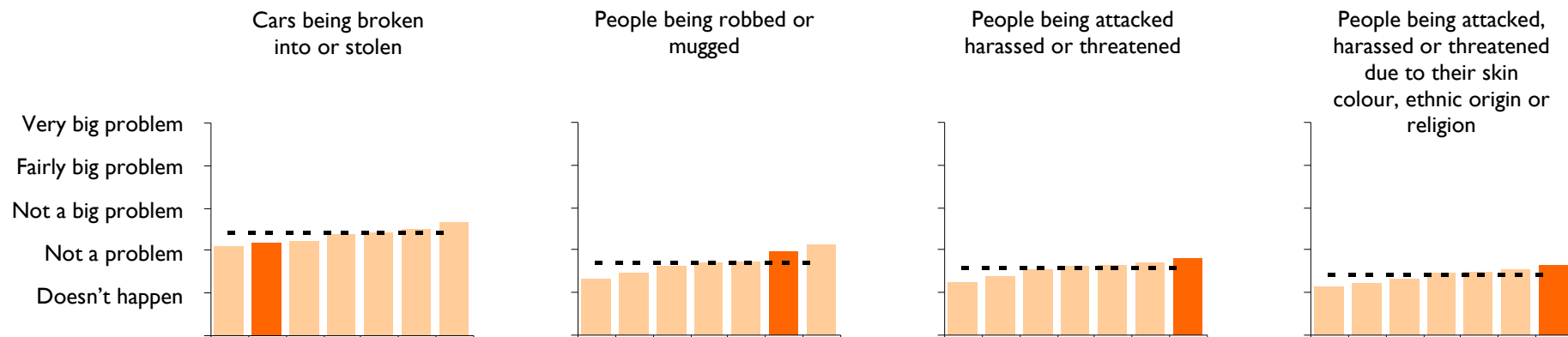


The charts have been ranked left to right—highest to lowest according to the degree to which Oadby and Wigston respondents consider each crime and disorder category a problem. Therefore, vandalism, graffiti and damage is considered the biggest problem, followed by people dealing drugs, homes being broken into, 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 district.

In comparison to countywide respondents, Oadby and Wigston respondents rank people dealing and using drugs as much more of a problem placing it in second position instead fourth whilst cars being

broken into or stolen is seen as much less of a problem placing it in fifth position compared to a Countywide third position.

The use of an average figure will mask the fact that there are a number of individuals within each crime and disorder category who find it either a fairly big or very big problem in their area. Further work on how much of a problem crime is considered to be and on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find each particular crime and disorder category a problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

Change over Time

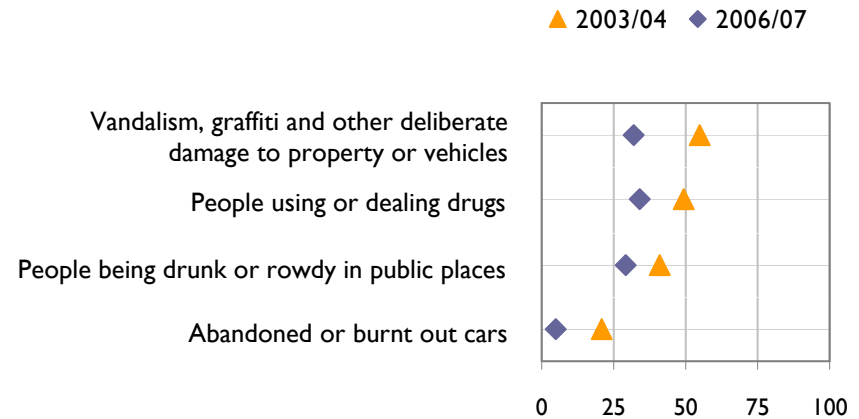
Chart 14.2, right, shows the percentage of Oadby and Wigston respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys. The purpose of the analysis is to show change over time.

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—down from over a fifth of all respondents (21%) to one-in-twenty (5%). 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 from over half of all people (55%) to under a third of all people (32%). There was a similar reduction in the number of people who thought that people using or dealing drugs was a problem (down from 49% in 2003 to 34% in 2006). There was also a considerable reduction in the number of people who perceived that drunken/rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area (down from 41% to 29%).

Chart 14.2: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.



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 Oadby and Wigston District

4.15 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 15.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within Oadby and Wigston Borough during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents decreased (45) in 2005/06 and then peaked (65) in 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (86%) are racially motivated, though a considerable proportion are classed as homophobic.
- Over three-quarters of hate incidents within Oadby and Wigston 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 police¹. 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 2 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Oadby and Wigston.

Chart 15.1 : Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Oadby & Wigston, 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	59	76%	7%	12%	5%	89%	6%	5%	0%
2005/06	45	89%	7%	0%	4%	84%	13%	2%	0%
2006/07	65	72%	17%	8%	3%	85%	10%	4%	0%
Total	169	78%	11%	7%	4%	86%	10%	4%	0%

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

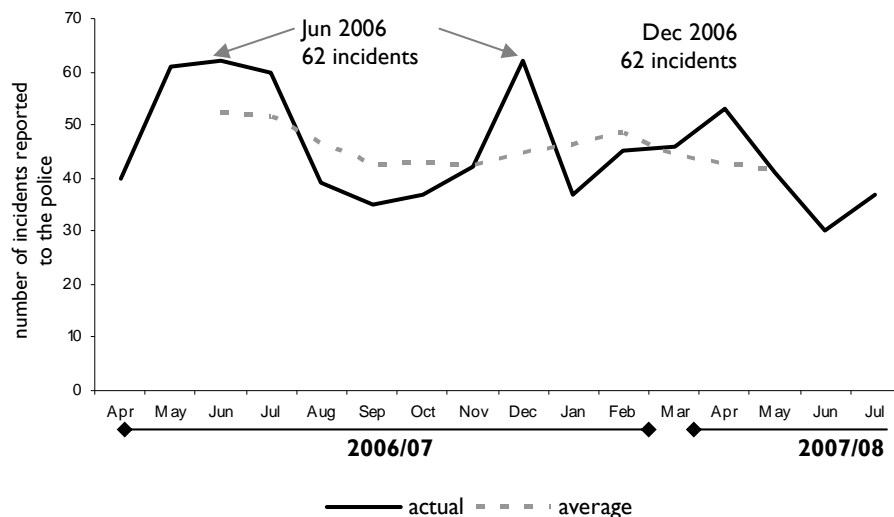
4.16 Domestic Abuse

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 location¹.

Chart 16.1 : Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Oadby and Wigston, 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 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 16.2 below shows the number of domestic incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows peaks in June and December 2006. The chart also shows the average² number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there appears to be a slight downward trend in the number of domestic incidents recorded within Oadby and Wigston.

Table 16.1 shows the type of domestic incident reported in Oadby and Wigston based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 48% were recorded as non recordable³ and 38% as assault and harassment.

Chart 16.2 : Type of domestic incident reported in Oadby and Wigston Borough in 2006/07

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	48%
assault and harassment	38%
damage	6%
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 violence 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 violence offences committed by repeat offenders

These targets have been set over a three year period, to the end of March 2009, and has been apportioned across the three years. The interim second year target for increasing reports of domestic violence 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, Oadby and Wigston needs to achieve at least 46 reports per month within the district to meet this target.

Table 16.3 :Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Blaby during April 2007 to March 2008

<u>reported incidents 2007/08</u>	
April	53
May	41
June	30
July	37
August	35
September	36
YTD Total	232
monthly target	46
YTD target	276
difference	-44

Table 16.3 shows the number of domestic incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 46 reports per month within Oadby and Wigston has not been achieved every month since April 2007.

Outreach Service

The part time Outreach Worker in Oadby & Wigston saw a total of 34 service users between June 2006 and March 2007 and had 8 cases open at March 2007.

The Outreach Worker supported a number of service users over the course of the year and established links with local services, and attended the Oadby & Wigston DV Forum. However, there was only one referral from the Police and none from the Domestic Violence Helpline. This will need to be addressed over the coming year, particularly where repeat offences are apparent, in support of the LAA target on repeat offenders.

The majority of service users were aged between 30 and 49 years of age. There were no service users aged under 25 and only two over 50. Action needs to be taken to target these groups. The Outreach Worker had significant success in reaching the BME community within this Borough. Over a half of service users were from the BME community, which is far in excess of the 16% of BME population in this Borough. There were a variety of different religions practiced by service users, and three had a language preference other than English. This highlights the need to accommodate clients cultural, religious and language needs to ensure their needs are met. The service users had a total of 45 children between them, and the Outreach Worker was able to refer them to the local services on offer in the Borough such as Home Start, Family Services Unit, 'Living with Teenagers' course in conjunction with Fun and Families, CBII, Relate, and Family Steps.

The Outreach Worker was aware of 15 clients who had issues relating to their Mental Health, out of which 5 had more severe mental health issues.

4.17 Anti-social behaviour

Historically, both nationally and locally, there have been issues in producing a clear and consistent picture of anti-social behaviour (ASB) 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 15.1 shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Figure 17.1 : 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 17.1 suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 17.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07. The table shows that over two thirds of the 2,312¹ incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Map 17.3, on the next page shows the number of ASB incidents reported to the police within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07 by 250m 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.

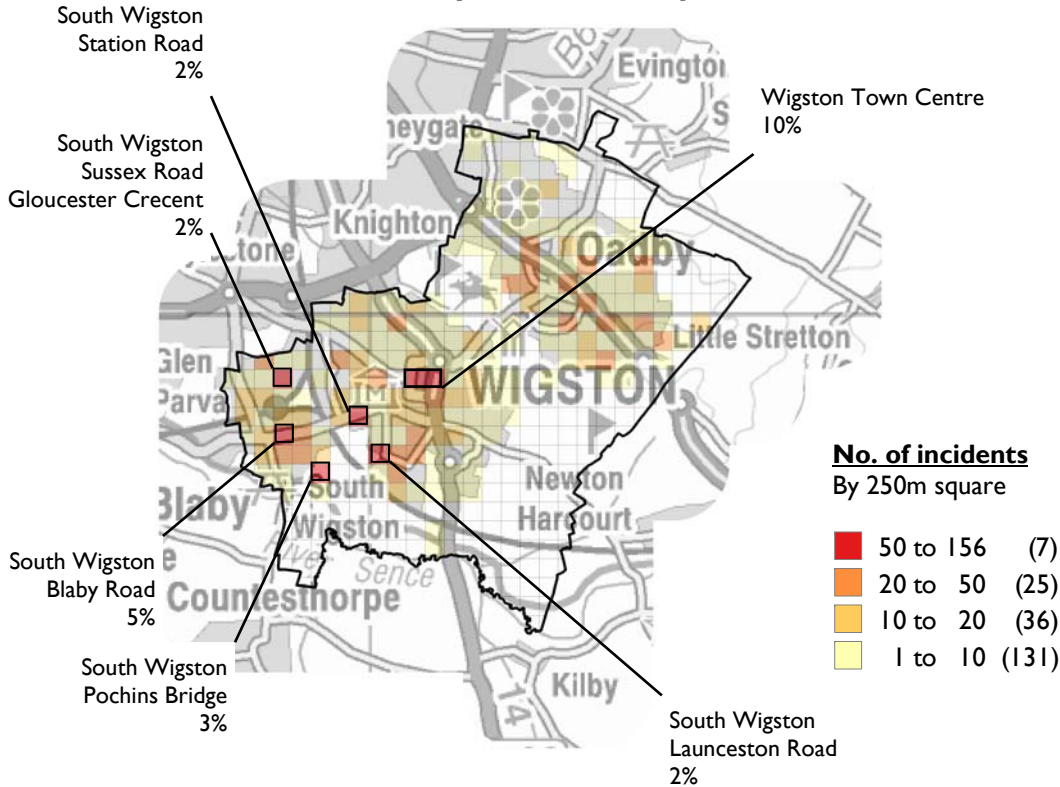
Table 17.2 : Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07

ASB category	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	68%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	9%
Abandoned Vehicles	6%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

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

Map 17.3 : Anti-social behaviour in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square

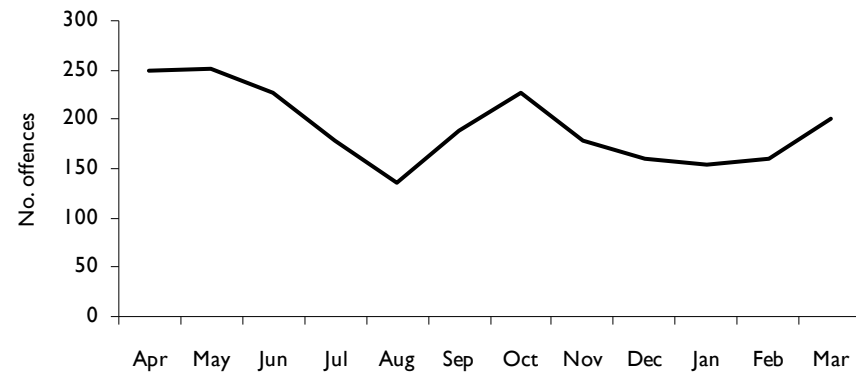


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Map 17.3, shows that the 2,312 ASB incidents recorded by the police within Oadby and Wigston are relatively dispersed around the Borough. The map highlights six hot-spot areas across the Borough, accounting for one-quarter of all ASB incidents within the Borough during 2006/07.

Chart 17.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Oadby and Wigston Borough by month during 2006/07. The chart shows a sustained decrease in the number of offences from April to August and October to January. The number of offences are highest during early spring and October.

Chart 17.4 : Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07



4.18 Anti-social behaviour perceptions

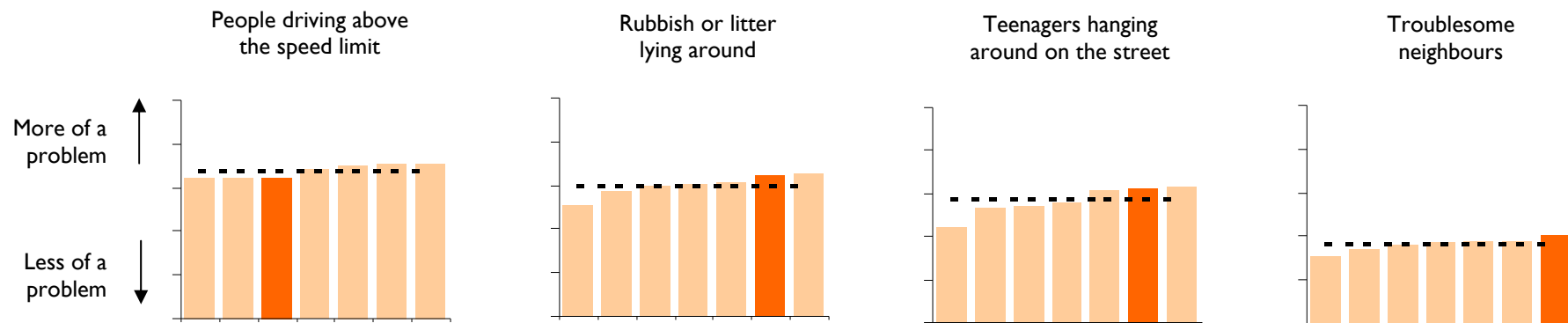
Which is the biggest ASB problem?

Chart 18.1 shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti-social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Oadby and Wigston 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 ASB category, for each Local Authority has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of Oadby and Wigston District compared to the other six districts within Leicestershire and the black dotted line represents the County average.

The charts have been ranked according to the degree to which Oadby and Wigston respondents considered each ASB category a problem. Therefore, 'people driving above the speed limit' is considered the biggest problem, followed by 'rubbish or litter lying around' and then 'teenagers hanging around on the street', with 'troublesome neighbours' the least problematic category within the borough. Notably the orange bar sits at the extreme right of the range for troublesome neighbours and so suggests that Oadby and Wigston respondents in general perceive this category of anti-social behaviour to be more of a problem than respondents from any other district within Leicestershire.

Similarly Countywide respondents rank the ASB categories in the same order as the respondents within Oadby and Wigston.

Chart 18.1 : The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Oadby and Wigston Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

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 section of the Partnership Strategic Assessment.

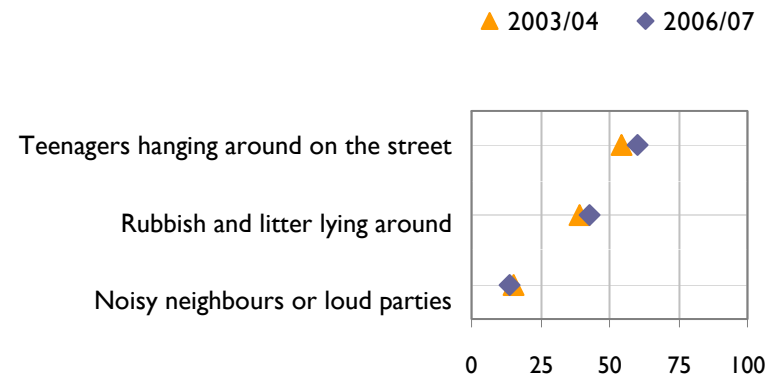
Change over Time

Chart 18.2, shows the percentage of Oadby and Wigston 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.

Two categories of ASB saw a slight worsening of public perceptions over this three-year period: “...teenagers hanging around on the streets” and “...rubbish and litter”. These two categories of ASB are also those perceived to be most problematic by local residents.

The type of ASB perceived to be most problematic was “...teenagers hanging around on the streets”. There was an increase in respondents who thought that this was a very or fairly big problem in their local area, from 54% in 2003 to 60% in 2006 .

Chart 18.2 : 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 Oadby and Wigston District Council.

4.19 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.)

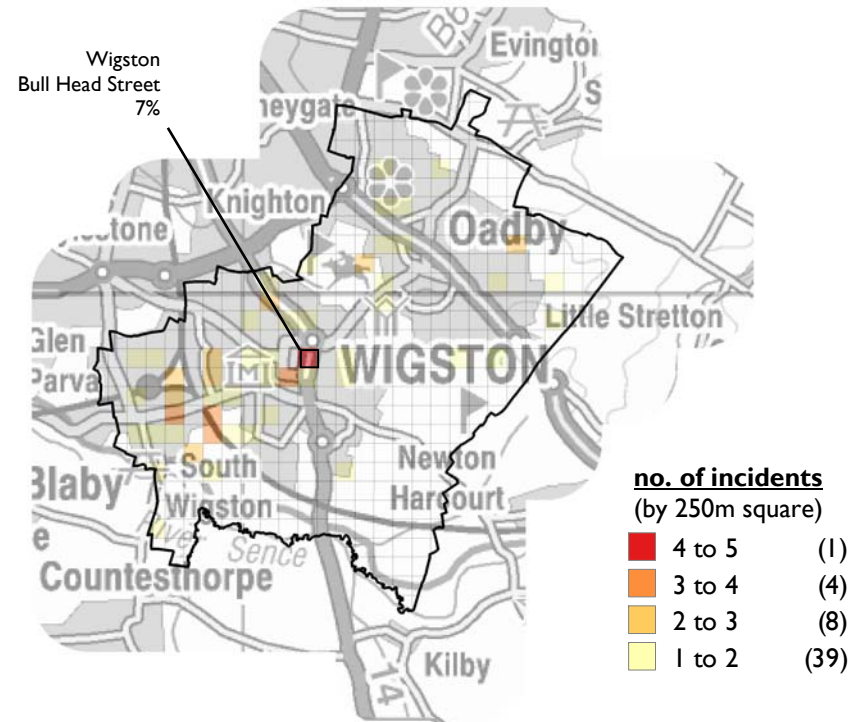
Table 19.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Oadby and Wigston Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 72 recorded arson incidents within Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07, a 25% decrease overall, with particular inroads being made in the reduction of primary fires excluding motor vehicles.

Table 19.1 : Arson incidents within Oadby and Wigston Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	73	54	-26% ▼
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	14	9	-36% ▼
primary fires motor vehicles	9	9	0% -
all arson incidents	96	72	-25% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Map 19.2 : Arson offences in Oadby and Wigston 2006/07 by 250m Grid Square



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In 2006/07, the predominant area within Oadby and Wigston for arson incidents was Bull Head Street in Wigston (7%).

4.20 Substance-misuse

This section of the report provides data regarding problematic drug users accessing drug treatment programmes within Oadby and Wigston. This includes details of offenders in drug treatment, specifically looking at prolific and priority offenders within the county.

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 20.1 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 of 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 20.1 : 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

Source : Leicestershire DAAT

Table 20.2 shows the increase in retention rates for problematic drug users within Leicestershire between 2004/05 and 2005/06. The 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 20.2 : Retention Rates 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 6% live within Oadby and Wigston, nearly half of which (48%) are within Wigston.

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Oadby and Wigston 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 20.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Oadby and Wigston 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 the majority increase accounted for within the class C category.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Oadby and Wigston during 2006/07, 148 out of 158, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 158 drug offences recorded within Oadby and Wigston District account for 15% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

Table 20.3 : Recorded drug offences within Oadby and Wigston Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07

	2005/06	2006/07
class A	5	9
class B	1	1
class C	108	148
unspecified	1	
total	115	158

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

4.21 Prolific & Priority Offenders

In Oadby & Wigston there are currently 7 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 7% of the total number of PPOs across Leicestershire and Rutland which currently stands at 132 (as of November 2007)

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.

Of the 7 PPO offenders in Oadby and Wigston, 1 is currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 6 are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

Table 21.1 : Number of prolific & priority offenders in Oadby & Wigston (November 2007)

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Oadby & Wigston	1	0	6	7

Age/Gender Breakdown

The mean age for the 7 PPO offenders in Oadby & Wigston is 30 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the borough aged 19 years and the oldest currently 52 years. All of the PPOs in the borough, with the exception of one, were Male and all described there self-defined ethnicity as White British.

Drugs Breakdown

5 of the 7 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. 1 of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine with the remaining 4 testing positive for Opiates or Cannabis.

Offence Breakdown

Table 21.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 7 classified PPO offenders in Oadby & Wigston during 2006/07. 28% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 21.2 : Offences committed by PPOs in Oadby and Wigston

Oadby & Wigston (7 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total	
Common Assault	2	29%	
Criminal Damage	1	14%	
Burglary Dwelling	1	14%	} core criminality
Burglary OTD	0	0%	
Robbery	0	0%	
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1	14%	
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	0%	
Wounding	0	0%	
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	2	29%	
TOTAL	7	100%	

4.22 Young Offenders in Oadby and Wigston

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Oadby and Wigston there were 212 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 328 offences, an average rate of 1.5 offences per young offender. This average is slightly less 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 Oadby and Wigston, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (73%) are male and the vast majority White British (80%). Nearly half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 19% aged under 14 (see Figure 22.1)

Figure 22.1 : The age profile of all young offenders in Oadby and Wigston



Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Oadby and Wigston there were 21 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 46 offences. These 21 PYOs

represent 10% of young offenders in Oadby and Wigston, accounting for 12% of the offences committed within the borough by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 14% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Oadby and Wigston on average commit 2.2 offences each, this is lower than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

Table 22.2 below shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Oadby and Wigston. There are five types of offence

Table 22.2 : Type of offences committed by young people in Oadby and Wigston

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Violence Against the Person	73	22%
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	61	19%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	46	14%
Public Order	46	14%
Motoring offences	25	8%
Breach of Statutory Order	20	6%
Breach of Bail	17	5%
Drugs	9	3%
Domestic Burglary	8	2%
Other	8	2%
Non-Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	6	2%
Arson	2	1%
Sexual Offences	1	0%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	0%
Fraud & Forgery	0	0%
Racially Aggravated	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%
All Offences	328	100%

} 77%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

which make up the majority of offences. These are :

1. Violence against the person
2. Theft and handling stolen goods
3. Criminal damage (excluding Arson)
4. Public Order
5. Motoring Offences

These five account for 77% of all offences. A pattern which is similar to that for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland.

4.23 Business Crime

This section of the report looks at business crime within Oadby and Wigston 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 crime includes those offences which occur at the following premises types

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

Table 23.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Oadby and Wigston District within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

Table 23.1 : Business crime in Oadby and Wigston Borough by premises type in 2006/07 compared 2005/06

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change
shop	418	385	-8% ▼
commercial	346	285	-18% ▼
educational establishment	205	182	-11% ▼
petrol station / garage	104	123	18% ▲
licensed premises	144	116	-19% ▼
bank	30	20	-33% ▼

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has decreased in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Just over half of offences recorded at shops in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being theft (10%), assault and harassment (10%) and criminal damage(8%).

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in 2006/07 in Oadby and Wigston has decreased by nearly a fifth compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Oadby and Wigston are theft (22%), burglary other (19%), criminal damage (17%) and theft from motor vehicle (10%).

There has been a 10% reduction in the number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Two-fifths of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were theft and nearly a quarter were assault and harassment (23%). The other predominant

offence type was criminal damage (18%).

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has increased by nearly two-fifths in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 was fraud (71%), whilst theft accounted for 9%.

There has been a 19% reduction in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, over a third of these offences were recorded as assault and harassment (35%), whilst criminal damage accounted for (17%) and theft (16%).

The number of offences recorded at **banks** has reduced by a third in Oadby and Wigston in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Three-quarters of offences recorded at banks in 2006/07 were either theft (45%) or fraud (35%).

4.24 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.

Tackling speeding was identified as a priority in 1 of the 3 neighbourhood police beats within Oadby & Wigston and made up 1 out of a total of 9 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 24.1 below show the number of casualties on Oadby & Wigston's roads during the last 3 years.

Table 24.1 : Number of number road casualties on roads within Oadby and Wigston District¹

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	141	137	103
Serious Casualties	9	16	6
Fatal Casualties	0	2	2
KSI Casualties	9	18	8
Total Casualties	150	155	111

Overall casualties have decreased in the past year, after an increase in those seriously injured the previous year.

Table 24.2 shows the percentage change in the number of casualties on Oadby and Wigston's roads over the short and long term compared to the change in Leicestershire & Rutland as a whole.

Table 24.2 : Percentage change in road casualties in Oadby and Wigston compared to Leicestershire and Rutland

	Oadby & Wigston	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year ²	-28%	-8%
change in last 10 years ³	-27%	-16%

Both the short term and long term percentage decreases in road casualties in Oadby and Wigston are considerably higher than the comparable figures for 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 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 (PSA) 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

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Appendix I : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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 Substances To 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 : PSAI 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)	}	Violence
Woundings (serious and other)		
Robbery of personal property		
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	}	Vehicle crime
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)		
Vehicle interference	}	The rest
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle		
Theft from person		
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	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
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	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
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	Emotional &	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	CJS (inc Police)		
			stolen and damaged	physical impact on victims						
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 Braunstone Enderby	Countesthorpe	Aston Flamville	Potters Marston
Charnwood	Loughborough Syston Thurmaston	Anstey Barrow upon Soar Sileby	Rearsby Cropston Burton on the Wolds	Ulverscroft Copt Oak Bradgate Park
Harborough	Market Harborough Scraptoft Thurnby	Broughton Astley Fleckney	Billesdon Foxton Tilton on the Hill	Launde Tur Langton Withcote
Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage Earl Shilton Hinckley	Desford Market Bosworth Markfield	Bagworth Kirkby Mallory Twycross	Osbaston Shenton Sutton Cheney
Melton	Melton Mowbray Asfordby Hill	Asfordby Easthorpe	Frisby on the Wreake Gaddesby Waltham on the Wolds	Belvoir Little Dalby Stapleford
North West Leicestershire	Ashby de la Zouch Coalville Whitwick	Castle Donington Ibstock Measham	Heather Normanton le Heath Worthington	Albert Village Oaks in Charnwood Staunton Harold
Oadby and Wigston	Oadby South Wigston Wigston	-	-	-
Rutland	-	Oakham Ryhall Uppingham	Ashwell Exton Whissendine	Hambleton Upper Hambleton 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Flats • HE qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44 • Agriculture / Fishing employment • Health and Social work employment • Provide unpaid care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced Housing • Rent (Public)
City Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing • Households with non-dependant children • Age 5-14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single pensioner household / People per room • Work from home / Two adults no children • Unemployed /Divorced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Qualification / Single person household (not pensioner) • Born Outside the UK / Rent (Private) / All Flats
Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Density • Public Transport to work • All Flats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household • Age 5-14 / Hotel & Catering employment • Working part-time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2+ Car household /Work from home • Agriculture/Fishing employment • Detached Housing
Prospering Suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent (Public) • Terraced Housing • All Flats / No central heating • Rent (Private) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Density / Age 65+ • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Students (full-time) • Health and Social work employment • Manufacturing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2+ Car household • Detached Housing
Constrained by Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing • 2+ Car household / HE Qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Flats • Rent (Public)
Typical Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent (Public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single pensioner household • Provide unpaid care / Hotel & Catering employment • People per room / Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • Lone Parent household /Students (full-time) • Age 45-64 / All Flats / Age 5-14 • Born Outside the UK / Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Manufacturing employment / Rooms per household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced Housing
Multicultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent (Private) • Public Transport to work • Rent (Public) / All Flats • Born Outside the UK • Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • 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.

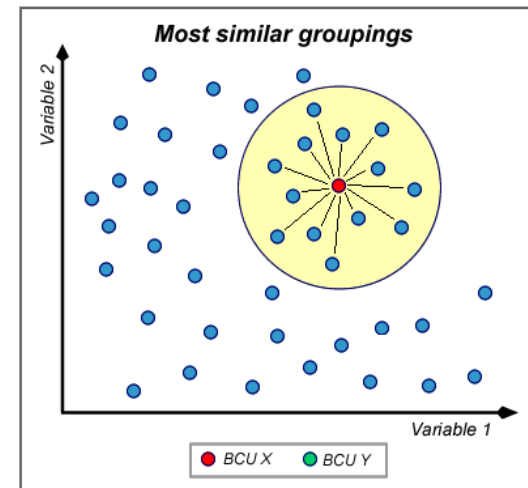
Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'?

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!



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?

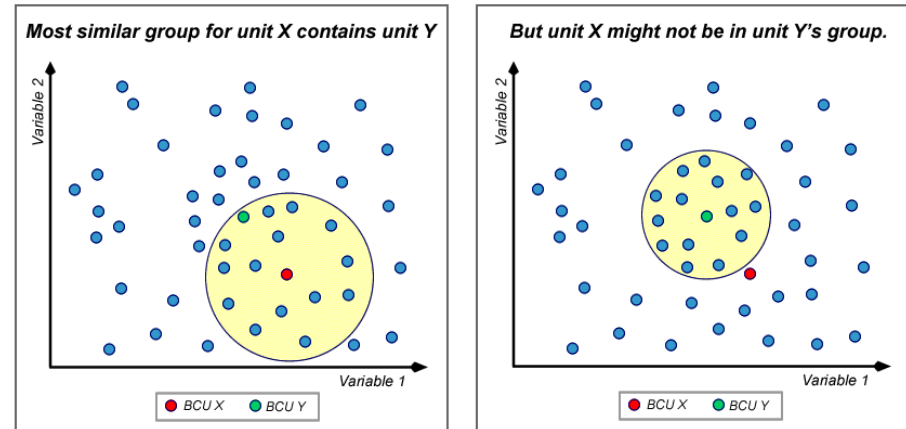
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

The second possible reason arises from the reorganisation of areas. If in the future a BCU or CSP changes its 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 Trinity West	Moir	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