Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base Summary Hinckley & Bosworth Borough 2008/09

VI.0 First Draft

This matrix has been put together using the 'Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2009' along with the Hinckley & Bosworth Borough crime reduction dashboard 2009/10 (August 2009). Reference to the relevant reports can be found in the left hand column of the matrix.

Issue	Is the issue bigger in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough compared to other problems?	Is the issue deteriorating in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough?	Is the issue bigger in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough compared to other areas?	Is the issue bigger in some communities within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough compared to others?	Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough?	Who is most affected in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough?
Total Crime Report: Crime & Disorder Victimisation Community Safety Perceptions		The level of total recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has fallen slightly in 2008/09, with a slight decrease of 4% compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in total recorded crime in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year. However it is highly significantly lower compared to the previous five year average for the rest of Leicestershire. The total number of recorded offences in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in the first five months of 2009/10 is slighter higher than in the previous year to date.	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a total crime rate per 1,000 population at a lower level to the County as a whole, but is considerably lower compared to both the Force area and nationally. Compared to similar areas Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a total crime rate that is average compared to similar areas within its group.	There is only I area out of the II areas of the County with a significantly high volume of crime, within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough (Hinckley Town Centre).	One-in-five (21%) of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents are to some degree dissatisfied with the current level of crime in their area. These individuals have been segmented according to whether they prioritise crime as important or not: Crime is a priority and needs improving accounts for 12% of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents. These respondents are more likely to have been subjected to ASB, be poorly informed, live in areas of low social capital, feel vulnerable and have a wish to protect their own personal investments. Crime is not a priority but needs improving accounts for 9% of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents. These respondents are more likely to have been subjected to ASB, live in areas of low social capital, feel vulnerable and live in high crime areas. They are also more likely to suffer from poor health and / or unemployment and rent rather than own their home. Therefore there is a sense that these individuals do not prioritise crime because they have more personal and urgent issues to deal with.	The profile of police recorded total crime victims, regardless of the district in which they are resident, are more likely to have the following characteristics: Male. Males account for 50% of the county population but 56% of known victims. Aged between 18 to 44. Residents aged between 18 and 44 constitute 38% of the county population, yet 57% of known victims. Living in Output Area Classification (OAC) Typical Traits. Residents in Typical Trait areas comprise 18% of the county population yet 25% of known victims. Living in OAC Blue Collar. Residents of Blue Collar Communities account for 12% of the county population yet 16% of known victims. Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances. Residents of Constrained by Circumstances communities represent 4% of the county population yet 8% of victims. Living in OAC City Living. Residents of City Living make up just 1% of the county population, they account for 4% of victims. Living in OAC Multicultural. Multicultural residents only account for 1% of the county population, but they constitute 5% of known victims.

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Criminal Damage Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	Criminal damage offences account for 21% of total recorded offences across Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09. However, compared to other districts in the county, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a similar proportion of criminal damage offences.	The number of criminal damage offences in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has fallen by 11% compared to last year. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in criminal damage offences in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the county in 2008/09 compared to the previous year and compared to the five year average. The number of recorded criminal damage offences in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in the first five months of 2009/10 is higher compared the previous year to date.	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a criminal damage rate per 1,000 population that is similar compared to the County as a whole. Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a criminal damage rate that is average compared to similar areas within its group.	There are two areas in the 18 areas within the County with a significantly high volume of criminal damage, within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, Hinckley Town Centre and Earl Shilton East. Hinckley Town Centre has seen a significant increase in criminal damage compared to last year, although there is no significant change compared to the previous five year average. Particular problems in this area are Criminal Damage to Dwelling and Criminal Damage to Vehicles. Earl Shilton East has seen no significant change in criminal damage offences compared to last year and the previous five year average. A break down of offences shows that Criminal Damage is a particular problem for this area.	A quarter (23%) of Hinckley and Bosworth respondents believe that vandalism and graffiti is a very or fairly big problem in their local area, and therefore ranks in importance 4 of 7 anti-social strands that contribute to NI 17 'Percentage who think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area'.	Males are much more likely to be a victim of both total crime and criminal damage. Residents aged 30 to 44 are more likely to be a victim of total crime and even more likely to be a victim of criminal damage than would be expected. The proportion of victims aged 45 to 59 are as expected given the population age spread. However, when compared to other crime types there are more criminal damage victims of this age group than would be expected. Although there are fewer crime victims aged over 60 than would be expected, comparably more of them are criminal damage victims. Criminal damage victimisation aligns well with the general pattern of total crime by OAC. However, both Blue Collar Communities and Typical Traits areas tend to experience a greater degree of criminal damage. Residents living in OAC Countryside tend to be even less likely to become a victim of criminal damage than would be expected.
Anti-social behaviour Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	The number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in 2008/09 (4,070) equates to approximately two-thirds of the volume of all recorded crime in the same time period in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough (6,516).	The number of anti-social behaviour incidents in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has remained at a similar level to the previous year, decreasing by 2%. Compared to Leicestershire Over the last 3 years, the trend in the anti-social behaviour incidents in Hinckley and Bosworth is similar to the rest of the County. Within the first five months of 2009/10 the number of ASB incidents in Hinckley and Bosworth is lower compared to the previous year to date.	Comparable data is not currently available.	I of the I8 areas within the county which have a significantly high number of ASB incidents is within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough (Hinckley Town Centre). However, this area has seen a significant reduction in anti-social behaviour compared to last year. Hinckley Town Centre experiences particular problems with Vehicle Nuisance and Inappropriate Behaviour, Hoax Calling and Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.	Generally, perceptions of ASB in Leicestershire are not a problem when compared nationally and to the East Midlands, as well as the majority of other local authorities in England (rank 11 of 27 counties nationwide, best to worse). Within the County, Hinckley and Bosworth ranks 6 of 7districts (best to worse) for NI 17 'Percentage who think that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their local area'. Of the seven ASB strands that constitute NI 17, respondents in Hinckley and Bosworth tend to be believe that 'People using or dealing drugs' and 'People being drunk and rowdy' are more of a problem than average.	Comparable data is not currently available.

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Deliberate Fires Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	The number of deliberate fires recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough (108) is relatively low in relation to other offences recorded by the police. However, the potential consequences of these incidents does not allow a sensible comparison with other problems.	In 2008/09, a total of 108 deliberate fires were recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, compared to 197 in the previous year Compared to Leicestershire The trend in the deliberate fires in the last two years in Hinckley and Bosworth is similar to the rest of the County.	Comparable data is not currently available.	None out of the 17 areas within the County which have significantly high numbers of deliberate fires are within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough.	Deliberate fire setting is not an aspect of anti-social behaviour that is currently consulted on.	In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of Arson are more likely to be: Of BME background Aged 45 to 59 years A more detailed consideration of arson victims reveals both Indian and Irish ethnic groups to be at particular risk.
Violence Against the Person Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	Violence against the person offences account for 20% of all offences recorded within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09. This is a similar proportion to other districts in Leicestershire.	In 2008/09 The number of violence against the person offences in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has decreased by 4%, compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in violence against the person offences in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year and the previous five year average. Within the first five months of 2009/10 the number of violence against the person offences in Hinckley and Bosworth is higher compared to the previous year to date.	See individual crime types below.	Out of the nine areas in Leicestershire with significantly high levels of violence against the person, one is in Hinckley and Bosworth (Hinckley Town Centre). In 2008/09 Hinckley Town Centre had the highest volume of violence against the person offences in the whole of Leicestershire.		Males are much more likely to be a victim of both total crime and violence against the person, albeit to a lesser extent. The under 18's are generally much less likely than expected to be a victim of crime; however they are particularly vulnerable of violence against the person victimisation. The 18 to 29s are an over represented age group within the general victim population, accounting for a quarter of all victims yet only 15% of the county population. In relation to violence against the person this disparity is increased further, as the 18 to 29s account for a third of all such victims. The 30 to 44 age group are again an over represented age group within the victim population, with the proportion of violence against the person being as expected. Residents in Blue Collar Communities account for more victims in general but also a much higher proportion of violence against the person than expected. Constrained by Circumstances and Multicultural residents also tend to suffer a higher proportion of violence against the person than expected.

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Serious Violent Crime Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	In terms of volume, the number of recorded serious violent offences within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough is relatively small, 37 in 2008/09. However, the scale of the problem is under-represented due to the serious nature of these offences, the emotional cost to the individuals and resources required by agencies to deal with them.	Countywide, there was a 19% increase in the number of recorded serious violent crimes between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in serious violent crime in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year and the previous five year average. Within the first five months of 2009/10 the number of serious violent crimes in Hinckley and Bosworth is much higher compared to the previous year to date.	Hinckley and Bosworth has an average serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population compared to similar Local Authorities. Similarly, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a serious violent crime rate equal to the rate for Leicestershire.	see violence against the person	-	In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of serious violent crime are more likely to be: Male Aged 18 to 29 Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances Living in OAC City Living Living in OAC Multicultural Males account for three-quarters of all serious violent crime victims. Nearly half of serious crime victims are aged between 18 and 29 years. If alcohol is not involved then men in either a prison or on public transport are the most likely to be at risk of a serious violent incident.
Assault with less serious injury (AWLSI) Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	AWLSI accounts for 8% of all offences and 39% of all violence against the person offences within Hinckley and Bosworth.	In 2008/09 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has had a 12% decrease in recorded AWLSI compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in AWLSI in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year and the previous five year average. The number of AWLSI offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in the first five months of 2008/09 is above the partnership reduction target.	Blaby has an average AWLSI rate per 1,000 population compared to similar Local Authorities. In 2008/09 Hinckley & Bosworth Borough also had an average AWLSI rate compared to other Leicestershire districts.	see violence against the person		In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of AWLSI are more likely to be: Aged under 18 Aged 18 to 29 Living in OAC Multicultural Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances Living in OAC Blue Collar Communities Living in OAC City Living The interplay of alcohol, age and whether the incident is domestic or not, acts as the best predictor of the risk of AWLSI. Under the influence of alcohol the under 26s prove five times more likely than average to become a victim, whereas, without alcohol, the under 17's are nearly three times more likely than average to be a victim of AWLSI. A domestic incident in general is more likely to result in a victim of AWLSI but with the inclusion of alcohol this likelihood increases to five times the average risk.

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Serious Acquisitive Crime Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	Serious acquisitive crime accounts for 18% of police recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough during 2008/09.	The number of serious acquisitive crimes in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has fallen by 2% compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in serious acquisitive crime in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year. However, compared to the rest of the County there is a lower number of assault with less serious offences compared to the previous five year average. In the first five months of 2009/10 the number of serious acquisitive crimes is slightly above the reduction target.	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population at a similar level to the County as a whole. Compared to similar areas Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a low serious acquisitive crime rate sitting in the top (best) 25% of all similar areas within its group.	2 out of the 20 areas within the County which have significantly high numbers of serious acquisitive are within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, Hinckley Town Centre and Dodwells Bridge and Harrowbrook Industrial Estates. Hinckley Town Centre has a significantly high number of serious acquisitive crimes in 2008/09 compared to the previous year. Dodwells bridge and Harrowbrook Industrial Estates has seen a significant increase in the number of serious acquisitive crimes compared to both the previous year and the five year average.	-	For an understanding who is most affected by the constituent crime types within serious acquisitive crime refer to Victims report

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Report:	Burglary dwelling offences account for 5% of police recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough during 2008/09.	Burglary dwelling offences have decreased by 17% in 2008/09 compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire The number of burglary dwelling offences in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough is significantly lower in 2008/09 compared to the previous year and the previous five-year average. In the first five months of 2009/10 the number of burglary dwelling offences is more than 25% above the 3% reduction target.	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a burglary dwelling rate per 1,000 population at a lower level than the County as a whole. Compared to similar areas Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has an average burglary dwelling crime rate within its group.	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has no areas in 2008/09 that are significantly high for burglary dwelling offences.		Burglary dwelling is significantly more likely to occur in either a detached bungalow or a hall of residence compared to other premises. Detached houses are also high risk. In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of burglary dwelling are more likely to be: Living in OAC Multicultural Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances Given that the over 60's suffer a much lower general crime rate than other age groups, burglary dwelling is a main concern for this age. Similarly, although residents from OAC Prospering Suburbs suffer much lower crime rates than residents from other OAC areas, burglary dwelling is a main concern for this group. Age of victim and residence location provide insight into risk likelihood. The over 60s in general are more likely to be a victim of burglary dwelling than most other crime types. This risk increases further if residents live in OACs: Blue Collar Communities, Countryside, Prospering Suburbs or Constrained by Circumstances. Female residents in these areas, aged over 60 are particularly vulnerable. Residents aged 50 to 60 who live in the Prospering Suburbs areas: PS7, PS1, PS10, PS5 are also more likely than average to be a victim of burglary dwelling. Residents aged 17 to 32 living in the OAC Multicultural area, an area in Leicestershire densely populated by students, are over three times more likely than average to be a victim of burglary dwelling.

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Vehicle Crime Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	Recorded vehicle crime offences account for 12% of all recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09.	The number of vehicle crimes in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has increased by 6% compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire the trend in vehicle crime in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year and the previous five year average. In the first five months of 2009/10 the number of theft of, and theft from, vehicle offences is below the previous year's level.	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has a vehicle crime rate per 1,000 population that roughly equal to the county rate. Compared to similar areas Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has an average vehicle crime rate within its group.	Of the 16 areas with significantly high volumes of vehicle crime in 2008/09 across Leicestershire, two fall within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough (Hinckley Town Centre and Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates). Both these areas have significantly higher crime in 2008/09 compared to the figured in the previous year.	-	For an understanding who is most affected by the constituent crime types within vehicle crime refer to Victims report.
Other Acquisitive Crime Report: • Crime & Disorder • Victimisation • Community Safety Perceptions	Almost one-third of all recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough during 2008/09 is classed as other acquisitive crime.	The number of other acquisitive crimes has slightly decreased in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09 (1%) compared to the previous year. Compared to Leicestershire Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has significantly less other acquisitive crime compared to the rest of Leicestershire when comparing 2008/09 to the previous year. In the first five months of 2009/10 the number of other acquisitive crimes is higher compared to the previous year to date.	Comparable data is not currently available.	Of the 11 areas with significantly high volumes of other acquisitive crime in 2008/09 across Leicestershire, only one falls within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough: Hinckley Town Centre. This area has experienced a significant increase in the volume of crime in 2008/09 compared to the previous year, but when compared to the five-year average, the crime level is significantly reduced.	-	For an understanding who is most affected by the constituent crime types within other acquisitive crime refer to Victims report

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Report: Crime & Disorder Victimisation Community Safety Perceptions	Recorded burglary other offences account for 8% of all recorded crime in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09, approximately one-quarter of other acquisitive offences.	Compared to the previous year there has been a 2% decrease in recorded burglary other offences in 2008/09, compared to the county increase of 12% over the same period. Compared to Leicestershire The trend in burglary other offences in Hinckley and Bosworth follows the same trend as the rest of the County when compared to the previous year and the previous five year average. The number of burglary other offences recorded in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in the first five months of 2009/10 is more than 25% higher than in the same period in the previous year.	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has a burglary other crime rate slightly below that of the whole county. Compared to similar areas, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has an average burglary other rate.	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has two areas in 2008/09 with a significantly high number of burglary other offences: Hinckley Town Centre and Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates Hinckley Town Centre has significantly fewer burglary other offences in 2008/09 compared to the average of the previous five years, whereas Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estate has significantly more offences compared to both the previous year and the previous five year average.		High risk target premises include: sheds, garages, along with agricultural outbuildings and barns, and porto cabins. In relation to the population of Leicestershire victims of burglary other are more likely to be: Aged 30 to 59 years Living in OAC Multicultural Living in OAC City Living Living in OAC Countryside Living in OAC Constrained by Circumstances Age, occupation and area of residency interplay to provide differentiated risk likelihood. Risk of being a victim of burglary other generally increases with the increased age of the victim. At all ages the risk is substantially increased if the person lives in an OAC Countryside area and holds a director or managerial occupation or a skilled occupation.
Domestic Violence Report: • Domestic Abuse	Domestic Abuse crimes account for 8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire during 2008/09. In Leicestershire, domestic abuse accounts for more than one -quarter of all violence against the person offences. This rises to one-third of all assault with less serious injury offences and more than one-quarter of all serious violent crime The British Crime Survey estimates that only 40% of domestic violence incidents were reported to the police during 2008/09. Based on this proportion, the actual number of domestic violence incidents occurring within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough during 2008/09 is estimated at 2,650.	The number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has continually increased over the past four years, reaching a six year high in 2008/09.	- Comparable data not currently available.	Rates of reporting domestic abuse are considerably lower in rural areas compared to other areas, shown by a much lower rate of reporting in 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburb' areas of the county. However, rates of reporting have increased by almost a third in rural areas compared to 2005/06.		One in ten of all victims reporting to the police were domestic abuse victims. This rises to one in three victims where the perpetrator is perceived to be under the influence of alcohol. Females who are 'unemployed' or 'stay at home to look after the family' are more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse compared to other victims. The likelihood of this varies depending on whether alcohol is a contributing factor to the incident. Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are significantly less likely to be from a BME group rather than White-British and are more likely to be aged 41 or less, particularly in their twenties. Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are more likely to live in 'blue collar' communities, and less likely to live in the OAC clusters 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs'.

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Hate Incidents Report: • Hate Incidents	Although hate incidents account for only 1% of all recorded and non-recordable offences the extent to which incidents go unreported is not clear.	Through the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) there was a 21% decrease in incidents reported in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough in 2008/09, almost double the decrease compared to the whole of Leicestershire. The proportion of hate incidents reported through the HIMP in Hinckley & Bosworth is significantly higher compared to the County proportion.	Compared to similar areas, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough has an average rate of racially and religiously aggravated offences.	The area with the highest number of hate incidents (reported to the police) is Hinckley Town Centre, although there were only 20 incidents reported in the last two financial years.	-	The most significant factor identified as a characteristic of hate victims is their ethnicity. However, the likelihood of being a victim reporting a hate incident compared to non-hate related incidents in Leicestershire varies significantly for different ethnic groups. Compared to the proportion of victims of all recorded crime who report a hate crime victims from the Pakistani community are twenty times more likely to report a hate crime.
Offender Management	,	ction was not specifically tailored to answer to the Offender l	·	://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicestershire_co	mmunity_safety_partnership_strategic_assess	sment_2009
Drugs Report: • Drugs and Alcohol	-	In Leicestershire the performance target of 1,138 problematic drug users (PDUs) recorded in effective treatment for 2008/09 was met, exceeding the target by 0.5%. by the end of 2008/09 there were 95 PDUs in effective treatment. There has been a 4% reduction in the number of offences committed under the influence of drugs in Leicestershire during 2008/09. With the exception of 2005/06, there has been an average year on year increase of 8% in the number of offences committed under the influence of drugs. Between 2004/05 and 2008/09 there has been a sustained increase in the number of recorded drug offences within Leicestershire.	In Hinckley & Bosworth, the problematic drug user rate per 1,000 population is similar to the county rate.	In 2007/08 the proportion of offenders with a high risk of reoffending due to drugs misuse in Hinckley & Bosworth is similar to the overall county proportion (15%). Only 2% of the population of Hinckley & Bosworth live within 5 miles of the nearest DAAT commissioned drug treatment service, compared to more than one-third of the population of the County as a whole. 92% of residents within Hinckley & Bosworth Borough live within 5 miles of the nearest needle exchange pharmacy or service, a similar proportion compared to the County as a whole.	Respondents of the Place survey in Hinckley & Bosworth are significantly more likely to believe that 'people using or dealing drugs' is a problem in their local area.	

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Alcohol Report: • Drugs and Alcohol	8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol during 2008/09. This proportion rises to over one quarter of all violence against the person offences and one-third of serious violent crimes. Compared to all other victims, victims of reported domestic abuse in Leicestershire are more likely to be victim to a perpetrator under the influence of alcohol 29% compared to 5%.		Leicestershire has an average rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, compared to similar local authorities. The rates of recorded crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol for Leicestershire are below both the regional and national rate. The prevalence of binge drinkers in Hinckley & Bosworth Borough is consistent with the average for the East Midlands		Based on the overall results of the 2008 Place Survey, 21% of respondents believe that 'people being drunk or rowdy' was a problem in their local area. Based on the CRAVE Survey, the overall perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour has recorded a reduction month on month during 2009, with all areas improving. The south policing area, includes Hinckley & Bosworth, has recorded a consistent improvement for the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour. CRAVE respondents consistently ranked the problem of people being drunk or rowdy in a public place below that of the other categories surveyed, such as speeding vehicles, vandalism and anti- social behaviour. Pupil respondents in Leicestershire are more likely to have had an alcoholic drink and to have been drunk than pupil respondents nationally. However, a similar proportion of respondents locally feel that the information and advice on alcohol is good enough, compared to national response rates.	Based on the estimated demand there are serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire. 40% of all offenders (probation) in Leicestershire have a high risk of reoffending, due to alcohol misuse. Alcohol misuse is ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information. Alcohol is more of an influence in the offending behaviour of men than of women with little difference across age groups. A much higher proportion of offending (linked to alcohol) was recorded amongst white offenders than for any other ethnic group.