# Rutland Community Safety Partnership

## Strategic Assessment
## Evidence Base
## 2007

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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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## Rutland Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary[1]

- Rutland has one of the lowest crime rates in the Country, with 950 offences in 2006/07.

- The recent Local Government User Satisfaction Survey (2006), showed that people's perception of issues such as anti social behaviour and drug use are falling.

- The Community Safety Partnership has been successful in implementing its Strategy (2005-08) and is on track to meet its target to reduce crime by 12.5%.

- Recent consultation carried out by the police shows that speeding is the main concern (41% of respondents mentioning it), followed by trouble with youths (10%), parking (8%), theft (5%) and drugs (5%).

- Previous consultation carried out during the completion of Parish Plans showed that whilst most people felt safe, the majority wanted to see more of their local police officer. Speeding was again raised as an important issue.

- There has been a lack of consistent recording of anti social behaviour by the police, but trends would seem to suggest an increase. The majority being recorded on the Oakham beat. 101 call data supports this. The police consultation carried out recently in Oakham showed that trouble with youths was the biggest area of concern, 21% of respondents raised it.

- In 2006/07 there were 268 violent crimes, with 99 to August this year. The majority occur in Oakham and Uppingham. The majority of victims and offenders are male, with the peak age of victimisation being 12-18 and for offending,

- Domestic violence accounts for 23% of violent crime with 75% of victims being female, and the peak ages being 17 and 31.

- Whilst volume crime (burglary and vehicle crime) has been consistently falling over the last 3 years, there has recently been a slight increase. Theft of scrap metal has also emerged recently as a growing issue.

- Recorded drug offences in Rutland are low with the majority being Possession of Cannabis. However, intelligence is available in Oakham, Uppingham, Great Casterton and Ryhall.

- Links between alcohol misuse and crime are evident in Rutland. Many of the hotspots could be linked with the night time economy. There are particular links between violent crime and alcohol with 48.6% of known offenders being influenced by alcohol. Intelligence suggests underage drinking on Cutt's Close in Oakham is a particular problem.

- Whilst the number of individuals killed or seriously injured on the County's roads (KSIs) is falling, there are still areas where work could be concentrated. For example, the most common age range for KSIs is 25-29. The most common causal factor is judgement error.

1 Source Rutland Community Safety Partnership Interim Strategic Assessment, October 2007

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# 1. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

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

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 2007[2].

Responsible authorities have the 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 (CSP).

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

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**
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 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 a number of suggestions for information to be included. 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 and outlines any gaps or improvements that have been noted throughout the development of the document.

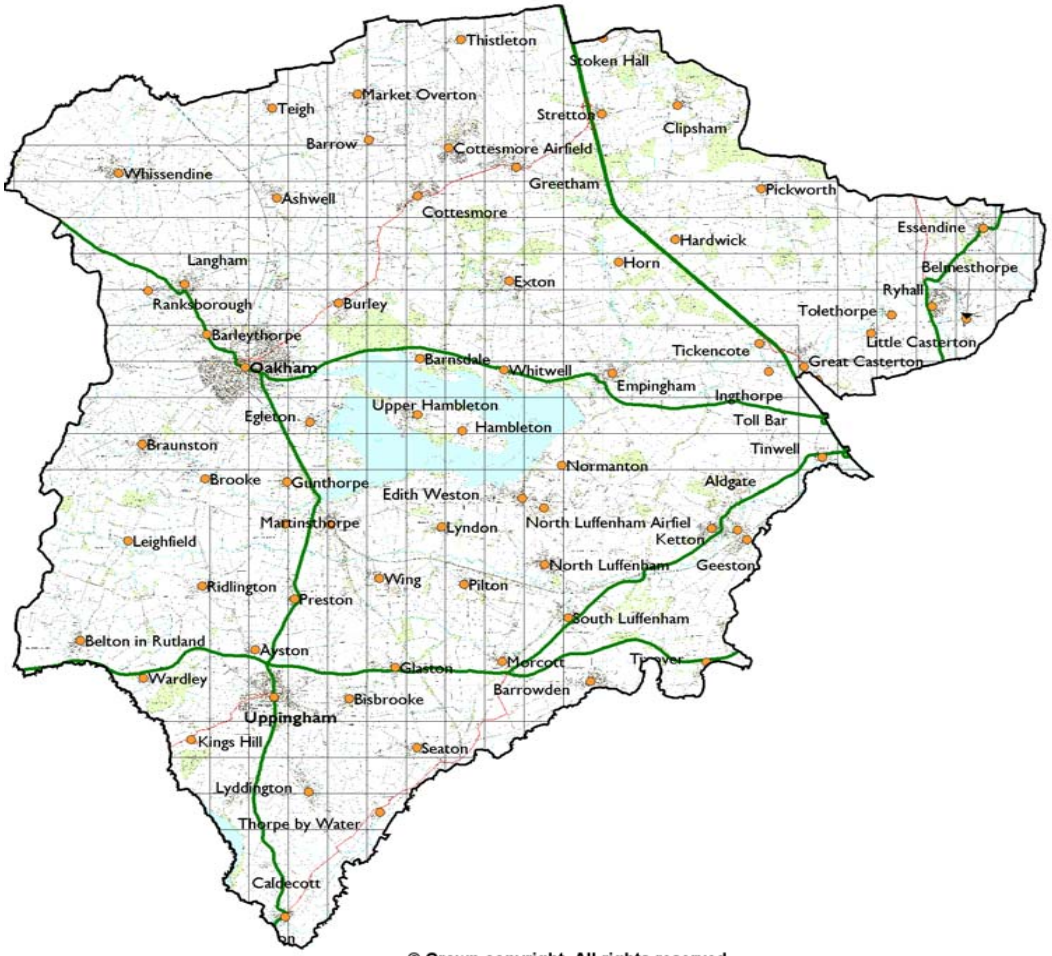
## 1.4 Introduction to Rutland County

Rutland is located in the East Midlands and is characterised by its small size. The county covers only 150 square miles. The area is predominantly rural in nature and has a total population of 38,300[1]. Population is split between Oakham 9,600, and Uppingham 4,000 with the remainder scattered throughout 44 villages and other hamlets.

The population of Rutland has grown by 17 per cent over the last 10 years, and is projected to increase by another 10 per cent up to the year 2011. Deprivation is low with Rutland ranked 343 out of 354 (1=the most deprived) authorities in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

The county has two major military bases – RAF Cottesmore and St George's Barracks and two prisons – Ashwell and Stocken. Independent education is a feature of Rutland with Oakham School and Uppingham School as well as a number of primary and preparatory schools.

**Map A : Rutland Settlements**

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**Rutland District Key Statistics**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population[1] | 38,300 |
| Male | 19,900 |
| Female | 18,400 |
| Non White British Population[2] | 5.0% |
| Number of Households[3] | 14,700 |

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

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# 2. Review of Current Strategic Priorities

## 2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

Following the Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004, and as a result of public consultation, Rutland Community Safety Partnership (CSP) formulated the Community Safety Strategy 2005-08. This current strategy identifies four strategic priorities for action, with an overall strategic aim, in conjunction with the current Public Service Agreement (PSA1), to reduce crime in Rutland by 12.5% by 2007/08.

The current four strategic priorities are

- **Reassurance**: the Partnership's aim is to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Reducing incidents of anti-social behaviour and associated crime through education, awareness raising, diversionary activities and offender management by 10% by 2007/08.

- **Acquisitive Crime**: the Partnership aims to reduce burglary by 20% and vehicle crime by 26% by 2007/08.

- **Substance Misuse**: the Partnership wants to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system.

- **Violence**: the Partnership aims to reduce violent crime by 23%. With regard to domestic violence it wants to use a wide range of education and awareness raising tools to prevent future domestic violence and to provide support to victims and their families now. It also wants to reduce repeat victimisation by 5% by supporting victims and dealing with perpetrators more effectively.

The current Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Rutland has the following safer communities reward outcomes

- Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour

- To reduce violent crime

## 2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

The following section gives a brief update on the work carried out by Rutland Community Safety Partnership in line with the current strategic priorities.

### Reassurance and Anti-Social behaviour

- The 101 call service was implemented in September 2006, with over 500 calls received since then with 95% of those calls responded to by the Local Authority within the target timescales (3 working days).
- Rutland now has a YISP programme aimed at preventing young people from becoming involved in crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Prisoners from HMP Ashwell are to be engaged as part of the Community Projects Team managed by Voluntary Action Rutland. This team undertakes community work such as the removal of graffiti.

### Drug & Alcohol Misuse

- Drugs litter training has been provided to Parish Councils, County Council staff and other contracted services.
- Tier 1 drugs awareness training has been provided to the Youth Service and other Children's Services.
- Information and awareness campaigns have been implemented including one on the reclassification of cannabis.
- Two test purchasing campaigns have been run which have resulted in prosecutions.
- A Designation Order has been implemented in Uppingham.

### Acquisitive Crime

- Crime reduction advice has been given to all planning applicants.
- Burglary packs have been given to all victims of domestic burglary to prevent repeat victimisation.
- Seasonal campaigns have been run especially through the summer particularly targeting those who leave their homes insecure.
- Three car parks have been given Park Mark status.
- Talking Signs have been implemented throughout the county and other signage has been implemented around Rutland Water.
- Letters continue to be sent to those who leave items on display in their vehicles.

### Violent Crime

- MAPPOM has been implemented to deal with PPOs and YISP with young people on the cusp of being involved in crime.
- Hotspots for violent crime have been targeted with crime prevention work.
- An Outreach Worker has been employed to support victims of domestic violence and their families. An awareness raising strategy for domestic violence has been implemented.
- More partners have been engaged in the Domestic Violence common monitoring project.

## 2.3 Unique factors potentially affecting the level of crime within Rutland

There are several factors identified by the community safety partnership that have a potential impact on the level of and changes to the amount of crime occurring within the county. These are outlined as follows...

- As Rutland has relatively low numbers of recorded crime compared other community safety partnerships, small changes in the number of recorded crimes can result in apparently large percentage changes. This is especially true in the violent crime category.

- Rutland is subject to travelling criminals because of its geographical location and easy access to A1 and A47. The level of cross border carried out, particularly with Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, is therefore vital in reducing crime.

- The impact of Rutland Water/Rutland as a tourist destination should be taken into account. Between 7% and 9% of all vehicle crime takes place in and around Rutland Water. This leaves the difficulty that the potential victims usually travel in from outside the county meaning that any crime prevention activity has to take place within the car parks themselves. In addition, national events such as the National Bird Watching Fair in August are attractions which bring large numbers of tourists to the area, often with expensive equipment.

- Rutland has two prisons; it is unclear whether the crimes which occur in the prisons affect our published crime statistics or whether they are reported elsewhere. Between April 2005 and March 2007 there were 7 offences of violent crime recorded at HMP Ashwell and 13 at HMP Stocken. It is unclear what the wider impact of the prisons is in terms of substance misuse.

- Regarding acquisitive crime, one of the ongoing issues is the number of people who feel safe enough in Rutland to leave their houses and vehicles unlocked thereby creating a crime problem. There is a fine line to be drawn between increasing fear of crime and crime prevention.

- With regard to prolific and priority offenders (PPOs), the presence of Wing Grange (re-settling ex-offenders) may account for a substantial proportion of the PPO population of Rutland. More work needs to be done on this.

# 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.

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.

## 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.

- Rutland County 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 report. It 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 area of Rutland County including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands Region and Nationally.

## Mapping

Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

***Lower Super Output Maps*** - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households, so cover areas of different sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 23 lower super output areas in Rutland.

***1km Grid Square Maps*** - data is collated and used by a number of different agencies, who do not always work to the same administrative boundaries. The majority of the maps within this report aggregate the recorded incidents and offences to the nearest 1km. Not only does this 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.

## Recorded Crime Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Public Service Agreement**

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

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

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Rutland 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 Rutland. 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 Rutland.

**Future Crime Reduction Targets**

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

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

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

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

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

# 4. Findings

## 4.1 High level priorities

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

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

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

In column three, named '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 Rutland. 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 eighth to second priority position and Common Assault slips back down the table from second to sixth position.

In the final column, 'Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)', the same 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 1.1 : Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Rutland County, 2006/07**

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

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

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

## 4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA1 Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 08, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine Community Safety Partnerships which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for Rutland 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 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 1gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

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

Overall the target for crime reduction in Rutland for 2006/07 was not achieved. The actual number of offences recorded (950) was slightly higher than that required for the target (911) for 2006/07. The target for 2007/08 is at a similar level (918).

In 2006/07 Rutland County achieved targets against seven out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The two highest volume crime categories, criminal damage and theft from vehicle, were both slightly over the target number of offences for the year. The third category where the target was missed was for wounding which was considerably higher than the target.

**Table 2.1 : Rutland performance for British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes 2006/07 and 2007/08 year-to-date[1]**

| | actual | *target* | performance above/below target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2006/07** | ***2007/07*** | **2006/07** | **2007/08** |
| criminal damage | 383 | *361* | ● | |
| theft from vehicle | 159 | *134* | ● | ● |
| wounding | 135 | *92* | ● | ● |
| burglary dwelling | 109 | *127* | | ● |
| common assault | 61 | *64* | | |
| Theft/TWOC | 55 | *61* | | ● |
| theft of cycle | 20 | *31* | | ● |
| vehicle interference | 17 | *30* | | |
| theft from person | 7 | *7* | | ● |
| robbery | 4 | *4* | | |
| **Total** | **950** | **911** | ● | |

**Key**

● greater than 25% above target

● less than 25% above target

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

1 year-to-date figures include recorded BCS comparator crime between 01/04/2007 and 30/09/2007

More offences of criminal damage were recorded in 2006/07 than the previous year. As criminal damage accounts for over a third of all crime covered here, this has a big impact on the overall performance against target.

The offences recorded for criminal damage were higher in 9 months of the year compared to the previous year, particularly in late-spring/ early-summer (Apr-Aug).

Wounding is down by almost a fifth (18%) in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The target is not being achieved because the baseline year was very low: 110 offences in 2003/04.

The crime reduction performance in the current financial year-to-date, 2007/08, shows that Rutland is currently achieving targets in four of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. However, the improvement in the performance against target for both criminal damage and wounding in the current financial year compared to the previous financial year has had an impact on the overall performance for Rutland.

Therefore, in the current financial year-to-date 2007/08 Rutland is currently achieving the overall crime reduction target.

## 4.3 Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Rutland. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Rutland 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[1] recorded per 1,000 resident population.

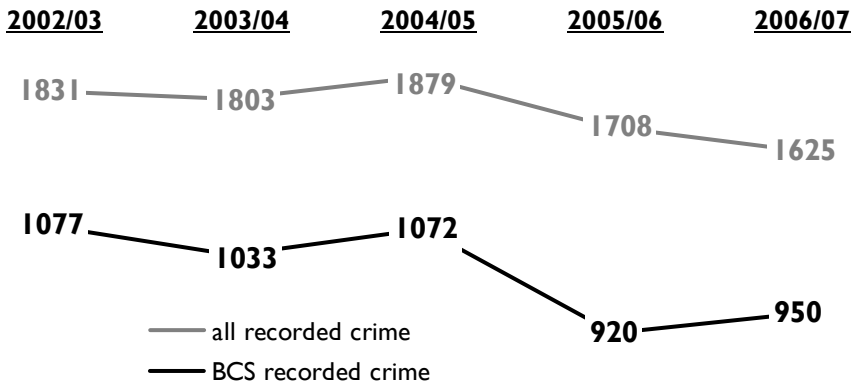
Table 3.1 shows that the number of recorded BCS offences within Rutland has increased by 3% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Nationally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and in the East Midlands region there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

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

| | 06/07 | % change | rate per 1,000 pop (06/07) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rutland** | **950** | **3% ▲** | **26.1** |
| 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 Rutland by year 2002/03 to 2006/07**




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Table 3.1 also shows that the crime rate for the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area (58.2) is marginally lower the comparable rate for the entire East Midlands region (62.8) and the whole of England and Wales (60.7). The table also shows that the crime rate in Rutland in 2006/07 is less than half of the crime rate compared to rates locally, regionally and nationally.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Rutland is a relatively low crime area. This is also reinforced by the fact that Rutland ranks 14 out of the 373 Community Safety Partnership Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

Chart 3.2 above shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Rutland County between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart

[1] For a full list of offences included as BCS comparator crimes see Appendix 1

shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within Rutland and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes[1] recorded in Rutland each financial year.

Both trend lines in chart 3.2 show an overall reduction in recorded crime within the county over the five year period. An overall reduction of 11% in total recorded crime and a 12% reduction in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall reduction of recorded crime in Rutland has been during the most recent two years to the end of 2006/07.

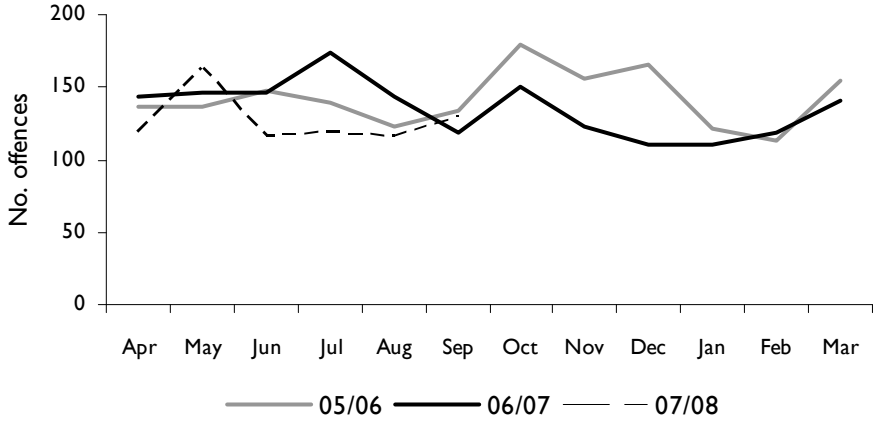
Chart 3.3 below shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Rutland for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07 and also the trend for the current financial year 2007/08 to the end of September.

Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Rutland for the same time periods.

Both charts show that the number of recorded offences is almost consistently lower month on month during the autumn and winter months, September to March, of 2006/07 compared to the same months in 2005/06.

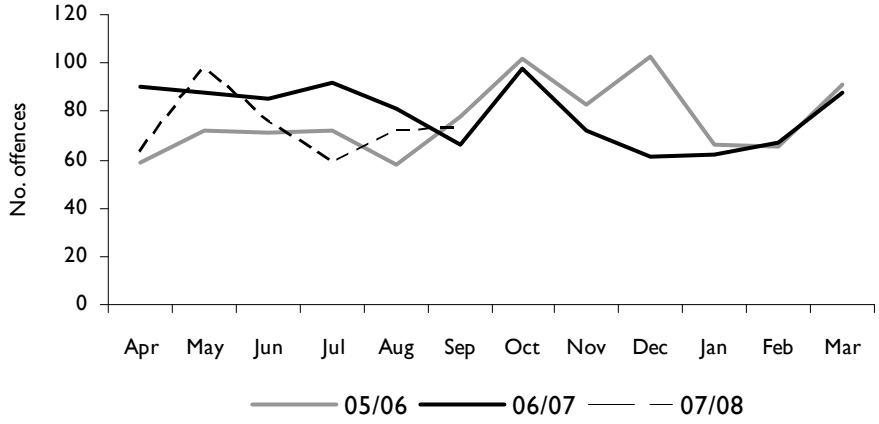
During the spring and summer months the opposite is apparent with a higher number of offences recorded in April to August 2006/07 compared to the same months in the previous year.

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




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.4 High Crime areas in Rutland

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

Table 4.1 shows the six Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Rutland which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within Rutland during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in red and dark orange. These six areas account for approximately half of recorded BCS crimes within Rutland during 2006/07.

Five of the six highest crime areas within Rutland are within Oakham and Uppingham. As all LSOAs have a similar number of resident households (approximately 1,500), the high incidence of recorded crime is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of individuals travelling to Oakham and Uppingham for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the county.

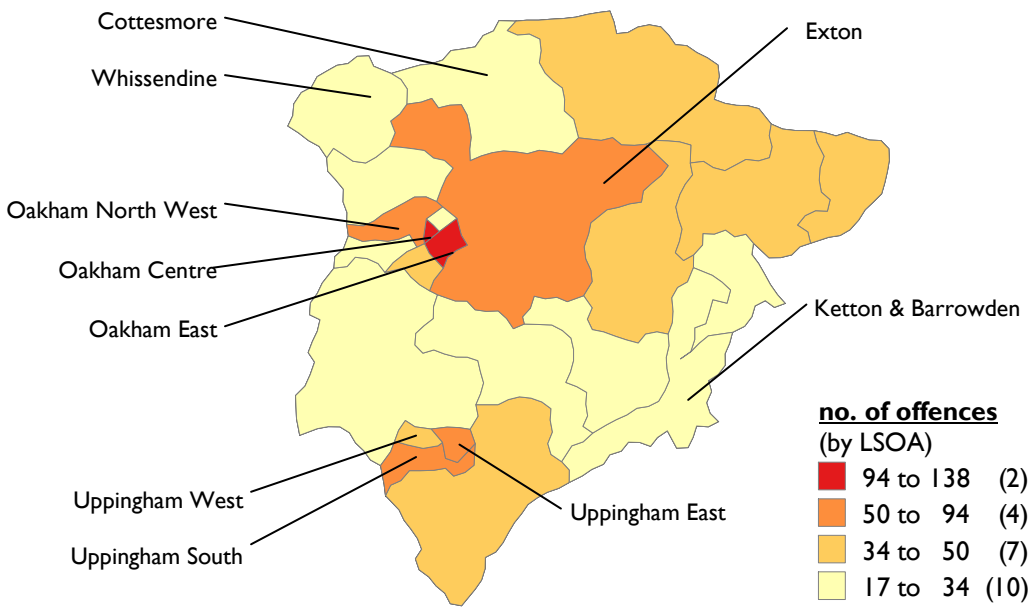
Out of the six LSOAs within Rutland with the highest recorded BCS crimes the only one outside of Oakham and Uppingham is Exton, accounting for 6% of the county crime within 2006/07. This LSOA covers the villages of Exton, Ashwell, Whitwell, Burley, Upper Hambleton and Egleton.

**Table 4.1 : The six LSOAs within Rutland with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | total BCS crime (2006/07) | % county crime (2006/07) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakham Centre | E01013799 | 138 | 15% |
| Oakham East | E01013802 | 94 | 10% |
| Exton | E01013789 | 60 | 6% |
| Oakham North West | E01013801 | 53 | 6% |
| Uppingham East | E01013807 | 51 | 5% |
| Uppingham South | E01013806 | 50 | 5% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

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

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

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

Oakham Centre has the highest number of recorded crime during 2006/07. However, this LSOA does not figure as one of the areas within Rutland with the biggest reduction or biggest increase within the county.

Though Uppingham South has been highlighted as one of the LSOAs within Rutland with the highest levels of recorded crime (Table 4.1), Uppingham South has had the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime in 2006/07, down by 42 offences, a reduction of 46% compared to 2005/06 (Table 4.3).

The other two LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in recorded crime, Cottesmore and Whissendine, are geographically adjacent to each other. These two LSOAs are relatively low crime areas compared to the other LSOAs within the county.

Oakham East is the LSOA with the second highest number of recorded crimes within Rutland during 2006/07, accounting for 10% of recorded crime within the county. It is also the LSOA which has had the biggest actual increase in recorded crime, which has more than doubled in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

Uppingham West and Ketton & Barrowden are not within those areas shown in Table 4.1 with the highest amount of recorded crime within Rutland. However, both areas have had large reductions in recorded crime compared to the other LSOAs within the county.

**Table 4.3 : Top 3 LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within Rutland 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | 2006/07 | *actual change* | *% change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uppingham South | E01013806 | 50 | *-42* | *-46%* |
| Cottesmore | E01013788 | 23 | *-21* | *-48%* |
| Whissendine | E01013809 | 26 | *-12* | *-32%* |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Table 4.4 : Top 3 LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within Rutland 2006/07**

| LSOA Name | LSOA Code | 2006/07 | *actual change* | *% change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakham East | E01013802 | 94 | *49* | *109%* |
| Uppingham West | E01013808 | 39 | *16* | *70%* |
| Ketton & Barrowden | E01013792 | 25 | *14* | *127%* |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.5 Crime in Urban and Rural Rutland

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

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

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

**Table 5.1 : Population and crime levels in Rutland according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification**

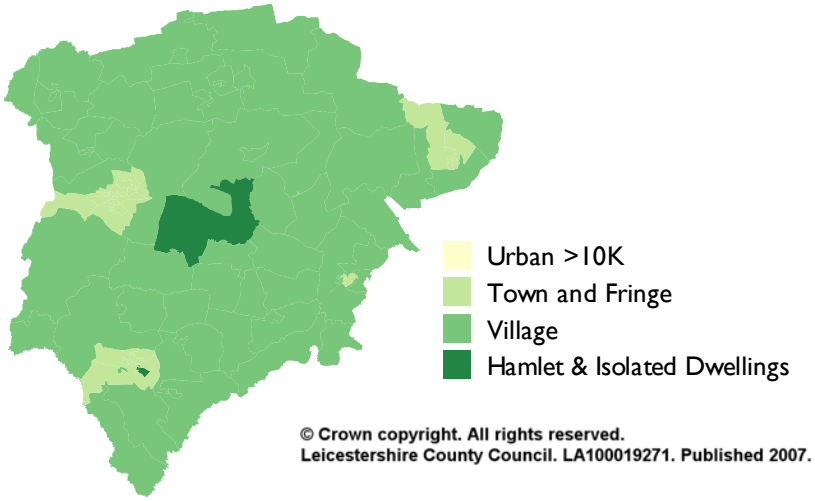
| Classification | Area % | Population % | BCS offences % | BCS crime rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urban | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| Town and Fringe | 6% | 44% | 59% | 36.5 |
| Village | 90% | 54% | 40% | 20.5 |
| Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings | 4% | 1% | 1% | 11.2 |
| **Rutland** | 150 sq. miles | 38,300 | 950 | 26.1 |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of the geographical area, the resident population and the recorded BCS comparator crimes across Rutland according to the Rural and Urban Area Classification. Map 5.2 also shows the different areas of Rutland according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that the town and fringe areas within the county, namely Oakham, Uppingham and Ryhall, have a higher crime rate (36.5) compared to the county as a whole (26.1). Conversely the most rural areas of Rutland, around Rutland water, have the lowest crime rates (11.2) compared to the rest of the county (26.1). So, based on crime rates Rutland is a relatively safe place to live compared to rest of England and Wales, with the more rural parts of the county being the safest within Rutland.

**Map 5.2 : Urban and Rural Area Classification of Rutland**

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1 The 2001 census population has been used in the urban rural classification as this is the most up to date population data available at census output area level for Rutland. This population has also been used for the calculation of the crime rates across the urban rural classification. The total population figure shown is for the mid year estimate 2005 and the crime rate for all Rutland is based on the Home Office published figure to ensure consistency.

## 4.6 Crime in the communities of Rutland

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Rutland in map 6.2, 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 111 Rutland output areas. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

This approach is useful as it recognises that Rutland'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 6.1 : Population and crime levels in Rutland according to the ONS Output Area Classification**

| ONS Area Classification | Area % | Population % | BCS offences % | BCS crime rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typical Traits | >1% | 8% | 24% | 78.2 |
| Constrained by Circumstances | >1% | 3% | 8% | 66.5 |
| Blue Collar Communities | 2% | 9% | 8% | 24.6 |
| Countryside | 95% | 61% | 52% | 23.1 |
| Prospering Suburbs | 2% | 18% | 9% | 13.4 |
| City Living | - | - | - | - |
| Multicultural | - | - | - | - |
| **Rutland** | 39,375 | 38,300 | 950 | 26.1 |

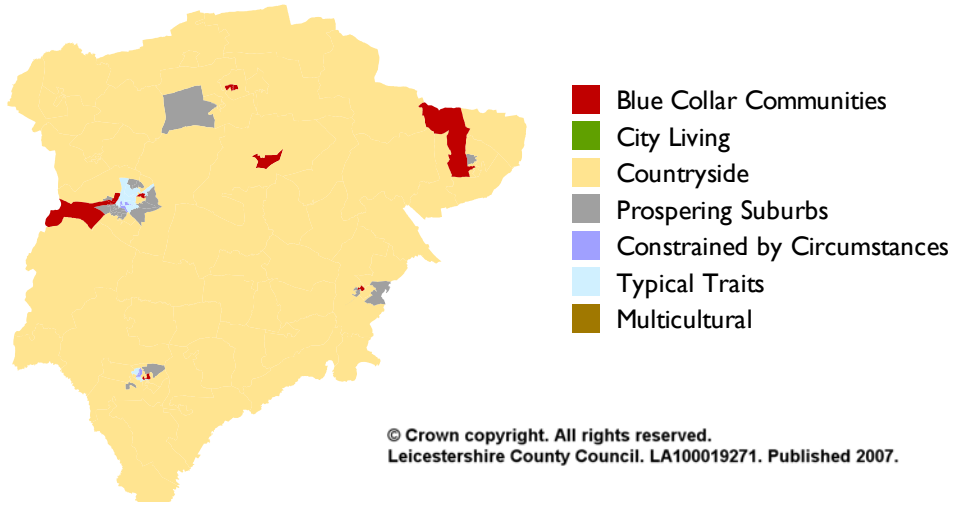
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Map 6.2 shows that geographically 95% of Rutland is classified as mainly Countryside, with over 60% of the county's population living there. Prospering Suburbs account for only 2% of the land area but 18% of the population. The three other types of area (there are no City Living or Multicultural areas in Rutland) account for only about 3% of the land area but 20% of the population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area. Crime rates are highest in the Typical Traits and Constrained by Circumstances areas. Blue Collar and Countryside areas have similar low rates, although Countryside areas still account for 52% of crime. Finally, Prospering Suburbs have the lowest crime rates.

Appendix 5 gives a description of the ONS classification and a brief description of the characteristics of each of the groups identified by the classification.

**Map 6.2 : ONS Area Classification of Rutland**

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## 4.7 Crime in areas similar to Rutland

Groups of 15 similar Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have been produced by the Home Office for comparative purposes. The idea of grouping similar CSPs together has been around since the CDA98. Basically each CSP is compared with its own group of CSPs which have been picked out as the most similar to it across a number of socio-demographic characteristics[1].

Chart 7.1 shows total recorded BCS comparator crime within each CSP area as a rate per 1,000 population (a), for 2006/07. It also show the violent crime (b) and vehicle crime (d) rates per 1,000 population for Rutland compared to similar CSPs and also the domestic burglary (c) rate per 1,000 households for 2006/07. Rutland is highlighted as the darker bar on each chart.

Within the group of 15 similar CSPs Rutland is...

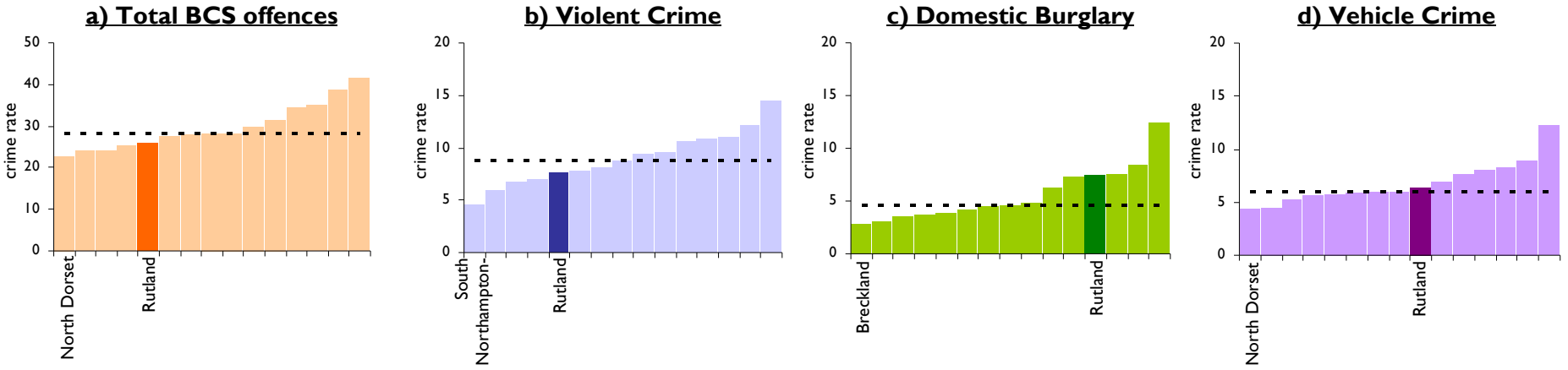
- currently ranked fifth, with a total BCS crime rate of below the group median
- currently ranked fifth, with a violent crime rate of below the group median
- currently ranked twelfth, with a domestic burglary dwelling rate above the median
- Currently ranked ninth, with a vehicle crime rate marginally above the median

**Similar CSPs for comparison**

| | |
|---|---|
| North Dorset | Daventry |
| Richmondshire | **Harborough** |
| South Cambridgeshire | Vale of White Horse |
| South Northamptonshire | East Cambridgeshire |
| North Shropshire | West Devon |
| Breckland | South Holland |
| North Kesteven | Bridgnorth |

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

**Chart 7.1 : Rutland's relative position against similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales, 2006/07, Rate per thousand population/households**




Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

[1] For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see appendix 6

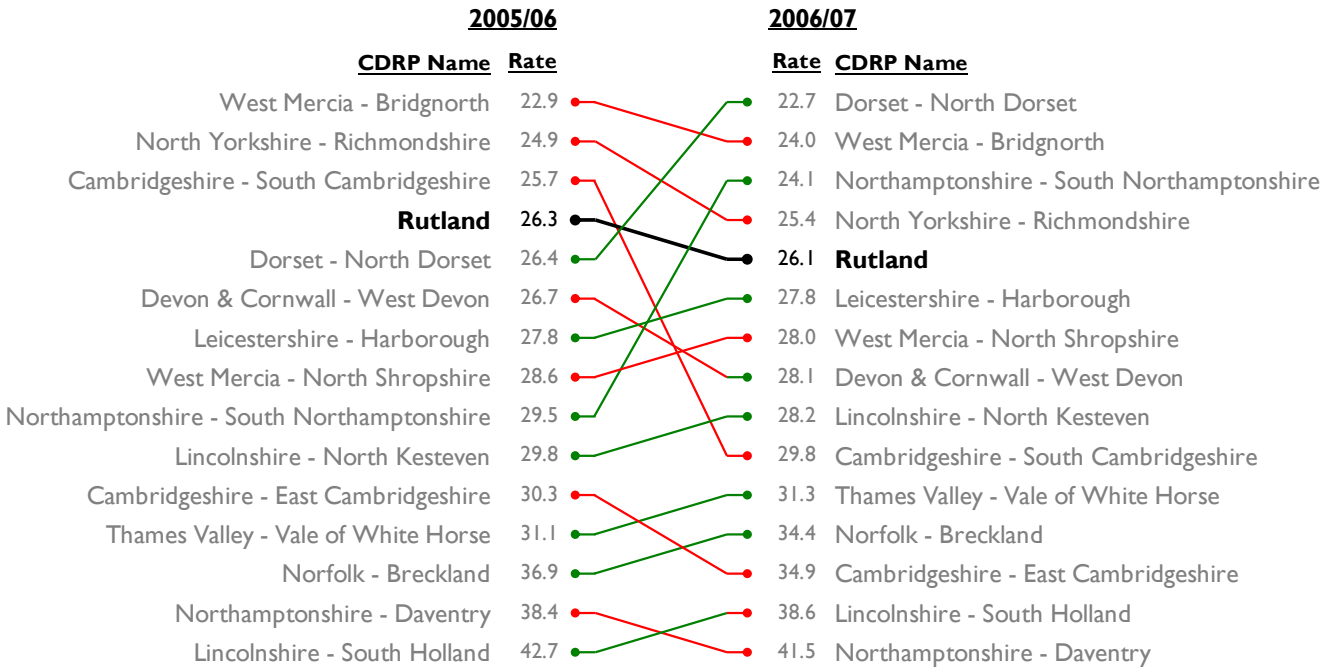
## Change over time in BCS comparator crime

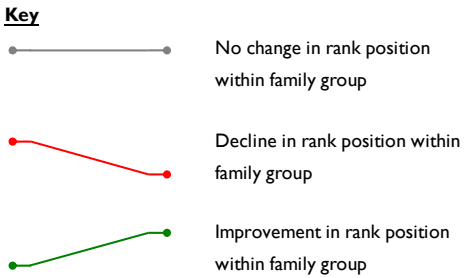
Chart 7.2 shows the most similar family group for Rutland County Community Safety Partnership. It shows total crime within each CSP area within the group as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

In 2005/06 Rutland was ranked 4 out of the 15 CSPs within the group. The crime rate increase between 2005/06 and 2006/07 leaves Rutland ranked 5 out of the 15 CSPs within the group in 2006/07.

There has been a number of changes in the rank position of the top three ranked CSPs between 2005/06 and 2006/07 within the group. Whilst Bridgnorth remains in the top three, North Dorset moved from 5th position in 2005/06 to 1st in 2006/07 and South Northamptonshire moved from 9th position in 2005/06 to 3rd in 2006/07.

**Chart 7.2 : Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : Rutland County**




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

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

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## 4.8 Profile of crime within Rutland

Section 4.2 established that the number of recorded BCS offences has increased by 3% in Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07, though this percentage increase may vary according to the different types of offence recorded.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of recorded BCS offences within Rutland during 2006/07, showing the percentage change by offence type compared to 2005/06.

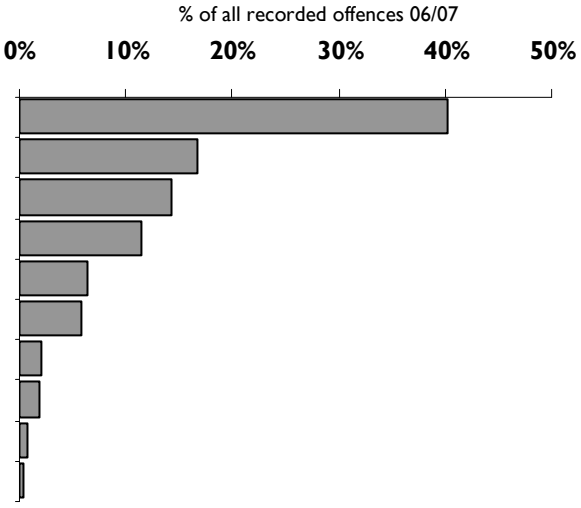
Combined criminal damage and theft from vehicle account for more than half of the recorded BCS offences within Rutland during 2006/07. The increases in number of recorded offences for these two volume crime types will have contributed to the overall increase in recorded crime in the county between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Wounding accounts for 14% and burglary dwelling accounts for 11% of all recorded BCS offences within Rutland in 2006/07. Both of these offence types have experienced decreases in recording in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

Combined, theft of cycle, vehicle interference, theft from person and personal robbery account for 5% of all recorded BCS crime within Rutland in 2006/07.

**Table 8.1 : Change in total BCS recorded crime in Rutland 2006/07**

| | 06/07 actual | % change since 05/06 |
|---|---|---|
| **Criminal Damage** | 383 | 21% ▲ |
| **Theft from Vehicle** | 159 | 11% ▲ |
| **Wounding** | 135 | -18% ▼ |
| **Burglary Dwelling** | 109 | -7% ▼ |
| **Common Assault** | 61 | 13% ▲ |
| **Theft TWOC** | 55 | -11% ▼ |
| **Theft Cycle** | 20 | -20% ▼ |
| **Vehicle Interference** | 17 | -43% ▼ |
| **Theft from Person** | 7 | 40% ▲ |
| **Robbery** | 4 | 33% ▲ |
| **Total BCS recorded crime** | **950** | **3%** ▲ |




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.9 Criminal damage

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Rutland 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 (reported to the police)

Table 9.1 shows the total number of criminal damage[1] offences recorded within Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 21% increase in criminal damage in Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Even though criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for approximately one third of the criminal damage offences recorded within Rutland in 2006/07, it has remained at a similar level to the previous year. Criminal damage to other property, which includes street furniture and bus shelters, accounts for a similar proportion of all criminal damage to that of criminal damage to vehicles. However, criminal damage to other property has increased by almost half compared to the previous year.

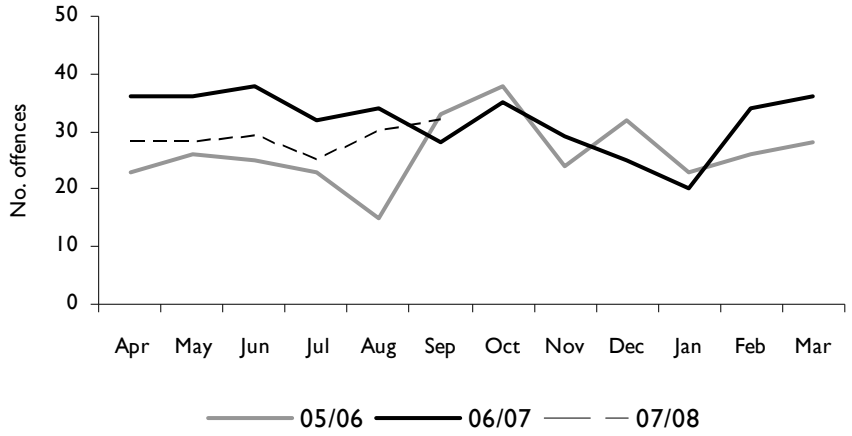
Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Rutland during the last two complete financial years and the current financial year 2007/08 to the end of September 2007.

**Table 9.1 : Recorded criminal damage offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **criminal damage to vehicle** | 117 | 118 | 1% ▲ |
| **criminal damage to other property** | 74 | 110 | 49% ▲ |
| **criminal damage to other building** | 56 | 80 | 43% ▲ |
| **criminal damage to dwelling** | 56 | 64 | 14% ▲ |
| **arson** | 13 | 11 | -15% ▼ |
| **all criminal damage** | **316** | **383** | **21%** ▲ |

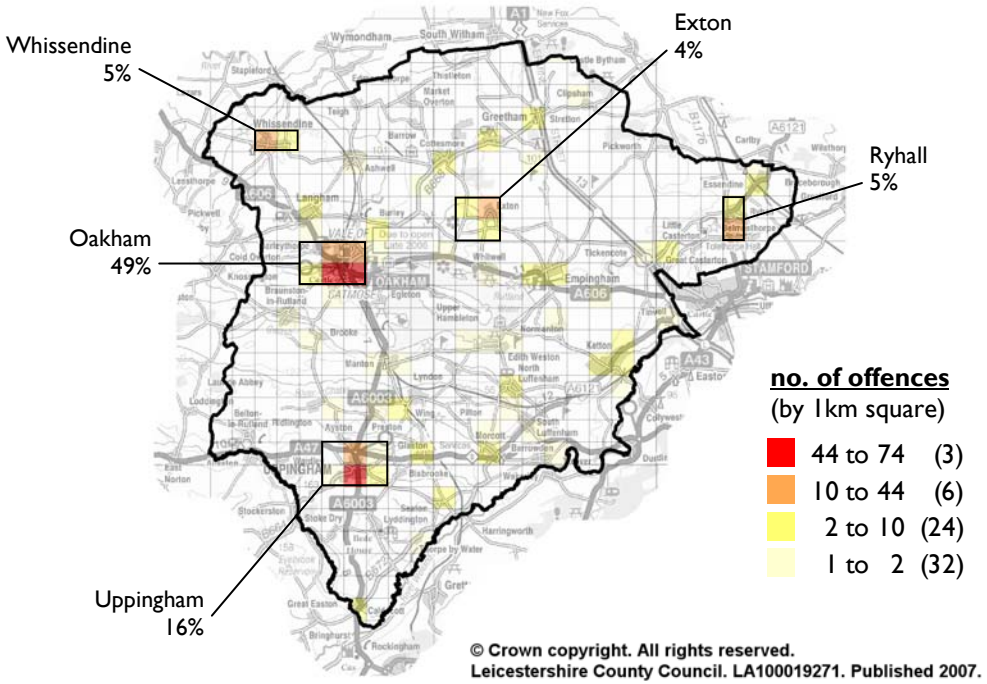
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Chart 9.2 : Trend in recorded criminal damage offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**




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

**Map 9.3 : Criminal damage in Rutland 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**




Map 9.3 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Rutland in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map highlights the hotspot areas of Rutland and also indicates the proportion of the total county criminal damage offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07. The criminal damage recorded within Oakham accounts for nearly half of all criminal damage recorded within Rutland during 2006/07. Criminal damage in Uppingham accounts for 16% and combined, the three villages of Whissendine, Exton and Ryhall account for 14% of the county's recorded criminal damage.

## Recently recorded criminal damage offences

Table 9.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Rutland during the last six months.

The table below shows that one street (Church Street, Oakham) has 8 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 6% of all criminal damage recorded within Rutland during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are five streets/roads that account for 20% of the recorded criminal damage within Rutland during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Church Street, Cold Overton Road, High Street and Barleythorpe Road in Oakham and High Street West in Uppingham.

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

| number of offences per street | total number of street | total number of offences | % criminal damage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8** | 1 | 8 | 6% | |
| **5** | 2 | 10 | 8% | |
| **4** | 2 | 8 | 6% | |
| **3** | 3 | 9 | 7% | |
| **2** | 15 | 30 | 24% | |
| **1** | 59 | 59 | 48% | |
| **Total** | **82** | **124** | **100%** | |

5 streets

20% of offences

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.10 Violent offences

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Rutland 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 10.1 shows the total number of violent offences[1] recorded within Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 10% decrease in recorded violent offences within Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows that wounding offences have decreased by 18% in Rutland during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. This includes more serious violent offences, including ABH and GBH.

**Table 10.1 : Recorded violent offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

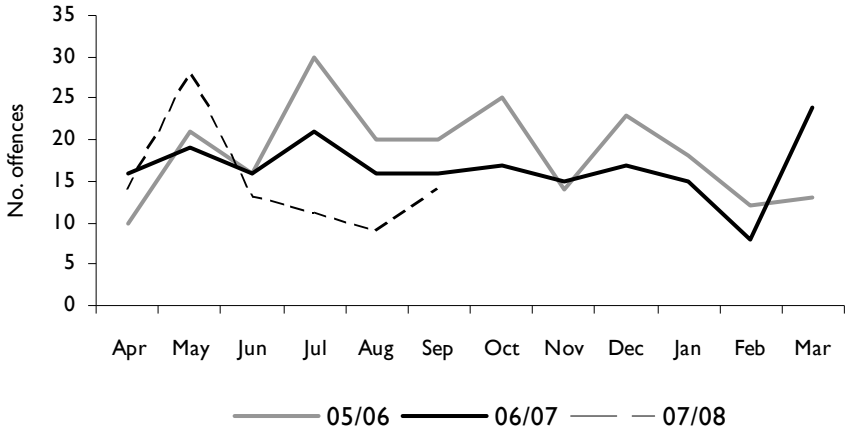
| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **wounding** | 165 | 135 | -18% ▼ |
| **common assault** | 54 | 61 | 13% ▲ |
| **robbery** | 3 | 4 | 33% ▲ |
| **all violent crime** | **222** | **200** | **-10%** ▼ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Conversely, the number of common assault offences has increased by 13%. The number of robbery offences has remained low at less than 5 per year for the last two years.

Chart 10.2 shows the number of violent offences recorded in Rutland by month for 2005/06, 2006/07 and the first six months of 2007/08. The chart shows that the number of recorded violent offences in 2006/07 is almost consistently lower month-on-month compared to the previous year.

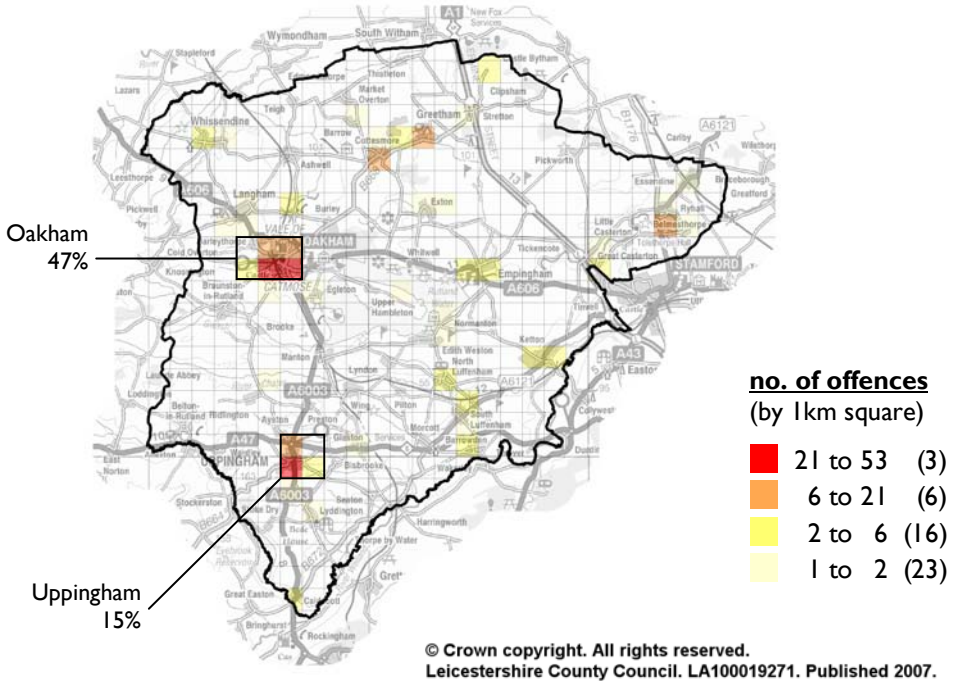
**Chart 10.2 : Trend in recorded violent crime offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

**Map 10.3 : Violent Crime in Rutland 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**

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Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in Rutland in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The violent offences recorded in Oakham account for approximately half of the violent offences recorded in the county during 2006/07.

## Recently recorded violent offences

Table 10.4 (below) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded by individual street/road within Rutland during the last six months.

The table shows that one street (Branston Road, Uppingham) has 6 reported violent crime offences, accounting for 8% of all violent crime recorded within Rutland during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are three streets/roads that account for 19% of the recorded violent crime within Rutland during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Branston Road, Uppingham, Coppice Road, Ryhall and Melton Road, Oakham.

**Table 10.4 : Violent offences by street in Rutland based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007**

| number of violent crime inc. per street | number of streets | number of violent crime | % violent crime | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6** | 1 | 6 | 8% | |
| **5** | 1 | 5 | 6% | 19% of offences |
| **4** | 1 | 4 | 5% | |
| **3** | 2 | 6 | 8% | |
| **2** | 14 | 28 | 36% | |
| **1** | 28 | 28 | 36% | |
| **Total** | **47** | **77** | **100%** | |

3 streets

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.11 Vehicle Crime

In this section of the report the following types of vehicle crime offences have been included:

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

Table 11.1 shows the total number of vehicle crime offences recorded within Rutland between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows that the overall number of recorded vehicle crimes has remained stable year-on-year. Theft from motor vehicle offences account for approximately two-thirds of vehicle crime within Rutland during 2006/07, increasing by 11% compared to the previous year.

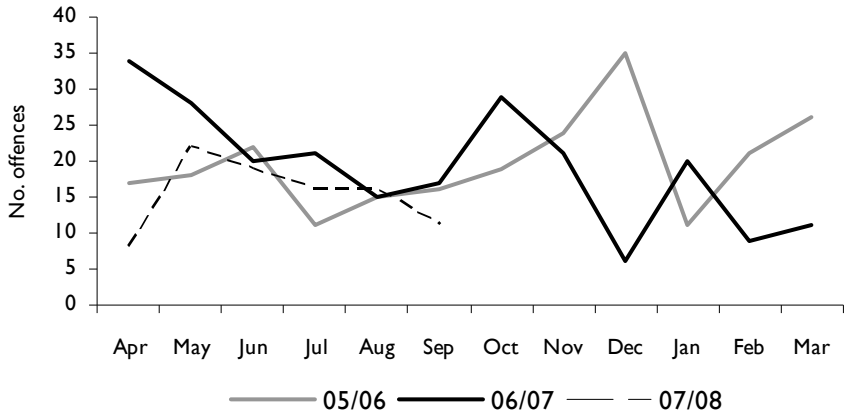
**Table 11.1 : Recorded vehicle crime offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **theft from motor vehicle** | 143 | 159 | 11% ▲ |
| **TWOC / theft of motor vehicle** | 62 | 55 | -11% ▼ |
| **vehicle interference** | 30 | 17 | -43% ▼ |
| **all vehicle crime** | **235** | **231** | **-2%** ▼ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

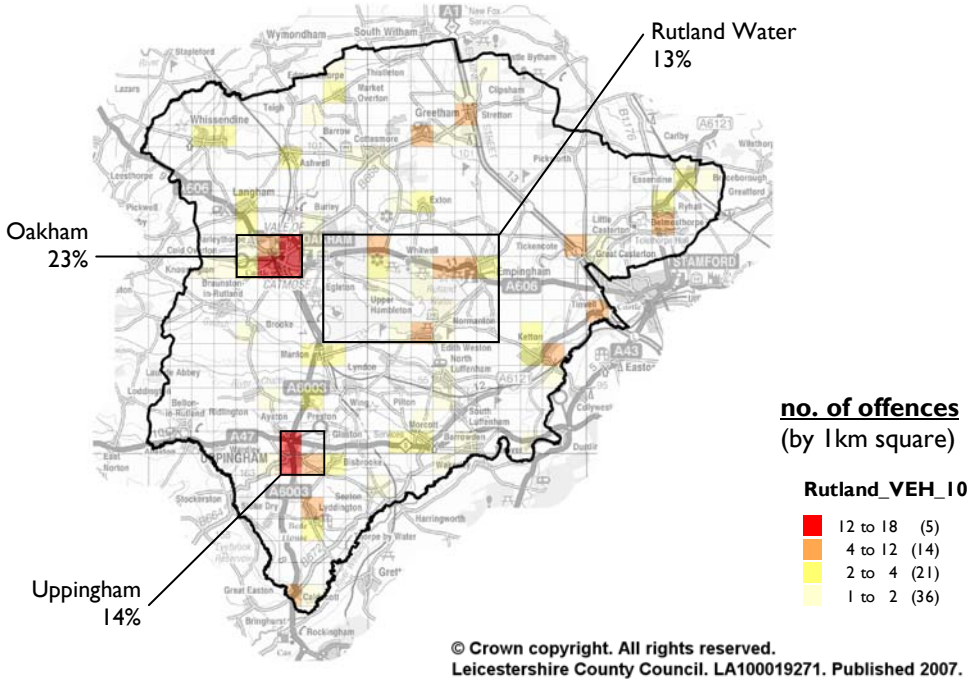
Chart 11.2 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded within Rutland month-by-month during 2005/06, 2006/07 and the first six months of 2007/08. As the monthly numbers of vehicle crime offences are low it is not possible to determine any clear trends in the data.

**Chart 11.2 : Trend in recorded vehicle crime offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

**Map 11.3 : Vehicle Crime in Rutland 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**




Map 11.3 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Rutland during 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map highlights that almost one quarter of all vehicle crime offences recorded in Rutland occur within Oakham. The area surrounding Rutland Water, which includes the visitor car parks, accounts for 13% of recorded vehicle crime within the county, a similar proportion to the amount of vehicle crime within Uppingham (14%).

Table 11.4 shows the top five types of property stolen from theft from vehicle offences recorded in Rutland during 2006/07. This table is based on 430 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

**Table 11.4 : Property stolen from vehicles in Rutland based on offence recorded in 2006/07**

| type of property stolen | % |
|---|---|
| debit /credit / store / cheque/ cards - books | 11% |
| cash | 5% |
| cd player / radio / stereo / mps player | 5% |
| vehicle registration plates | 4% |
| hand bag / bag / shopping | 4% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.12 Burglary Dwelling

In this section of the report the following types of burglary offence have been included:

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

Table 12.1 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences within Rutland during 2005/06 and 2006/07. A total of 109 recorded burglary dwelling offences were reported within Rutland during 2006/07, a decrease of 7% compared to the previous year.

**Table 12.1: Recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Burglary Dwelling** | 102 | 94 | -8% ▼ |
| **Burglary Dwelling : distraction** | 15 | 15 | 0% - |
| **Burglary Dwelling : with violence** | 0 | 0 | - - |
| **All Burglary Dwelling** | **117** | **109** | **-7%** ▼ |

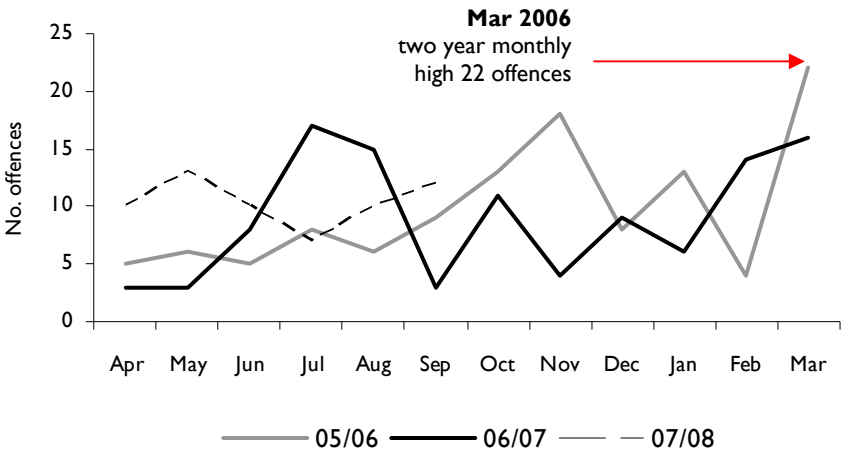
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Distraction burglary remained at the same level in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The 15 recorded distraction burglary offences accounted for 14% of all recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07.

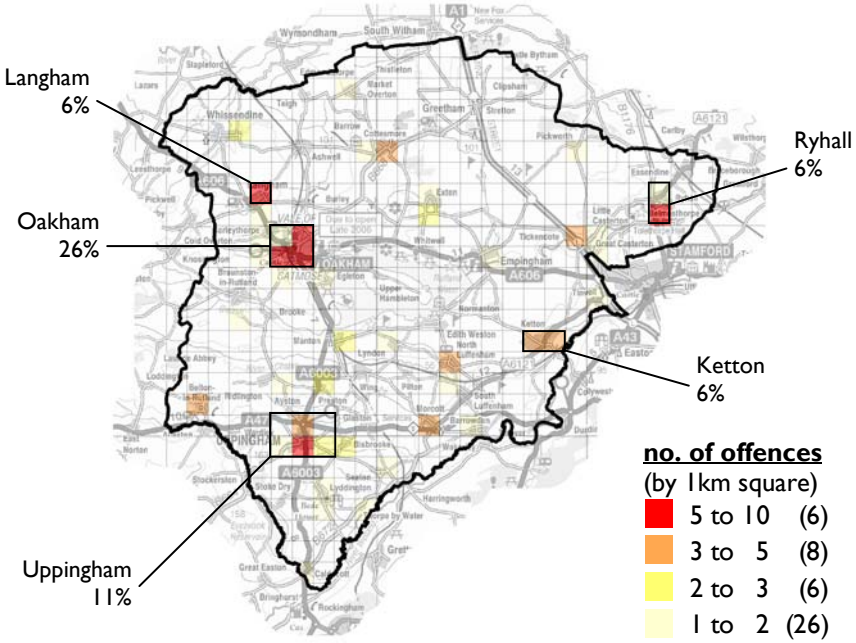
There were no burglary dwelling with violence offences recorded within Rutland during 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Rutland by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows the sustained increase in recorded burglary dwelling offences during this two year period. There is a peak in recorded offences during March 2006/07, reaching a two year monthly high of 22 offences.

**Chart 12.2: Trend in recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**



**Map 12.3 : Burglary Dwelling in Rutland 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**

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Map 12.3 (above) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Rutland in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. One-quarter of burglary dwelling within Rutland in 2006/07 was recorded within Oakham.

The map highlights four other hot-spot areas within the county during 2006/07; Uppingham, Langham, Ryhall and Ketton. In total, the five hot-spot areas highlighted on the map account for over half of the burglary dwelling offences in Rutland during 2006/07.

Table 12.4 shows the top five types of property stolen from burglary dwelling offences recorded in Rutland during 2006/07 based on 300 item descriptions recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

**Table 12.4 : Property stolen from burglary dwellings in Rutland based on offence recorded in 2006/07**

| type of property stolen | % |
|---|---|
| jewellery | 16% |
| debit / credit / store cards / account-cheque books | 14% |
| cash | 12% |
| mobile phone | 4% |
| purse / wallet | 4% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## Recently recorded burglary dwelling offences

Based on burglary dwelling offences recorded in the first six months of 2007/08 there was not one individual street within Rutland which has more than one recorded burglary offence.

## 4.13 Theft from Person

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 7 theft from person offences recorded within Rutland County within 2006/07. This represents an increase of just two offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 13.1: Recorded theft from person offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **theft from person** | 5 | 7 | 40% ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In Rutland in 2006/07 there were a total of 24 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. Six of these were either debit or credit cards and six were cash. Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of a purse or wallet (5) and mobile phone (3).

Further analysis was undertaken on theft from person offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 in order to identify emerging hotspot streets. There were no streets in Rutland containing multiple offences for this period.

## 4.14 Theft of cycle

Theft of cycle consists of one offence type named:

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 14.1 shows a total of 20 theft from cycle offences recorded within Rutland in 2006/07. This represents a decrease of 20% in offences compared to 2005/06.

**Table 14.1: Recorded theft from person offences in Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **theft of pedal cycles** | 25 | 20 | -20% ▼ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.15 Crime Perceptions

In 2006/07 nearly two thirds (60.0%) of Rutland respondents to the Local Government User Satisfaction survey (LGUSS) cited low level crime as a important factor in making somewhere a good place to live. By comparison only 15.8% of respondents suggested that crime levels needed improving within Rutland. Thus suggesting that whilst Rutland respondents recognise crime as important they are relatively satisfied with the levels of crime within Rutland.

### Change over time

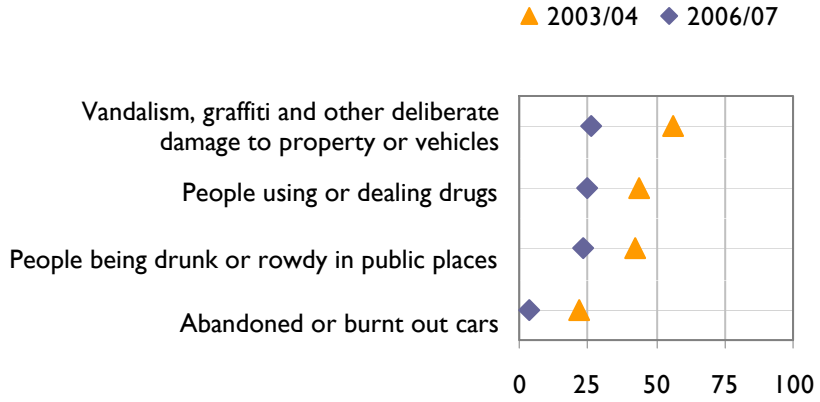
Chart 15.1, right, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003 and 2006 LGUSS.

Perceptions of all four categories have improved in the three years between the survey being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006. Every category of crime has seen a decrease in the number of people who thought it was a problem in their local area.

The percentage of respondents who thought that "…vandalism and graffiti …" was a problem halved, from 56% to 26%. There were also large reductions in the number of people who thought that drugs or drunken/rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area. Both these categories were down by over 40%.

The most marked 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 (22%) to less than one-in-twenty (4%). This may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

**Chart 15.1: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (very big or fairly big) problem with each of these categories in their local area:**




Source : Rutland Local Government User Satisfaction Survey 2007

### Who is most fearful

The following section uses segmentation techniques to determine **who** (what sort of individual) is more likely to consider each of the four crime and disorder categories either a big or fairly big problem. This analysis will allow scarce resources to be targeted more effectively when delivering strategies aimed at reducing high crime level perceptions.

In total a quarter (24.5%) of Rutland respondents believe that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is either a very big or fairly big problem in their neighbourhood. This figure increases to well over a third for female respondents aged over 65 years who live in either a Town or a secluded Hamlet.

Overall a fifth (20.1%) of Rutland respondents consider people using or dealing drugs either a very big or fairly big problem in their area. However this increases to nearly a third (32.1%) of respondents if aged between 55 to 60 years and increases to 31.0% for respondents aged between 37 and 55 years who have lived in Rutland for over 5 years.

Exactly a fifth (20%) of Rutland respondents in general suggest that people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces is either a big or fairly big problem in their local neighbourhood. The most important factor to influence this perception is the ward in the which the respondent lives, with only 12.8% of respondents living in Cottesmore, Whissendine and Martinsthorpe wards believing drunk and rowdy behaviour is a problem compared to 27.6% of respondents living in the four Oakham wards or the Langham ward. This belief is found to be even higher, rising to 31.9% if the respondents from Oakham and Langham were under 37 years of age.

In total only 3.1% of Rutland respondents believe that burnt out cars is a very or fairly big problem in their neighbourhood. This figure doubles to 6.7% if the respondent is aged between 59 and 70 years of age.

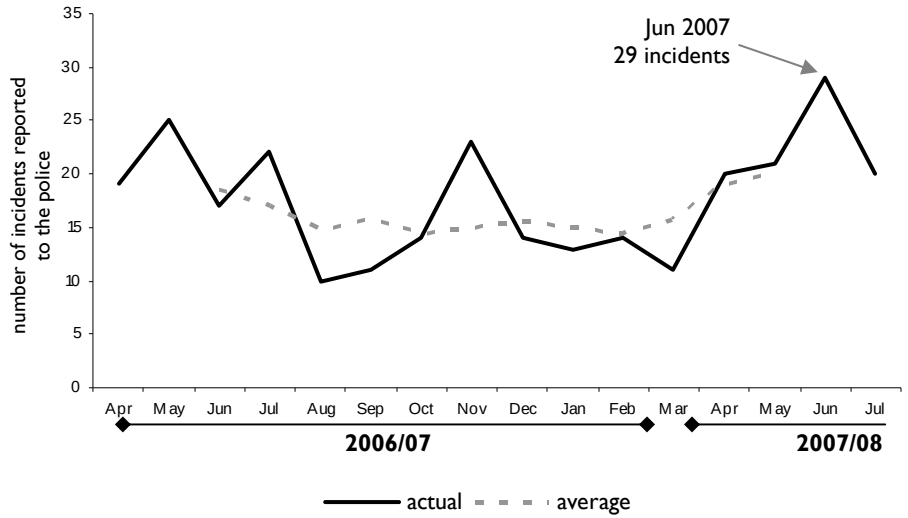
## 4.16 Domestic Abuse

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 Rutland the definition used is:

> Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic abuse or neglect of an individual by a partner, ex-partner, carer or 1 or more family member in an existing or previous relationship. This is regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, religious, cultural or political beliefs, ethnicity, disability, HIV status, class or location

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




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

1 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 16.1 left shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows peaks in June 2007. The chart also shows the average[1] number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there appears to be no obvious trend upwards or downwards in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded within Rutland County.

Table 16.2 shows the type of domestic abuse incident reported in Rutland County based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 56% were recorded as non recordable[2] and 29% as assault and harassment.

**Table 16.2: Type of domestic abuse incident reported in Rutland**

| type of DV incident | % |
|---|---|
| non recordable | 56% |
| assault and harassment | 29% |
| damage | 5% |
| assault or harassment | 2% |
| other | 8% |
| | 100% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

2 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

## Outreach Service

Women's Aid Leicestershire Ltd was commissioned to start an Outreach Service in Rutland from April 2005. Between April 2006 and January 2007, 67 women and 112 children were supported by the service.

The majority of service users were aged between 30 and 50 which is similar to the predominant age group reporting incidents to the police. The majority of the children were aged between 1 and 10.

## 4.17 Hate Incidents

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

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

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

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

- The number of reported incidents is low, 15 or less in each of the last three years
- The majority of incidents (76%) are racially motivated
- Approximately half of hate incidents reported within Rutland are classified as assault, ranging from harassment to threats to kill.

National research suggests that as much as 80% of hate incidents are not reported to the police[1]. This emphasises the need to raise awareness and encourage reporting of hate incidents across the county.

**Table 17.1 : Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Rutland, 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** | **10** | 40% | 30% | 20% | 10% | 90% | 0% | 10% | 0% |
| **2005/06** | **15** | 67% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 20% | 13% | 0% |
| **2006/07** | **13** | 46% | 38% | 8% | 8% | 77% | 23% | 0% | 0% |
| **Total** | **38** | **53%** | **34%** | **8%** | **5%** | **76%** | **16%** | **8%** | **0%** |

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

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## 4.18 Anti-social behaviour

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 18.2 (below) shows the proportion of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Rutland during 2006/07. The table shows that approximately half of the **846**[1] incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Rutland during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

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

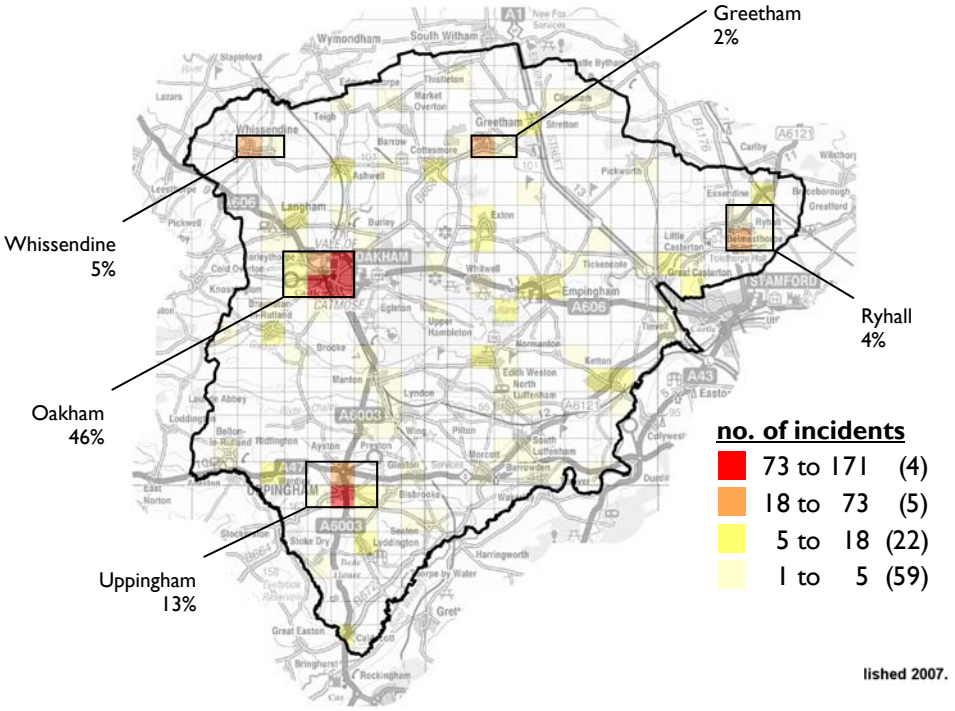
**Table 18.2 : Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Rutland during 2006/07**

| ASB category | % |
|---|---|
| Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour | 53% |
| Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour | 12% |
| Abandoned Vehicles | 10% |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary OIS

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

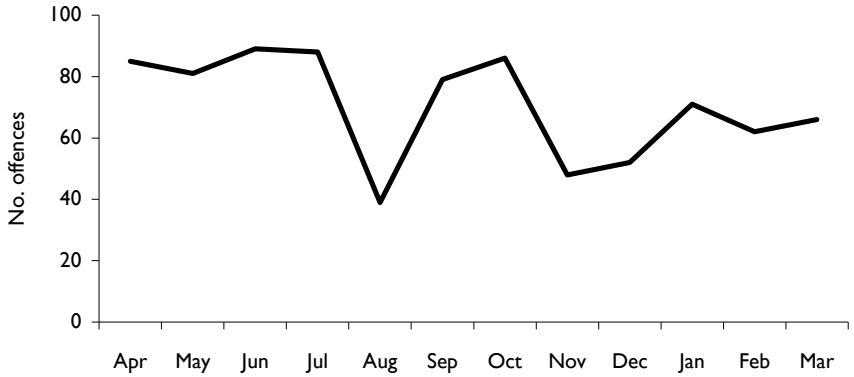
**Map 18.3 : Anti Social Behaviour in Rutland 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square**




Map 18.3, shows that the almost half of the 846 ASB incidents recorded by the police within Rutland were within Oakham. The map also highlights four other less prominent concentrations of ASB incidents in Uppingham, Whissendine, Ryhall and Greetham.

Chart 18.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Rutland by month during 2006/07. The chart shows a higher number of offences occurring during the spring, summer and autumn months when the number of hours of daylight are greatest, with the exception of August.

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




Source : Leicestershire Constabulary OIS

101 is a 24-hour number provided by the police and local council to deal with community safety issues, including certain non-emergency crime, policing and anti-social behaviour. The 101 service was introduced in Rutland in September 2006. Table 18.5 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to both directly to Rutland County Council and to 101 during 2006/07.

One-quarter of the incidents reported to the County Council were categorised as noise nuisance and almost one-quarter were categorised as rowdy behaviour.

It would be useful to overlay the incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to Rutland County Council with those reported to the Police to provide a fuller picture of incidents across the county.

Table 18.5 : Calls made direct to Rutland County Council and calls made to 101 to report incidents of anti-social behaviour within Rutland during 2006/07

| | **calls direct to Rutland County Council** | **Calls to 101[1]** | **Total** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Noise Nuisance | 92 | 36 | **128** | *24%* |
| Rowdy Behaviour | 30 | 92 | **122** | *23%* |
| Fly Tipping | 63 | 10 | **73** | *14%* |
| Environmental Damage / Graffiti | 25 | 39 | **64** | *12%* |
| Abandoned Vehicles | 35 | 10 | **45** | *9%* |
| Threatening & Abusive | 8 | 36 | **44** | *8%* |
| Vehicle Nuisance | 27 | 15 | **42** | *8%* |
| ASB Drug Misuse | 1 | 5 | **6** | *1%* |
| **Total** | **281** | **243** | **524** | ***100%*** |

Source : Rutland County Council, FLARE

1 includes calls to 101 between the launch in September 2006 and 31st March 2007

## 4.19 Anti-social behaviour perceptions

### Change over time

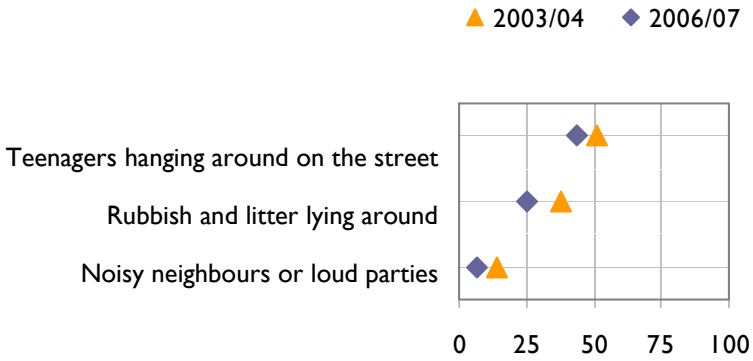
Chart 19.1, right, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these three categories of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the 2003 and 2006 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

The ASB category perceived to be most problematic was teenagers hanging around on the streets, with just under half of all respondents (44%) thinking that this was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. This type of ASB is the one which showed the smallest improvement over the three-year period, however perceptions did improve slightly with 51% of people perceiving this to be a problem in 2003 compared to 44% in 2006.

### Who is most fearful

Overall nearly two-fifths (41.7%) of Rutland respondents believe teenagers hanging around on the streets is a very or fairly big problem in their area. This figure rises to two thirds (66.9%) of respondents who are aged under 70 years, have lived in their area for more than five years and whom live in either one of the four Oakham wards or the Langham ward.

**Chart 19.1 Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (very big or fairly big) problem with each of these categories in their local area:**




Source : Rutland Local Government User Satisfaction Survey 2007

## 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 Rutland during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 38 recorded arson incidents within Rutland during 2006/07, a similar number to the previous year.

In 2006/07, apart from a concentration of arson incidents within Oakham (10) the remaining 28 were geographically distributed across the county

**Table 19.1:Arson incidents within Rutland 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

| | 05/06 | 06/07 | % change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **secondary fires** | 14 | 21 | 50% | ▲ |
| **primary fires (excl. motor veh.)** | 15 | 13 | -13% | ▼ |
| **primary fires : motor vehicles** | 8 | 4 | -50% | - |
| **all arson incidents** | **37** | **38** | **3%** | ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

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

Arson reduction projects normally fall into two categories:

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

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

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

Below is information about Service projects which have occurred in the 2006-7 financial year within Rutland[1]:

- Firecare Referrals: 13
- School Presentations: 34

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

## 4.21 Substance misuse

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

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

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

Table 21.2 shows the retention rates for problematic drug users within Rutland compared to Leicester City and Leicestershire.

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.

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

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rutland** | **12** | **12** | **20** | **27** | **28** |
| Leicester City | 450 | 665 | 1076 | 1222 | 1600 |
| Leicestershire | 520 | 777 | 941 | 1051 | 1322 |
| Total | 982 | 1454 | 2037 | 2300 | 2950 |

Source : Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT

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

**Table 21.2 : Number of problematic drug users retained in treatment within Rutland**

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

Source : Leicestershire and Rutland DAAT

As the number of problematic drug users in treatment within Rutland is so small it is has not been possible to provide any information specific to the individual towns and villages within the county.

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Rutland is currently being addressed by the production of the Rutland DAAT Needs Assessment 2008/09.

## Recorded Drug Offences

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

Table 21.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Rutland during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is similar in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Rutland 2006/07, 27 out of 37, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

**Table 21.3 : Recorded drug offences within Rutland during 2005/06 and 2006/07**

| | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|---|---|---|
| class A | 5 | 6 |
| class B | 1 | 2 |
| class C | 33 | 27 |
| unspecified | 1 | 2 |
| **total** | **40** | **37** |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

## Alcohol Related Offences

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.22 Prolific & Priority Offenders : Rutland

In Rutland there are currently 2 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 2.4% 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.

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

| District | In Custody | Remanded (Secure Accomodation) | In Community | Total Classified PPOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rutland | 0 | 0 | 2 | **2** |

Of the 2 PPO offenders in Rutland, both (100.0%) are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

### Age/Gender Breakdown

The mean age for the PPO offenders in Rutland is 25 years, with both PPOs being Male and describing there self-defined ethnicity as White British.

### Drugs Breakdown

1of Rutland PPOs had a drugs warning marker 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.

### Offence Breakdown

Table 22.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 2 classified PPO offenders in Rutland during 2006/07. 66% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

**Table 22.2 : Offence Category Breakdown**

| Rutland (2 offenders) | offences 2006/07 | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Common Assault | 2 | 22% |
| Criminal Damage | 0 | 0% |
| Burglary Dwelling | 3 | 33% |
| Burglary OTD | 0 | 0% |
| Robbery | 1 | 11% |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 0 | 0% |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle | 2 | 22% |
| Wounding | 0 | 0% |
| Other 'Non-Core Crime' | 1 | 11% |
| **TOTAL** | **9** | **100%** |

## 4.23 Young Offenders

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Rutland there were 96 offences committed by 52 young offenders, an average rate of 1.8 offences per young offender. This average is slightly higher than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Rutland, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (92%) are male and the vast majority are White British (96%). Nearly half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, whilst 23% are aged under 14 (see Figure 23.1)

**Figure 23.1 : Age profile of all young offenders in Rutland**

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Rutland there were 4 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 7 offences. These 4 PYOs represent 7% of young offenders in Rutland, accounting for 12% of the offences committed within the county by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 7% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Rutland on average commit 1.8 offences each, this is lower than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which have a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

Table 23.2 below shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Rutland. There are five types of offence which make up

**Table 23.2 : Type of offences committed by young people in Rutland**

| Offence category description | Number of offences | Percentage of all offences | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Damage (excluding Arson) | 41 | 43% | |
| Violence Against the Person | 29 | 30% | |
| Theft & Handling Stolen Goods | 8 | 8% | 93% |
| Public Order | 6 | 6% | |
| Motoring Offences | 5 | 5% | |
| Drugs | 2 | 2% | |
| Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking | 2 | 2% | |
| Breach of Conditional Discharge | 1 | 1% | |
| Breach of Statutory Order | 1 | 1% | |
| Robbery | 1 | 1% | |
| Arson | 0 | 0% | |
| Breach of Bail | 0 | 0% | |
| Domestic Burglary | 0 | 0% | |
| Fraud & Forgery | 0 | 0% | |
| Non-Domestic Burglary | 0 | 0% | |
| Other | 0 | 0% | |
| Racially Aggravated | 0 | 0% | |
| Sexual Offences | 0 | 0% | |
| **All Offences** | **96** | **100%** | |

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

the majority of offences. These are :

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

These five account for 93% of all offences. A pattern which is similar to that for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland.

## 4.24 Business Crime

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

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

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

Table 24.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Rutland County within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

**Table 24.1: Business crime in Rutland County by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year**

| premises type | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| commercial | 150 | 167 | 11% ▲ |
| licensed premises | 101 | 103 | 2% ▲ |
| shop | 91 | 98 | 8% ▲ |
| educational establishment | 91 | 79 | -13% ▼ |
| agricultural | 53 | 68 | 28% ▲ |
| petrol station / garage | 60 | 47 | -22% ▼ |
| hotel | 28 | 15 | -46% ▼ |
| bank | 6 | 12 | 100% ▲ |

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in 2006/07 in Rutland has increased compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Rutland are theft (24%), burglary other (19%), criminal damage (17%) and theft from motor vehicle (16%).

There has been little change in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, a third of these offences were recorded as assault and harassment (35%), whilst criminal damage accounted for 15%, burglary other (11%) and theft (11%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has increased in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over three-quarters of offences recorded at shops in Rutland in 2006/07 were theft from stores (41%), burglary other (19%) and criminal damage (18%).

There has been a 13% reduction in the number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly three-quarters of offences recorded at educational establishments in Rutland in 2006/07 were either assault and harassment (28%), burglary other (22%) or criminal damage 20%.

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has increased by over a quarter in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. However, caution must be used when quoting this figure due to the low volume of crimes involved. over a third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft (35%), with the other major offence types being burglary other (32%) and criminal damage (16%).

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has decreased by nearly a quarter in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Rutland in 2006/07 was fraud (55%), whilst burglary other accounted for 21%.

There has been a reduction in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over half of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were either theft (27%) or burglary other (27%). The other major offence type being criminal damage (20%).

The number of offences recorded at **banks** has increased in Rutland in 2006/07 compared to the previous year (low volumes precludes the use of a percentage figure change). The only multi figure offence to be recorded at banks in 2006/07 was fraud (qty 8).

## 4.25 Road Safety

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

These were identified as priorities in 4 of the 5 neighbourhood police beats within Rutland, and made up 4 out of a total of 7 neighbourhood policing priorities for the county.

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 Rutland 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 and Rutland.

Table 25.1 below shows the number of casualties on Rutland's roads during the last 3 years[1].

**Table 25.1 : Number of number road casualties on roads within Rutland County[1]**

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slight Casualties | 144 | 166 | 155 |
| Serious Casualties | 21 | 22 | 17 |
| Fatal Casualties | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| KSI Casualties | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| **Total Casualties** | **170** | **189** | **176** |

Whilst overall casualties have increased slightly, those killed or seriously injured has decreased.

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

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

| | Rutland | Leicestershire and Rutland |
|---|---|---|
| change in last year[2] | -7% | -8% |
| change in last 10 years[3] | -8% | -16% |

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

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



Source: Leicestershire County Council

# 5. Gap Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 6. Appendices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## Appendix 1 : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

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

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

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

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

| BCS Crime Category | Crimsec3 Code | HO Code | Offence Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wounding | 5 | 508 | Placing Explosives In/Near Ships Or Buildings With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm |
| Wounding | 5 | 509 | Place Explosives In/Nr Ships/Bldgs With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm |
| Wounding | 5 | 510 | Endangering Life/Causing Harm By Administering Poison. |
| Wounding | 5 | 511 | Cause Danger To Anything On A Road Which Interferes With A Vehicle Or Traffic Eq |
| Wounding | 5 | 513 | Possess Explosive With Intent To Endanger Life |
| Wounding | 5 | 514 | Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group One) |
| Wounding | 5 | 515 | Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group Two) |
| Wounding | 5 | 516 | Possess Firearm W1Th Intent To Endanger Life Of Damage Property (Group Three) |
| Wounding | 5 | 517 | Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group One) |
| Wounding | 5 | 518 | Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (-Group Two) |
| Wounding | 5 | 519 | Using Firearm/Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group Three) |
| Wounding | 5 | 520 | Contravene Use Etc Of Chemical Weapons |
| Wounding | 5 | 521 | Making Chemical Weapons |
| Wounding | 5 | 522 | Use Of Nuclear Weapons (Anti-Terrorism Act) |
| Wounding | 5 | 523 | Overseas Weapon Related Acts (Anti-Terrorism Act) |
| Wounding | 5 | 524 | Use Of Noxious Substancesto Harm Or Intimidate (Anti-Terrorism Act) |
| Wounding | 5 | 525 | Piloting Aircraft Under The Influence Of Drugs Or Alcohol |
| Wounding | 5 | 527 | Torture |
| Wounding | 8A | 801 | G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 |
| Wounding | 8A | 802 | Administering Poison With Intent |
| Wounding | 8A | 804 | Causing Bodily Harm By Furious Driving |
| Wounding | 8A | 805 | Assaults On Person Preserving Wreck |
| Wounding | 8A | 806 | Abh Sec 47 |
| Wounding | 8A | 820 | Assault With Intent To Resist Apprehension Or Assault Person Assist A Constable |
| Wounding | 8A | 821 | Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog To Be Dangerously Out Of Control In Pubic Pla |
| Wounding | 8A | 822 | Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog Dangerously Out Of Control Non-Public Place |
| Wounding | 8D | 833 | G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 Racially Aggravated |
| Wounding | 8D | 834 | Abh Sec 47 Racially Aggravated |
| Wounding | 8D | 840 | Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh |
| Wounding | 8D | 841 | Religiously Aggravated Abh |
| Wounding | 8D | 846 | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh |
| Wounding | 8D | 847 | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Abh |
| Wounding | 8A | 852 | Female Genital Mutilation (Circumcision) |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) | **Burglary** |
| Common assault (incl. on a PC)<br>Woundings (serious and other)<br>Robbery of personal property | **Violence** |
| Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)<br>Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts) | **Vehicle crime** |
| Vehicle interference<br>Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle<br>Theft from person<br>Criminal damage (excl. 59) | **The rest** |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2007/08 targets

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 3 : Cost of Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 4 : Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004

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

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

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

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

Within this report the classification has been used to apply an urban/rural classification at individual census output area level, across Leicestershire and Rutland. This resulted in output areas being classed into one of four classifications:

- Urban > 10k
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Methodology

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

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

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

### Results

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

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

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

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

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

The seven supergroups are as follows

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 6 : Similar CSP family groups

### How were the CSP Family Groups produced?

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

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

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

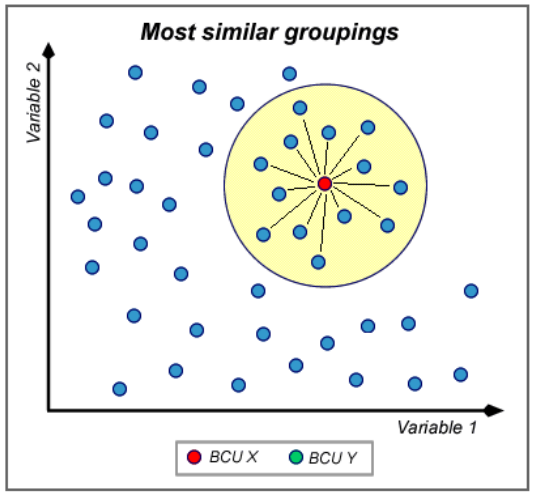
A file containing the non-proprietary data items, together with their transformed and standardised versions is available for download at https://iquanta.net/MS%20Groupings/CDRP%20Data.xls - requires log-on and password.

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

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

### How are the most similar CSPs calculated?

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



### Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

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

### Why are some groups smaller than 15?

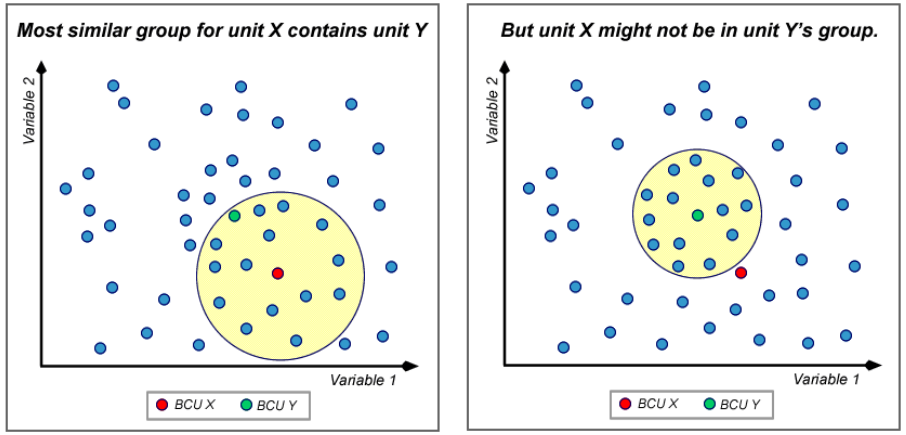
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

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

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

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

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




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

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

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

## Appendix 7 : Priority Neighbourhood Areas

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

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