

**Leicestershire
Community Safety
Partnership
Strategic Assessment**

**Evidence Base
2008**

Reader Information

Document Purpose	To provide Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire with a comprehensive, robust and accurate picture of crime and disorder issues across the county. This Evidence Base report provides the fundamental information to form the basis of the Partnership Strategic Assessment. The information within this document should assist the identification of strategic priorities and facilitate the formulation and review of the County Community Safety Agreement and the Partnership Community Safety Plans.	
Title	Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2008	
Author	Research and Information Team, Chief Executives Department, Leicestershire County Council	
Publication Date	November 2008	
Target Audience	Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Safety Programme Board Community Safety Partnerships Elected Members	
Description	The document presents current information about crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire, providing a strategic overview of issues within the County, both within the context of national trends and also from a local perspective. It pulls together information from the key partnership agencies involved in tackling crime and reducing reoffending within the communities of Leicestershire. This includes recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incident information, details about community perceptions of issues; identifying those groups and communities most affected by issues, and profiling those groups of individuals at risk of offending and reoffending.	
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Version Control	V1.0 Final Draft	19/11/2008

Acknowledgments

The following organisations for providing information for this Strategic Assessment Evidence Base

Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire Constabulary
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Leicestershire Health Informatics Service
Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Area

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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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Evidence-Base document is to provide Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire with a comprehensive, robust and accurate picture of crime and disorder issues across the county. This Evidence-Base report provides the fundamental information to form the basis of the Partnership Strategic Assessment. The information within this document should assist the identification of strategic priorities and facilitate the formulation and review of the County Community Safety Agreement and the Partnership Community Safety Plans.

The findings within this document have been summarised in separate **Evidence Summary** documents, one at a county level and one for each individual Community Safety Partnership across Leicestershire:

- Leicestershire County Evidence Summary
- Blaby District Evidence Summary
- Charnwood Borough Evidence Summary
- Harborough District Evidence Summary
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Evidence Summary
- Melton Borough Evidence Summary
- North West Leicestershire District Evidence Summary
- Oadby and Wigston Borough Evidence Summary

These documents are available on LSRonline - <http://www.lsr-online.org/>

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I Introduction

I.1 What is the Evidence Base?

This Evidence Base document provides a strategic overview of the current crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire. The information within this document is formulated to aid the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board to review current strategic priorities across the County. It is also designed to provide the Community Safety Partnerships across the County with information required to produce their annual statutory Partnership Strategic Assessment.

The Evidence base document pulls together information from a variety of agencies engaged within the Community Safety agenda. The focus of the document is to collate data and information from these agencies in a consistent and accurate way, providing a sustainable way of collating and presenting the required information on an on-going basis.

A fundamental objective behind the process of producing this Evidence Base document has been to build up a long-term methodology of reporting information consistent with the other existing performance frameworks such as Assessment of Police and Community Safety (APACS), Local Area Agreement (LAA) and Comprehensive Area Assessments. Added to this is the ability to drill down below this performance management information to provide more detail about the crime and disorder issues within Leicestershire.

Ultimately, this Evidence Base document is designed to provide the basis for the content of the Partnership Strategic Assessments for the Community Safety Partnerships of Leicestershire for 2008.

I.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

The Partnership Strategic Assessment will provide a summary of the information provided within this Evidence Base document along with other supporting information, including up-to-date performance management information, local information and knowledge.

The Partnership Strategic Assessment will be used to inform the review of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Agreement 2008-11 and the Community Safety Plans for each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships across the County.

I.3 Partnership Strategic Assessment Process

Figure I.3a (right) outlines the process behind the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment. This process was agreed by the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board in July 2008.

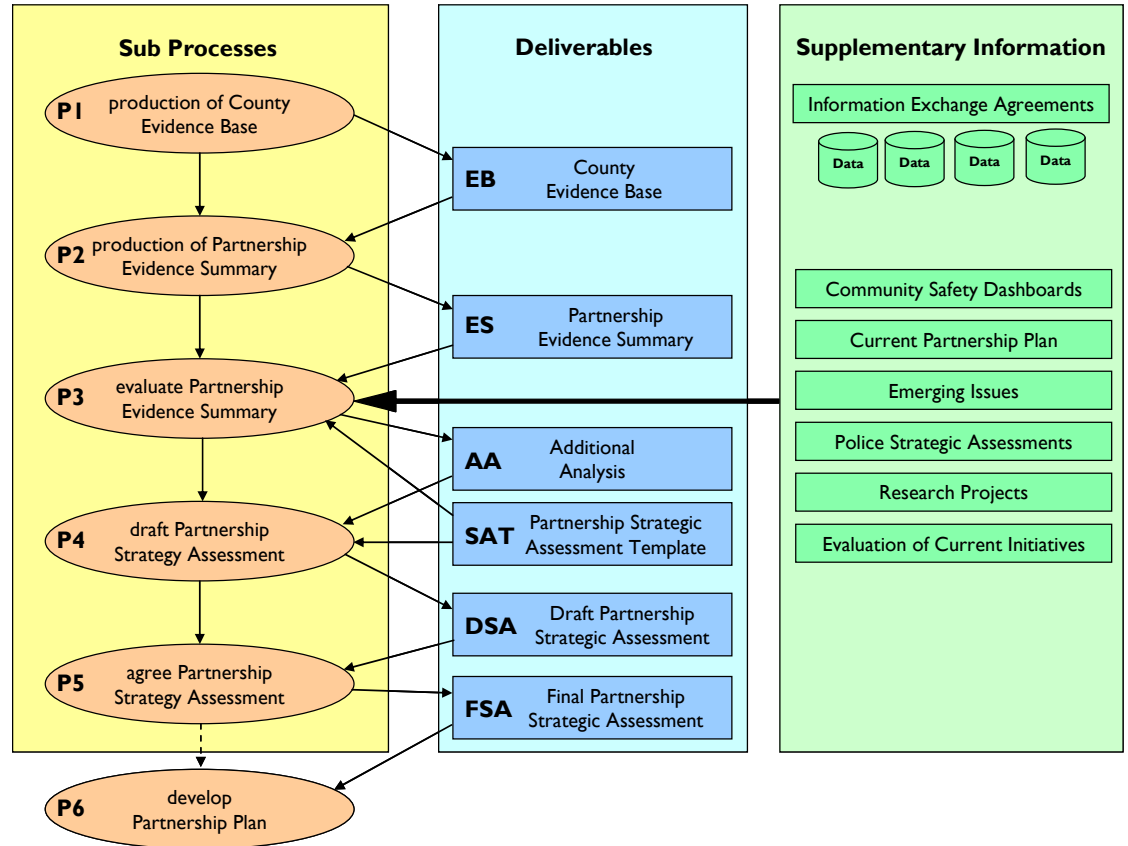
The process diagram shows where the production of this Evidence Base document fits into the overall process of producing the Partnership Strategic Assessment.

Part of the process of producing the Evidence Base includes the production of a Evidence Base Summary, designed to provide a high level overview of the issues identified within the main report.

The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board, should consider the issues highlighted within the report to review the current Leicestershire Safer Communities Agreement.

Each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships across the county should also consider the issues identified within their local area to help produce their Partnership Strategic Assessments.

Figure I.3a : Outline of the sub-processes, deliverables and supplementary information identified in the proposed delivery process for the Partnership Strategic Assessment for Leicestershire and Rutland



Source : Leicestershire and Rutland Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2008/09 Proposed Delivery Process, Leicestershire County Council, April 2008

2 Methodology

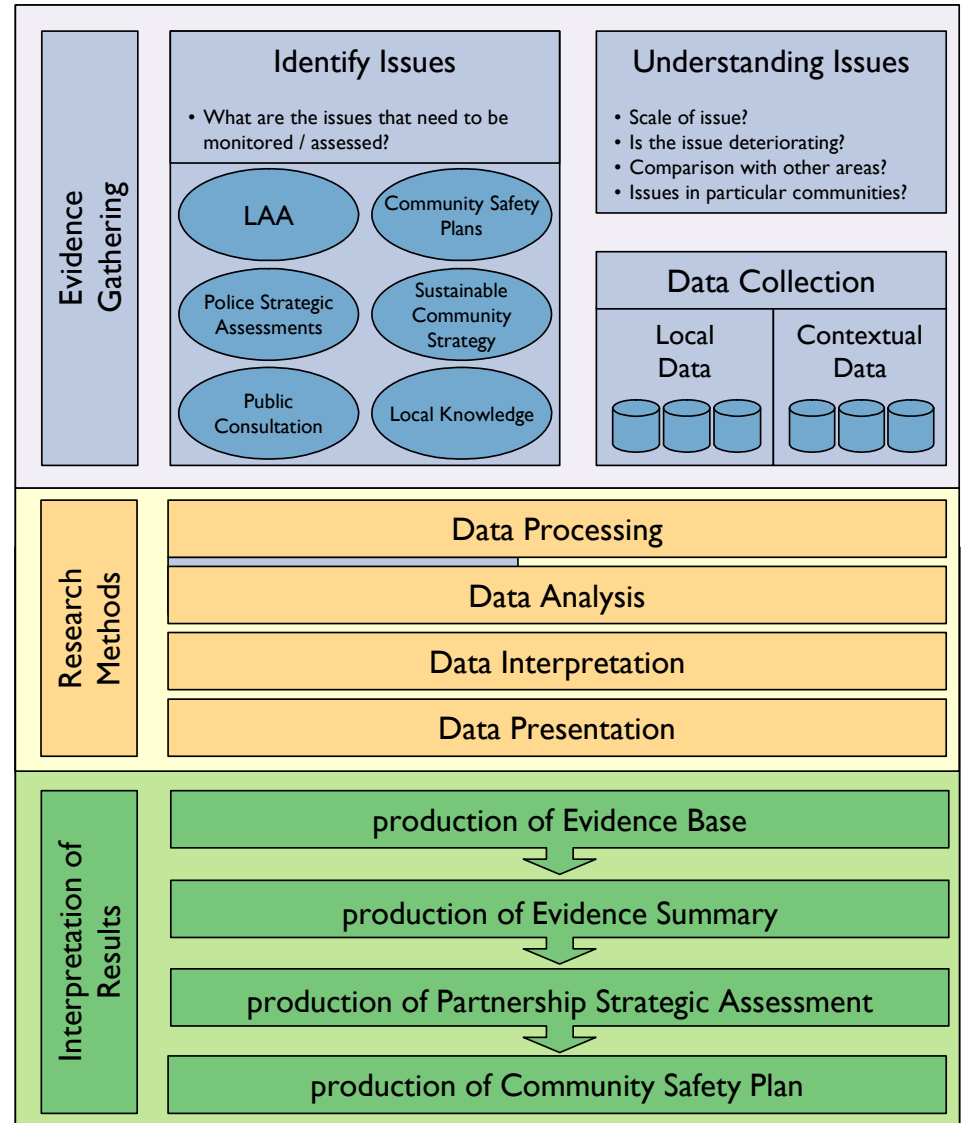
This section of the report provides an overview of the process involved in the production of this Evidence-Base document, how this report contributes to the overall process of producing Partnership Strategic Assessments, and the review of Community Safety Plans.

The production of this report has been coordinated by the Research and Information Team, based in the Chief Executive's Department at Leicestershire County Council. The County Council, District Councils and Leicestershire Constabulary have a joint funding arrangement to provide two full time research posts within the Research and Information Team. This arrangement is partly a reflection of the resources available to each Community Safety Partnership and also reflects the benefits of economies of scale through a collaborative approach to research.

Figure 2a outlines the two main steps in the process to produce the Evidence Base and the further step of utilising this report to review current priorities and formulate new strategic plans.

The rest of this section describes how information was collated, processed and analysed to produce this report.

Figure 2a : Outline of the methodology used to produce the Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base document.



2.1 Evidence Gathering

To initiate the process of gathering evidence for this report the following initial considerations were made:

- the strategic priorities for Leicestershire as identified within the Local Area Agreement for Leicestershire and the Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy.
- the strategic priorities as outlined in each of the Community Safety Plans produced by the Community Safety Partnerships across Leicestershire
- the single set of National Indicators as outlined under The National Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships¹.

These priorities have been considered in the context of other information including the strategic priorities of individual agencies, issues raised through public consultation and other local knowledge. The issues identified form the basis for gathering the information contained within this report.

2.2 Identifying Issues

Considering the four priority 'Safer' outcomes within the Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, the priorities identified within current Community Safety Plans for the seven Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and The National Performance Framework, the following issues have been identified for inclusion within this Evidence-Base document.

- Overall reduction in recorded crime
- Anti-social behaviour, including criminal damage and deliberate fire setting
- Violent crime and issues relating to violent crime, alcohol and the night-time economy
- Acquisitive crime, focusing on burglary and vehicle crime
- Domestic Violence
- Hate Incidents
- Reassurance and the fear of crime, addressing public perceptions on anti-social behaviour and crime in local areas and how it is dealt with by the relevant agencies
- Road Safety
- Reducing re-offending
- Identifying vulnerable groups and victims of crime
- Cross cutting issues of drug and alcohol misuse

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government, October 2007

2.3 Understanding the Issues

Having established the strategic priorities and issues of interest the next step in the process is to understand how issues affect Leicestershire and the local communities within the County.

To do this, the following questions have been adopted from the Home Office Guidance, *Developing a Strategic Assessment - An effective practice toolkit for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships*, October 2007.

- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other problems?
- Is the issue deteriorating in Leicestershire?
- Is the issue bigger in Leicestershire compared to other areas?
- Is the issue bigger in some communities within Leicestershire compared to others?
- Community engagement indicates that this is a real concern within Leicestershire?
- Who is most affected in Leicestershire?

The purpose of this Evidence Base is to answer these questions in relation to the issues and priorities identified in Section 2.2, within the context of the communities of Leicestershire.

2.4 Data Collection

Data sharing between agencies has been enabled through the implementation of a Data Sharing Protocol (DSP). The current DSP has been jointly developed by partner agencies across Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland to facilitate the exchange of information.

This DSP, or now termed, Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) is currently being revised by the Leicester Shire Information Management Partnership.

Two distinct types of data have been used in the production of this report, data from partner agencies which provides insight into local issues, and contextual data to aid the interpretation of the data from agencies. The next section provides a brief overview of the data sources used within this report.

2.5 Data from Partner Agencies

A significant amount of effort has been put into ensuring that the information reported within this document is as consistent as possible with similar information reported elsewhere.

Recorded crime figures are a major data source for the production of this report. This data is provided by the Performance Review Department at Leicestershire Constabulary and includes offences recorded over the last five financial years. This includes details of offences and incidents recorded within Leicestershire, along with details of victims and offenders.

The results of the latest CRAVE Survey (2008), commissioned by Leicestershire Constabulary, have been used to gauge public perceptions on crime and anti-social behaviour.

Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Area and Leicestershire Youth Offending Service have provided details of offenders, including details of individual needs assessments to determine issues affecting those likely to re-offend.

The Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) have provided information about the prevalence of alcohol and drug misuse and the details of support service provision within Leicestershire.

The Primary Care Trust (PCT) have also provided details about Accident and Emergency attendances during the past year.

Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service have provided incident details for all deliberate fires reported within Leicestershire during 2006/07 and 2007/08.

2.6 Contextual Data

To aid interpretation of the data supplied by partner agencies, other data sets have been used to provide a local context.

The Urban Rural Classification provides a methodology to classify the 1,993 census output areas of Leicestershire according to their rurality. This classification has been used to examine how issues affect urban and rural communities. More detail about the Urban Rural Classification and how it has been used throughout this report can be found in Section 4.4.

The Output Area Classification (OAC) provides a socio-economic profile of the people living in each of the 1,993 census output areas within Leicestershire. This classification has been used to examine how issues affect different socio-economic groups. More detail about OAC and how it has been used throughout this report can be found in Section 4.5.

Both the OAC and Urban Rural Classification have been used to help answer the questions raised in Section 2.3 about issues affecting different communities within Leicestershire.

Where available, national data has been included within the report to identify how issues within Leicestershire compare to the overall national trend.

Using the Audit Commission CIPFA Groups, where data is available at Local Authority level, the report shows comparisons of issues within Leicestershire compared to other similar local authority areas.

Using the Most Similar Family Groups (MSFG), the report also provides a comparison of each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire with other similar authorities across the country.

The national data, MSFG and CIPFA group comparisons have been utilised within this report to examine how issues within Leicestershire compare with issues elsewhere.

2.7 Data Processing

Prior to utilising most of the data received from partners there is an element of data processing required, including cleansing data, recoding data variables and geocoding data so that it can be aggregated to appropriate levels of geography for both analytical and reporting purposes.

Every effort has been made whilst processing the data utilised within this report to ensure that it is accurate, consistent, and provides a fair representation of the issues within Leicestershire.

Data has also been processed so that the same information can be collated for subsequent reports and analysed in a similar way. This will streamline future production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base, resulting in more time being available to explore further avenues for data exploration.

2.8 Data Analysis

To help identify the key issues, various analytical tools have been employed during the production of this report.

Where possible, proven statistical techniques have been used to provide a robust and consistent methodology to analyse the underlying data. These techniques are used to identify particular issues or trends that are statistically significant. Applying a test or technique to determine statistical significance generally determines the likelihood of a particular result occurring due to some explainable phenomenon rather than it occurring due to random chance.

Statistical testing is useful as it helps focus attention on the real relationships and trends present in the data, whilst discounting those random fluctuations with no statistical validity. Statistical testing also allows prediction of what is most likely to happen in the future. If current data is telling us that males, rather than females, are statistically more likely to offend then we can predict that this is much more likely to be the case in the future assuming current conditions remain constant.

The following statistical techniques have been employed when analysing the data presented within this report to determine whether issues, events and trends are statistically significant.

Cross-tabulations have been produced using the Pearson's chi-squared test in order to determine if the variables within each table are independent of each other or whether there is some type of influential relationship between them. If the significance value is smaller than 0.05% then we conclude that the variables are in some way related.

CHAID analysis - respondents have been segmented in an attempt to identify those pockets of the population that are most likely to be impacted or affected by a particular issue.

CHAID is a type of decision-tree technique which can be used to detect the interaction between variables. It stands for Chi-square Automatic Interaction Detector.

Using CHAID it is possible to establish relationships between a particular theme (a dependent variable) – for example a particular crime type – and other explanatory variables such as age, urban/rural classification, gender, BME, etc. CHAID then seeks to segment groups of individuals (dependent upon these explanatory variables) to find those types of individual most affected by the particular issue.

Box Plot is a graphical representation of the distribution of a range of continuous data, such as age or crime count. It calculates the median value and then groups the remaining data points into quartiles. It also provides information about any statistical outliers. These are data points that can be considered numerically distant from the normal data range and, as such, statistically distinct and therefore worthy of further consideration.

Mosaic Plot is a graphical representation of a cross-tabulation, where the relative size of each category combination is proportional to the size of the box that represents it. Assuming a normal distribution the statistical significance of the graphical associations are tested by calculating the standardized residual of each category combination. Whereas chi-square provides an overview of whether or not there is a significant relationship between two variables, the mosaic plot (by using standardized residuals) can tell us which specific category combinations are, or are not, significant.

2.9 Data Presentation

Within the report two mapping methods have been employed: traditional land-based LSOA maps and cartograms.

Lower Super Output Area maps - these geographical areas contain approximately 1,500 households each. There are 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Leicestershire County. Densely populated LSOAs in towns only cover small geographical areas whereas similar numbers of people in the countryside are covered by LSOAs covering a much larger geographical area. Thematic maps have been produced by LSOA in order to present the geographical distribution of results. The data used to produce each map has been statistically analysed using box plots. Therefore the range for each map includes an outlier category (where the difference by geography is significantly different) in addition to the quartile range.

Lower Super Output Area Cartogram - the Leicestershire cartogram was created in order to display data at the LSOA level without the presentation of the data being skewed by the geographical size of the area it represents. In the traditional LSOA maps based on geographic area, LSOAs with very high densities of residents appear rather small and insignificant on the map, compared to large less densely populated area which visually dominate the map.

The cartogram presents data based on the average population of the LSOA, giving a standardized appearance so the viewers' attention is focused on the differences in the data range rather than areas of larger geographical size.

In order to create the cartogram, each LSOA was examined in terms of population. Leicestershire LSOAs have a population between 1,020 and 2,550 (except for one LSOA incorporating the student campus in Loughborough with a population of 4,500). Therefore, in order to give an accurate representation of the population within Leicestershire, one

hexagon was used to represent approximately a population of 1,500.

In order to ensure that no misinterpretations arise due to either the spatial inaccuracies of the cartogram or the rather misleading geographical sizes represented within the traditional map of Leicestershire LSOAs, both maps have been included.

Dot Plots have been used to graphically combine the results of multiple cross tabulations for either one, or more than one, population. The results are plotted using a common scale, in this case a percentage. Where possible the data used to produce each dot plot has been tested for significance using either chi-square or standardized residuals and the results commented upon in the accompanying text.

The power of the dot plot is its ability to combine and compare numerous results in a simple and easily-read format.

2.10 Interpretation of the results

This Evidence-Base document provides the data and supporting contextual information to provide a strategic overview of crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire. The document has been summarised to produce an **Evidence Base Summary**, one document for the County, and one for each of the seven individual Community Safety Partnerships across Leicestershire.

The concise Evidence Base Summary, supported by the this detailed document (Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base) provides a tool for each Partnership Strategy Group/Board to help review their existing partnership plan and begin the development of their new plan.

3 Background

The purpose of this Evidence-Base document is to provide a profile of crime and disorder issues across Leicestershire. As explained within the Methodology, several contextual datasets have been used to aid the interpretation of crime and disorder issues within the communities of Leicestershire.

This section of the report describes the contextual datasets that are utilised within this report. These contextual datasets have been used to explain the crime and disorder issues within the different communities across the County.

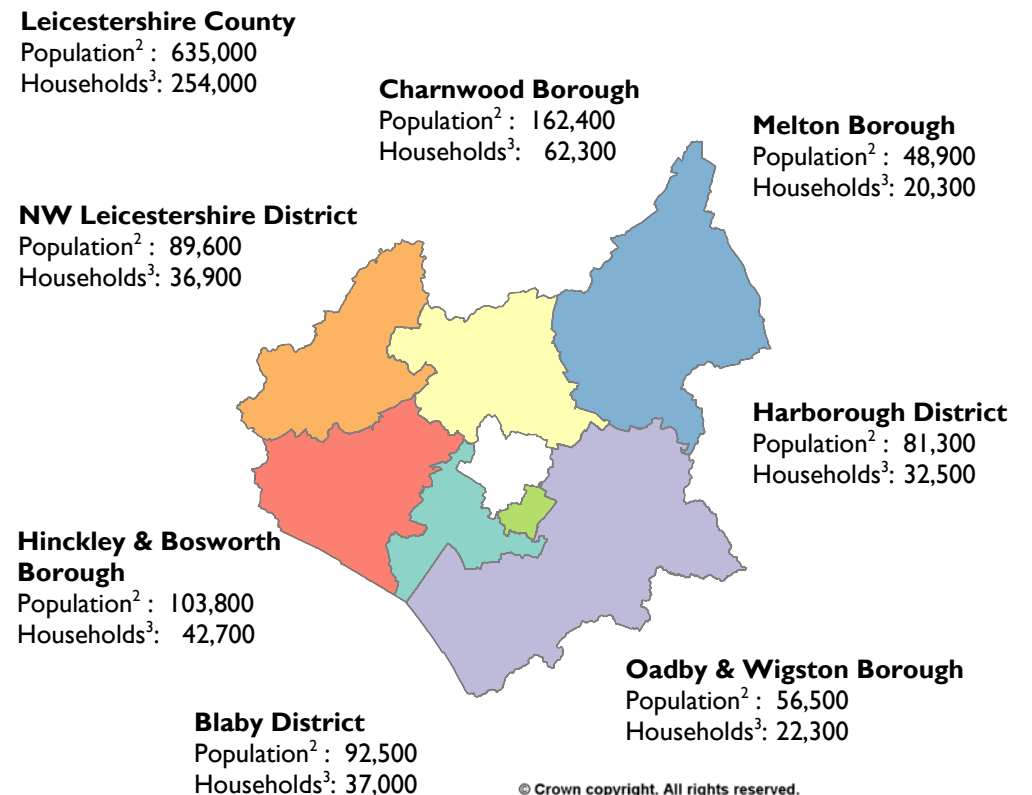
This includes details of the resident population and households across the County. This section also provides a profile of the communities of Leicestershire, including the identification of urban and rural areas and the socio-economic composition and profile of communities within the county.

3.1 Population of Leicestershire

Map 3.1a shows the districts of Leicestershire, indicating the county and district population² and household³ figures.

The district and household figures used within this report to calculate County and District level crime rates are the same as those used by Iquanta¹.

Map 3.1a : Population and Households of Leicestershire by Leicestershire



1 <https://iquanta.net/iquanta/>
2 Mid-2006 population estimates from ONS
3 Revised mid-2004 household estimates published by CLG

3.2 Profile of Urban and Rural Leicestershire

This Evidence-Base document provides a strategic overview of recorded crime and disorder, and perceptions of crime and disorder within Leicestershire. Previous research suggests that rural areas are likely to experience lower levels of crime, although the nature of certain aspects of rural crime may be different to that in urban areas. Also, individuals' perceptions and experiences of crime and disorder are likely to be different in rural areas.

This section of the report demonstrates how the urban rural classification¹ can be applied to firstly identify communities within Leicestershire according to their degree of rurality, and secondly identify and quantify crime issues specific to these rural communities.

Throughout this report the urban rural classification has been used to look at recorded crime and incidents of anti-social behaviour, along with perceptions of crime, within the rural areas of Leicestershire compared to the urban areas.

The methodology to classify areas as urban or rural results in each census output area being defined under one of four classes:

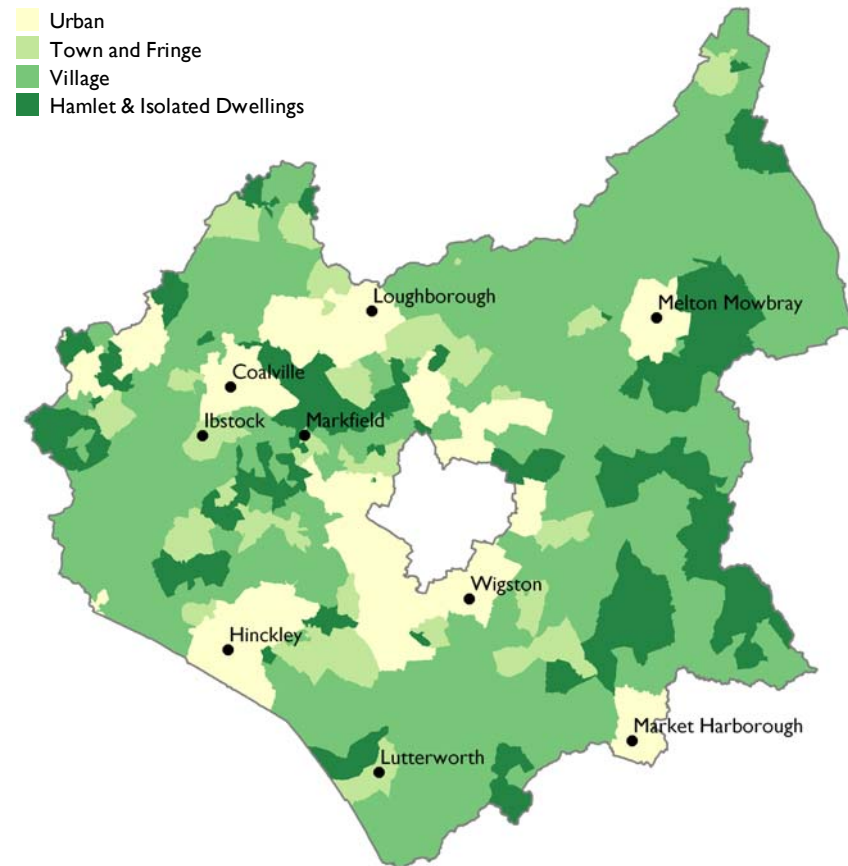
- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and isolated dwellings

Map 3.2a shows the urban rural classification applied to the 1,993 census output areas² of Leicestershire.

¹ Urban Rural Classification, 2004, ONS

² Census output areas contains approximately 100 households

**Map 3.2a :Urban Rural Classification
Leicestershire by Census Output Area**



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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2008.

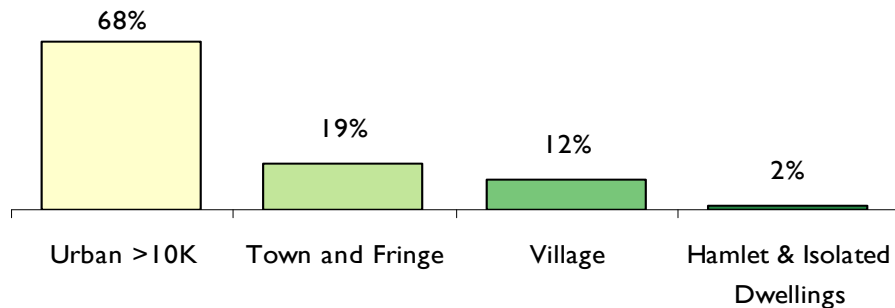
The map highlights the peripheral urban areas of the county surrounding Leicester City, along with the main urban settlements including Loughborough, Coalville, Hinckley, Oadby, Wigston, Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray. The map also shows the most rural areas of the county including relatively large geographical areas of Melton Borough and Harborough District.

Chart 3.2b shows the proportion of the population of Leicestershire living within each of the four urban rural classes. The chart highlights that two-thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in 'Urban' areas. In contrast, only 2% of the county population live in the most rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas.

Chart 3.2c shows the proportion of the population of each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire living within each of the four urban rural classes.

The different urban rural population profiles within each district will have an influence on the geographical distribution of crime and disorder issues across the county and districts of Leicestershire.

Chart 3.2b : Proportion of Leicestershire Population living within each of the four urban rural classes.



Based on 2001 Census Output Area Populations

Compared to the overall county population profile, the most significant differences are as follows:

Blaby District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Urban' areas (79%).

Charnwood Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within urban areas (74%).

Harborough District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Town and Fringe' (40%), 'Villages' (25%) and 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' (3%), emphasising the relative rurality of the District in conjunction with the focal Market Town.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Urban' areas (72%).

Melton Borough has a higher proportion of residents living in 'Villages' (34%) and 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' (3%), emphasising the geographical dispersion of the Borough population.

North West Leicestershire District has higher proportion of residents living within 'Town and Fringe' (24%), 'Villages' (16%) and 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' (3%), emphasising the contrast between the towns of Ashby and Coalville compared to the most rural parts of the District along the Derbyshire border.

The entire population of **Oadby and Wigston Borough** live within an 'Urban' area.

Chart 3.2c : % CSP Population living within each of the four urban rural classes.



3.3 Profile of Leicestershire Communities

For the purposes of this Evidence-Base report, the 2001 Output Area Classification (OAC) has been 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 census data. In short, the OAC 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 1,993 census output areas within Leicestershire. 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.

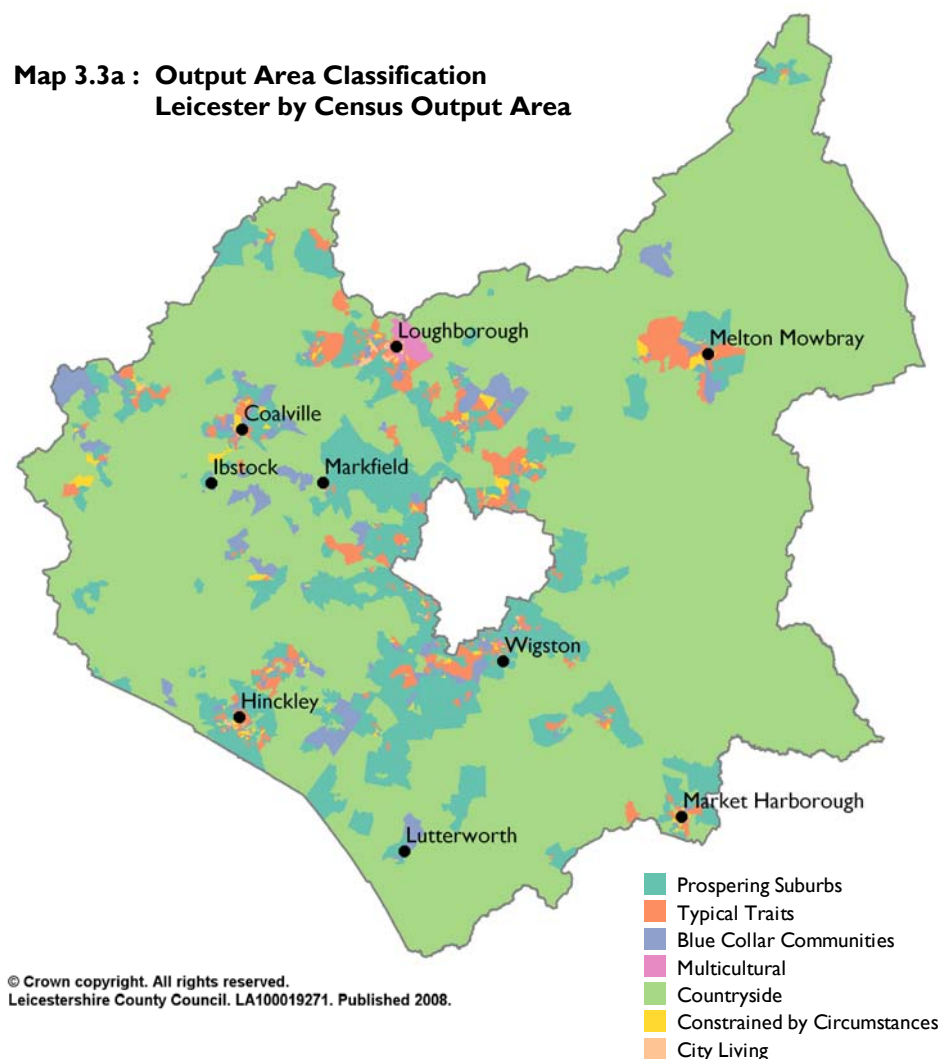
The OAC methodology will group areas with similar socio-economic characteristics into one of seven clusters:

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

The defining socio-economic characteristics for each of the clusters are shown in Table 3.3d (p.14), including examples of areas within each cluster for each CSP where appropriate.

Map 3.3a shows the OAC classification applied to the 1,993 census output areas² of Leicestershire. The map highlights the vast 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs' areas in contrast to the geographical concentrations of the other cluster types.

Map 3.3a : Output Area Classification
Leicester by Census Output Area



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These seven clusters have been used within this report to examine the level of recorded crime and incidents of anti-social behaviour, along with the perceptions of crime, within the different communities of Leicestershire, according to their residents socio-economic characteristics.

1 Source : Output Area Classification User Group - OAC (<http://www.areaclassification.org.uk>)

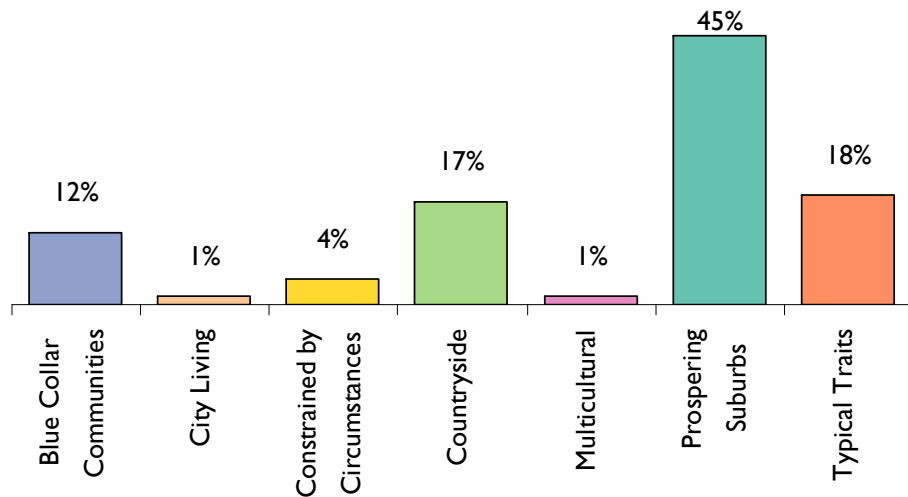
2 For a full description of the Output Area Classification see
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp

Chart 3.3b shows the proportion of the population of Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC clusters. The chart highlights that almost half the population of Leicestershire live in 'Prospering Suburb' areas. In contrast, only 1% of the county population live in each of the 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' communities.

Chart 3.3c shows the proportion of the population of each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire living within each of the seven OAC Clusters.

The different OAC population profiles within each district will have an influence on the geographical distribution of crime and disorder issues across the county and districts of Leicestershire.

Chart 3.3b : Proportion of Leicestershire Population living within each of the seven OAC Clusters



Based on 2001 Census Output Area Populations

Compared to the overall county population profile, the most significant differences are as follows....

Blaby District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (64%) and a lower proportion living within 'Countryside' areas (7%).

Charnwood Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Multicultural' areas (5%) and 'City Living' areas (5%) and a lower proportion living in 'Countryside' areas (10%).

Harborough District has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%). The proportion of residents living in all the other area types within Harborough District is lower than the County average.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has a population profile similar to the County.

Melton Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Countryside' areas (36%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Prospering Suburb' areas (32%).

North West Leicestershire District has higher proportions of residents living within 'Blue Collar Communities' areas (20%) and 'Countryside' areas (24%).

Oadby and Wigston Borough has a higher proportion of residents living within 'Prospering Suburb' areas (65%) and a lower proportion of residents living in 'Countryside' areas (1%).

Chart 3.3c : % CSP Population living within each of the seven clusters

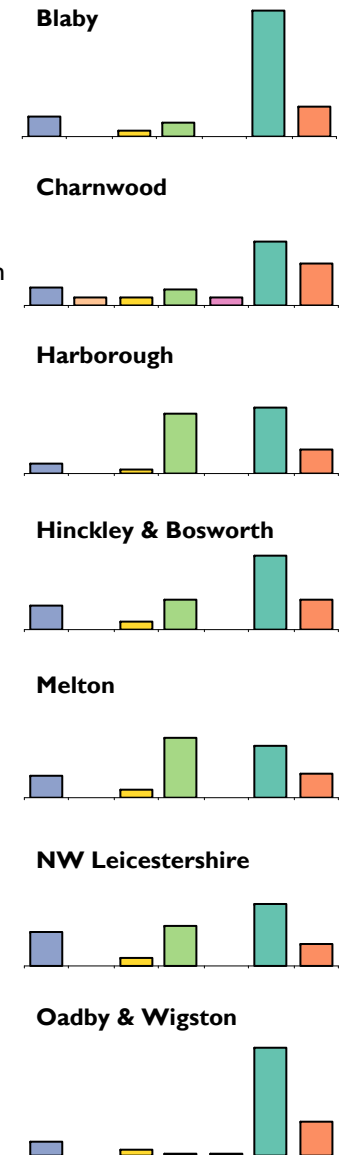





Table 3.3d : Output Area Classification
Descriptions of the key characteristics to classify the communities of Leicestershire using geodemographics

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....	Population	% Area	Example of areas
Prospering Suburbs	a far higher than national average % 2+ car ownership households % detached housing a far lower than national average % public housing % terraced housing % all flats % households with no central heating % privately rented housing	45%	14%	Blaby: Kirby Muxloe: Barry Drive, Station Close, Towers Drive Charnwood: Quorn: Chaveney Road, Toller Road, Buddon Lane Harborough: Broughton Astley: Old Mill Road, Station Road, The Meadow Hinckley & Bosworth: Groby: Woodlands Drive, Parklands Avenue, Fern Crescent Melton: Melton Mowbray: Grange Drive, Wilcox Drive, Hollygate Close NW Leicestershire: Castle Donington: Fox Road, Paddock Close, Fosbrook Drive Oadby & Wigston: Oadby: Windrush Drive, Trent Close, Colne Close
Typical Traits	a far higher than national average % terraced housing a far lower than national average % public housing	18%	3%	Blaby: Blaby: Park Road, Lavender Close, Holly Grove Charnwood: Barrow Upon Soar: Melton Road, Warner Street, Grove Lane Harborough: Market Harborough: Granville Street, Bath Street, Cross Street Hinckley & Bosworth: Barwell: Byron Street, Moore Road, Charnwood Road Melton: Melton Mowbray: Victoria Street, Albert Street, Cromwell Road NW Leicestershire: Ellistown: Midland Road, Whitehill Road, Ibstock Road Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Gladstone Street, Victoria Street, Penney Close
Blue Collar Communities	a far higher than national average % terraced housing % public housing a far lower than national average % all flats % higher education qualifications	12%	3%	Blaby: Glen Parva: Westdale Avenue, Needham Avenue, Cork Lane Charnwood: Anstey: Link Road, Netherfield Road, Holgate Close Harborough: Fleckney: Gladstone Street, Elizabeth Road, Elizabeth Close Hinckley & Bosworth: Earl Shilton: Belle Vue Road, Mallory Street, Norton Road Melton: Melton Mowbray: Sandy Lane, Blakeney Crescent, Dalby Road NW Leicestershire: Whitwick: Green Lane, George Street, Silver Street Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Lansdowne Grove, Hazelwood Road, Belper Close
Multicultural	a far higher than national average % all flats % public housing % Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi % Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black % born outside the UK a far lower than national average % 2+ car ownership households % detached housing	2%	< 1%	Blaby: - Charnwood: Loughborough: Albert Promenade, Leicester Road, Beeches Road Harborough: - Hinckley & Bosworth: - Melton: - NW Leicestershire: - Oadby & Wigston: Oadby: Harborough Road, King Street, Albion Street

Continued.

Key Classification	Typically these are areas with.....	Population	% Area	Example of areas
 Countryside	a far higher than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % 2+ car ownership households % residents working from home % residents in agricultural/fishing employment % detached housing a far lower than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> population density % residents using public transport for work % all flats 	17%	79%	Blaby: Sapcote: Stanton Road, Church Street, Mill Close Charnwood: Swithland: Main Street, Charnia Grove, Leicester Lane Harborough: Tur Langton: Main Street, Main Street, Shangton Road Hinckley & Bosworth: Kirkby Mallory: Church Road, Main Street, Ashby Road Melton: Somerby: High Street, Main Street, The Field NW Leicestershire: Breedon-On-The-Hill: Berry Avenue, Hastings Close, The Crescent Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Horsewell Lane, Welford Road, Hillside Avenue
 Constrained by Circumstances	a far higher than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % public housing % all flats a far lower than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % detached housing % 2+ car ownership households % higher education qualifications 	4%	1%	Blaby: Blaby: Cedar Road, Wykeham Close, Southway Charnwood: Loughborough: Alan Moss Road, Burns Road Harborough: Market Harborough: Meadow Street, Shropshire Close, The Broadway Hinckley & Bosworth: Earl Shilton: Avenue North, Almeys Lane, Maughan Street Melton: Melton Mowbray: Egerton View, Dorian Rise, Dalby Road NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Malvern Crescent, Millfield Close, Repton Close Oadby & Wigston: Wigston: Elizabeth Court, Aylestone Lane, Long Street
 City Living	a far higher than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % all flats % privately rented housing a far lower than national average <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % detached housing % households with non-dependant children 	2%	< 1%	Blaby: Leicester: Watergate Lane, The Osiers, The Osiers Charnwood: Loughborough: Leopold Street, Paget Street Harborough: Market Harborough: St. Marys Road, Northampton Road, Britannia Walk Hinckley & Bosworth: Hinckley: Granville Gardens, Coventry Road, Mason Court Melton: - NW Leicestershire: Ashby-De-La-Zouch: Market Street, Claridge Place, North Street Oadby & Wigston: Oadby: Regent Street, Leicester Road
total		805 sq. miles	609,578	

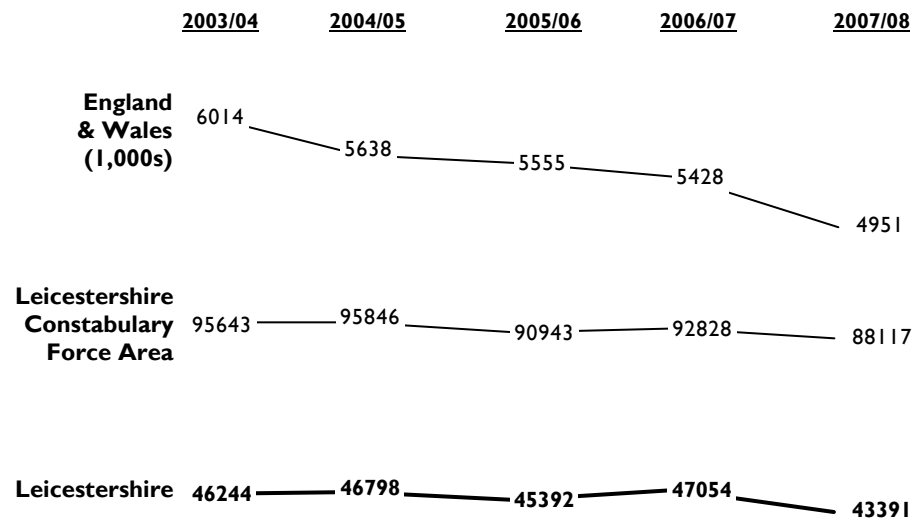
4 Total Recorded Crime

4.1 National Crime Trends

Chart 4.1a shows the total number of offences recorded each year within Leicestershire over the last five years. The chart also shows the comparative five year trend for England and Wales and also for the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area.

Nationally, between 2003/04 and 2007/08 there has been a sustained year-on-year reduction in total recorded offences in England and Wales. This sustained year-on-year reduction constitutes an overall five year reduction of 18%.

Chart 4.1a : Comparing total recorded offence trend within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Forcewide, the comparative overall five year trend in total recorded crime is an 8% reduction between 2003/04 and 2007/08 across the whole of the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area.

Countywide, the comparative five year trend in total recorded crime is a 6% reduction between 2003/04 and 2006/07 across the whole of Leicestershire.

The total number of recorded offences within Leicestershire at the end of the five year period is significantly higher than expected¹, when compared to the national figures. This means that although there has been a reduction in total recorded offences in Leicestershire, this reduction is not as great as the national reduction over the last five year period.

Also, the total number of recorded offences within the Force area at the end of the five year period, 2007/08, is significantly higher than expected¹, when compared to the national figures. This highlights that the overall five year reduction in total recorded offences within Leicestershire is similar to the overall Force reduction, although this reduction is significantly smaller than that recorded nationally.

¹ Using chi-square, testing to a 5% level of significance

Chart 4.1b shows the total number of recorded offences year-on-year for each of the seven districts within Leicestershire over the last five years, 2003/04 to 2007/08. The chart also shows the comparative five year trend for the whole of Leicestershire.

The change in the total number of recorded offences during the last five years is summarised for each district of Leicestershire, below.

Charnwood Borough had an overall 3% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction over five years.

North West Leicestershire District had an overall 8% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction in five years.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough had an overall 11% reduction in total recorded offences and is the only Borough to have a significantly greater reduction in total recorded offences compared to the overall county reduction.

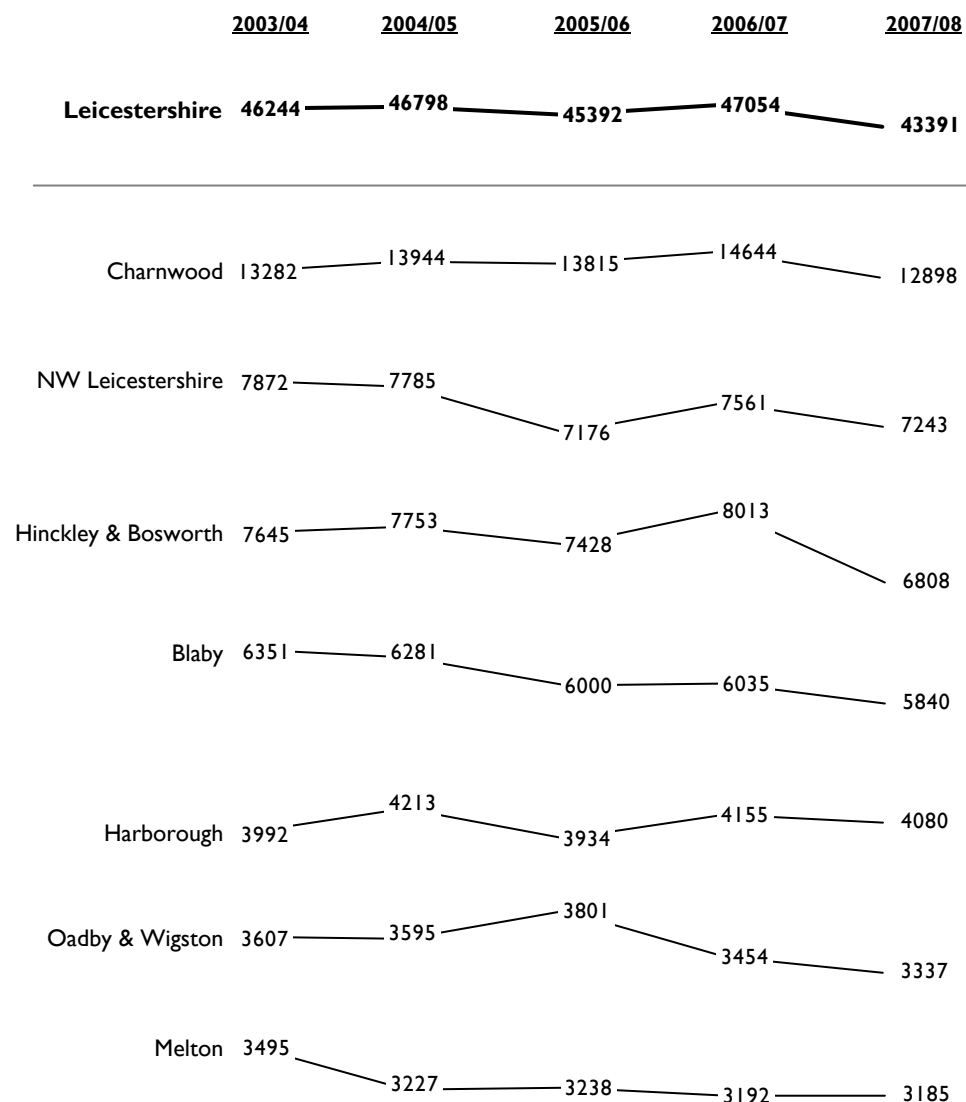
Blaby District had an overall 8% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction in five years.

Harborough District had an overall 2% increase in total recorded offences and is the only District to have bucked the overall county downward trend.

Oadby and Wigston Borough had an overall 7% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction in five years.

Melton Borough had an overall 9% reduction in total recorded offences, in line with the County reduction in five years.

Chart 4.1b : Comparing total recorded offence trend within each CDRP within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



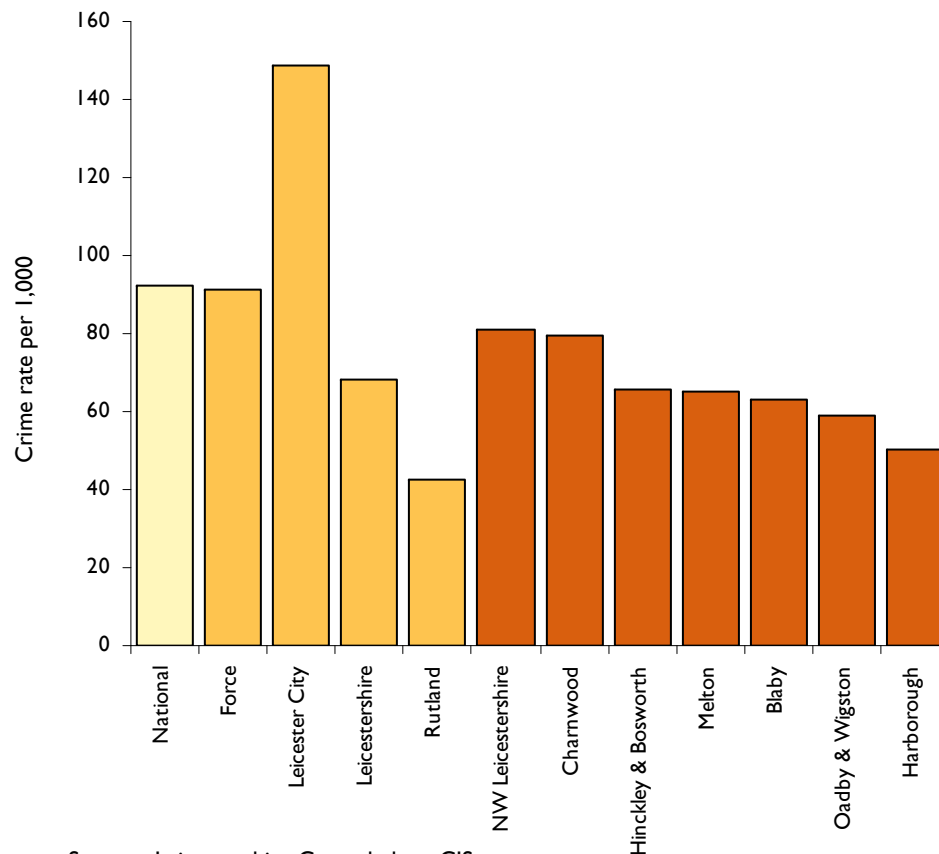
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

4.2 How Safe is Leicestershire compared to other areas?

In terms of relative safety, the recorded crime rate per 1,000 population can be used as a proxy measure for the likelihood of being a victim of crime within a particular area.

Chart 4.2a compares the total crime rate for Leicestershire in 2007/08 compared to the Leicestershire Force area and nationally (England and Wales).

Chart 4.2a : Comparison of total crime rates for the Community Safety Partnerships within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland compared to the rate for England & Wales 2007/08.



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

In 2007/08, the total crime rate for Leicestershire Force area (91.5) was in line with the national rate (92.1).

Comparing the total crime rate within the Force area, the crime rate in 2007/08 within Leicester City (148.8) was double the Leicestershire County rate (68.3).

All seven of the districts within Leicestershire had a total crime rate below the Force area crime rate in 2007/08.

Charnwood Borough and North West Leicestershire District are the only two districts to have a total crime rate above the Leicestershire County rate for 2007/08. Combined, these two districts account for almost half of all recorded offences within Leicestershire during 2007/08, and both have a disproportionately high number of recorded offences in relation to their resident population.

In summary, based on total crime rates per 1,000 population, Leicestershire is a relatively safer place to live compared to the Leicestershire Force area and nationally. The same relative safety also applies to the seven Community Safety Partnership areas within the County.

4.3 Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

The previous section compared the seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire with each other. However, the districts of Leicestershire do not have the same geographical, demographic and socio-economic profiles, so the differences in these characteristics potentially influence differences in crime rates between these areas.

It is more appropriate to compare areas with very similar geographical, demographic and socio-economic situations, as they are more likely to have a reasonably comparable level of crime. The variations in crime rates between similar areas are likely to be due to other factors, such as efficiency of policing or working practices.

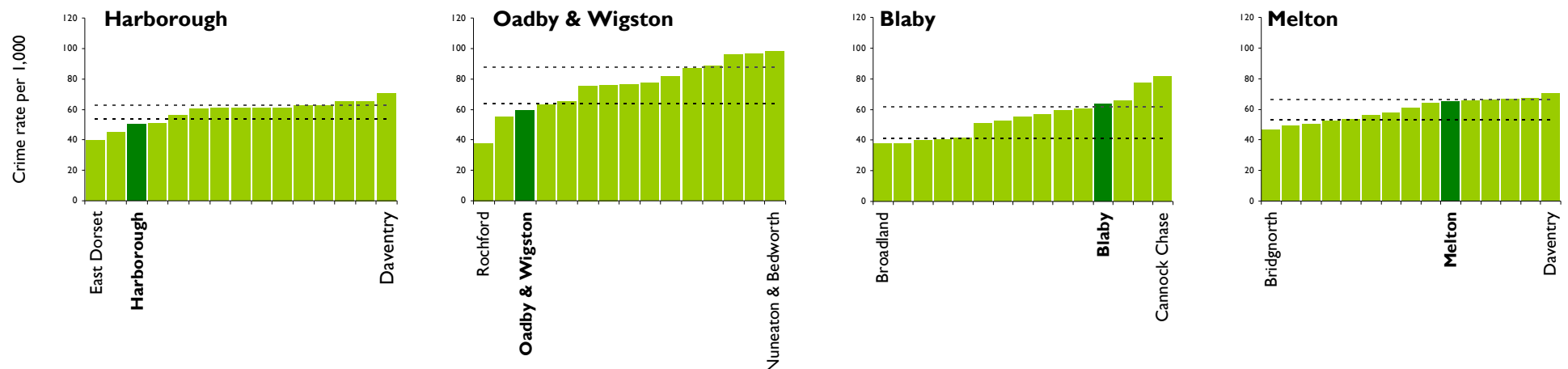
Chart 4.3a (right) shows the total crime rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire compared to similar local authorities¹. The total crime rate for Leicestershire is ranked sixth out of the sixteen and lies within the middle 50% of the crime rates for similar authorities.

In summary, the total crime rate for Leicestershire in 2007/08 was average compared to similar local authorities.

Chart 4.3b shows the total crime rates for each Community Safety Partnership within Leicestershire compared to their most similar Community Safety Partnership areas within England and Wales².

Both Harborough District and Oadby and Wigston Borough have a total crime rate within the top (best) 25% of their group of most similar partnerships.

Chart 4.3b : Total recorded offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



1 Using the similar local authorities have been Audit Commission CIPFA Groups
 2 Using the Most Similar Family Group of defined by IQanta

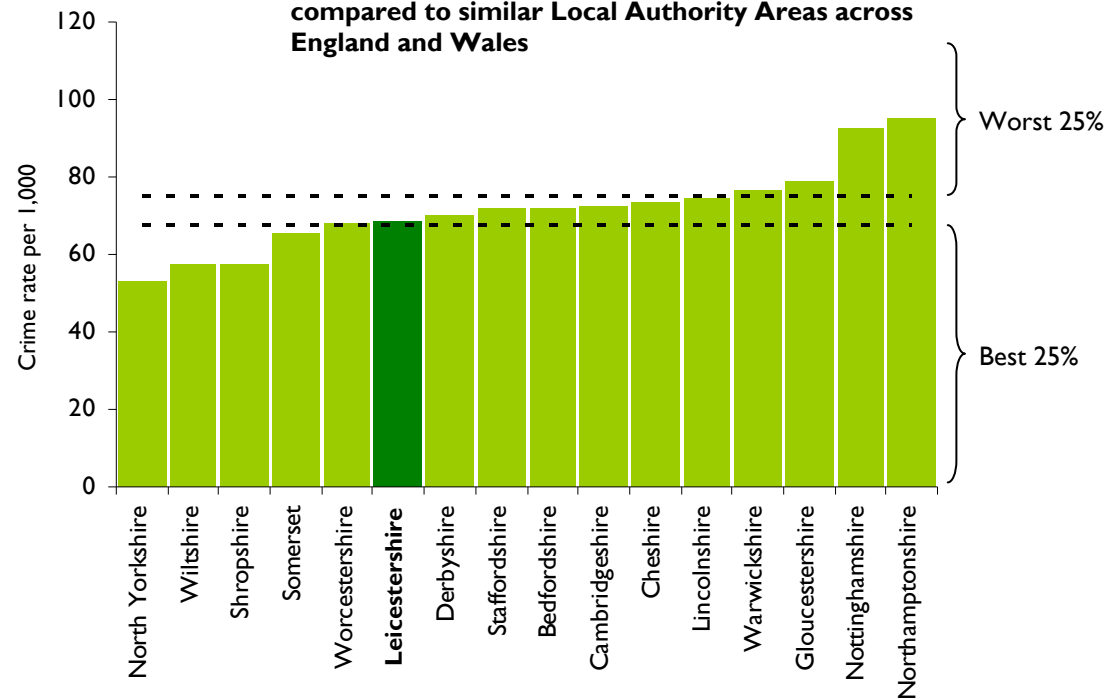
Source : IQanta 14 Nov 2008

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and Melton Borough both have total crime rates within the middle 50% of the crime rates for their group of similar partnerships.

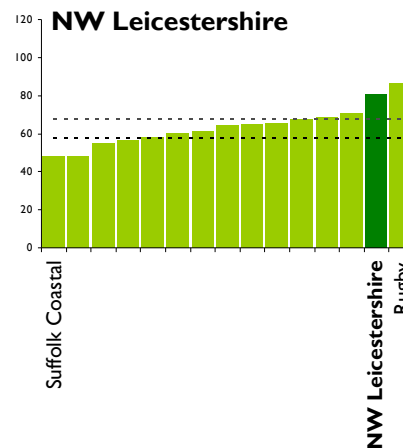
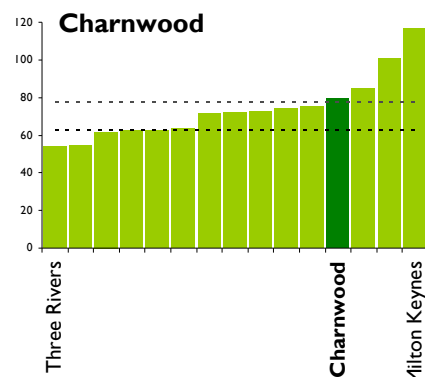
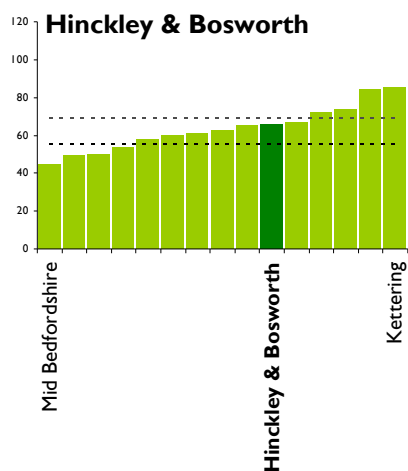
Blaby District, Charnwood Borough and North West Leicestershire District all have crime rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of most similar partnerships.

In summary, although Leicestershire has an average total crime rate compared to similar Local Authorities, there is variation in how the total crime rate for each of the seven partnership areas within county compares to similar partnership areas. These peer comparisons are made for particular crime types in, separate sections of the report, to help explain the local variation.

Chart 4.3a : Total recorded offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales



Source : Iquanta : 14th Nov 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the total recorded crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for total recorded crime rates for the group.

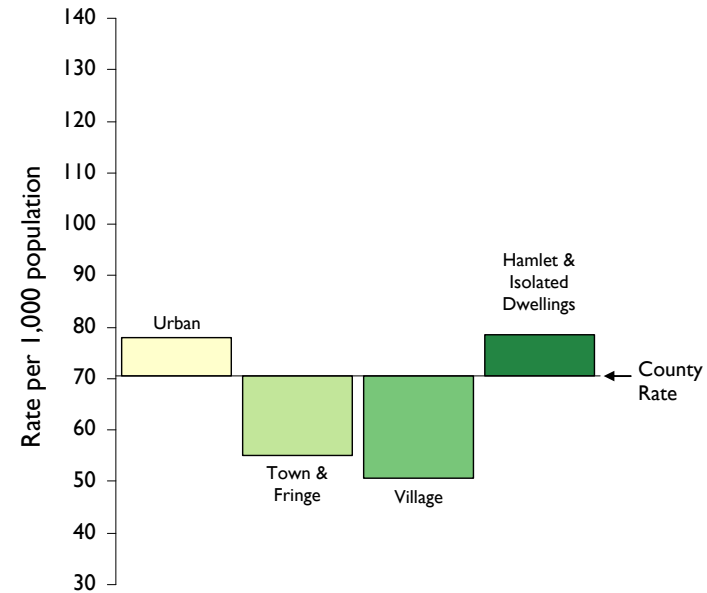
4.4 Crime within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

This section utilises the urban rural classification, as outlined in Section 3.2. The classification is used to identify differences and similarities between the total crime rates of urban and rural communities within Leicestershire and also within the urban and rural areas of each of the seven districts across the county.

Three-quarters of all offences within Leicestershire are recorded within 'Urban' areas, compared to only 2% within rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas, highlighting the problem of volume crime in urban areas compared to rural areas. However, putting the volume of crime in the context of the resident population of these areas shows a contrasting result.

Chart 4.4a shows the total crime rates for urban and rural areas of Leicestershire, compared to the overall total crime rate per 1,000 population for the county (70.5). This chart highlights that the crime rates in the most rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas of Leicestershire are similar to the crime rates in 'Urban' areas of the County.

Chart 4.4a : Comparing total recorded crime rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 4.4b : Comparing total recorded crime rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08

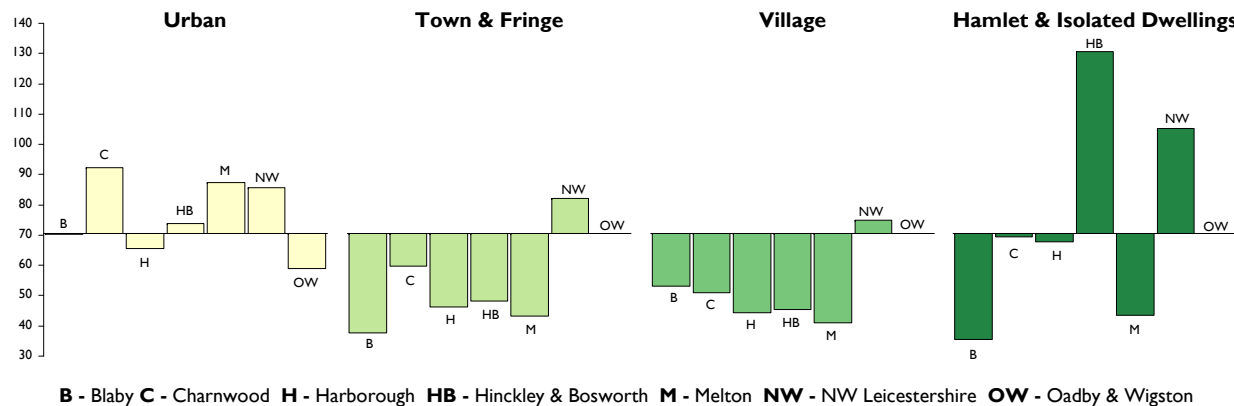


Chart 4.4b shows the total crime rates for each district for each of the four urban rural classes.

This chart highlights that the crime rates within each of the four urban rural classes is not uniform across the seven districts of the county.

Although the total crime rate for all 'Urban' areas in Leicestershire is above the overall average rate, it is the 'Urban' areas within Charnwood, Melton and North West Leicestershire that have a disproportionately higher total crime rate.

The total crime rate in 'Town and Fringe' and 'Village' areas is below average for the whole of Leicestershire, although the respective crime rates within these areas of North West Leicestershire are above average.

The overall total crime rate within the most rural 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas of Leicestershire is similar to the rate for 'Urban' areas, above the overall county total crime rate. However, there is great variation in the total crime rates within the most rural areas across the seven districts. The total crime rate in 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas in Blaby and Melton is below the county average, making them some of the safest areas across the entire seven districts.

Conversely the most rural areas of Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire have the highest crime rates across the entire county.

In summary, although the urban areas of the county experience considerably higher volumes of recorded crime, there are rural areas within the county where the likelihood of victimisation is at a similar level to 'Urban' areas.

Within further sections of this report this classification has been applied to individual offence types, to help explain how particular crime issues affect urban and rural communities across Leicestershire.

4.5 Crime within the different communities of Leicestershire

This section utilises the Output Area Classification, as outlined in Section 3.3. The classification is used to identify differences and similarities between the total crime rate of the different communities within Leicestershire, and also within the different communities of each of the seven districts within the county. Each census output area¹ has been grouped into one of seven OAC clusters according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the residents. A description of each of these community types can be found in Section 3.3.

Using the total crime rate per 1,000 population, this section aims to highlight the differences and similarities in the crime rates of different communities across the county.

Chart 4.5a shows the total crime rate for the seven community types of Leicestershire, compared to the overall total crime rate per 1,000 population for the county (70.5). This chart highlights that the crime rates in communities classed as 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances' and 'Multicultural' have a disproportionately high crime rate compared to the average county rate. These areas constitute only 6% of the county population but experience 18% of total recorded crime.

Conversely, almost half of the population (45%) of Leicestershire live in communities classed as 'Prospering Suburbs', although only one-quarter of all county offences are recorded within these areas.

In summary, across the county there are great disparities between the crime rates of communities with different socio-economic characteristics.

¹ there are a total of 1,993 census output areas in Leicestershire, each contains approximately 100 households

Chart 4.5b shows the crime rates for the seven community types for each of seven CSP across Leicestershire. The chart emphasises the disparity in crime rates within the communities classed as 'City Living' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' compared to other communities across the county.

Charnwood is the only borough with a significant proportion of residents living within 'City Living' communities, although these communities account for a relatively small geographical area. An example of these communities, areas such as Leopold Street and Paget Street in Loughborough.

Charnwood has a significantly high proportion of residents, and Oadby and Wigston has average number of residents living within 'Multicultural' communities. These communities within Oadby and Wigston and Charnwood have disproportionately high crime rates compared to other communities within the county.

Chart 4.5a : Comparing total recorded crime rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

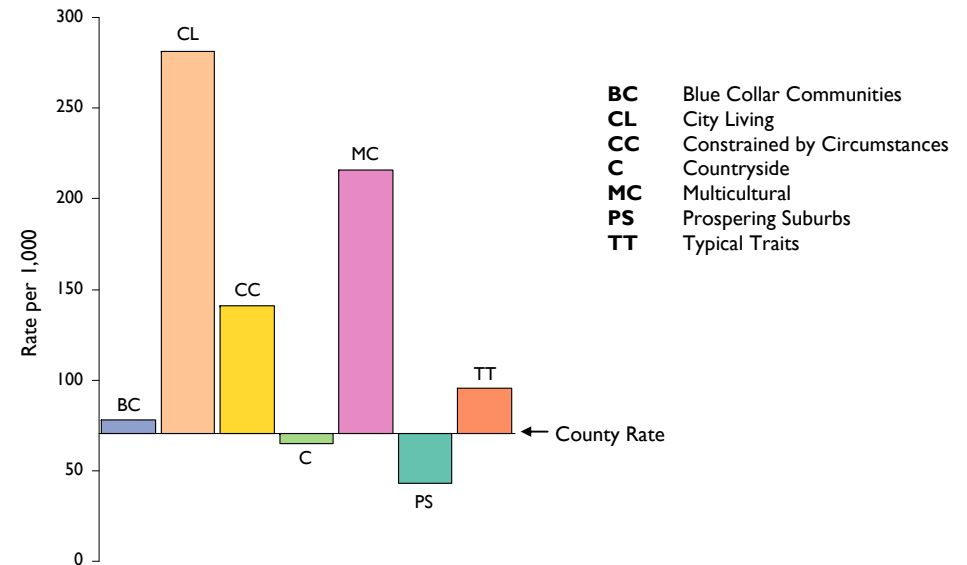
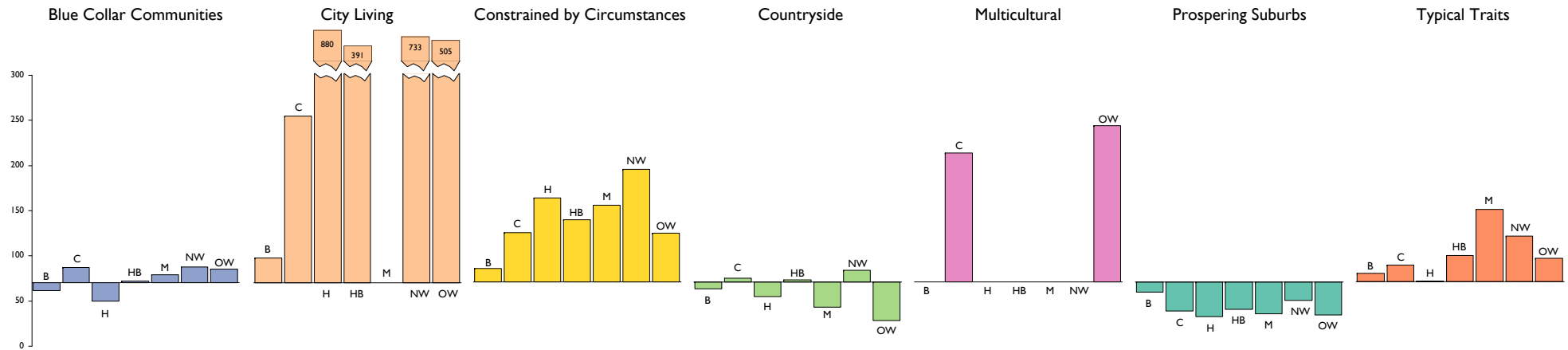


Chart 4.5b : Comparing total recorded crime rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

4.6 Recorded Offences across Leicestershire

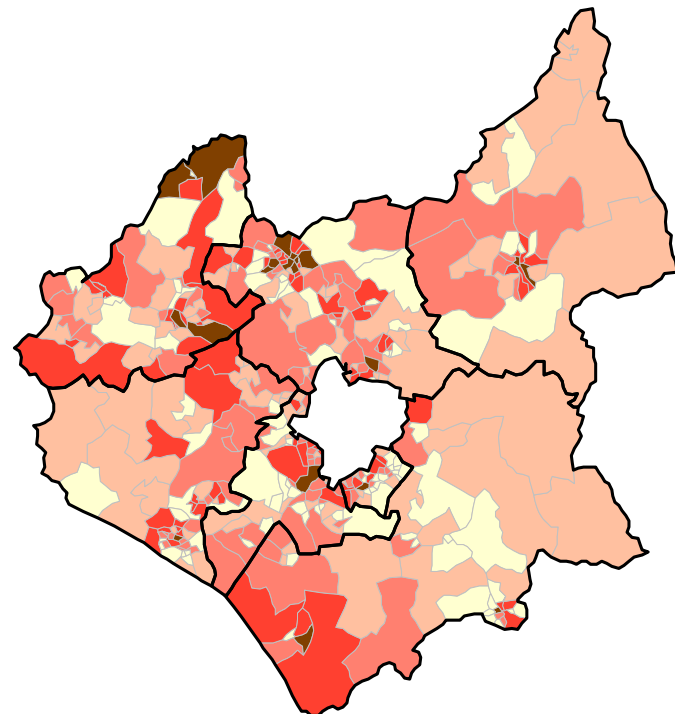
This section of the report examines the variation in the levels of total recorded crime at a more local level. Using the total number of recorded offences within each of the 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) across Leicestershire allows the identification of localised concentrations of offences.

Map 4.6a shows the total number of recorded offences within each LSOA in Leicestershire during 2007/08. Cartogram 4.6b also shows the total number of recorded offences within each LSOA, although each LSOA is represented by a hexagon.

There are twenty LSOAs within Leicestershire that have a total number of recorded offences that is significantly high. The areas shaded dark red on both the map and cartogram are the highest crime areas within the county and are also shown in Table 4.6c. These twenty areas account for over 20% of all recorded crime within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

The twenty LSOAs identified within the map and cartogram are geographically distributed across the county and predominantly represent town centre areas.

Map 4.6a : Total recorded crime counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Total Crime
Number of recorded offences

Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(20)
High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(79)
Above Average Crime Levels	(100)
Below Average Crime Levels	(99)
Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(98)

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Cartogram Explained

Each hexagon within the cartogram represents a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire.

The darker the shading of the circle the higher the total number of offences recorded within that LSOA during 2007/08.

The cartogram uses the same colour key as the LSOA Map shown on the far left.

Cartogram 4.6b : Total recorded crime counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

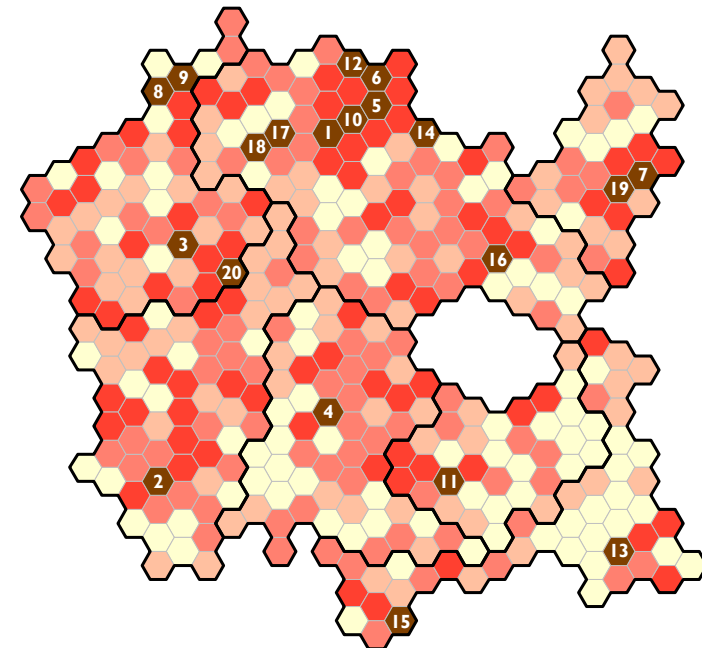


Table 4.6c : High Crime Areas in 2007/08

total recorded offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Map Key	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	CDRP	Total Crime	Assault WLSI	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary Other	Criminal Damage	Vehicle Crime	ASB	Arson
1	E01025720	Loughborough Centre West	Charnwood	1,074	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	E01025852	Hinckley Town Centre	Hinckley & Bosworth	841	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	E01025930	Coalville Centre	NWLeics	746	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	E01025627	Fosse Park	Blaby	725	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
5	E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry	Charnwood	572	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	E01025703	Loughborough Toothill Road	Charnwood	556	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
7	E01025894	Melton Craven West	Melton	469	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	E01025926	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	NWLeics	447	●	●	●	○	●	○	○
9	E01025925	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	NWLeics	437	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	E01025718	Loughborough Centre South	Charnwood	379	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	Oadby & Wigston	373	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	E01025704	Loughborough Derby Road East	Charnwood	354	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	E01025801	Market Harborough Coventry Road	Harborough	317	●	○	●	●	○	●	●
14	E01025700	Loughborough Canal South	Charnwood	311	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	E01025792	Lutterworth Centre & East	Harborough	300	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
16	E01025766	Thurmaston North West	Charnwood	291	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17	E01025689	Loughborough Ashby East	Charnwood	288	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18	E01025690	Loughborough Ashby West	Charnwood	268	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19	E01025899	Melton Egerton East	Melton	244	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
20	E01025922	Bardon	NW Leicestershire	242	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Worst crime areas (Outliers)
 Top 25% (High Crime)
 High Crime
 Low Crime
 Bottom 25% (Low Crime)

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS, Leicester Constabulary and LFRS

Although these twenty LSOAs have all been identified as hot-spot areas for total recorded crime, the profile of crime issues is potentially different within each area.

Throughout the other sections of this report, those LSOAs which have a significantly high number of recorded offences within five key offence types (assault with less serious injury, burglary dwelling, burglary other, criminal damage and vehicle crime) have also been identified. Those LSOAs with a significantly high number of recorded ASB incidents and arson incidents have also been identified.

Table 4.6c (previous page) is designed to pull together information from these other sections of this report to provide a profile of the crime and disorder issues that are a particular problem within each of the twenty highest crime areas of the county.

In Table 4.6c, for each of the twenty LSOA there are seven dots, one dot to represent the relative amount of the each of the key crime and disorder issues within that area compared to the rest of the county. The key on the next page shows what each type of dot represents. Generally the more pronounced the dot the worse the crime rate is for that particular issue within that LSOA.

Loughborough Centre West is identified as the LSOA with the highest total number of offences within Leicestershire. Along with Coalville Centre and Loughborough Bell Foundry, Table 4.6c shows that these three areas have a significantly high number of offences in each of the five offence types and two incident types, highlighting that a combination of several issues is contributing to the overall concentration of offences.

However, there are some LSOAs which feature as overall hot-spot areas, although they are predominantly affected by a specific issue. This includes areas like Castle Donington West & Donington Park which has

a significantly high number of vehicle crime offences but relatively low levels of criminal damage.

All but one area out of the twenty highest crime areas of the county have relatively high levels of anti-social behaviour, emphasising a link between high crime and high anti-social behaviour.

Out of the twenty highest crime areas within the county nine of these areas (shown in green on Table 4.6c) have had a significant reduction in recorded crime in the last year. This highlights the impact of crime reduction in the highest crime areas on the overall reduction across the county.

Out of the twenty highest crime areas within the county three of these areas (shown in red on Table 4.6c) have had a significant increase in recorded crime in the last year.

In summary, in terms tackling volume crime within the county, there are a relatively small number of LSOAs within Leicestershire that contribute to the overall total level of crime within the county.

However, the overall reduction in total recorded crime in Leicestershire is largely attributable to the reduction of total recorded crime within a relatively small number of high crime areas.

Also, using Chart 4.6c it is possible to identify the specific issues, or combinations of issues, that contribute to a particular LSOA having a significantly higher overall level of recorded crime.

4.7 Local Perceptions of Crime and Disorder

In April 2008 respondents to the police conducted CRAVE (Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility) survey were asked about eight crime categories (listed below). Respondents were asked a set of questions about how worried or not they felt about the possibility of being a victim of crime for each of the eight crime categories, with possible answers ranging from: 'not at all worried' to 'very worried'. The percentage of respondents who answered either very worried or fairly worried for each category have been combined and displayed in the following dot plots.

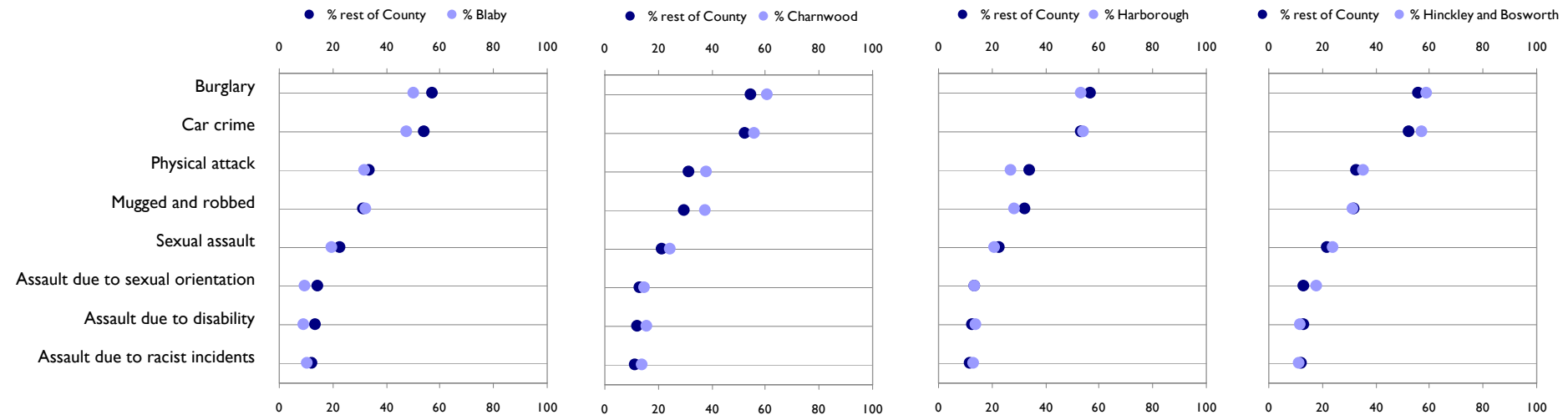
Chart 4.7a shows the opinions of Leicestershire respondents in context of respondents from the rest of the Force area and the smaller charts represent the opinions of respondents from each of the seven district

CSPs in Leicestershire in context of respondents from the rest of Leicestershire (Chart 4.7b). The chart categories have again been ranked, highest to lowest, according to the concerns of Leicestershire respondents as a whole.

The respondents of both Leicestershire and the rest of the Force are most concerned about the possibility of being a victim of either burglary or car crime when considering the list of eight possible crime categories. Leicestershire respondents are equally concerned about these issues as the respondents from the rest of the Force area.

However, there is a significant difference between the proportion of County as opposed to rest of Force respondents who are worried

Chart 4.7b: Percentage of respondents who were worried about the possibility of being a victim of each crime category within each district in context of the rest of the county

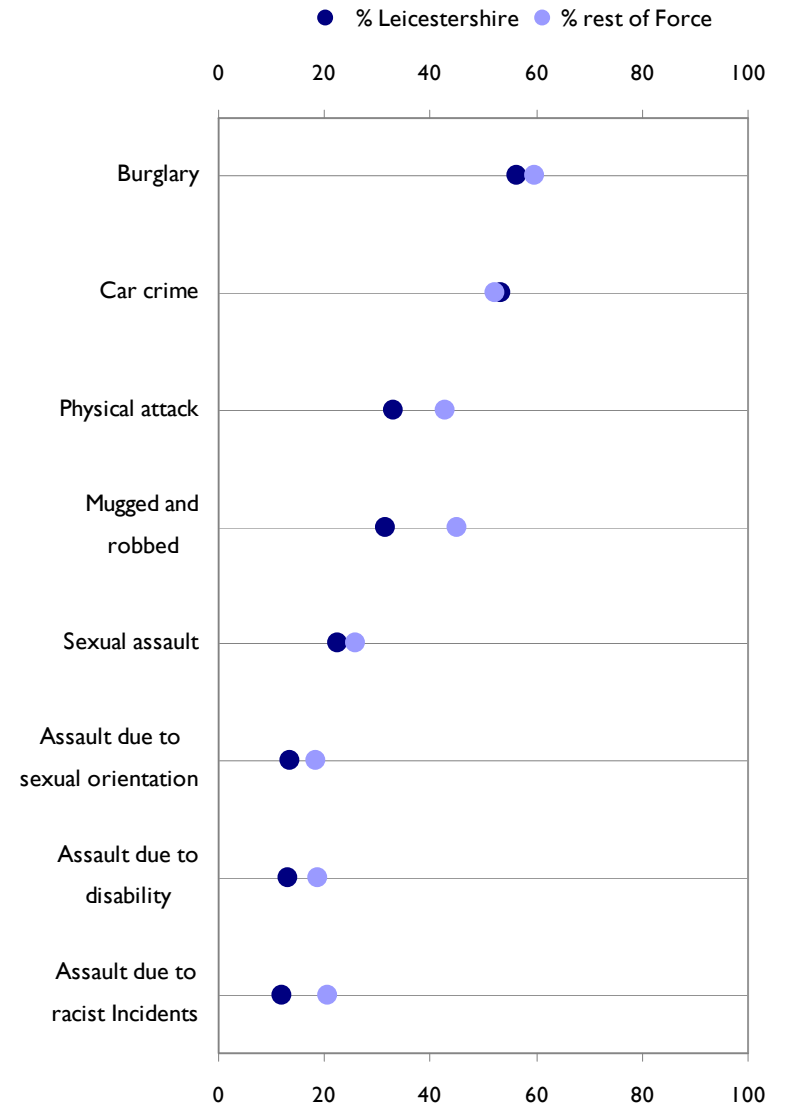
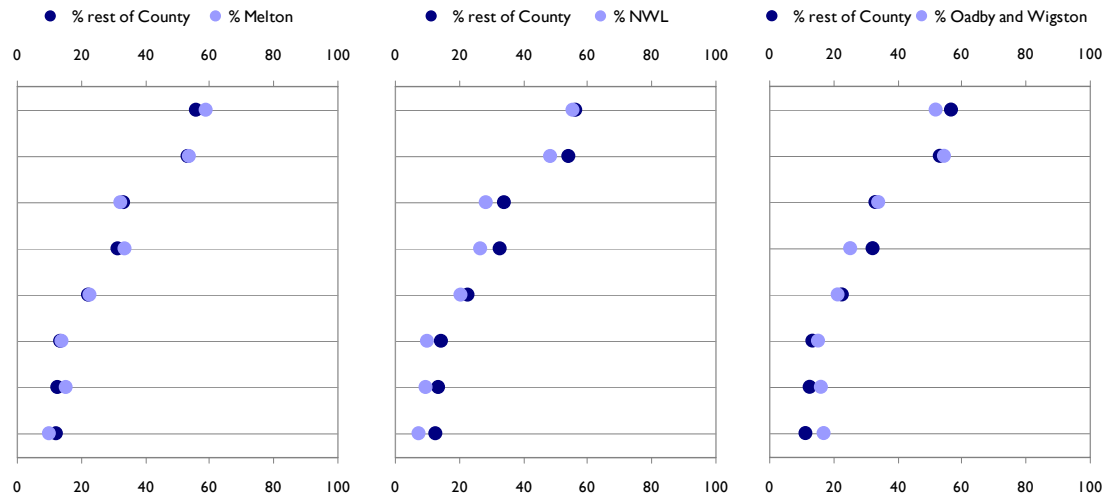


about the possibility of being a victim of the remaining crime types. In each of the six remaining categories respondents from the rest of the Force are significantly more likely to be worried about the possible risk of being a victim of these crimes.

In general the respondents of Charnwood CSP are more worried about the risk of being a victim of all the listed crime categories compared to respondents of other district CSPs within Leicestershire.

Conversely, respondents from the NWL CSP are less worried about the possibility of being a victim when compared to other Leicestershire respondents.

Chart 4.7a: Percentage of respondents within Leicestershire and the rest of the Force who were worried about the possibility of being a victim of each crime category



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CRAVE Survey, April 2008

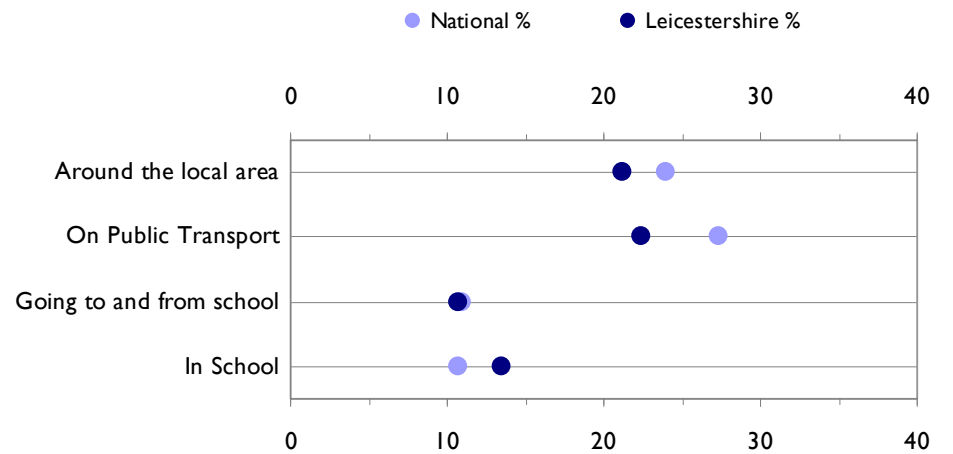
4.8 Local Young Peoples Perceptions of Crime and Disorder

The TellUs3 survey was a survey of children and young people across England, asking their views about their local area, and including questions covering the five Every Child Matters outcomes, which includes the 'Stay Safe' outcome.

The survey was carried out in Spring 2008. A sample of schools was selected within each local authority, representing the different types of schools in each area. The schools were then provided with guidance detailing how to select pupils to take part in the survey.

The survey is conducted through schools. It has, to date, been run by Ofsted but will be transferring to be run by DCSF from 2009 onwards. In 2008, 23 schools (a total of 1324 pupils) took part in the survey within Leicestershire.

Chart 4.8a : Proportion of Young People who felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe in Leicestershire compared to the respondents nationally



Source : TellUs3 Survey, OFSTED 2008

In terms of young people's perceptions of crime and disorder within their local area, young people were asked, How safe from being hurt by other people do you feel? The question was asked relating to four different locations, around the local area, on public transport, going to and from school and in school. Possible responses include, Very Safe, Quite Safe, A bit unsafe, Very unsafe, Don't know.

Chart 4.8a shows the proportion of Leicestershire respondents who felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe in the context of all respondents nationally.

The responses for Leicestershire have been compared to the response nationally and the following significant differences were found.

The proportion of respondents who felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe on public transport is significantly lower in Leicestershire compared to the national average.

The proportion of respondents who felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe around the local area, going to and from school and in school is not significantly different within Leicestershire compared to the national average.

At present it is not possible to provide a comparison of the young people's perceptions compared to perceptions of adults within Leicestershire.

4.9 Vulnerable Groups : Victims of recorded crime

Information about victims of crime is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system. This section of the report examines the geo-demographic profile of victims of crime within Leicestershire, to help understand the types of individual who are more or less likely to be victimised.

In 2007/08 there was a total of 46,295 police recorded and non recorded offences in Leicestershire¹. In conjunction with these recorded and non recorded offences, details were logged for 50,275 victims.

Victim profile in context of the county population

Chart 4.9a shows the percentage profile of all police reported victims in Leicestershire in context of the population of Leicestershire overall.

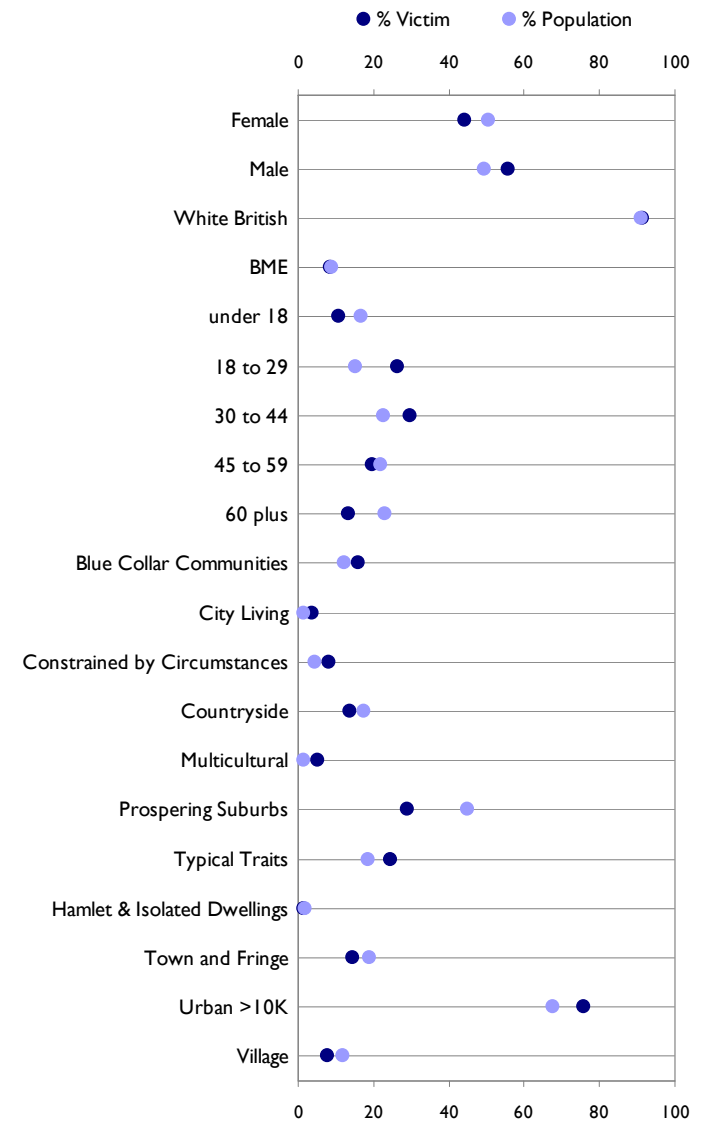
This comparison allows a consideration of whether all people are equally at risk of being a victim of a recorded or non-recorded crime in Leicestershire or whether there are specific factors or a combination of factors that makes one type of person more susceptible than another.

Victims in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male rather than female and aged between 18 to 44.

However, when considering both police recorded and non-recorded offences in Leicestershire the ethnic profile of a victim is unlikely to affect their likelihood of victimisation.

Victims of total crime are much more likely to live in the OAC areas of either 'Blue Collar', 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Multicultural' or 'Typical Traits', which in terms of the Urban and Rural classification translates into 'Urban' areas.

Chart 4.9a: Profile of police reported victims in Leicestershire in relation to the total population of Leicestershire



1. The population 'under 18' age category only include ages 5 and above as the youngest recorded crime victim for 2007/08 was 5.

1 the number of offences reported in this section is different to those reported in section 4.1 as this includes non-recordable offences. Also, 1% of offences were not included in the analysis due to insufficient information to enable .geo-coding

4.10 Profile of victims by crime type

The previous section provides a victim profile of all police recorded and non-recorded offences and therefore offers a summary of who, in general, is more likely to be a victim of crime. However, analysis shows that different crime types produce very distinct victim profiles.

Therefore, to start to make sense of these differences the following analysis provides a further, but still quite high-level, victim profile of each of the following crime categories: homicide and assault, acquisitive offences, criminal damage, sexual offences, other offences and victims of acts that were not listed as a crime.

A more detailed look at the types of victim produced by the different crime types to be found within these high level crime categories can be found within each relevant section of this report.

Only statistically significant results using chi-square (5% level) have been included in the following summaries; anything not included can be deemed similar across all crime types and victim.

Violence Against the Person

Violence against the person victims account for 17% of all victims (including the non-recordable offences) and 20% of all recorded crime victims within Leicestershire. In general, these victims tend to be younger than victims of other recorded crime types (average age of 29 compared to an overall average age of 37) and are made up of significantly more individuals from 'Blue Collar Communities' rather than other OAC classifications.

Those most at risk

Almost half (46.5%) of male, under 17 year old victims were a victim of a violence against the person offence in 2007/08. Similarly, three in every five (59.4%) under 17 year old female victims living in an area classified by OAC as 'Constrained by Circumstances' were a victim of a violence against the person offence.

Acquisitive offences

In total, acquisitive crime victims account for the majority (42%) of both recorded and non-recorded offences victims and nearly half (48%) of police recorded crime victims. In general males are even more likely to be a victim of an acquisitive offence, along side residents belonging to the OAC classification of 'Countryside'. The age of acquisitive crime victims also tends to be higher with an average of 41 compared to the overall victim average age of 37.

Those most at risk

There are several types of individual who are most at risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime. Just over two-thirds (68%) of male victims aged 17 to 21 years of age and living in the OAC area 'City Living' were a victim of an acquisitive offence in 2007/08. Similarly 68% of male victims aged over 61 years of age, who lived in areas classified as 'Village' or 'Hamlet and isolated dwelling' by the Urban Rural classification and either 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' by the OAC classification were also a victim of an acquisitive crime. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of female victims aged over 61 years of age and again living in the OAC classified 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' areas were a victim of acquisitive crime.

Criminal Damage

Victims of a criminal damage offences account for 19% of all victims and 22% of police recorded crime victims. The average age profile of criminal damage victims is older than other crime categories (44 compared to 37). There is also a slightly higher representation of victims from areas classified by OAC as 'Typical Traits'.

Those most at risk

Nearly half (49%) of male victims aged over 61 years of age and residing in an area classified as 'Blue Collar' by OAC were a victim of a criminal damage offence in 2007/08. Also nearly two-in-five males aged over 61 years of age and living in either OAC classified 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' areas were a victim of a criminal damage offence.

Sexual offences

Sexual offence victims account for just 1% of total reported victims and 1% of police recorded crime victims. The age of sexual offence victims is significantly lower than other crime types with an average age of 22 compared to 37 for other crime types. The victim is also much more likely to be female. In 2007/08, 45% of total victims were female yet 83% of sexual victims were female. Victims are also much more likely to reside in 'Blue Collar Communities' as classified under OAC.

Those most at risk

Almost one-in-five (18%) of female victims aged under 17 and living in OAC classified 'Blue Collar' or 'Multicultural' communities were a victim of a sexual offence in 2007/08.

Other Offences

Victims of other offences account for 8% of police reported victims and 9% of police recorded victims. In general victims of other offences are slightly more likely to be male but are much more likely to be from a BME background. They are also much more likely to be living in either a 'Hamlet and isolated dwelling' area or an OAC 'Countryside' area.

Those most at risk

One-in-ten victims aged either 30 to 40 or 51 to 61 years of age, living in either 'Multicultural' or 'City Living' areas and of BME background were a victim of an 'other offence' in 2007/08.

Non-Recordable

In total 13% of the victim information originally collated by the police did not result in a recorded criminal offence. In general these victims are more likely to be female, and are also more likely to come from 'Blue Collar Communities'.

Those most at risk

In 2007/08 about a quarter of 21 to 40 year old victims living in the OAC classified 'Constrained by Circumstances' or 'Blue Collar' areas were victims of an incident that was not recorded a criminal offence.

4.11 Profile of Recorded Offence Types across Leicestershire

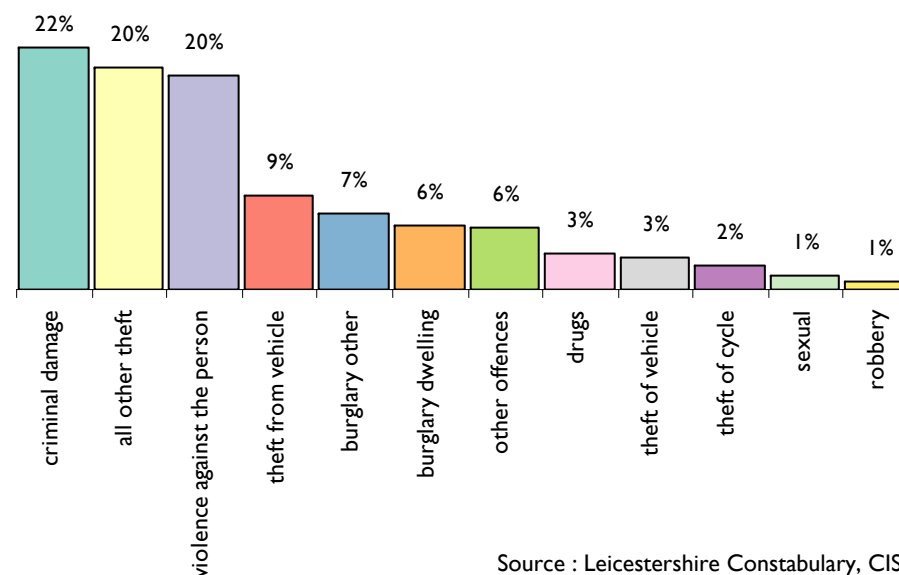
Chart 4.11a shows the profile of offence types, for all recorded offences across Leicestershire during 2007/08. The offence types included within each category can be found in Appendix 1.

The profile of offences within each CSP within the context of the county profile is shown in Chart 4.11b. The chart compares the profile of offence types within each CSP and highlights where there are significantly higher or lower proportions of a particular offence type within that CSP compared to all other CSP within the county.

Combined, criminal damage, all other theft and violence against the person account for almost two-thirds of all recorded offences within Leicestershire.

Acquisitive crime, including vehicle crime, burglary and theft offences account for half of all recorded offences across the county.

Chart 4.11a : Profile of recorded offences in Leicestershire in 2007/08



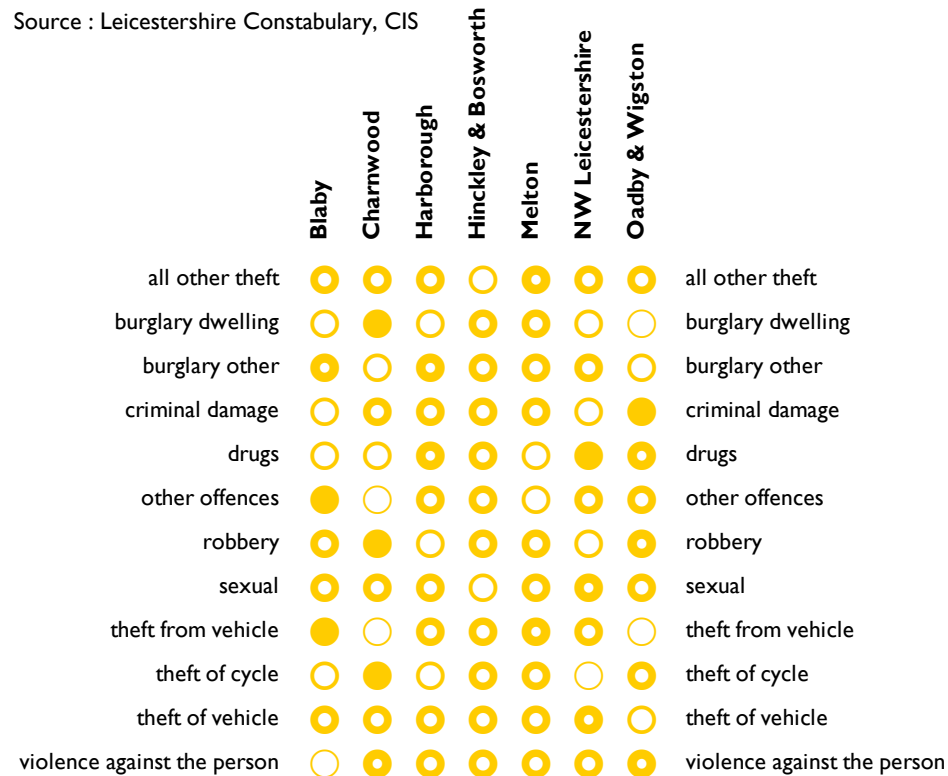
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 4.11b shows where the proportion of an offence type within a particular CSP is significantly much higher, slightly higher, as expected, slightly lower or much lower compared to the profile of offences cross the whole county¹ in 2007/08.

The purpose of this section is to help identify where a particular issue is disproportionately affecting a particular CSP area.

Chart 4.11b : Comparison of the profile of recorded offence for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS



¹ Much higher/lower mean the proportion is significantly more/less to the 99% level of significance
Slightly higher/lower mean the proportion is significantly more/less to the 95% level of significance

Compared to the overall county distribution, the significant differences for each CSP are as follows.

Blaby District has a much higher proportion of theft from vehicle and other offences, and a much lower proportion of violence against the person offences.

Charnwood Borough has a much higher proportion of theft of cycle, robbery and burglary dwelling offences, and a much lower proportion of theft from vehicle and other offences.

Harborough District has a slightly higher proportion of burglary other and drugs offences, and a slightly lower proportion of burglary dwelling offences.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough has an offence profile very similar to the overall county profile.

Melton Borough has a slightly higher proportion of all other theft and theft from vehicle offences, and a slightly lower proportion of drugs and other offences.

North West Leicestershire District has a much higher proportion of drugs offences and a slightly high proportion of theft from vehicle offences, and a slightly lower proportion of burglary dwelling, criminal damage and robbery offences.

Oadby and Wigston Borough has a much higher proportion of criminal damage offences and a slightly high proportion of violence against the person, drugs and robbery offences.

More detail about how these particular crime issues are affecting each CSP are provided in further sections of this report.

5 Anti-Social Behaviour

This section of the report includes details of criminal damage offences and anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police, and deliberate fire incidents recorded by the Fire and Rescue Service.

5.1 Criminal Damage : National Crime Trends

Chart 5.1a shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded each year in Leicestershire between 2003/04 and 2007/08. It also shows the comparative five year trend for England and Wales and the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area for the same time period.

Nationally, between 2003/04 and 2007/08, there has been a sustained reduction in criminal damage offences. This year-on-year reduction has resulted in an overall decrease of 15% in criminal damage offences over the five year period. This reduction is largely due to a recent 12.5% decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08.

Forcewide, there has been a 4% reduction in recorded criminal damage between 2003/04 and 2007/08. However, the year-on-year reduction was interrupted by a peak in criminal damage offences in 2005/06. Although there has been a reduction in 2007/08, the number of recorded criminal damage offences forcewide is significantly higher than expected in 2007/08 compared to the national trend.

Countywide, there has been a year-on-year increase in recorded criminal damage offences from 2003/04, reaching a peak in 2006/7. Following a reduction in the last year, the resulting number of criminal damage offences is significantly higher in 2007/08 in Leicestershire compared to the national five year trend. The result is a 3% increase in recorded criminal damage over five years.

Chart 5.1a: Comparing recorded criminal damage trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends

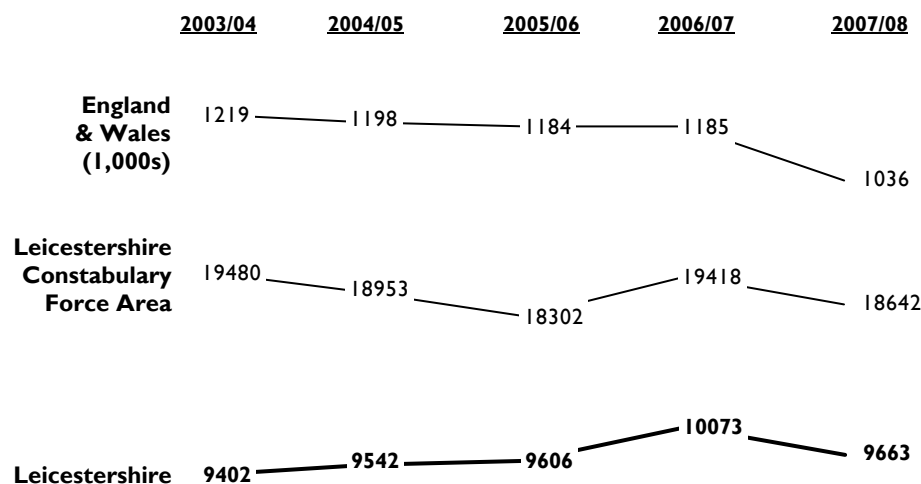


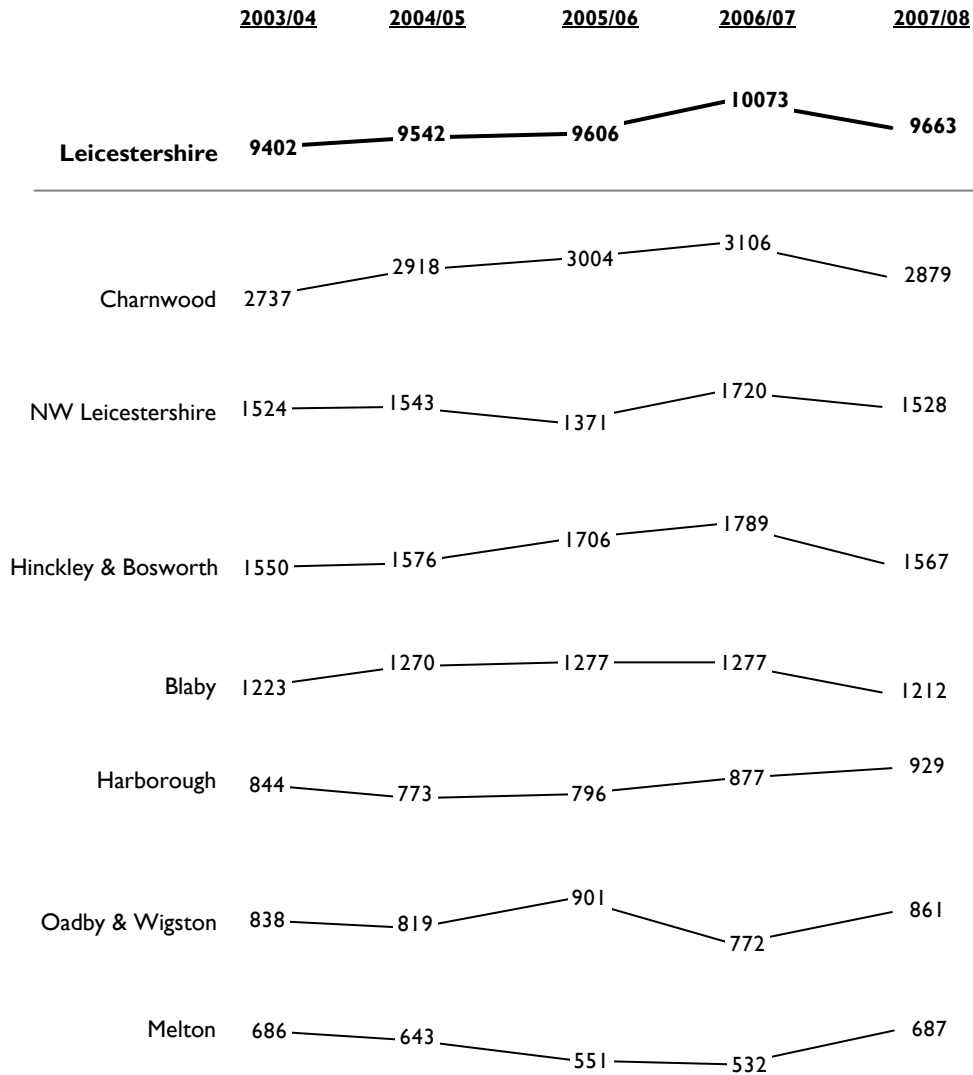
Chart 5.1b shows the total number of recorded criminal damage offences year-on-year for each of the seven districts within Leicestershire over the last five years, 2003/04 to 2007/08. The chart also shows the comparative five year trend for the whole of Leicestershire.

The change in the total number of recorded criminal damage offences during the last five years is summarised for each district of Leicestershire below:

Charnwood Borough, followed a similar trend to Leicestershire. Over the five year period there has been a 5% increase in recorded criminal damage offences.

North West Leicestershire District, had a similar trend to the county over the five year period. The number of criminal damage offences is at the same level in 2007/08 as it was five years ago.

Chart 5.1b : Comparing criminal damage trends within each district within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, followed the same trend as the County. The number of recorded criminal damage offences within Hinckley and Bosworth reached a five year high in 2006/07, but in 2007/08 returned to a level comparable with five years ago.

Blaby District, followed a similar trend to the County, having an increase in recorded criminal damage between 2003/04 and 2006/07. A 5% reduction in criminal damage offences between 2006/07 and 2007/08 has left the number of recorded criminal damage offences in Blaby at a similar level in 2007/08 as five years ago.

Harborough District, since 2004/5 has had a steady increase in the number of recorded criminal damage offences. The overall five year increase is approximately 10% with the number of recorded criminal damage reaching a five year high in 2007/08.

Melton Borough, has experienced the opposite trend to that of the County. The number of recorded criminal damage offences within Melton Borough reached a five-year low in 2006/07. However, an increase in criminal damage offences between 2006/07 and 2007/08 means the number of offences in 2007/08 is now at a similar level to five years ago; significantly higher than expected when compared to the County as a whole.

Oadby & Wigston Borough, had a considerable reduction in criminal damage in 2006/7 compared to the previous year. However, an increase in recorded criminal damage between 2006/07 and 2007/08 has resulted in an overall increase of 3% between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

5.2 Criminal damage in areas similar to Leicestershire

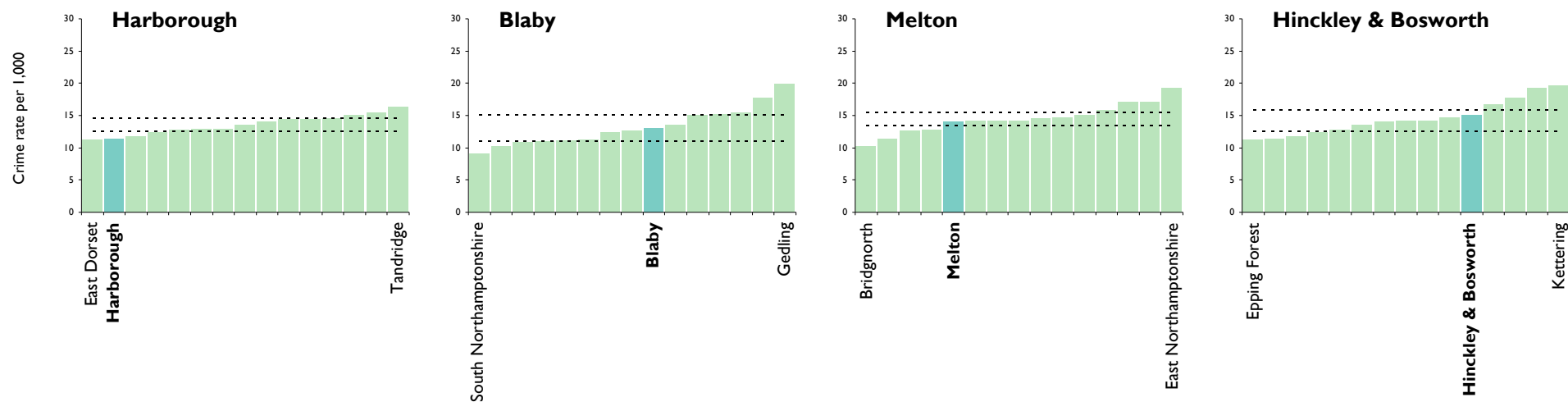
This section of the report compares the level of criminal damage offences in Leicestershire to other similar local authorities. It also provides a comparison at an individual Community Safety Partnership level.

Chart 5.2a shows the number of recorded criminal damage offences as a rate per 1,000 population; comparing Leicestershire to fifteen similar local authorities. The rate of criminal damage within Leicestershire compares favourably to the rate in other similar local authorities. The criminal damage rate in Leicestershire in 2007/08 is within the top (best) 25% of rates for similar authorities, ranking fourth lowest within the group.

Chart 5.2b shows the criminal damage offence rate per 1,000 population for each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire. Each partnership is compared to their most similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales. The charts are ranked left to right, lowest to highest, based on the criminal damage rates of the seven Leicestershire partnerships

Harborough District has the lowest criminal damage of the partnerships within Leicestershire. Along with Oadby and Wigston Borough, it is the only Community Safety Partnerships in Leicestershire to have a criminal damage rate within the top (best) 25% of their most similar group of Community Safety Partnerships.

Chart 5.2b : Criminal damage offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales

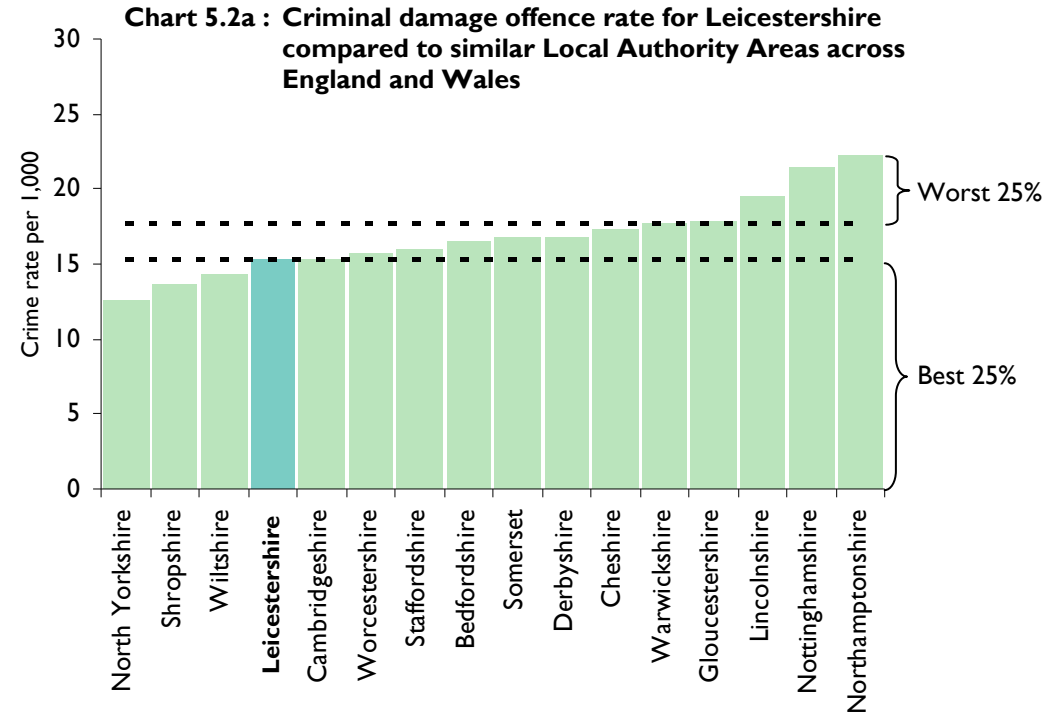


Source : Iqanta November 14th 2008

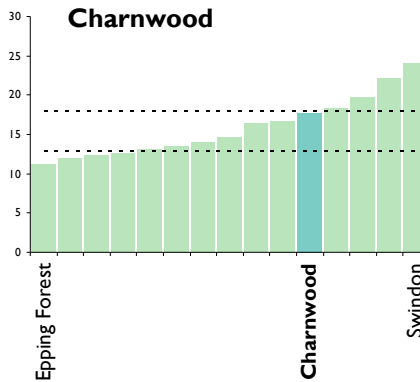
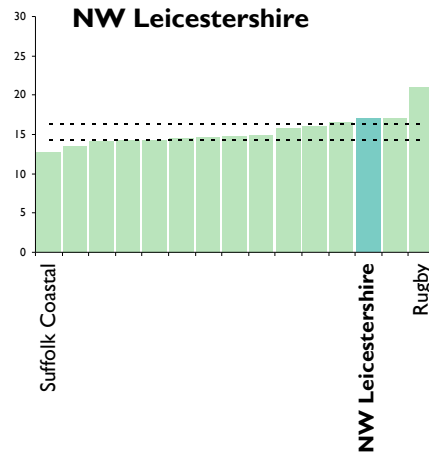
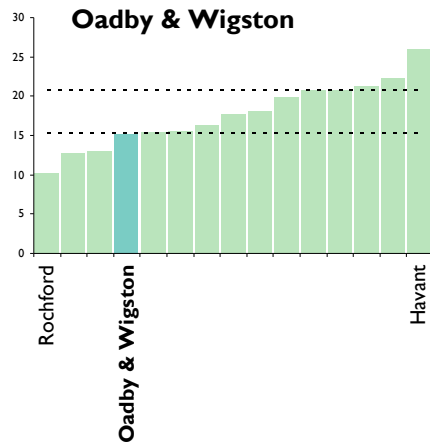
North West Leicestershire is the only district within the County which had a criminal damage rate in the bottom (worst) 25% of partnerships within its group in 2007/08.

The remaining Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire have a criminal damage rate within the middle 50% of their groups of similar partnerships.

In summary, the criminal damage rate within Leicestershire does not compare favourably over the past five years compared to the national trend. However, compared to similar counties and Community Safety Partnerships, the rate of criminal damage within Leicestershire is low, with the exception of North West Leicestershire District.



Source : Iqanta : 14th Nov 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the criminal damage recorded criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for criminal damage rates for the group.

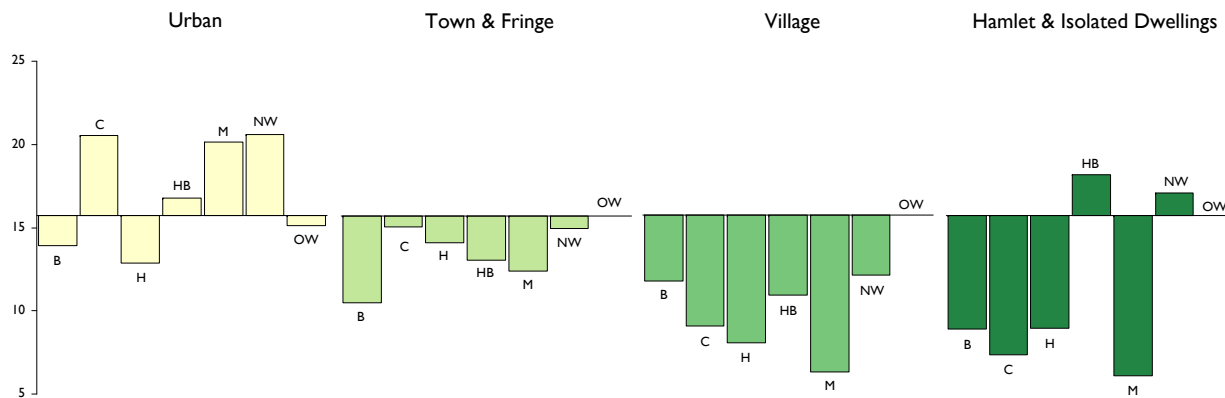
5.3 Criminal Damage within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

This section aims to highlight differences and similarities in the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population across the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire. Three-quarters of criminal damage offences are recorded within 'Urban' areas, compared to only 1% in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings', highlighting that the volume of criminal damage offences is a bigger problem in 'Urban' areas compared to other areas.

Chart 5.3a shows the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for urban and rural areas across Leicestershire, compared to the overall criminal damage rate for the county (15.7). This shows that when the number of recorded criminal damage offences is standardised to take into account the resident population, 'Urban' areas have a disproportionately high rate of criminal damage.

Chart 5.6b shows the criminal damage rate for each district for each of the urban and rural classes. For 'Town and Fringe' and 'Village' areas, at the district level, criminal damage rates are similar to the overall county rate.

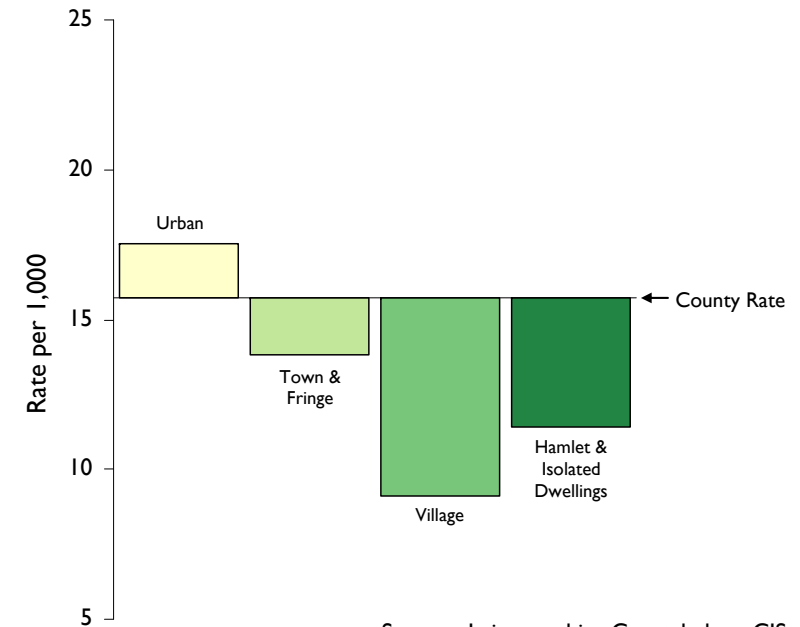
Chart 5.3b : Comparing criminal damage offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

Chart 5.3a : Comparing criminal damage offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

In Summary, the most rural areas of the county have the lowest criminal damage rates, with the exception of 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' areas in Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire, which are above the county average.

'Urban' areas have the highest criminal damage rates across the county with the exception of 'Urban' areas within Harborough and Blaby, which both have criminal damage rates below the county average.

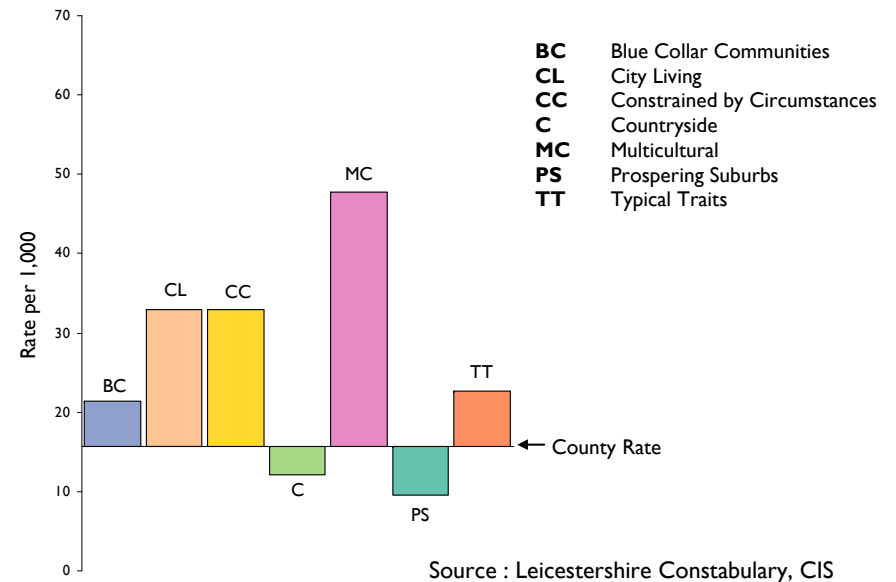
5.4 Criminal Damage within the different communities of Leicestershire

This section aims to highlight differences and similarities in the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population across the different communities of Leicestershire. Over half of all criminal damage offences are recorded in 'Prospering Suburbs' and 'Typical Trait' communities (27% each).

Chart 5.4a shows the criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for communities across Leicestershire compared to the overall criminal damage rate for the county (15.7). This shows that 'Multicultural', 'City Living' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities have disproportionately high rates of criminal damage compared to the County.

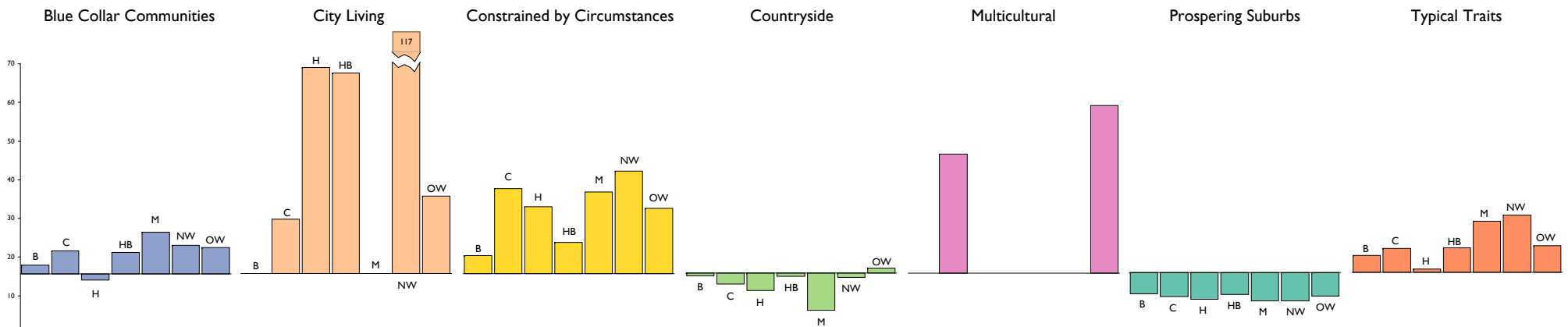
Chart 5.4b shows the criminal damage rate for each district for each of the seven community types. Generally, the criminal damage rates for each community type within each district follow a similar pattern to the overall county community rates.

Chart 5.4a : Comparing criminal damage offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 5.4b : Comparing criminal damage offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby C - Charnwood H - Harborough HB - Hinckley & Bosworth M - Melton NW - NW Leicestershire OW - Oadby & Wigston

5.5 Criminal Damage offences across Leicestershire

This section examines the local variation in the levels of recorded criminal damage across Leicestershire.

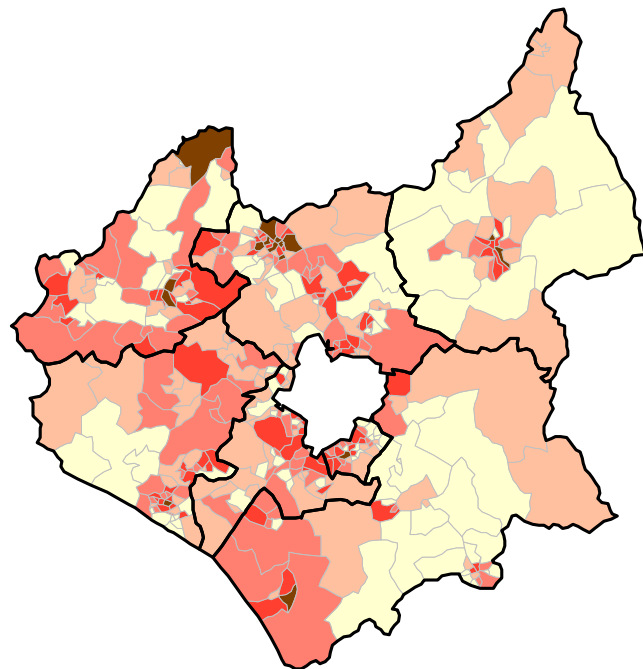
Map 5.5a and Cartogram 5.5b show the number of criminal damage offences recorded within each of the 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across the County.

There are sixteen LSOAs within Leicestershire that have a total number of criminal damage offences that are significantly high. These areas are shaded dark red on the map and cartogram. These sixteen LSOAs almost exclusively represent town centres areas, and are primarily located in Charnwood.

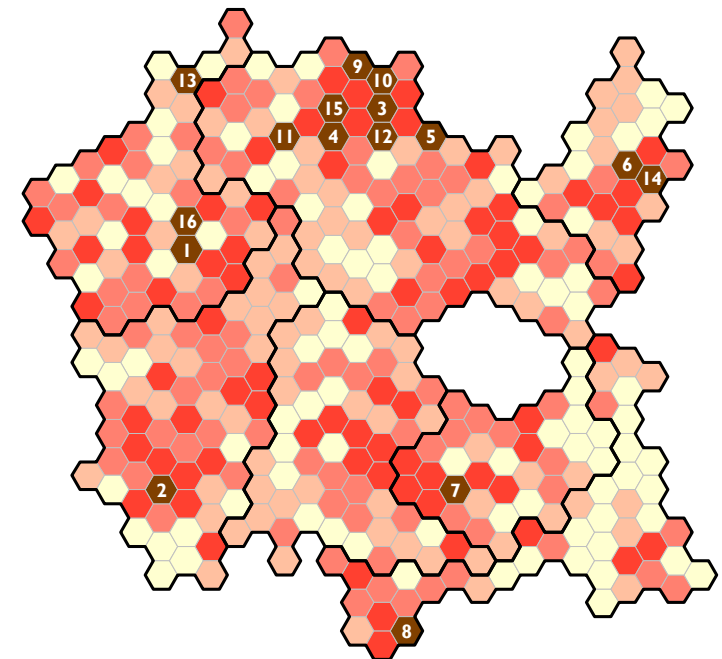
Table 5.5c (next page) provides a list of the sixteen LSOAs with the highest number of recorded criminal damage offences. These areas are labelled on the map and cartogram and the numbers correspond to the key on Table 5.5c. In total these 'hot spot' areas account for nearly 15% of all criminal damage recorded in Leicestershire in 2007/08.

In 2007/08, two of the sixteen highest criminal damage areas within the County have experienced a significant reduction in criminal damage offences (shown in green in Table 5.8c) and two have had a significant increase in offences (shown in red in Table 5.8c) compared to the average number of offences recorded in the previous four years.

Map 5.5a: Criminal Damage counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Cartogram 5.5b: Criminal Damage counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Criminal Damage

Number of recorded offences

 Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(16)
 High Crime Areas (Top 25% of areas)	(79)
 Above Average Crime Levels	(102)
 Below Average Crime Levels	(104)
 Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(95)

Table 5.5c: High Crime Areas in 2007/08

Criminal Damage offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025930	NWLeics	Coalville Centre	145
2	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	111
3	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	109
4	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	103
5	E01025700	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	97
6	E01025905	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	91
7	E01025992	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	90
8	E01025792	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	82
9	E01025704	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	75
10	E01025703	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	67
11	E01025689	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	67
12	E01025715	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	66
13	E01025925	NWLeics	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	65
14	E01025894	Melton	Melton Craven West	64
15	E01025723	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	62
16	E01025969	NWLeics	Whitwick West	61

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

In summary, in terms of tackling criminal damage across Leicestershire, there are a relatively small number of LSOAs that contribute to the overall level of criminal damage within the county.

There are only a small number of areas which have experienced a significant increase (2) or decrease (2) in the number of recorded criminal damage offences. Given the general upward trend in recorded criminal damage in the county over the last five years, this suggests that the increase is attributable to small increases in a large number of areas.

5.6 Anti-social behaviour incidents

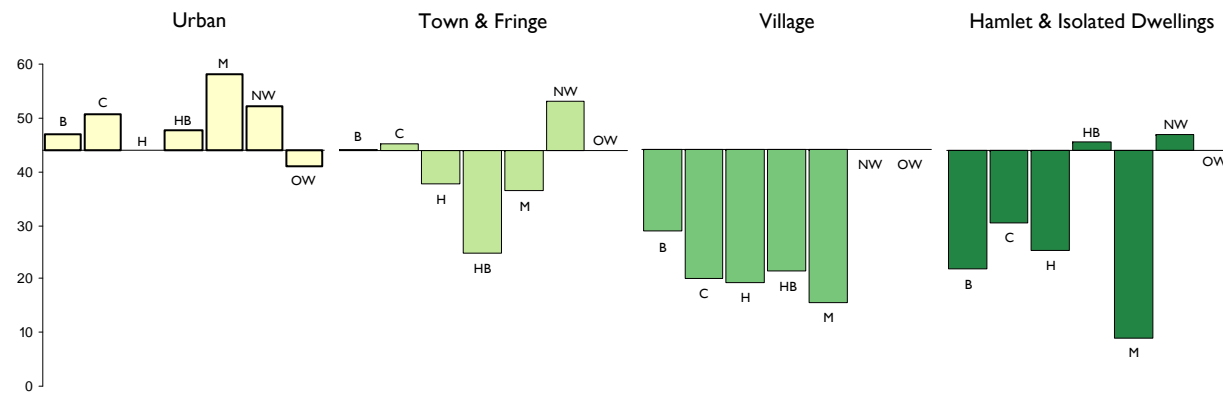
In 2007/08 there was a total of 28,299 anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police, a similar number to the previous year. This section includes details of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police and their distribution across the different communities of the county.

5.7 ASB within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

Chart 5.7a shows the ASB incident rates per 1,000 population for the four urban rural classes. 'Urban' areas have the highest ASB incident rate across the county, with the other three area types having an incident rate below the overall county incident rate (44.0). The ASB incident rates in 'Villages' and 'Hamlet & Isolated Dwelling' areas is considerably lower than in 'Urban' and 'Town and Fringe' areas.

Chart 5.7b shows the anti-social behaviour incident rate for the four urban rural classes across the seven county districts. The distribution of anti-social behaviour across the urban rural communities of the districts follows a similar pattern to the county with the following key exceptions.

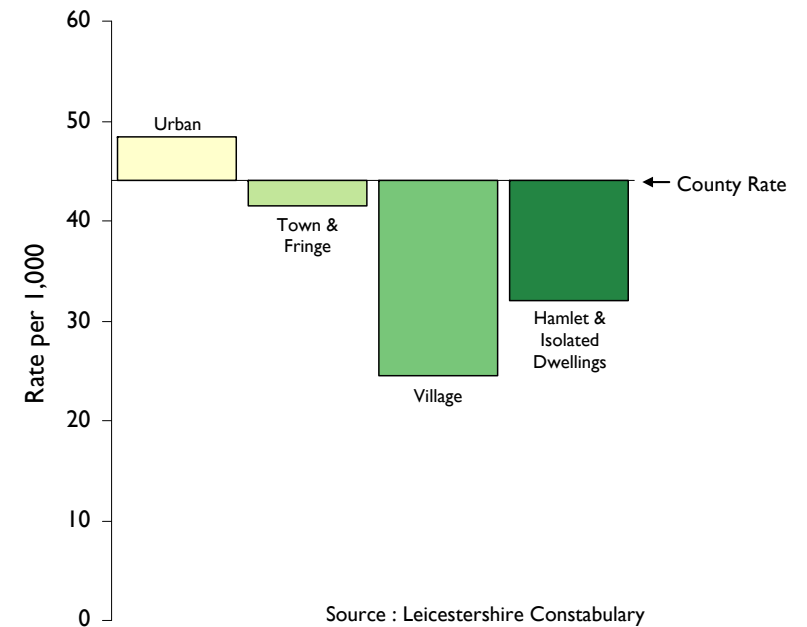
Chart 5.6b: Comparing ASB incident rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

Chart 5.7a: Comparing ASB incident rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

The ASB rate in 'Urban' areas of Melton (58.2) is considerably higher than the county average (44.0).

The ASB rate in 'Town and Fringe' areas of North West Leicestershire (52.9) is considerably higher than the county average.

Countywide, areas classed as 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' have a relatively low ASB incident rate, with the exception of Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire.

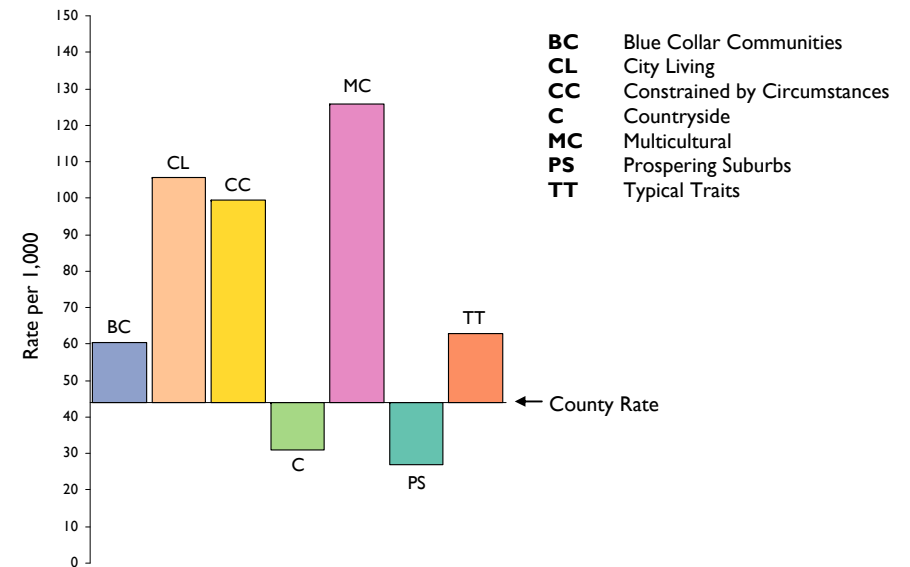
5.8 ASB within the different communities of Leicestershire

Chart 5.8a shows the ASB incident rates per 1,000 population for the seven different OAC classes compared to the overall county incident rate (44.0). This shows that 'Multicultural', 'City Living' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities all have rates that are disproportionately high compared to the County rate. The 'Blue Collar Communities' and 'Typical Traits' areas also have an ASB incident rate above the overall county rate, while 'Prospering Suburbs' and 'Countryside' areas have a lower than average ASB incident rate.

Chart 5.8b shows the anti-social behaviour incident rate for the seven OAC classes across the seven county districts. The distribution of anti-social behaviour across the different communities of the districts follows a similar pattern to the county with the following key exceptions.

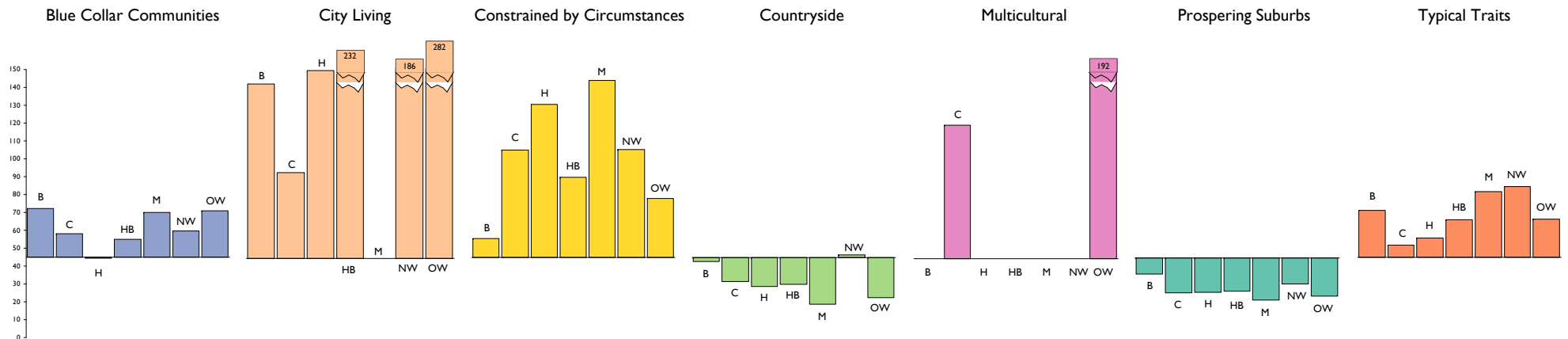
Although rates of ASB are relatively low in 'Countryside' areas, the ASB rate in 'Countryside' areas of North West Leicestershire is similar to the county average.

Chart 5.8a: Comparing ASB incident rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

Chart 5.8b: Comparing ASB incident rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



B - Blaby C - Charnwood H - Harborough HB - Hinckley & Bosworth M - Melton NW - NW Leicestershire OW - Oadby & Wigston

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

5.9 ASB: Incidents across Leicestershire

This section examines the local variation in the levels of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents across Leicestershire.

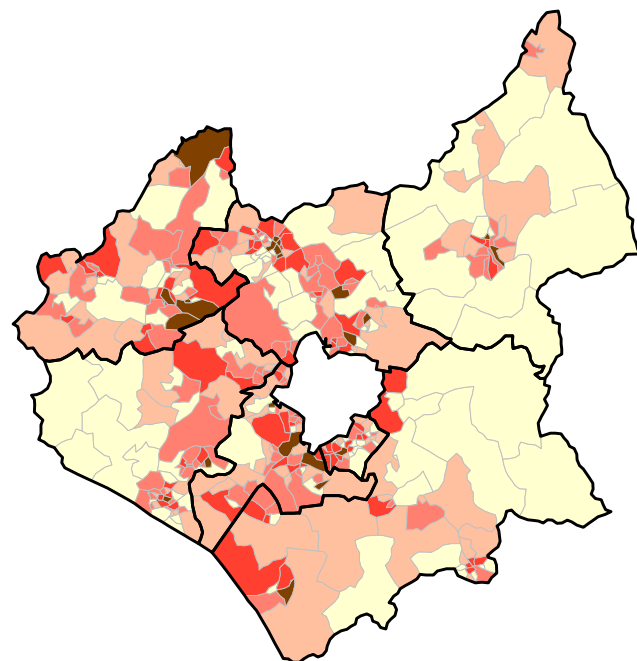
Map 5.9a and Cartogram 5.9b show the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded within each of the 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across the county.

There are a total of 23 LSOAs within the County that have a total number of ASB incidents that is significantly higher, compared to the distribution of incidents across the whole County. These areas are shown in dark red on the map and cartogram.

Table 5.9c (next page) provides a list of the 23 LSOAs with the highest number of recorded ASB incidents within Leicestershire in 2007/09. These areas are labelled on the map and cartogram and the numbers correspond to the key on Table 5.9c. In total these 'hot spot' areas account for almost one-quarter of all ASB incidents recorded in Leicestershire in 2007/08.

Table 5.9c shows that 8 out of the 23 'hot-spot' areas for ASB have had a significant increase in the number of reported incidents in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. These LSOAs are shown in red on Table 5.9c. Only one of the hot-spot areas, Fosse Park, has had a significant decrease in ASB incidents in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. This LSOA is shown in green in Table 5.9c.

Map 5.9a: ASB incident counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



ASB

Number of recorded incidents

■ Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(23)
■ High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(77)
■ Above Average Crime Levels	(102)
■ Below Average Crime Levels	(95)
■ Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(99)

Cartogram 5.9b: ASB incident counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

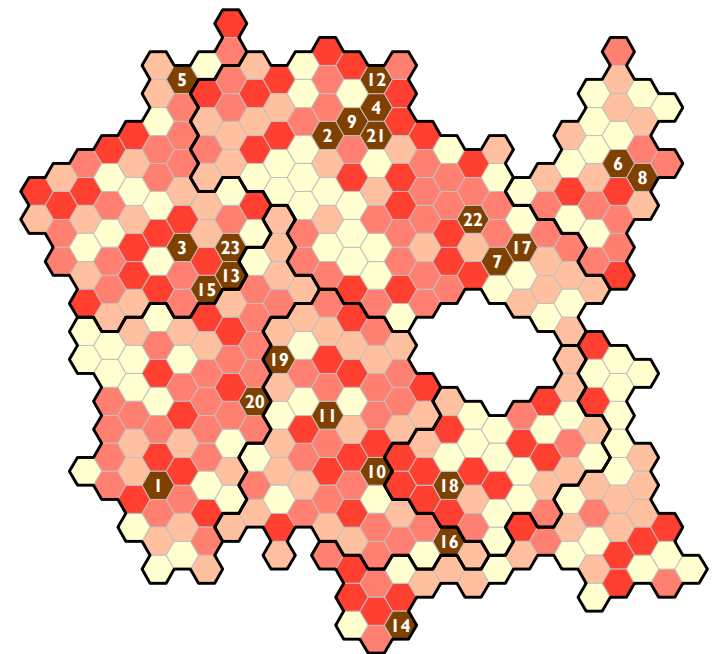


Table 5.9c: Areas with a high number of ASB incidents in 2007/08

ASB incidents count for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	506
2	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	440
3	E01025930	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	357
4	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	344
5	E01025925	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	333
6	E01025905	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	309
7	E01025766	Charnwood	Thurmaston North West	270
8	E01025894	Melton	Melton Craven West	257
9	E01025718	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	244
10	E01025659	Blaby	Blaby North	236
11	E01025627	Blaby	Fosse Park	231
12	E01025703	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	216
13	E01025922	NW Leicestershire	Bardon	215
14	E01025792	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	211
15	E01025939	NW Leicestershire	Ellistown & Battleflat	204
16	E01025618	Blaby	Countesthorpe Centre	194
17	E01025759	Charnwood	System North	181
18	E01025992	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	179
19	E01025635	Blaby	Leicester Forest East - North	174
20	E01025844	Hinckley & Bosworth	Earl Shilton East	172
21	E01025715	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	167
22	E01025748	Charnwood	Sileby South West	163
23	E01025932	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	162

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

5.10 Deliberate Fires

In 2007/08, there was a total of 1,138 deliberate fires recorded by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS), compared to 1,388 in the previous year. This section includes details of deliberate fires reported to (LFRS) and their distribution across the different communities of the county.

5.11 Deliberate fires in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

Chart 5.11a shows the deliberate fire incident rates per 1,000 population for the four urban rural classes. Although the highest volumes of deliberate fires are recorded in 'Urban' areas, the deliberate fire incident rate per 1,000 population in 'Urban' areas is similar to the county rate (1.9).

Approximately 4% of deliberate fires are recorded in 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' areas and only 2% of the County population live in these areas. This results in a deliberate fire rate per 1,000 population in 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' that is more than double the overall county rate.

Chart 5.11a : Comparing deliberate fire incident rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

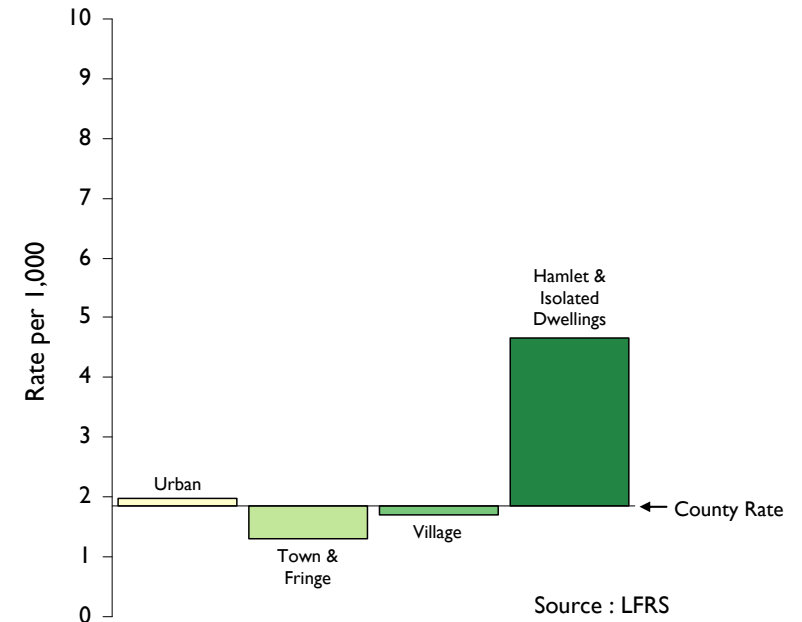


Chart 5.11b : Comparing deliberate fire incident rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Chart 5.11b shows the deliberate fire incident rate for the four urban rural classes across the seven county districts. The distribution of deliberate fires across the urban rural communities of the districts follows a similar pattern to the County with the following key exception:

The deliberate fire rate in 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas of Hinckley and Bosworth is considerably higher compared to other areas.

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

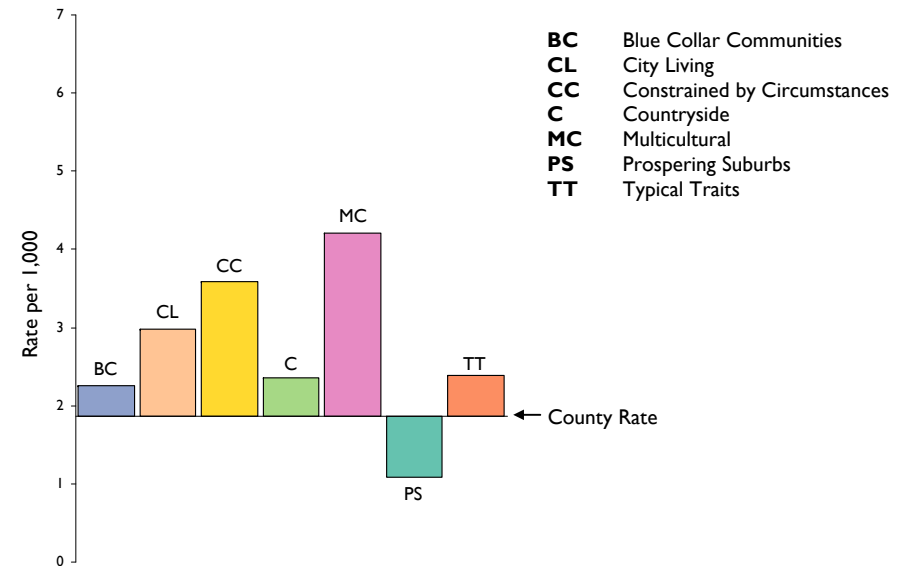
5.12 Deliberate Fire incident across the different communities of Leicestershire

Chart 5.12a shows the deliberate fire incident rate per 1,000 population for the seven different OAC classes compared to the overall county incident rate (1.9).

Approximately one-quarter of all deliberate fires are recorded in 'Prospering Suburbs' areas. However, nearly half of the County population live in these areas. Chart 5.12a shows that 'Prospering Suburbs' communities are the only areas within the County which have a deliberate fire rate below the Leicestershire average.

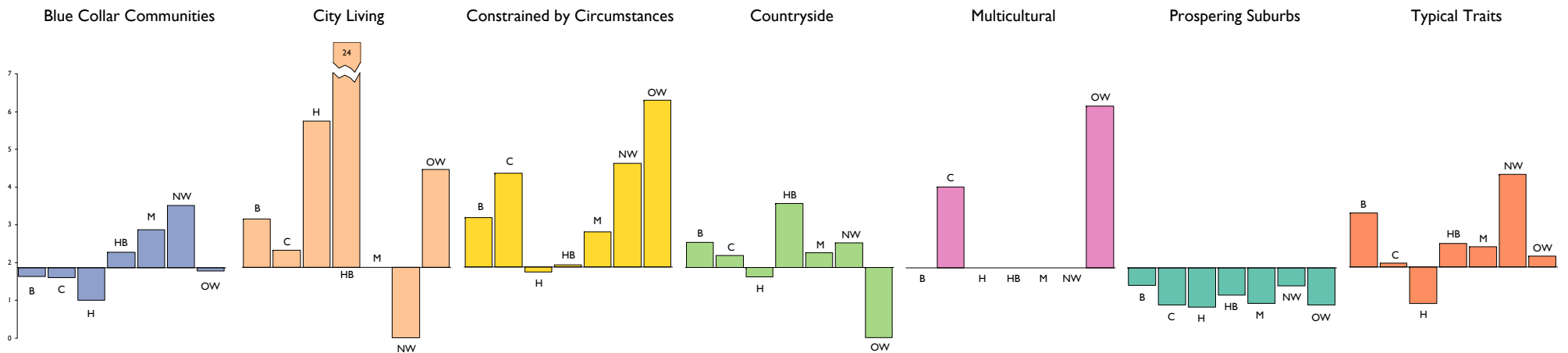
Chart 5.12b shows the deliberate fire incidents rate for the seven OAC classes across the seven county districts.

Chart 5.12a : Comparing deliberate fire incident rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : LFRS

Chart 5.12b : Comparing deliberate fire incident rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

Source : LFRS

5.13 Deliberate fire incidents across Leicestershire

This section examines the local variation in the number of recorded deliberate fires across Leicestershire.

Map 5.13a and Cartogram 5.13b show the number of deliberate fires recorded within each of the 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across the county.

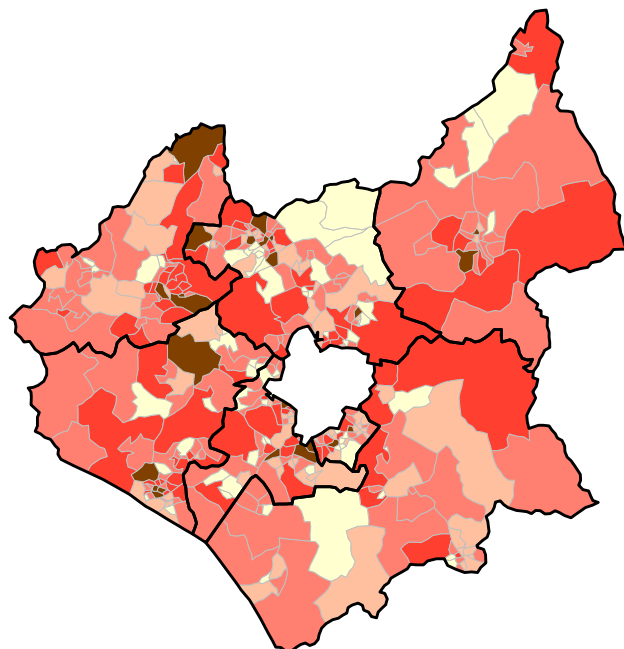
There are a total of 24 LSOAs within the County that have a total number of deliberate fires that is significantly high, compared to the distribution of incidents across the whole county. These areas are shown in dark red on the map and cartogram.

Table 5.13c (next page) provides a list of the 24 LSOAs with the highest number of recorded deliberate fires within Leicestershire in 2007/08. These areas are labelled on the map and cartogram and the numbers correspond to the key on Table 5.13c. In total these 'hot spot' areas account for almost one-quarter of all deliberate fires recorded in Leicestershire in 2007/08.

Out of the 24 hot-spot areas, 5 have had a significant increase in the number of recorded deliberate fires in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. These are shown in red in Table 5.13c.

Conversely, only 2 of the LSOAs shown in Table 5.13c have had a significant reduction in the number of deliberate fires in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. These are shown in green in Table 5.13c.

Map 5.11a: Deliberate fire incident counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Deliberate Fires
Number of recorded offences

■ Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(24)
■ High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(88)
■ Above Average Crime Levels	(136)
■ Below Average Crime Levels	(81)
■ Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(67)

Cartogram 5.11b: Deliberate fire incident counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

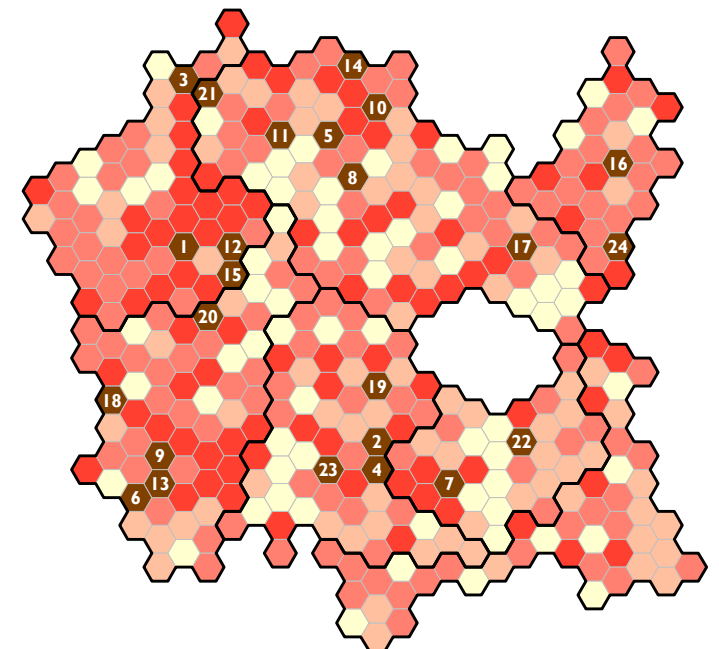


Table 5.13c: Areas with a high number of deliberate fires in 2007/08
Deliberate Fires recorded in each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

1	E01025930	NWLeics	Coalville Centre	19
2	E01025658	Blaby	Glen Parva South	18
3	E01025925	NWLeics	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	17
4	E01025659	Blaby	Blaby North	14
5	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	13
6	E01025849	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle South West	12
7	E01025992	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	11
8	E01025717	Charnwood	Loughborough Woodthorpe	11
9	E01025851	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle North West	11
10	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	10
11	E01025689	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	10
12	E01025932	NWLeics	Greenhill Centre	10
13	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	9
14	E01025704	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	9
15	E01025922	NWLeics	Bardon	9
16	E01025905	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	9
17	E01025759	Charnwood	Syston North	9
18	E01025864	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Fields	9
19	E01025667	Blaby	Winstanley Community College	9
20	E01025878	Hinckley & Bosworth	Bagworth & Thornton	9
21	E01025746	Charnwood	Shepshed North West	9
22	E01025976	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby Industrial Estate	9
23	E01025642	Blaby	Narborough East	9
24	E01025896	Melton	Melton Dorian Centre & East	9

Source : LFRS

5.14 Perceptions of Anti-social Behaviour

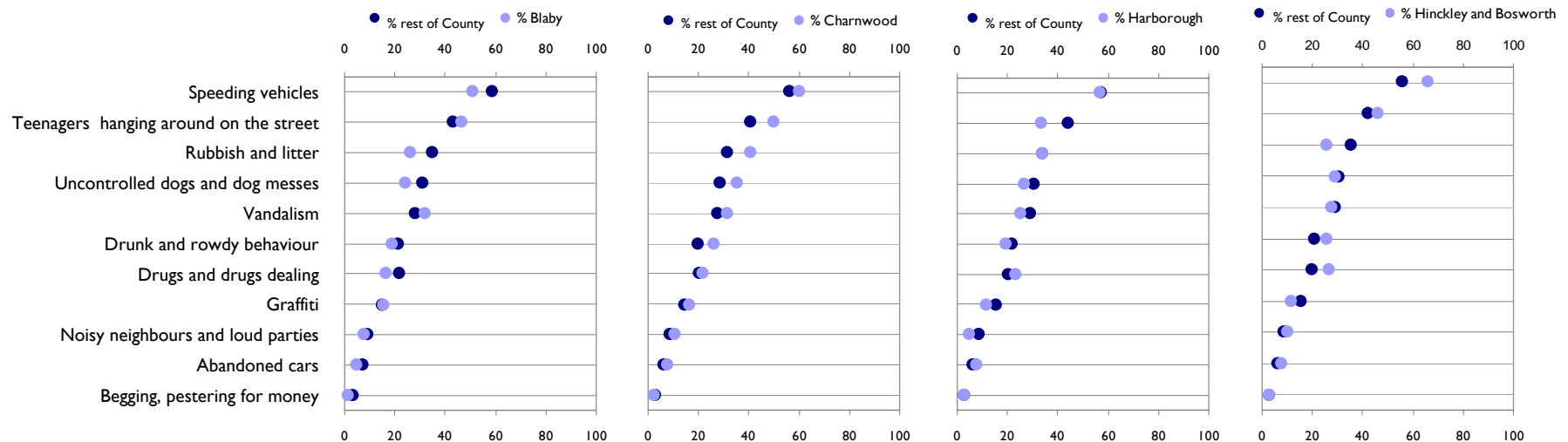
Respondents to the police CRAVE survey were asked to what extent each of the eleven anti-social behaviour categories (listed below as part of Chart 5.14b) were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood. Possible answers ranged from: 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. The percentage of respondents who considered each category either a very big or a big problem have been combined and displayed in the following dot plots. Chart 5.14a represents the opinions of Leicestershire respondents in the context of respondents from the rest of the Force area. Chart 5.14b represent the opinions of respondents from each one of the districts in Leicestershire in context of respondents from the rest of Leicestershire.

The chart categories have been ranked, highest to lowest, according to the concerns of Leicestershire respondents as a whole. The statistical significance of any differences of opinion between County respondents and rest of Force respondents has been calculated using Chi-square to the 5% level. However the survey sample is considered unrepresentative at a district level and so district findings should be considered indicative of opinion rather than statistically representative.

The category 'Speeding vehicles' is consistently considered the biggest comparable problem in Leicestershire, the rest of the Force and each individual CSP within Leicestershire.

The proportion of both Leicestershire and rest of Force respondents who consider speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street and uncontrolled dogs and dog mess to be a problem in their local area is the same statistically.

Chart 5.14b : Percentage of respondents who believed each anti-social behaviour category was a problem in their local area within each district in context of the rest of the county



However, in comparison to respondents from the rest of the Force, respondents in Leicestershire believe each of the remaining categories to be significantly less of a problem in their local area.

There are a number of categories that respondents from certain CSPs consider much more of an issue when compared to respondents from other CSPs within Leicestershire. Respondents in Oadby and Wigston consider both rubbish and litter, and graffiti to be much more of a problem than respondents from the rest of the county. Likewise, both speeding vehicles and drugs seem more of an issue for respondents in Hinckley and Bosworth. Finally, respondents from Charnwood CSP seem more concerned than most other respondents about teenagers on the streets, rubbish and litter, and uncontrolled dogs and dog messes.

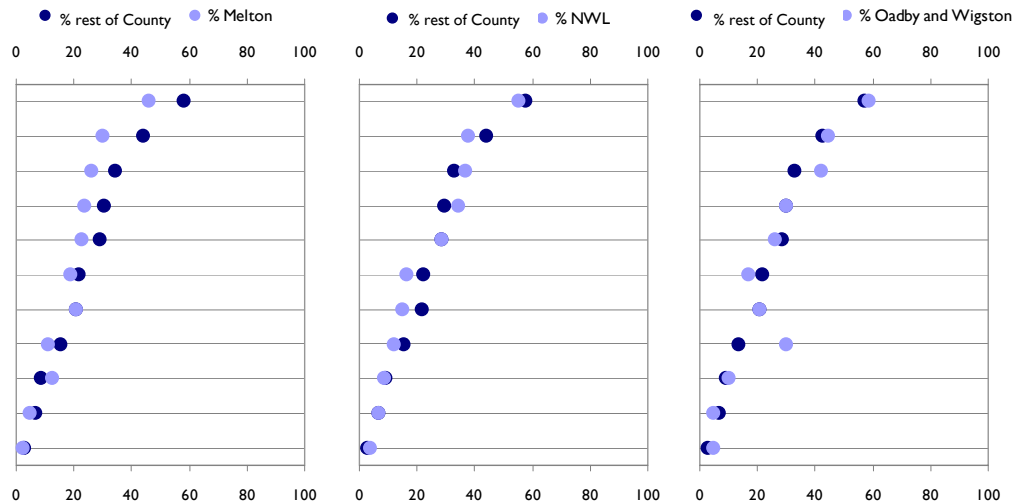
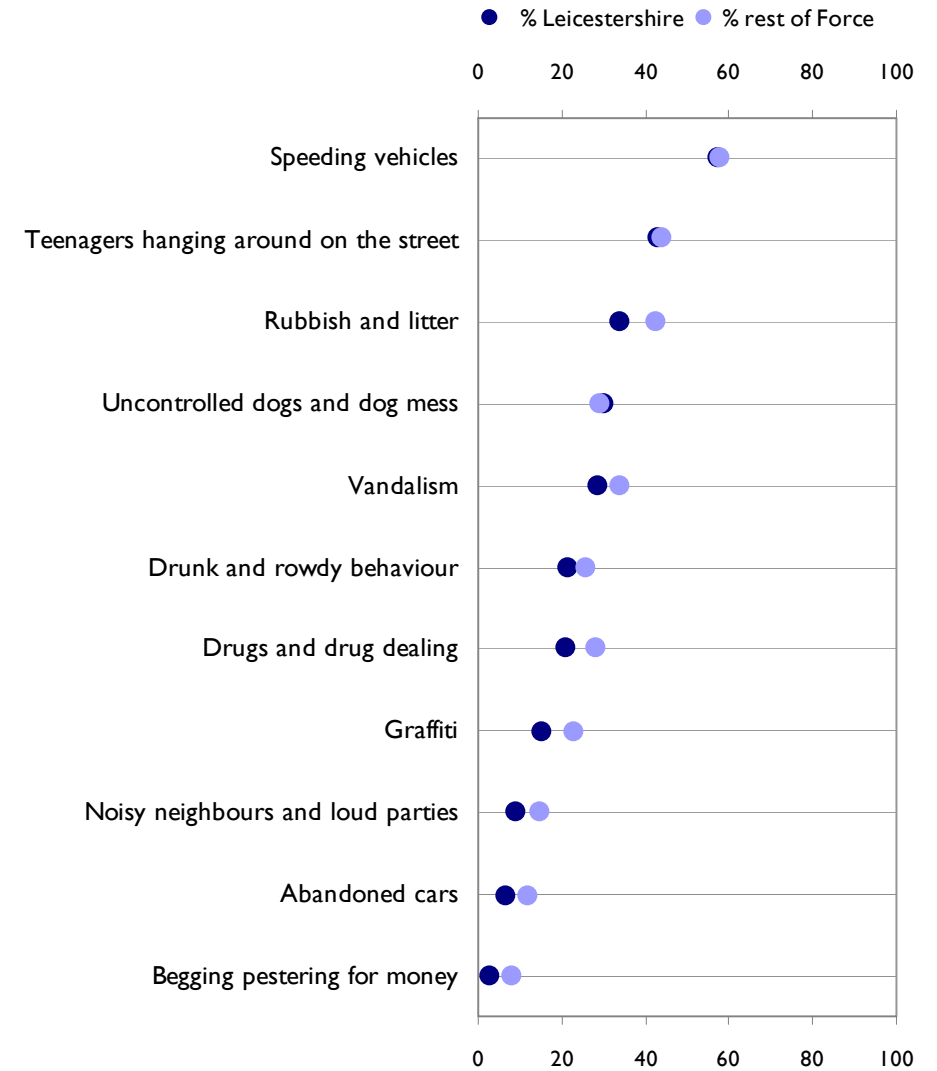


Chart 5.14a : Percentage of respondents within Leicestershire and the rest of the Force who believed each anti-social behaviour category was a problem



5.15 Vulnerable people : Are all people equally at risk of being a victim of criminal damage?

Information about victims of criminal damage offences is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system. This section of the report examines the geo-demographic profile of victims of criminal damage within Leicestershire, to help understand the types of individual who are more or less likely to be victimised.

In 2007/08 victims of criminal damage accounted for 22% of total recorded crime victims.

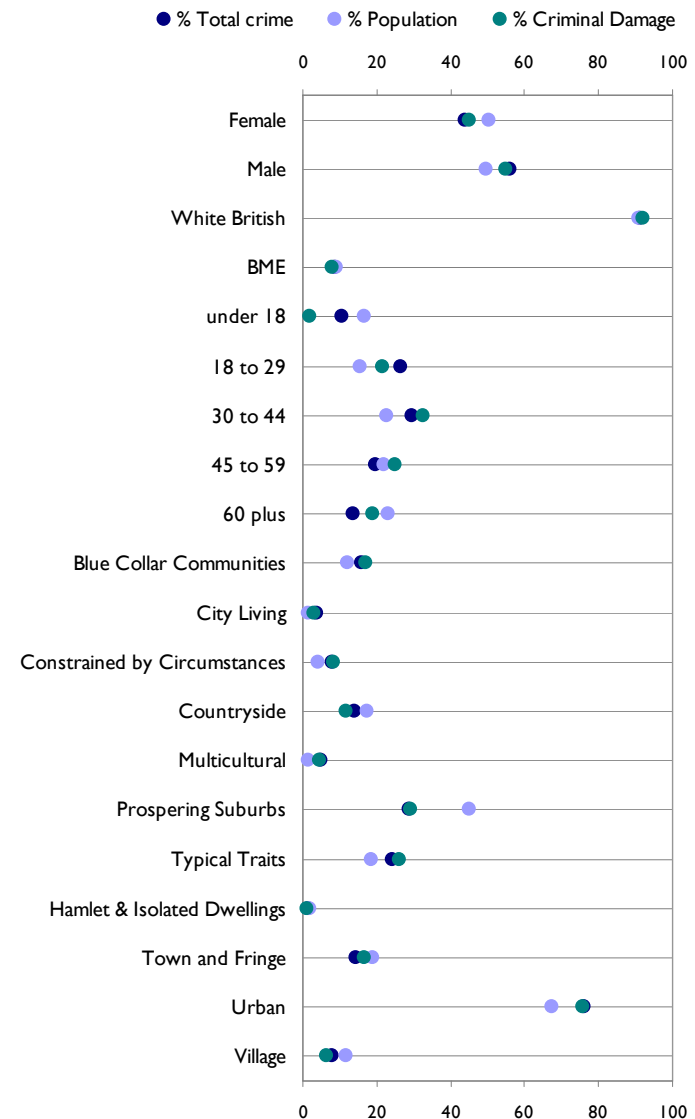
Chart 5.15a shows the percentage profile of criminal damage victims in the context of both all other reported crime victims, and the non-victim population of Leicestershire. This comparison allows a consideration of whether all people are equally at risk of being a victim of criminal damage or if there are specific factors, or combinations of factors, that make one type of person more susceptible than another.

As with all other reported crime victims, victims of criminal damage in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male.

However, whereas the ethnic make-up of total crime victims is representative of the population of Leicestershire in general, there are significantly fewer BME victims of a criminal damage offence.

Compared to both the total population and to all other victims, criminal damage victims are much more likely to be aged between 30 to 44 years, and are equally unlikely to be aged either under 18 or over 60.

Chart 5.15a: Profile of criminal damage victims in context of all other recorded crime victims and the total population of Leicestershire



There are significantly more criminal damage and all other crime victims than expected within Leicestershire living in the OAC classified areas of 'Blue Collar', 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Multicultural' and 'Typical Traits'.

Similarly, there is a highly significant over-representation of both criminal damage and all other crime victims living in the rural and urban classified 'Urban' areas compared to the total population of Leicestershire.

What else do we know about criminal damage crime victims

The police attempt to record additional information about each crime, and victim of crime, and this information serves to better understand the relationship between victim and crime type. Analysing who - what type of person - has been a victim of a criminal damage offence allows a prediction to be made about who it is that is at most risk of being a victim of criminal damage in the future.

There is a significant relationship between the victim occupation and the likelihood of being a criminal damage victim which could to be indicative of the victims relative material, and income wealth. Both retired and white collar victims tending to suffer more criminal damage offences when compared to the unemployed, to students, and to blue collar workers.

When compared to victims of other crime types, criminal damage victims are less likely to be a victim on the grounds of either hate or domestic violence. Alcohol is also much less likely to be a factor in criminal damage offences compared to other crime types.

Those most at risk

Males victims aged over 61 years of age and residing in an area classified as 'Blue Collar' by OAC were one-and-a-half times more likely than average to be a victim of a criminal damage offence in 2007/08.

Also nearly two-in-five males aged over 61 years of age and living in either OAC classified 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' areas were a victim of a criminal damage offence.

It would be useful in a future report to consider the different types of criminal damage offences in order to determine whether each criminal damage category produces a significantly different victim profile.

6 Violence Against the Person

This section of the report includes details of violence against the person offences reported to the police.

Violence against the person offences can be broken down into four distinct categories¹:

- Serious Violent
- Assault with Less Serious Injury
- Assault without Injury
- Other Violence Against the person

6.1 National Crime Trends

Chart 6.1a shows the five-year trend for violence against the person offences at the National, Force and County level.

Nationally, between 2003/04 and 2007/08 there has been no significant fluctuation in the number of recorded violence against the person offences. In 2007/08 the number of violence against the person offences was at a similar level to 2003/04.

Forcewide, violence against the person offences increased by 7% during the five-year period. The largest proportion of this increase occurred in 2004/05, while subsequent years saw a gradual year-by-year reduction. Based on the five-year trend, the number of violence against the person offences was significantly lower than expected in the Force area in 2007/08 compared to England and Wales.

Countywide, there was a 13% increase in the number of violence against the person offences over the five-year period. During 2006/07 violence against the person offences were significantly higher than expected in the County considering the five-year trend for the rest of the force area and national figures.

Chart 6.1a : Comparing violence against the person crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends

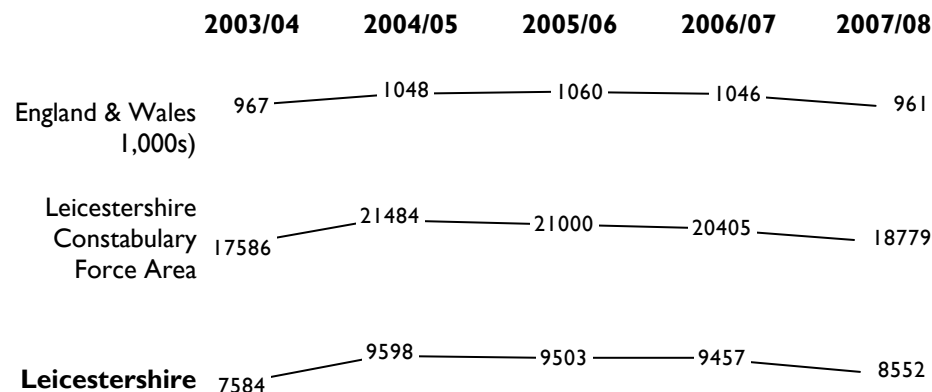
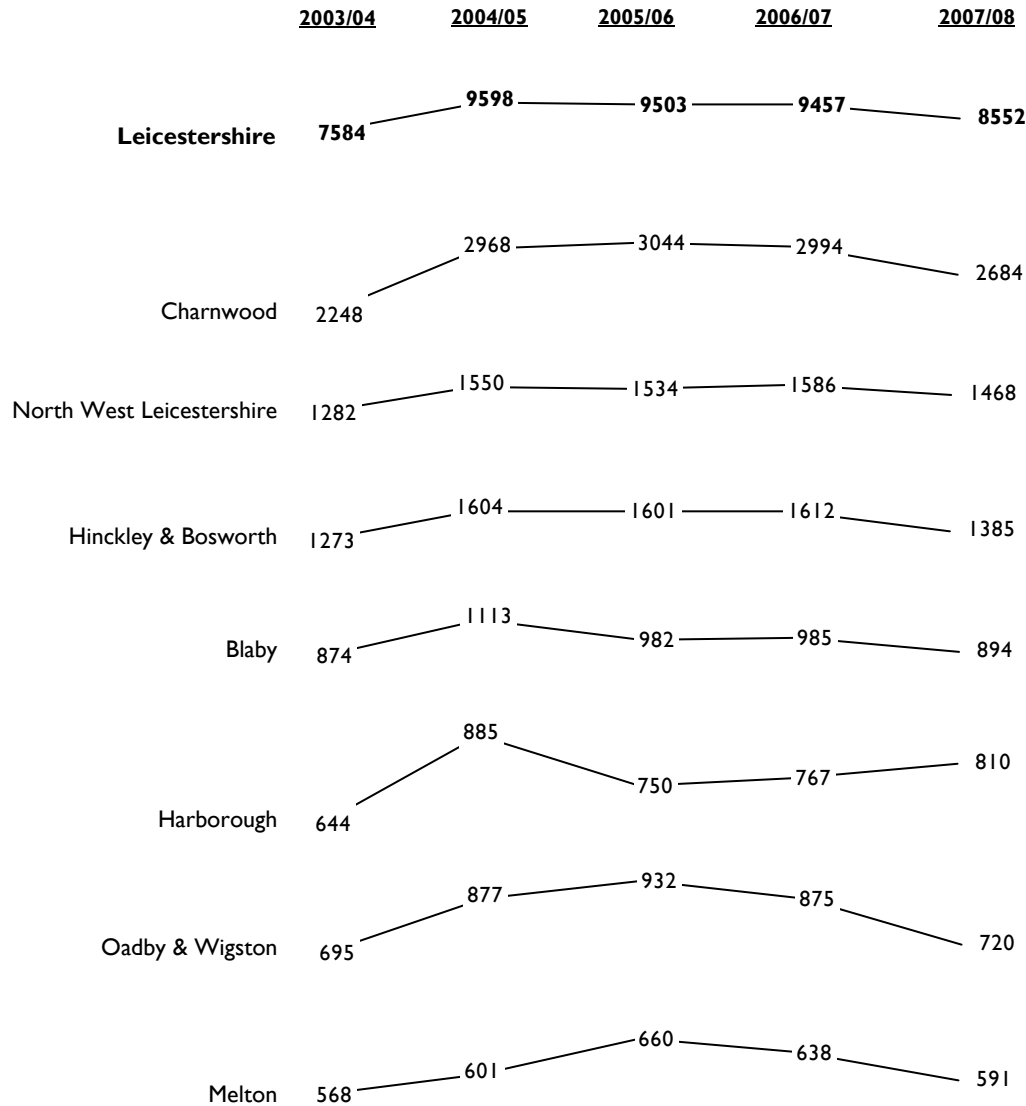


Chart 6.1b shows the five-year trend data for violence against the person offences for each of the Leicestershire districts.

Charnwood Borough, shows a 19% increase in the number of reported violence against the person offences during the five-year period. This is above that of the County. In 2007/08 the number of violence against the person offences has decreased by 10%. However, this still results in the district having a significantly higher than expected number of crimes when compared to the County in 2007/08.

North West Leicestershire District experienced a 15% increase in the number of reported violence against the person offences during the five-year period. The resulting number of violence against the person offences recorded in 2007/08 is in line with the county trend.

Chart 6.1b: Comparing violence against the person offences trends within each district within Leicestershire



Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, had an increase of 9% in violence against the person offences recorded between 2003/04 and 2007/08. The district trend was in line with county trend over the five-year period.

Blaby District, had a similar number of recorded violence against the person offences recorded in 2007/08 compared to five-years ago. However, there was a significant peak in 2004/05.

Harborough District has experienced a 25% increase in the number of recorded violence against the person offences, resulting in a significantly higher than expected number of violence against the person offences in 2007/08 compared to other districts.

Oadby and Wigston Borough, has experienced a 3.5% increase in recorded violence against the person offences over the five-year period. Compared to the County increase of 13% over the same period the number of recorded violence against the person offences is significantly lower in Oadby and Wigston in 2007/08 compared to other districts.

Melton Borough had an increase of 4% in the number of violence against the person offences over the five-year period. The number of recorded violence against the person offences in Melton Borough has followed the county trend over the five-year period.

In summary the number of violence against the person offences at the end of the five-year period was significantly lower than expected in Oadby and Wigston and significantly higher than expected in Harborough. Harborough also experienced the largest percentage increase in the number of violence against the person offences during the five-year period (25%).

6.2 Violence Against the Person Sub Categories

The Sustainable Community Strategy has a priority outcome to ensure that “People feel (and are) safer from Violence”. This outcome has a sub-outcome that “levels of serious violent crime are reduced”.

Also, within the Local Area Agreement for Leicestershire there is a target to reduce the number of assaults with less serious injury offences.

Regarding these priorities, the remainder of this section considers the two national indicators which will be used to monitor progress towards these priorities.

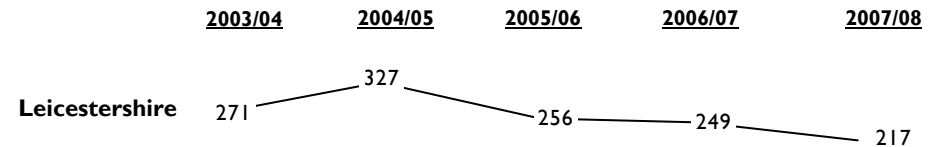
NI15 : Assaults with less serious injury (including racially and religiously aggravated) offences

NI20 : Serious violent crime

6.3 Serious Violent Crime

Within the LAA the target is to reduce serious violent crime offences by 5% by March 2009. Chart 6.3a shows the five-year trend for recorded serious violent crime offences in Leicestershire between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

Chart 6.3a: Serious violent crime offence trends within Leicestershire



Countywide, there was a 20% reduction in the number of recorded serious violent crimes between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Compared to the Leicestershire Force area and national trends there was no significant difference in the serious violent crime trend recorded in Leicestershire over the last five years.

The number of recorded serious violent crime offences recorded at district level are relatively small.

6.4 Serious violent crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

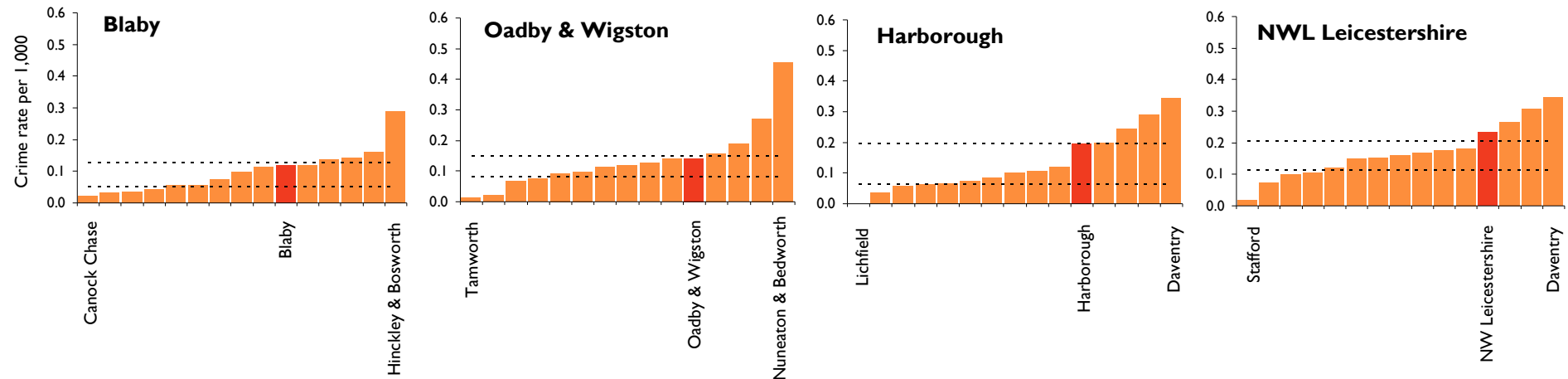
Chart 6.4a shows the serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire compared to local authorities with comparable geographical, demographic and socio-economic factors. The serious violent crime rate for Leicestershire is ranked 11th out of 16 and lies within the middle 50% of the crime rates for similar authorities. This indicates that in 2007/08 the serious violent crime rate for Leicestershire was average compared to similar local authorities.

Chart 6.4b shows the serious violent crime rates for each of the seven Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire compared to their most similar CSPs in England and Wales.

The serious violent crime rates for Blaby, Oadby and Wigston and Harborough lie within the middle 50% of the rates for similar Community Safety Partnerships. These districts also have a violent crime rate which is below that of the whole of Leicestershire.

Conversely, North West Leicestershire, Melton, Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth each have a serious violent crime rate within the top (worst) 25% compared to their most similar group of Community Safety Partnerships. Each of these districts also has a serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population higher than the value for Leicestershire.

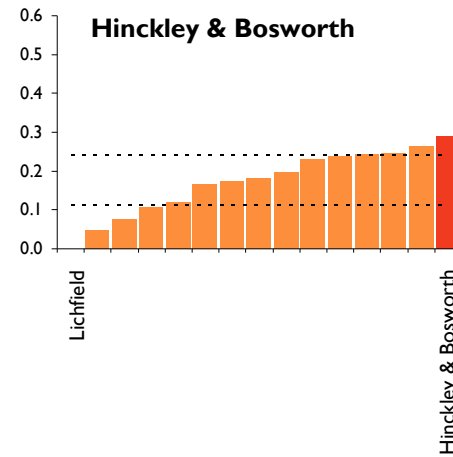
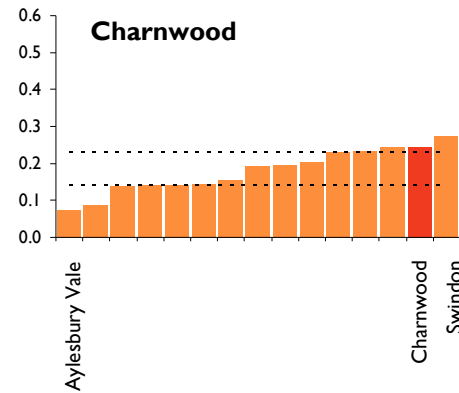
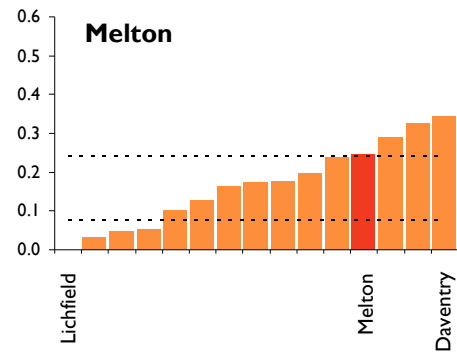
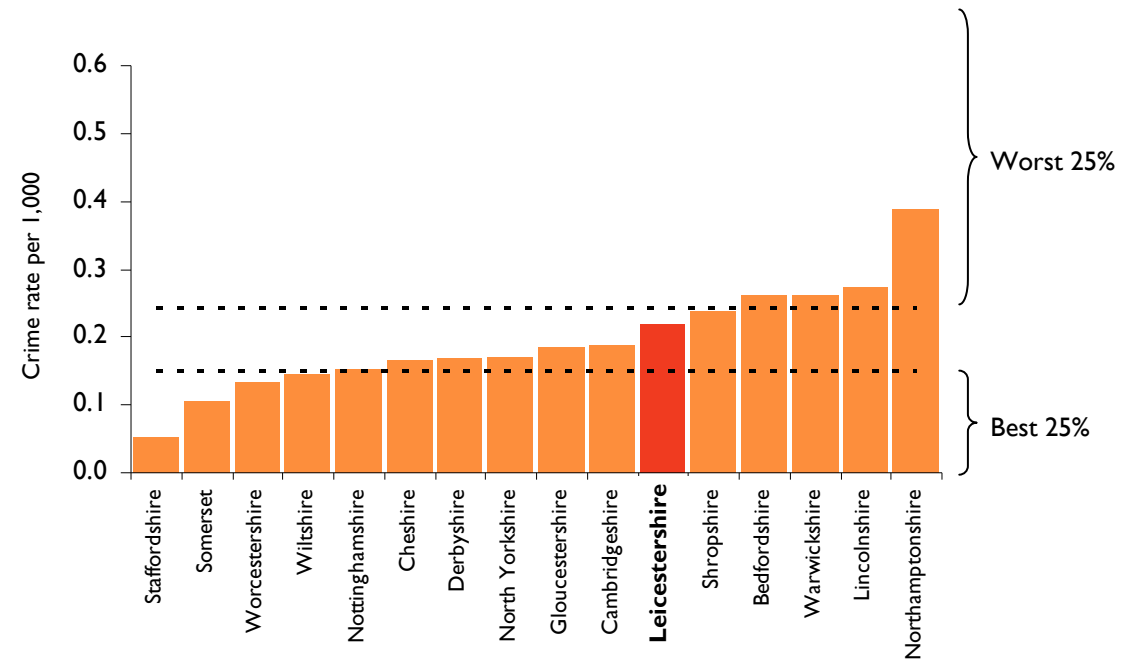
Chart 6.4b : Serious violent crime rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



In summary, Leicestershire has an average serious violent crime rate compared to similar Local Authorities. However, there is variation in how the serious violent crime rate for each of the seven districts within the county compare to similar partnership areas.

Hinckley and Bosworth has the highest serious violent crime rate in Leicestershire and is ranked 15 out of 15 compared to similar areas.

Chart 6.4a : Serious violent crime rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for serious violent crime rates for the group.

Source : IQanta | 4th Nov 2008

6.5 Assault with less serious injury offences

Within LAA2 the target is to reduce assault with less serious injury (WLSI) offences by 3% by March 2009. Chart 6.5a shows the five-year trend for recorded assault WLSI offences in each Leicestershire CDRP and the county as a whole between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

Countywide, there has been a 35% increase in the number of assault WLSI offences recorded over the last five years, although there has been a 6% reduction between 2006/07 and 2007/08.

Charnwood Borough, has followed a similar trend to the county, experiencing a 45% increase in assault WLSI offences between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

North West Leicestershire District has had a 30% increase in assault WLSI over the five-year period, following the general county trend.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, follows a similar trend to the county, with a 38% increase in assault WLSI between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

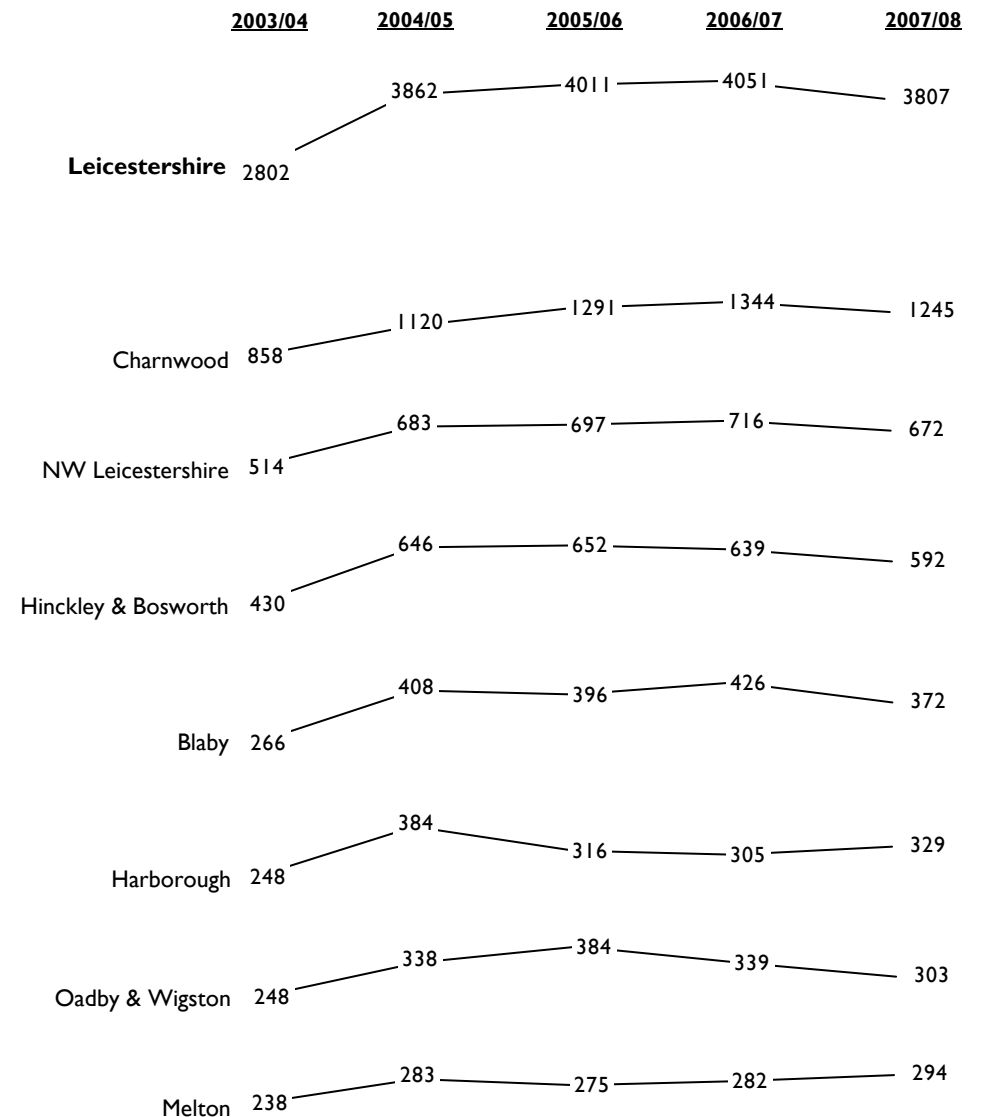
Blaby District, with a 40% increase in recorded assault WLSI over the five-year period, does not deviate significantly from the county trend.

Harborough District, following a significant increase of over 50% between 2003/04 and 2004/05, the number of assault WLSI offences significantly decreased between 2004/05 and 2006/07.

Oadby and Wigston Borough with a 22% increase in recorded assault WLSI over the five-year period, does not deviate significantly from the county trend.

Melton Borough had a 25% increase in recorded assault WLSI offences in the last five years, in line with the county.

Chart 6.5a: Comparing assault WLSI offence trends within each CDRP within Leicestershire



6.6 Assault with less serious injury in areas similar to Leicestershire

Chart 6.6a shows the assault with less serious injury (Assault WLSI) rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire compared to similar local authorities in terms of geographical, demographic and socio-economic factors. The assault WLSI rate for Leicestershire is average compared to similar local authorities. Leicestershire ranks 8th out of the 16 and lies within the middle 50% of Assault WLSI rates for similar authorities.

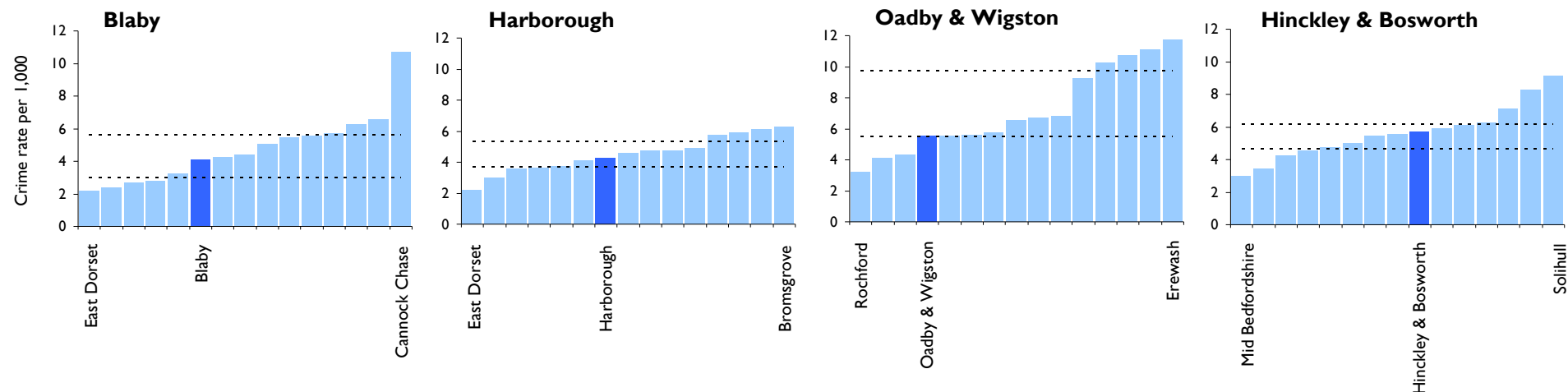
Chart 6.6b shows the assault WLSI rates for of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to their most similar CSP areas within England and Wales.

None of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire have an assault WLSI rate within the top (best) 25% of their group of most similar partnerships.

Blaby, Harborough, Oadby and Wigston and Hinckley and Bosworth have assault WLSI rates that are average compared to other similar partnerships in their group. These four CSPs sit amongst the middle 50% of the assault (WLSI) rates for their group of most similar partnerships. All four of these areas have an assault WLSI rate below that of the County. Blaby and Harborough have considerably lower assault WLSI rates of 4.1 and 4.2 per 1,000 population compared to the county rate of 6.1.

Melton, North West Leicestershire and Charnwood all have assault WLSI rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of most similar partnerships. Out of these North West Leicestershire and Charnwood have a higher rate of assault WLSI offences compared to the county.

Chart 6.6b : Assault WLSI offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



In summary, Leicestershire has an average assault WLSI rate compared to similar Local Authorities. Whilst none of the CSPs fall amongst the top (best) 25% compared to similar areas, only North West Leicestershire and Charnwood have a higher rate of assault WLSI compared to the county as a whole.

Charts Explained

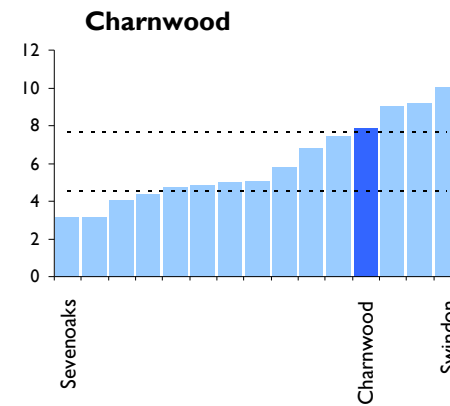
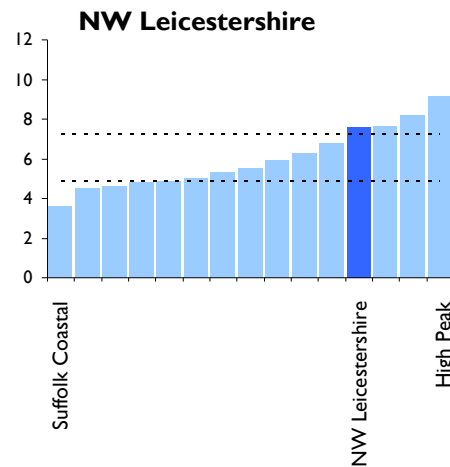
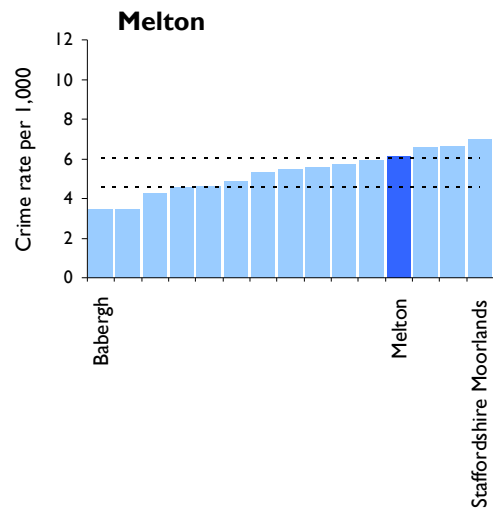
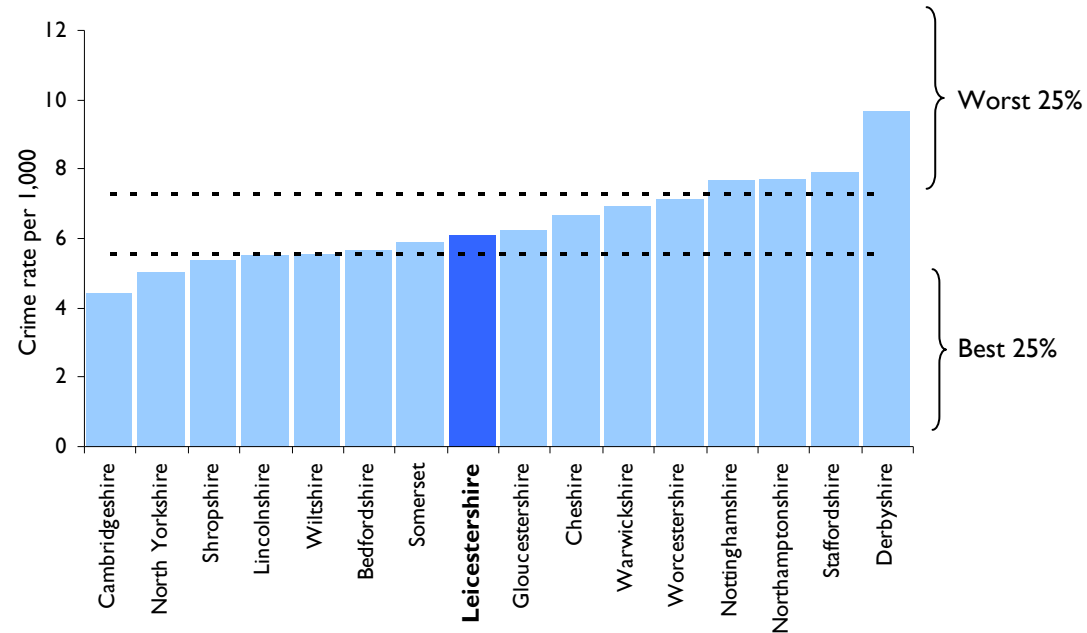
Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the assault with less serious injury rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for assault with less serious injury rates for the group.

Chart 6.6a : Assault WLSI rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales



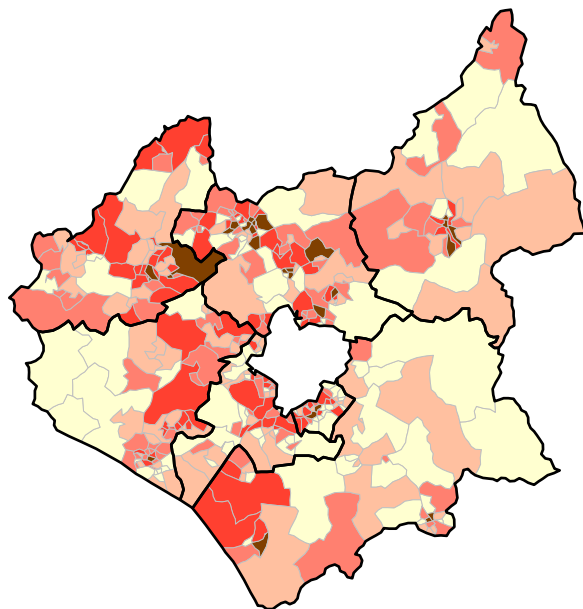
6.7 Assault WLSI offences across Leicestershire

This section examines the local variation in the number of recorded assault with less serious injury (WLSI) offences across Leicestershire.

Map 6.7a and Cartogram 6.7b show the number of assault WLSI offences recorded within each of the 396 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across the county.

There are a total of 27 LSOAs within the County that have a number of assault WLSI offences that is significantly high, compared to the distribution of offences across the whole county. These areas are shown in dark red on the map and cartogram.

Map 6.7a: Assault WLSI counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Assault WLSI

Number of recorded offences

■ Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(27)
■ High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(86)
■ Above Average Crime Levels	(91)
■ Below Average Crime Levels	(93)
■ Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(99)

Table 6.7c (next page) provides a list of the 27 LSOAs with the highest number of recorded assault WLSI offences within Leicestershire in 2007/08. These areas are labelled on the map and cartogram and the numbers correspond to the key on Table 6.7c. In total these 'hot spot' areas account for almost one-third of all assault WLSI offences recorded in Leicestershire in 2007/08.

Out of the 27 hot-spot areas, 7 have had a significant increase in the number of recorded assault WLSI offences in 2007/08 compared to the previous four years. These are shown in red in the table

Conversely, only 4 of the LSOAs shown in Table 6.7c have had a significant reduction in the number of assault WLSI offences in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. These are shown in green in the table.

Cartogram 6.7b: Assault WLSI counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

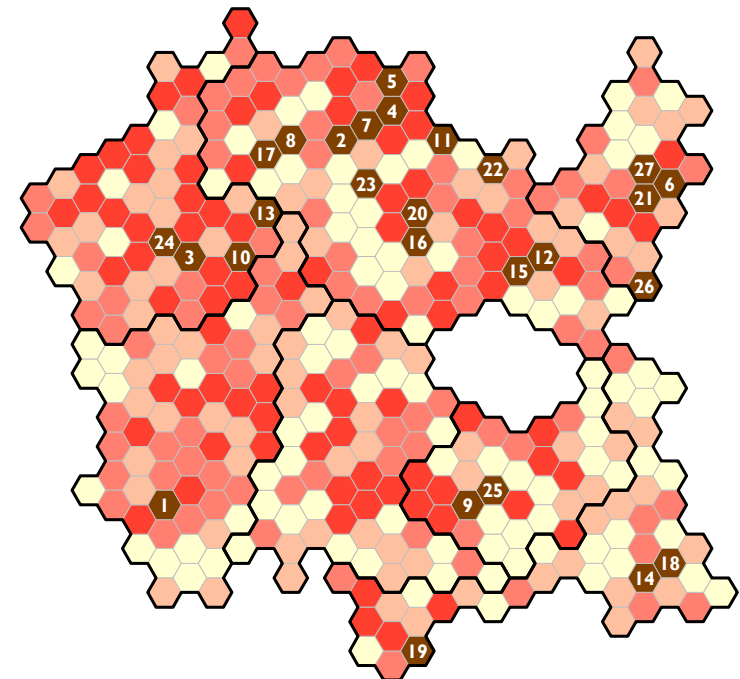


Table 6.7c: High Crime Areas in 2007/08

Assault WLSI offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	111
2	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	109
3	E01025930	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	89
4	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	83
5	E01025703	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	70
6	E01025894	Melton	Melton Craven West	58
7	E01025718	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	43
8	E01025689	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	36
9	E01025992	Oadby & Wigston	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station	35
10	E01025932	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill Centre	35
11	E01025700	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	35
12	E01025759	Charnwood	Syston North	30
13	E01025934	NW Leicestershire	Greenhill North East	28
14	E01025801	Harborough	Market Harborough Coventry Road	28
15	E01025766	Charnwood	Thurmaston North West	28
16	E01025728	Charnwood	Mountsorrel South	28
17	E01025690	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	28
18	E01025795	Harborough	Market Harborough Centre	27
19	E01025792	Harborough	Lutterworth Centre & East	26
20	E01025727	Charnwood	Mountsorrel Centre	26
21	E01025899	Melton	Melton Egerton East	25
22	E01025749	Charnwood	Sileby North	25
23	E01025717	Charnwood	Loughborough Woodthorpe	25
24	E01025931	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Belvoir Road	24
25	E01026003	Oadby & Wigston	Wigston Centre	23
26	E01025907	Melton	Melton Warwick West	23
27	E01025905	Melton	Melton Sysonby South	23

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

6.8 Violence against person offences within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

Within Leicestershire over three-quarters of violence against the person offences occur in areas defined as 'Urban', whilst only 1% are recorded in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings'.

Chart 6.8a shows violence against the person offences by urban rural classification as a rate per 1,000 population in Leicestershire compared to the county rate of violence against the person offences (13.9 offences per 1,000 population). The results show that rates are not uniform, ranging from 8.6 in 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas to 16.1 in 'Urban' areas. All areas have a lower rate than the county with the exception of 'Urban' areas which have a higher rate.

Chart 6.8b depicts violence against the person rates broken down by district and by urban rural classification. This chart shows a degree of variation in crime rates across each of the four urban rural classes and according to district.

Chart 6.8b : Comparing violence against person offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08

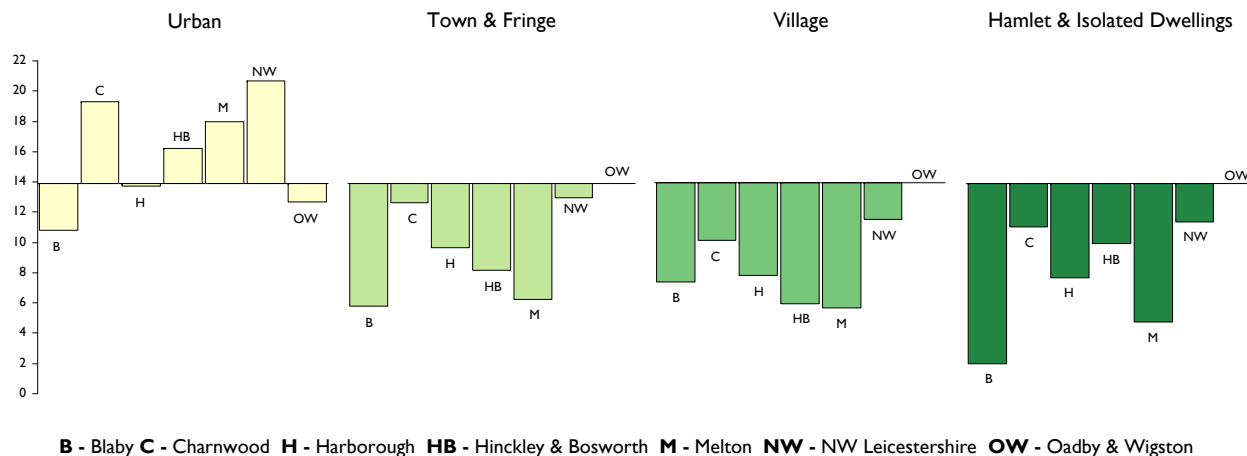
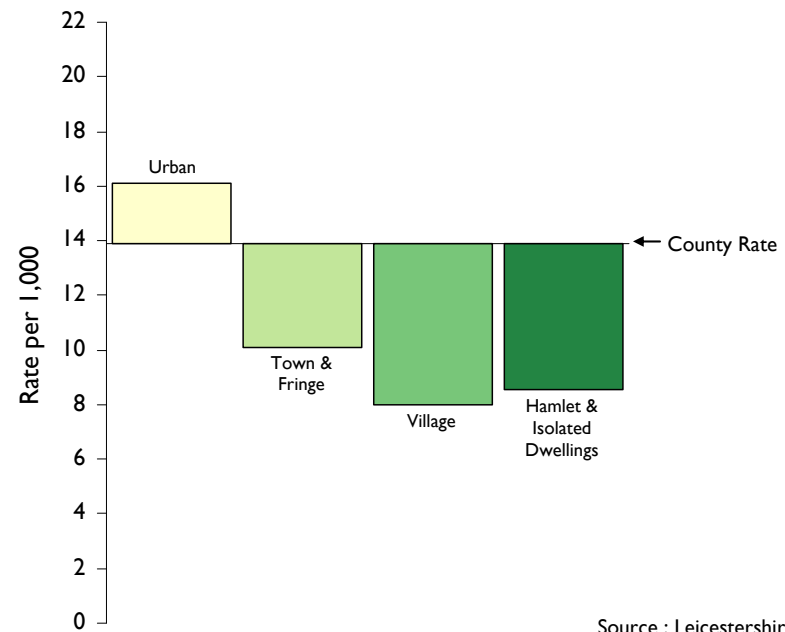


Chart 6.8a : Comparing violence against person offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

'Town and Fringe', 'Village' and 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' all fall below the county rate of violence against the person offences in all districts.

Within 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings' Blaby and Melton experience a disproportionately lower rate of violence against the person offences compared to other districts and the county.

The 'Urban' category shows the greatest variation; in this category Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth, Melton and North West Leicestershire all lie above the Leicestershire rate whilst Harborough and Oadby and Wigston fall below the rate for the county.

6.9 Violence against person offences within the different communities of Leicestershire

Within Leicestershire the majority of violence against the person offences are recorded in 'Typical Traits; communities (26%) and 'Prospering Suburbs' (23%). Chart 6.9a depicts the violence against the person rate for each of the communities in Leicestershire. The chart shows that 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances' and 'Multicultural' communities all have a disproportionately higher rate of serious violent crime than the county.

Chart 6.9b shows the violence against the person rate for the seven OAC classes across the seven county districts. The chart shows a higher incidence of assault WLSI for 'City Living' particularly within Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire.

Chart 6.9a : Comparing violence against person offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

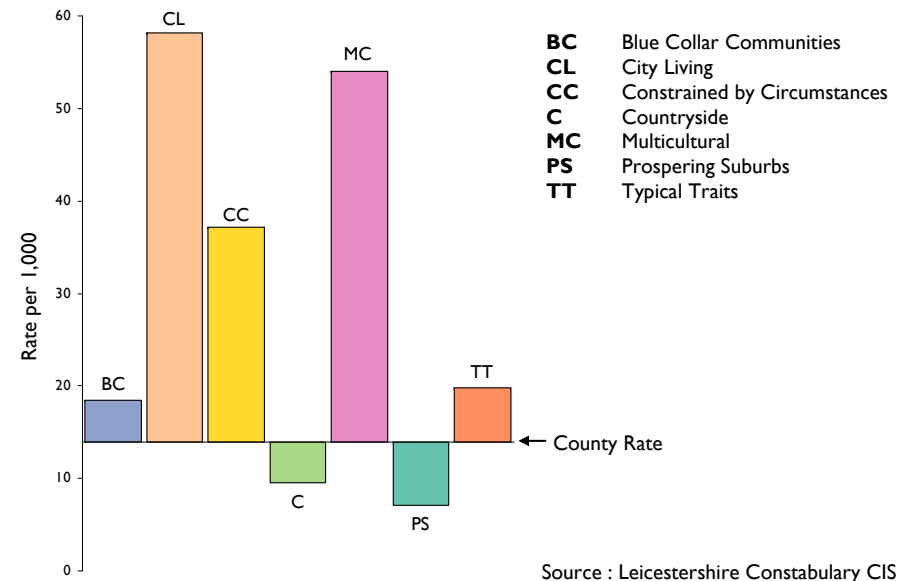
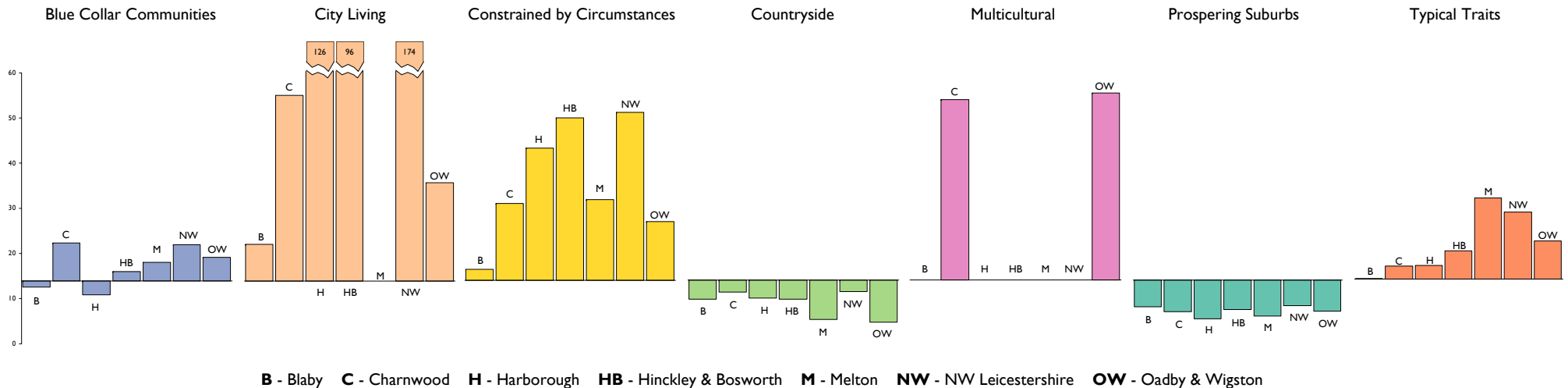


Chart 6.9b : Comparing violence against person offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



6.10 : Vulnerable people : Are all people equally at risk of being a victim of violence against the person?

Information about victims of violence against the person offences is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system. This section of the report examines the geo-demographic profile of victims of violence against the person within Leicestershire, to help understand the types of individual who are more or less likely to be victimised.

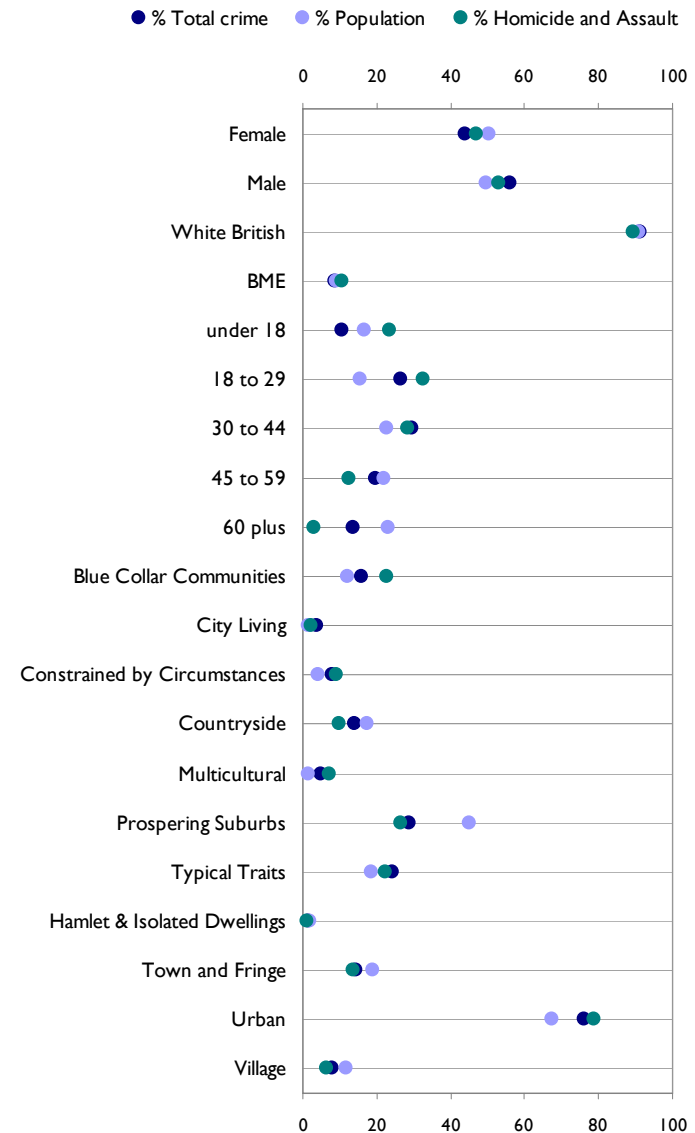
Violence against the person offence victims account for 17% of all recorded crime victims.

Chart 6.10a shows the percentage profile of violence against the person victims in the context of both all other reported crime victims and the total population of Leicestershire. This comparison allows a consideration of whether all people are equally at risk of being a victim of violence against the person, or if there are specific factors, or combinations of factors, that make one type of person more susceptible than another.

The results for violence against the person victims are similar to the total crime victim profile showing victims are more likely to be male, (although not as markedly as for total crime) and living in the 'Urban' areas of the county.

However the profile of violence against the person victims differs from the overall victim profile in context of the population of Leicestershire: there is a very significant over representation of BME victims for violence against the person when compared to the population overall. Also, the age profile is much younger, with a very significant over representation of the under 18 to 44 year olds and a very significant under representation of over 45 year olds in comparison to the overall age distribution of the people of Leicestershire.

Chart 6.10a: Profile of violence against the person victims in context of all other recorded crime victims and the population of Leicestershire



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

What else do we know about violence against the person victims

The police attempt to record additional information about each crime, and victim of crime, and this information serves to better understand the relationship between victim and crime type. Analysing who - what type of person - has been a victim of a violence against the person offence allows a prediction to be made about who is most at risk of being a victim of violence against the person in the future.

The type of victim occupation was seen to have a significant relationship with the likelihood of being a victim of violence against the person. Police officers were seven times more likely than average to be a victim of violence against the person rather than any other crime type. School children were three times more likely to be victim to a violence against the person offence compared to other offences. Manual workers, skilled workers and the unemployed were also more likely than average to be a victim of a violence against the person rather than another offence type.

Compared to other crime types, violence against the person offences are much more likely to be influenced either by hate or domestic violence considerations.

Alcohol is also much more likely to have played a part in a violence against the person offence when compared to other police recorded offence types.

Those most at risk

Almost half (46.5%) of male, under 17 year olds victims were a victim of a violence against the person offence in 2007/08. Similarly, three in every five (59.4%) under 17 year old female victims who lived in an area classified as 'Constrained by Circumstances' were a victim of an violence against the person offence.

The above summary treats all violence against the person victims as a uniform group and therefore provides a profile of the most at risk groups in context of the population of Leicestershire. However, it is also useful to consider the different crime categories that make-up violence against the person in relation to whether there are discernable differences between the victims of each. The following pages further describe the victims of two violence against the person crime categories: assault with less serious injury and serious violent assault.

Who is more likely to be a victim of assault with less serious injury

Assault with less serious injury accounts for 44% of violence against the person crime victims and 9% of victims of all recorded crime.

Chart 6.10b illustrates the percentage profile of assault with less serious injury in the context of all other violence against the person victims. The chart indicates that individuals of White British background, aged 29 years and under are more likely to be a victim of assault with less serious injury when compared to other types of violence against the person.

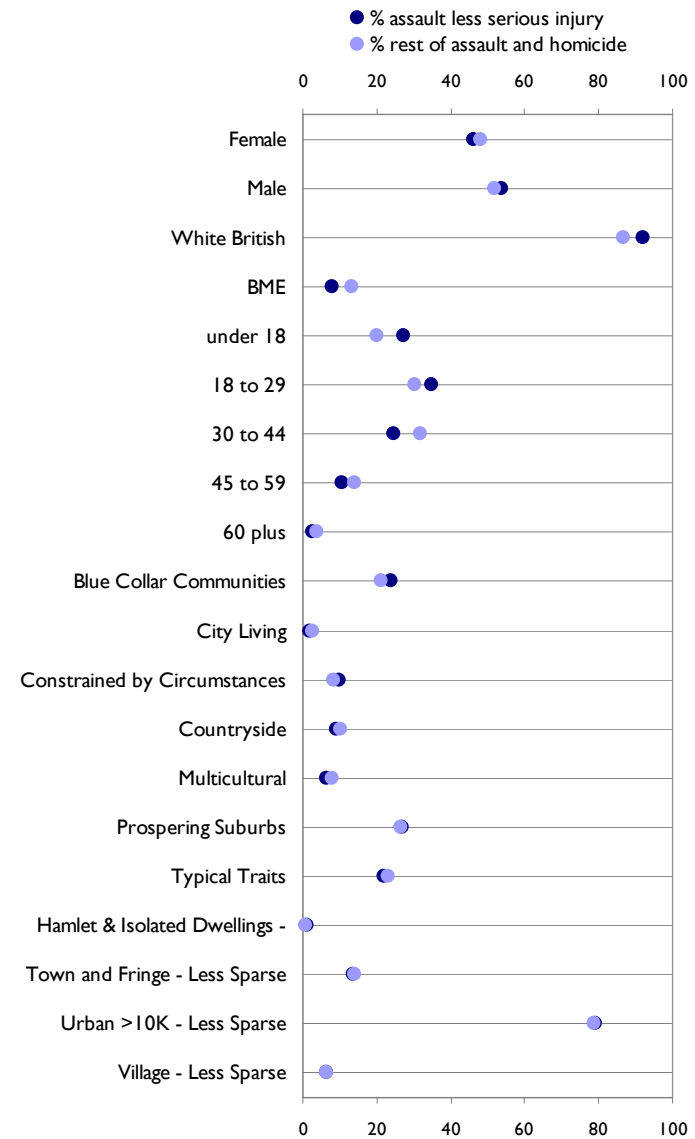
Those most affected

There are four distinct profiles with an equally increased likelihood of becoming a victim of an assault with less serious injury to emerge from the analysis based mainly around the influence of age and alcohol.

The first three profiles related equally to both domestic and non-domestic violence and included: White British males, aged 13, where alcohol had not played a part, White British 13 to 16 year olds in general and thirdly, individuals aged 16 to 26, where alcohol had played a part in the offence.

Finally over 36 year olds, where alcohol had been a contributory factor were more likely than average to become a victim of domestic assault without injury.

Chart 6.10b : Profile of assault with less serious injury victims in context of all other violence against the person victims



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Who is more likely to be a victim of serious violent crime

Serious violent assault accounts for 3% of violence against the person crime victims and 1% of victims of all recorded crime.

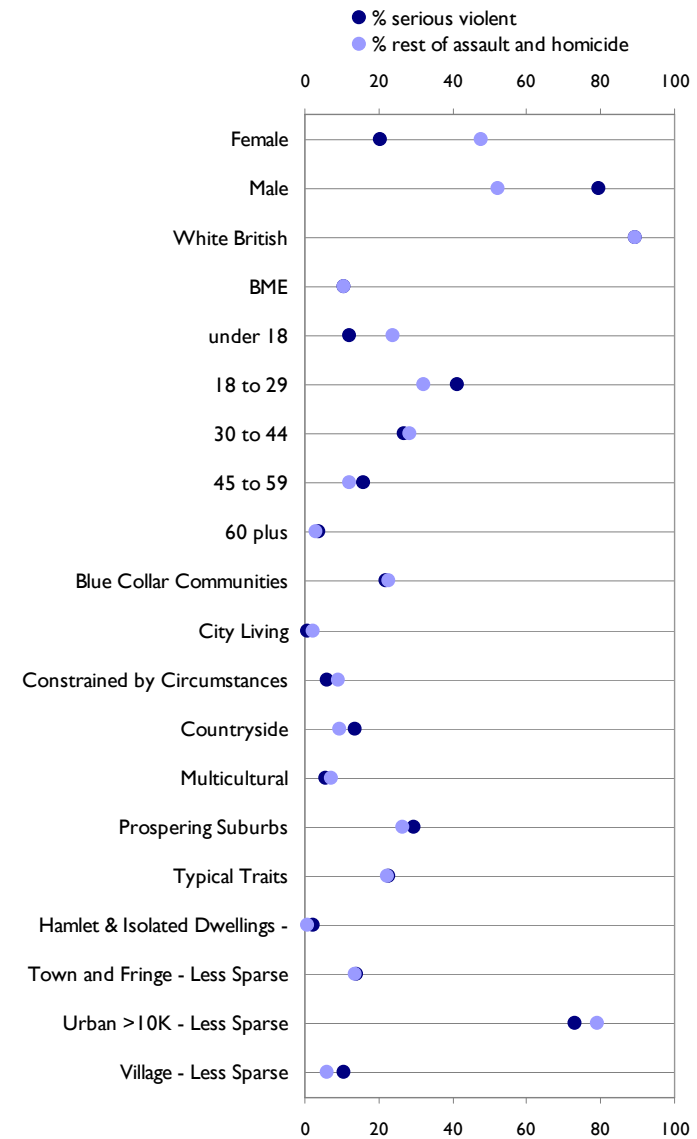
Chart 6.10c illustrates the percentage profile of serious violent crime victims in context of all other violence against the person victims. The chart indicates that males aged between 18 to 29 are much more likely to be a victim of serious violent crime when compared to other types of violence against the person.

Those most affected

Males aged under 30 years of age were four times more likely than average to be a victim of a non-domestic serious violent crime, where alcohol had been a contributory factor.

Males living in villages were also four times more likely than average to be a victim of a serious violent crime.

Chart 6.10c : Profile of serious violent crime victims in context of all other violence against the person victims



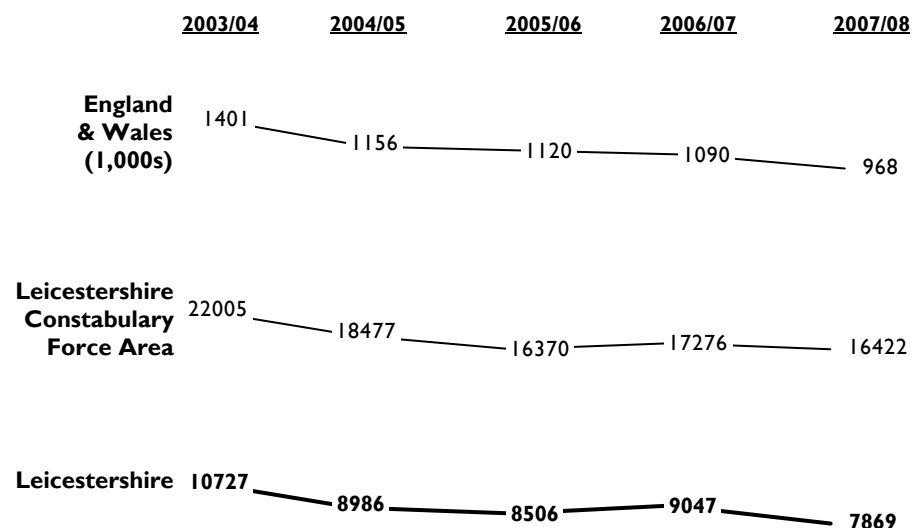
7 Acquisitive Crime

7.1 Serious Acquisitive Crime : National Crime Trends

Chart 7.1a shows the five-year trend data for serious acquisitive crime offences for Leicestershire compared to England and Wales and the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area.

Nationally, in the five year period between 2003/4 and 2007/8 there has been a steady year-on-year decrease in the recorded number of serious acquisitive crimes. In England and Wales this has resulted in an overall reduction of 31%.

Chart 7.1a : Comparing serious acquisitive crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Forcewide, there has been a 25% reduction in serious acquisitive crime between 2003/4 and 2007/8. Year-on-year the general trend has been downward with the exception of 2006/7 where there was a slight increase of approximately 6% from the previous year. Notably the increase is attributable to the County area rather than the rest of the Force area.

Countywide, between 2003/04 and 2006/07 Leicestershire shows a 27% reduction in the number of recorded serious acquisitive crimes.

The county trend follows that of the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area with a steady reduction in crime, interrupted only by a 6% increase between 2005/6 and 2006/7.

In 2007/08 serious acquisitive crime for both the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and the County shows a significantly higher number of recorded offences than expected when compared to the national figures. This is attributable to the upward trend of serious acquisitive crime offences seen within the County in 2006/07, resulting in smaller reductions overall for the county and the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area compared to the 31% reduction nationally over the five year period.

Chart 7.1b (next page) shows the five-year trend data for serious acquisitive crime offences for each of the seven Leicestershire districts, 2003/04 to 2007/08. The chart also shows the comparative five year trend for the whole of Leicestershire. The change in the number of serious acquisitive recorded offences is summarised for each district, below.

Charnwood Borough shows an overall reduction of 27% for serious acquisitive crime, matching the county average. However, in 2006/7 there was a significantly higher number of crimes than expected when compared to the rest of the county, marked by an increase of 14%.

Blaby District had a 17% reduction in serious acquisitive crime between 2003/4 and 2007/8. This is below that of the County. In the final year serious acquisitive crime has increased by 11% resulting in the district having a significantly higher than expected number of crimes when compared to the County in 2007/08.

North West Leicestershire District had a total reduction of 33% over the five year period. Despite a marginal increase in the number of recorded offences in 2006/07 the district had a lower than expected number of crimes when compared to the county increase for this year as a whole.

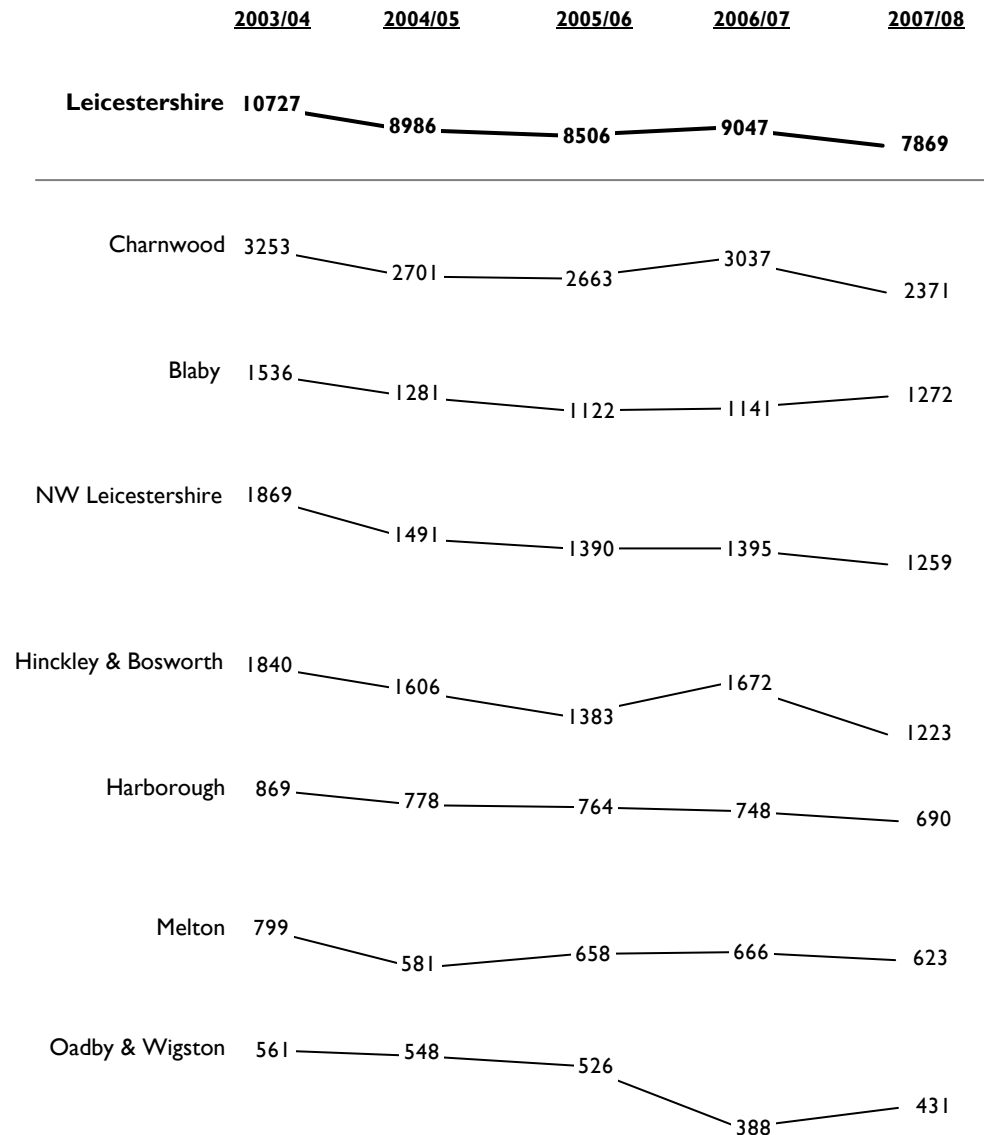
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough shows an overall reduction in serious acquisitive crime of 34%, the largest reduction of any of the Leicestershire districts, and this includes an increase in this crime type of 21% between 2005/6 and 2006/7. Hinckley and Bosworth is the only district in Leicestershire to have a significantly lower number of serious acquisitive crimes than expected when compared to the county as a whole in 2007/8.

Harborough District shows a steady decline in the number of recorded serious acquisitive crimes has resulted in an overall decrease of 21% over the five year period.

Melton Borough had an overall five year reduction in serious acquisitive crime of 22%. This is less than Leicestershire but is not distinguished as being significantly different than expected when compared with the county as a whole.

Oadby & Wigston Borough shows a continually decreasing number of serious acquisitive crimes between 2003/4 and 2007/8. The result is an overall reduction of 23%. In 2006/7 the district bucked the trend of an overall increase in serious acquisitive crime within the county with a reduction of 36% from the 2005/6 level.

Chart 7.1b : Comparing serious acquisitive crime trends within each CDRP within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.2 Serious Acquisitive Crime : Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

Chart 7.2a shows serious acquisitive crime as a rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire and its similar local authorities in the CIPFA group. The chart shows the County sits in the middle 50% of similar local authorities for serious acquisitive crime rates and approximately matches the average rate for the group. Leicestershire ranks 9th out of 16 from best to worst performing local authorities.

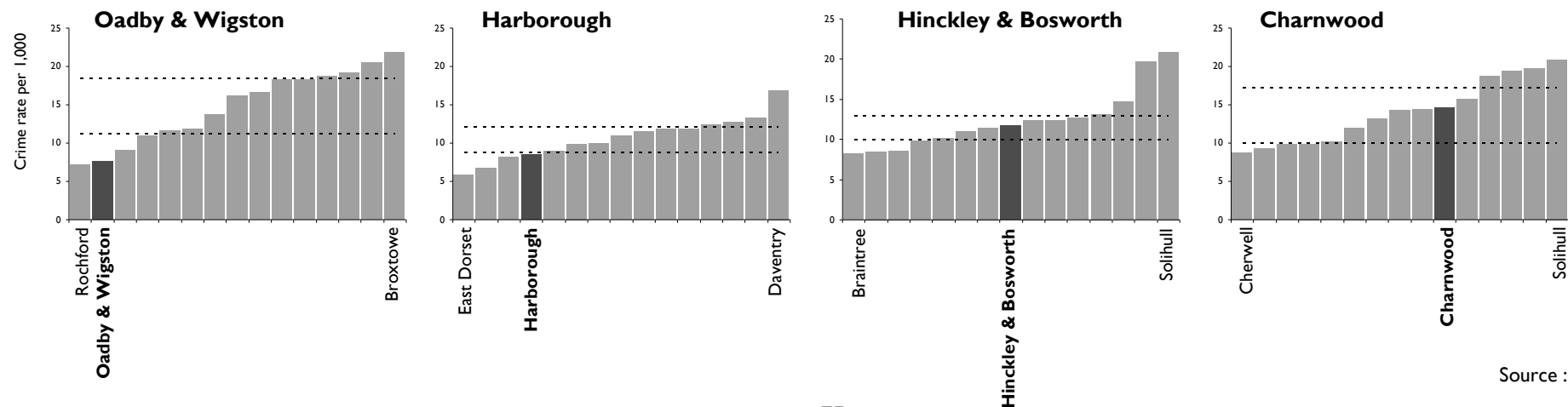
Chart 7.2b shows serious acquisitive crime as a rate per 1,000 population for each of the Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire compared to their most similar Community Safety Partnerships areas within England and Wales.

Oadby and Wigston Borough and Harborough District have a serious acquisitive crime rate that is within the best 25% of most similar CSP's in England and Wales, and both rank within the bottom four, of their group of most similar partnerships.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and Charnwood Borough each have a serious acquisitive crime rate within the middle 50% of the equivalent rates for their most similar group. However, Charnwood also has a crime rate per thousand population that is above that of Leicestershire as a whole, 14.6 compared to 12.4.

Melton Borough, Blaby District and North West Leicestershire all lie in the worse 25% of their most similar partnership groups, equating to relatively high crime rates for serious acquisitive offences and therefore highlighting priority crime areas for these Partnerships. All of these Community Safety Partnerships also have a serious acquisitive crime rate that is above that of Leicestershire.

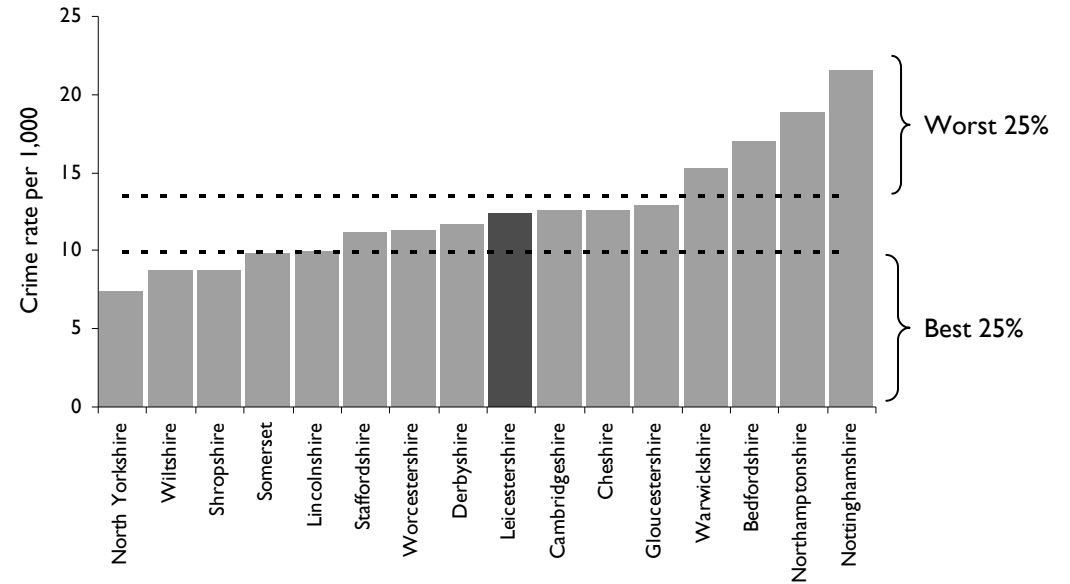
Chart 7.2b: Serious acquisitive crime rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



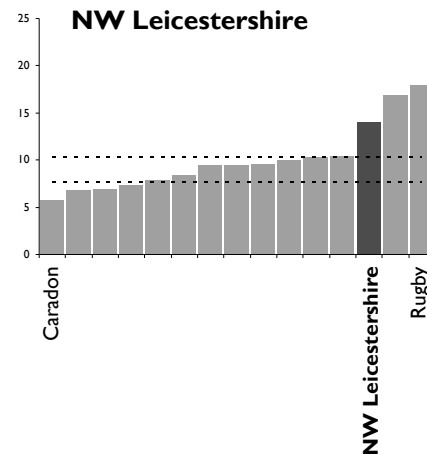
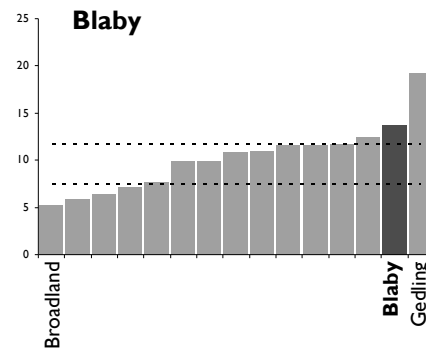
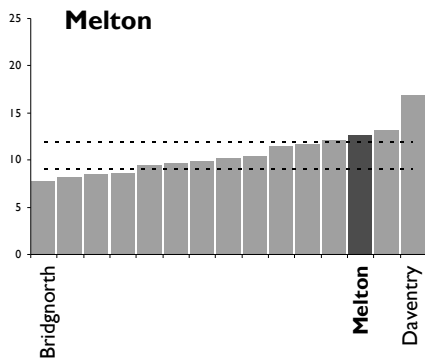
Source : Iqanta

Chart 7.2a : Serious acquisitive crime rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales

In summary, serious acquisitive crime shows as a moderate priority for Leicestershire as a whole when compared to its most similar local authorities, however when compared to the most similar CSP's it should be considered a high priority for Melton Borough, Blaby District and NW Leicestershire.



Source : Iqanta, Oct 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the serious acquisitive crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for serious acquisitive crime rates for the group.

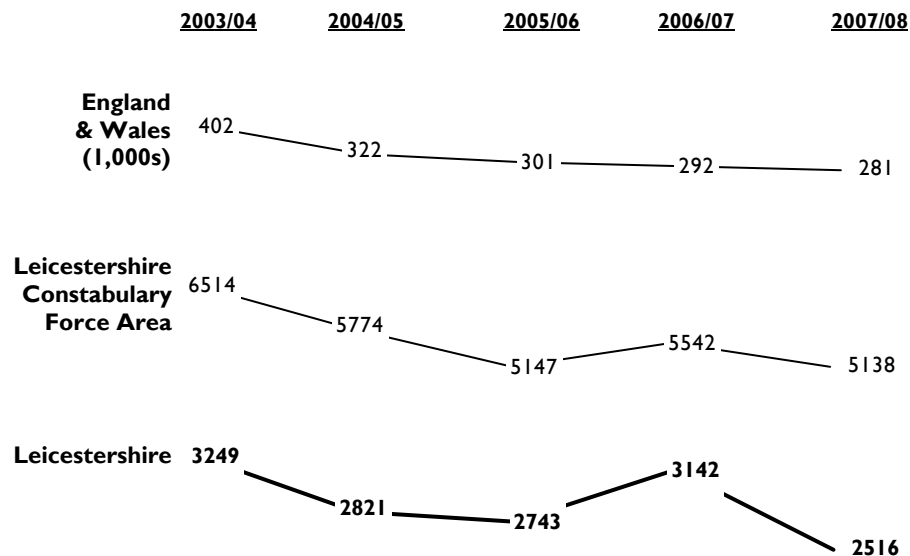
7.3 Burglary Dwelling: National Crime Trends

Chart 7.3a shows the five-year trend data for burglary dwelling offences at the level of England and Wales, the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and the County.

Nationally, between 2003/4 and 2007/8 there has been a year-on-year decrease in the number of recorded offences for burglary dwelling. The result is a 30% reduction in burglary dwelling over the five year period.

Forcewide, burglary dwelling offences have declined by 21% over the five year record. In 2006/7 there was an increase in the number of

Chart 7.3a : Comparing burglary dwelling crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

recorded offences compared to the previous year that resulted in a significantly higher number of recorded offences than expected within the Force area when compared to the national picture. This increase was a result of activity within the county rather than the rest of the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area.

Countywide, the trend in the number of recorded offences for burglary dwelling follows the same pattern as the Leicester Constabulary Force area. The overall reduction in this crime type is 23% but again the trend features an increase (15%) between 2005/6 and 2006/7, resulting in 2006/7 having a significantly higher number of offences than expected when compared to the England and Wales.

Chart 7.3b shows the five-year trend data for burglary dwelling offences for each of the Leicestershire districts. The county trend line is also shown for reasons of comparison.

The change in the number of burglary dwelling recorded offences is summarised for each district, below.

Charnwood Borough by the end of the five year period, had a higher than expected number of burglary dwelling offences when compared to the county. Overall, the district experienced a 7% decrease in the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences, considerably lower than the county figure and the smallest reduction of any of the seven districts. The Borough also contributed considerably to the reverse trend peak in county figures during 2006/07.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough between 2003/4 and 2007/8 experienced a reduction of 16% in the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences. In line with the county figures, the district shows a peak in burglary dwelling offences in 2006/7.

NW Leicestershire District had an overall burglary dwelling offence reduction of 24% over the five year trend.

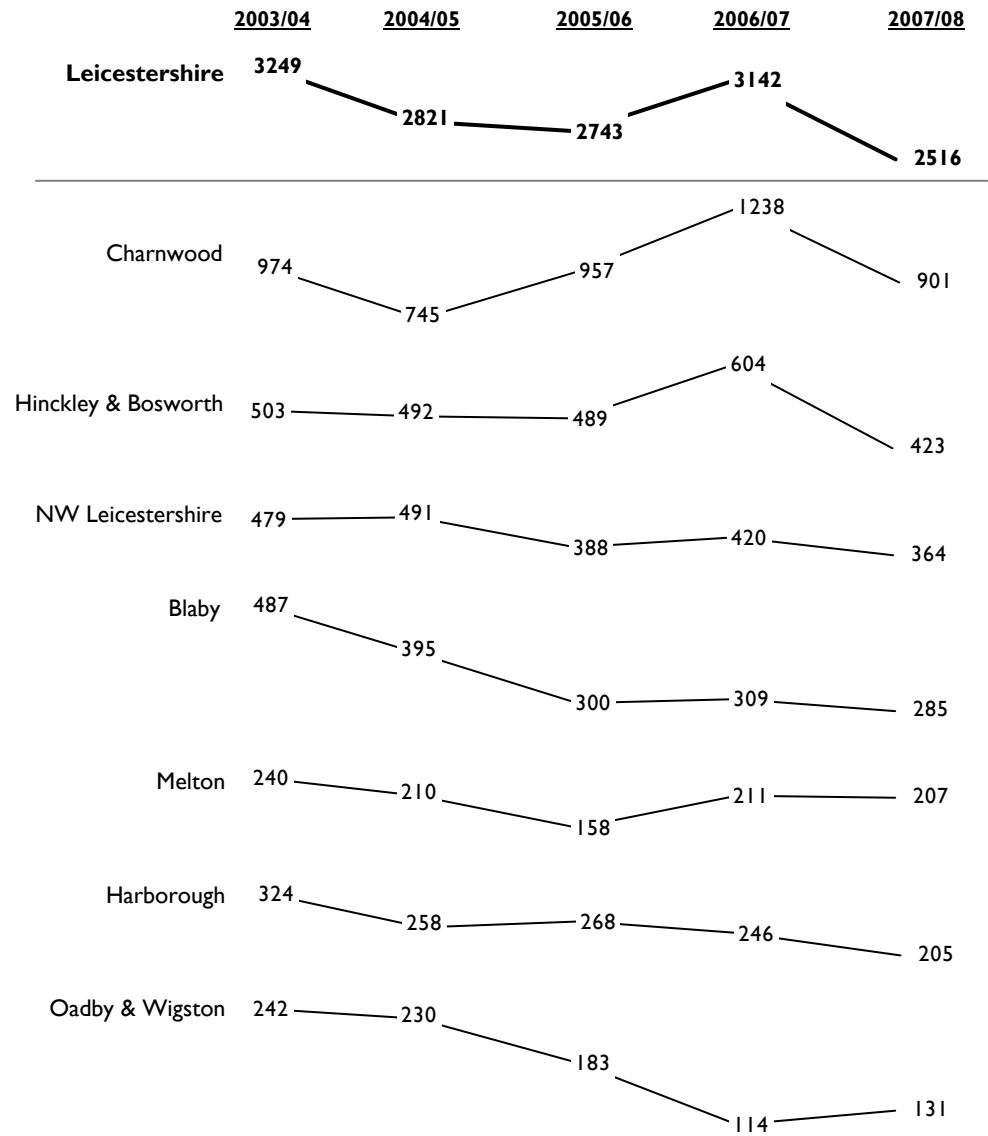
Blaby District had an initially high number of offences, significantly higher than expected when compared to the county for 2003/4 to 2004/5. A sizeable reduction in crime levels in 2005/6 that have been maintained in the subsequent two years since, have resulted in an overall five year reduction in burglary dwelling offences of 41% and have brought Blaby district burglary dwelling figures back in line or significantly below other areas within the rest of the county.

Melton Borough had an overall reduction of 14%, much lower than the reduction figure for the county. By 2007/8 the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences was significantly higher than expected when compared to the county trend as a whole because Melton did not follow the same final year downturn as many of the other districts had displayed but rather maintained a stable picture.

Harborough District experienced a 37% reduction in the number of burglary dwelling offences between 2003/4 and 2007/8.

Oadby & Wigston Borough had a 46% reduction over the five year period, the highest of any of the seven districts, for burglary dwelling offences. This has resulted in significantly fewer crimes in burglary dwelling than expected during the final year, 2007/08 when compared to Leicestershire.

Chart 7.3b : Comparing burglary dwelling crime trends within each CDRP within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.4 Burglary Dwelling : Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

Groups of most similar CSPs based upon like socio-demographic characteristics have been produced by the Home Office for comparative purposes. The groupings link CSPs based upon characteristics that are thought to impact crime: population profile, economic profile, housing stock, etc rather than geographical proximity and therefore allows relevant performance comparison to be made between CSPs

Chart 7.4a shows burglary dwelling crime as a rate per 1,000 households for each of the Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire compared to their most similar Community Safety Partnerships areas within England and Wales.

Oadby and Wigston Borough and Harborough District have a burglary

dwelling crime rate that is within the best 25% of their most similar CSPs, and both rank within the bottom six of areas in their most similar family group.

Both Blaby District and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough fall in the middle 50% of the distribution of burglary dwelling rates of their most similar family groups. The Hinckley and Bosworth rate approximately matching the value for Leicestershire.

Charnwood Borough, North West Leicestershire, and Melton Borough all fall in the top (worst) 25% of their most similar partnership groups. All of these districts also rank in the top three of the worst performing Community Safety Partnerships for burglary dwelling offences. Therefore burglary dwelling offence should be considered a high

Chart 7.4a : Burglary Dwelling offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales

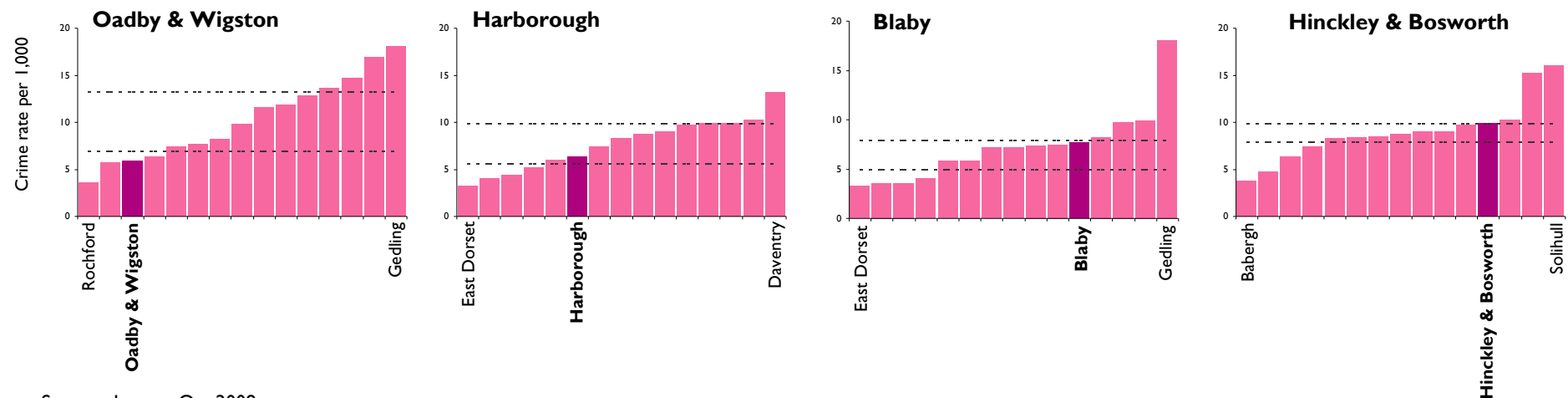
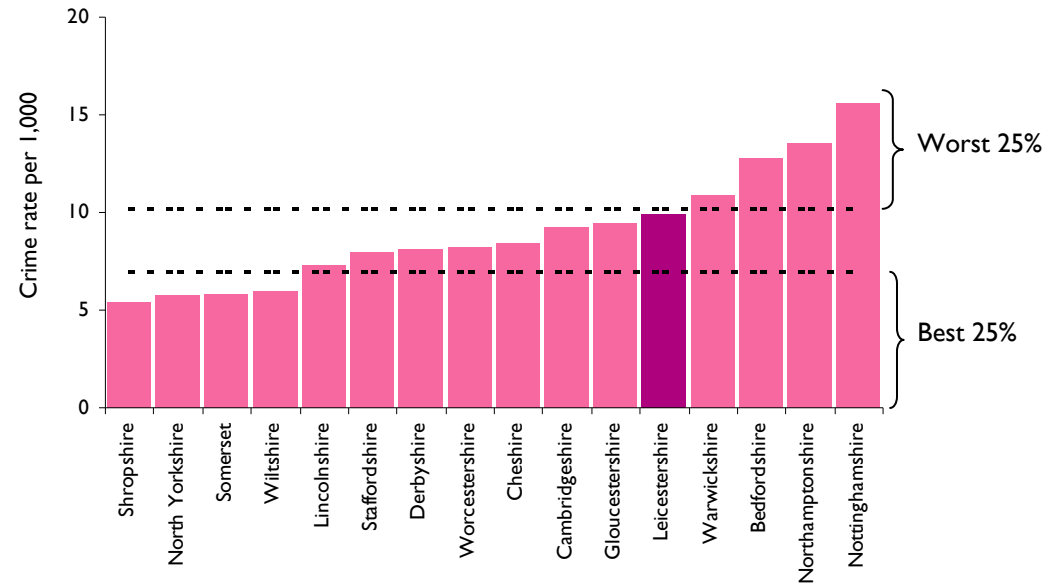


Chart 7.4b : Burglary Dwelling offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales

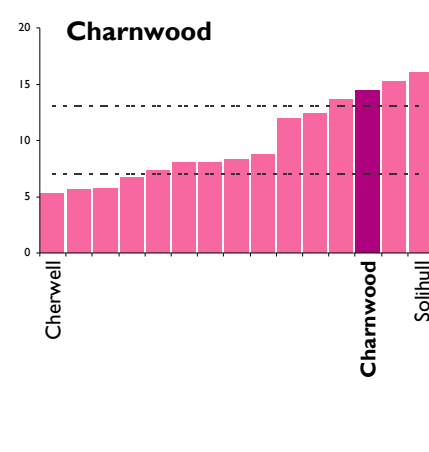
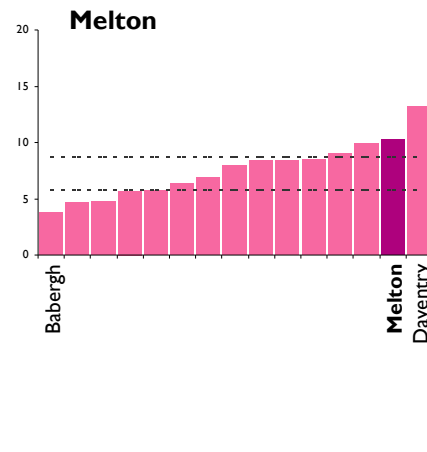
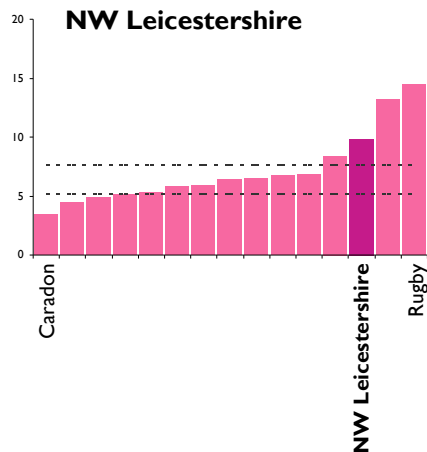
priority crime type for all three of these CSPs.

Chart 7.4b shows the burglary crime as a rate per thousand households for Leicestershire and its similar local authorities in the CIPFA group. The chart shows the County lies at the top end of the middle 50% of the distribution of the crime rates for the similar local authorities in the group. Leicestershire ranks in the top five of the worst performing local authorities in the group.

In summary burglary dwelling crime shows as a moderate to high priority for Leicestershire as a whole when compared to it's most similar local authorities, however, when compared to the most similar CSPs it should be considered a high priority for NW Leicestershire, Melton and Charnwood.



Source : Iqanta, Oct 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The height of each bar represents the burglary dwelling crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The black dotted lines shows the upper and lower quartiles for burglary dwelling crime rates for the group.

7.5 Burglary Dwelling : offences within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

Almost three-quarters of burglary dwelling offences occur within areas defined as 'Urban' compared with less than 2% that are recorded in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings'.

Chart 7.5a shows how the volume crime described above translates into a crime rate based on the number of households. The chart also shows how the crime rate in each urban rural category compares to the Leicestershire rate of 10.2 crimes per 1,000 households. The results show that there is little actual variation in the rates, ranging from 7 in 'Town & Fringes' to 11 in 'Urban' areas. However, when compared to the county rate, all but the 'Urban' areas have a rate lower than that of the County.

Chart 7.5b shows how the urban rural categories break down at the district level for burglary dwelling rates. Within the urban rural classes the crime rates are not uniform.

Chart 7.5b: Comparing burglary dwelling offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08

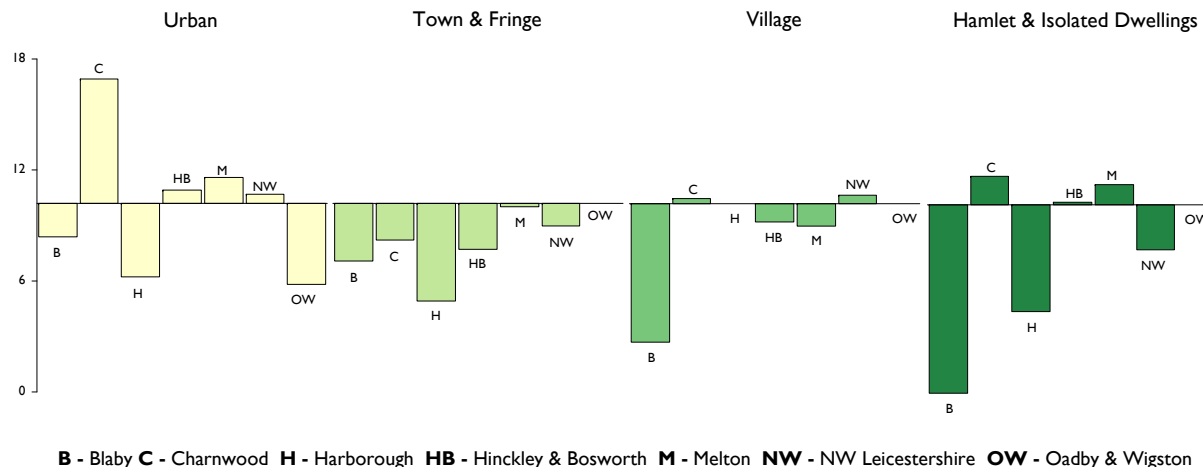
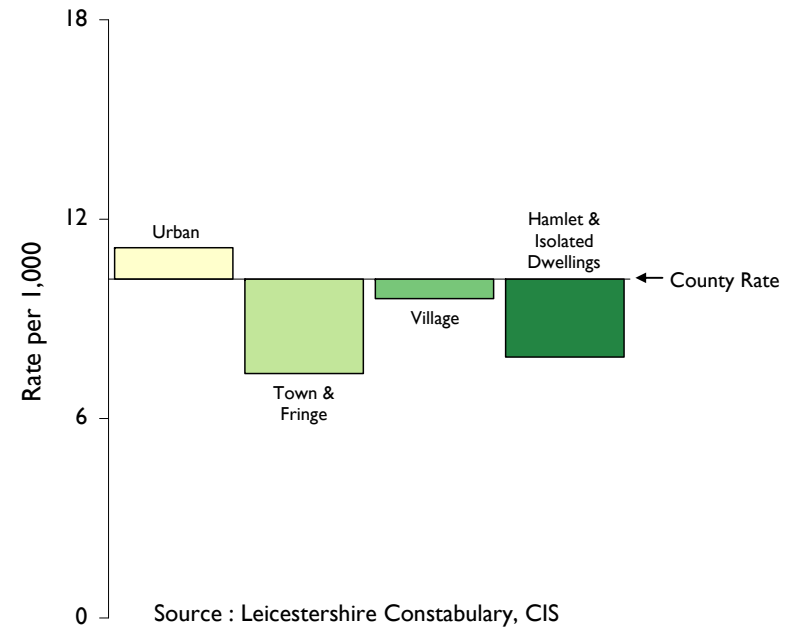


Chart 7.5a: Comparing burglary dwelling offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



For the 'Urban' category that lies above the County average, Charnwood stands out as having a considerable contribution, with Hinckley and Bosworth, Melton and NW Leicestershire also lying above the Leicestershire rate.

Blaby, Harborough and Oadby and Wigston have a rate that is disproportionately lower than the burglary dwelling rate for the County in areas classified as being 'Urban'.

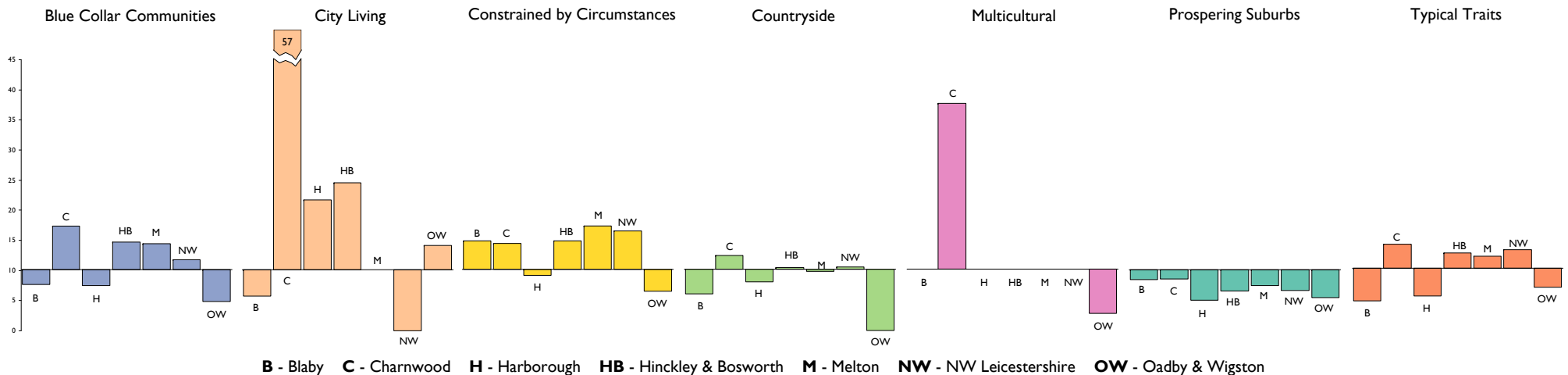
7.6 Burglary Dwelling : offences within the different communities of Leicestershire

In terms of volume of crime 'Prospering Suburbs' dominate, accounting for 30% of all reported burglary dwelling offences within Leicestershire. Considering household-dependent rates (Chart 7.6a) reveals that 'Prospering Suburbs' have a crime rate that lies below that of the County. 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' areas have a disproportionately high crime rate when compared to the County rates.

From chart 7.6b, at a district level it appears that the higher crime rate for 'City Living' comes mainly from Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston. The elevated rate for 'Multicultural' areas comes mainly from Charnwood. Oadby and Wigston also has some areas defined as 'Multicultural', but the rate is below that of Leicestershire as a whole.

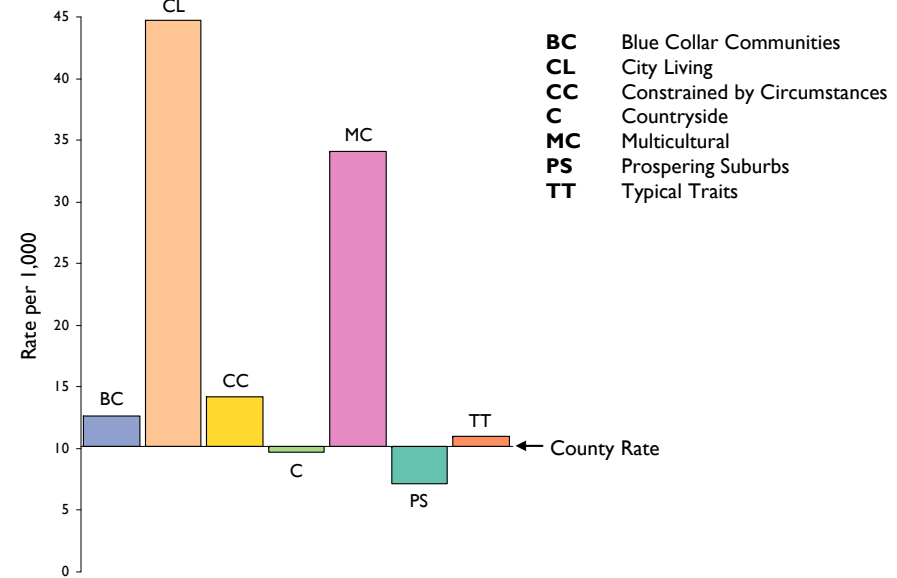
'Constrained by Circumstance' has a rate above the County (Chart 7.6a) and with the exception of Oadby and Wigston and Harborough, all districts appear to contribute to the high rate (Chart 7.6b).

Chart 7.6b: Comparing burglary dwelling offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

Chart 7.6a: Comparing burglary dwelling offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.7 Burglary Dwelling : Offences across Leicestershire

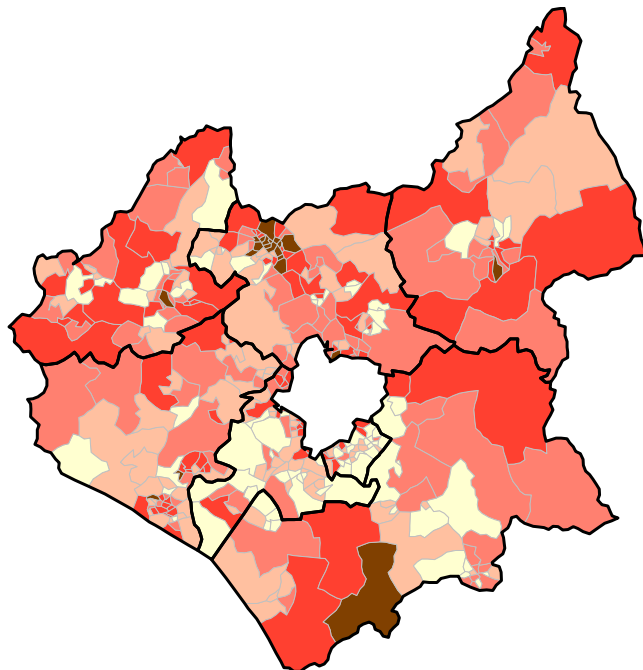
Map 7.7a shows the geographical distribution of those LSOAs with an exceptionally high number of burglary dwelling offences (shown in brown on the map). There are 21 LSOAs that are classified as high crime outliers for burglary dwelling offences (Table 7.7c). The majority of these LSOAs fall in Charnwood district and more specifically are made up almost entirely from the LSOAs of Loughborough. Of the remaining burglary dwelling 'hot spots', the majority are associated with town centre areas.

The top 21 outlier LSOAs account for 20% of all burglary dwelling offences across Leicestershire. However, of the top ten of these worst

performing areas, three have had a significant reduction in the number of burglary dwelling offences when the 2007/8 dataset is compared to the average figure for the previous four years (shown in green in Table 7.7c). These most improved LSOAs fall exclusively within the town of Loughborough. This suggests that whilst crime in these areas is a problem, the picture is one of improvement.

Conversely, however, some of the worst areas for burglary dwelling have shown an increase in this crime type when 2007/8 is compared to the average figure for the last four years. Four LSOAs, all of which fall in Charnwood district, come under this category. These are highlighted in red in Table 7.7c. These areas should be considered of highest priority.

Map 7.7a: Burglary dwelling counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Burglary Dwelling

Number of recorded offences

Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(21)
High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(91)
Above Average Crime Levels	(95)
Below Average Crime Levels	(108)
Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(81)

Cartogram 7.7b: Burglary dwelling counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

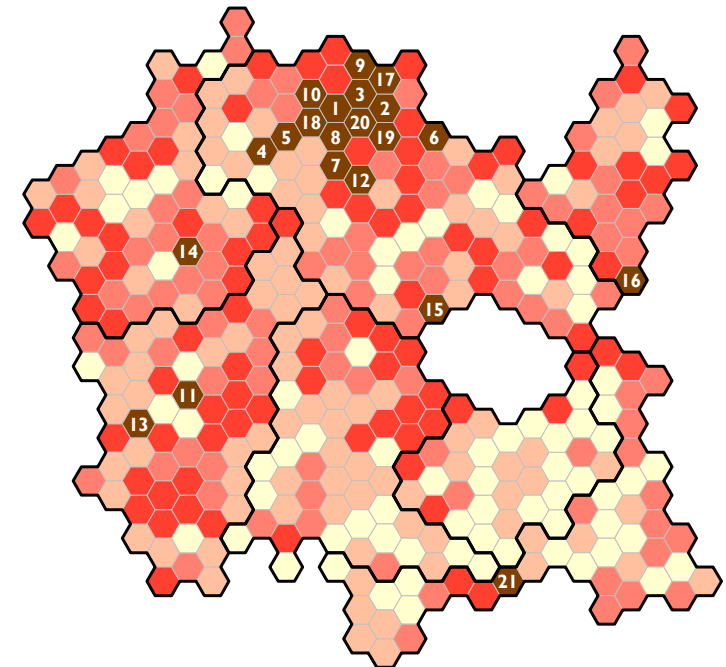


Table 7.7c: High Crime Areas in 2007/08

Burglary Dwelling offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025723	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	40
2	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	38
3	E01025724	Charnwood	Loughborough Oxford Street	32
4	E01025690	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby West	31
5	E01025689	Charnwood	Loughborough Ashby East	29
6	E01025700	Charnwood	Loughborough Canal South	28
7	E01025721	Charnwood	Loughborough Southfields North	27
8	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	26
9	E01025704	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	25
10	E01025722	Charnwood	Loughborough Knightthorpe Road	23
11	E01025821	Hinckley & Bosworth	Barwell Centre	22
12	E01025866	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Trinity West	20
13	E01025717	Charnwood	Loughborough Woodthorpe	20
14	E01025930	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	19
15	E01025681	Charnwood	Birstall South East	19
16	E01025907	Melton	Melton Warwick West	17
17	E01025771	Harborough	Bosworth, Kilworth & Mowsley	17
18	E01025718	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	17
19	E01025715	Charnwood	Loughborough Shelthorpe North	17
20	E01025703	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	17
21	E01025697	Charnwood	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East	17

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

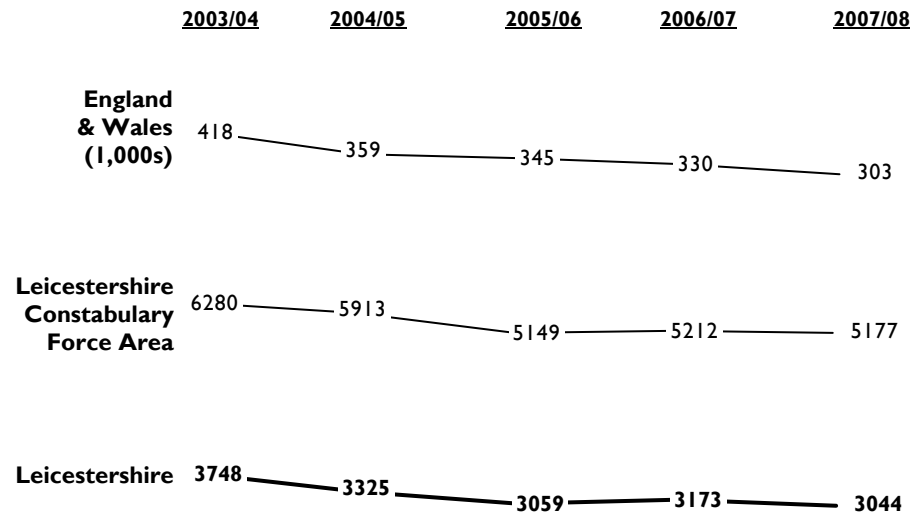
7.8 Burglary other : National Crime Trends

Chart 7.8a shows the five-year trend data for burglary other offences at the level of England and Wales, the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and the County.

Nationally the trend has been one of a steady decline in the number of recorded offences. The overall reduction is 28% across England and Wales.

Forcewide between 2003/4 and 2007/8 there has been a decline in the number of burglary other offences. The overall reduction is 18% but the 2007/8 figure is significantly higher than expected when compared to

Chart 7.8a : Comparing burglary other crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

the national figure. In between 2006/07 and 2007/08 there was a slight decrease in the number of recorded offences.

Countywide the trend in burglary other offences matches that of the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. The overall reduction is marginally higher at 19% but again, the 2007/8 figure is significantly higher than expected when compared to the rest of the Force.

The fact that both the Force and the County have significantly higher numbers of crimes in 2007/8 than would be expected when considering the National trend means that even though crime is reducing in the Force area, the reduction is less than that of England and Wales for the five year period and that crimes within Leicestershire rather than the rest of the Force area are the reason for this.

Chart 7.8b shows the changing number of recorded burglary other offences recorded for the seven districts over the last five years. The county picture is shown for the purpose of comparison.

The change in the number of burglary other recorded offences is summarised for each district, below.

Charnwood Borough had the highest number of burglary other offences in 2007/8 and also the lowest reduction over the five year period 2003/4 to 2007/8. The overall reduction was 11% and in 2006/7 the district had a higher number of offences than expected when compared to the County as a whole.

NW Leicestershire District had a reduction in burglary other offences that was the same as Leicestershire for the five year period. Between 2004/5 and 2006/7 offences reduced by 27% leading to significantly fewer offences than expected when compared to the County in 2006/7. However, a steep increase in burglary other

offences for 2007/8 of 17% interrupted the pattern of improvement.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough with the exception of a slight increase in the number of recorded crimes in 2006/7, has experienced a steady reduction in the number of police recorded burglary other offences. Overall the reduction amounts to 16% over the five year period.

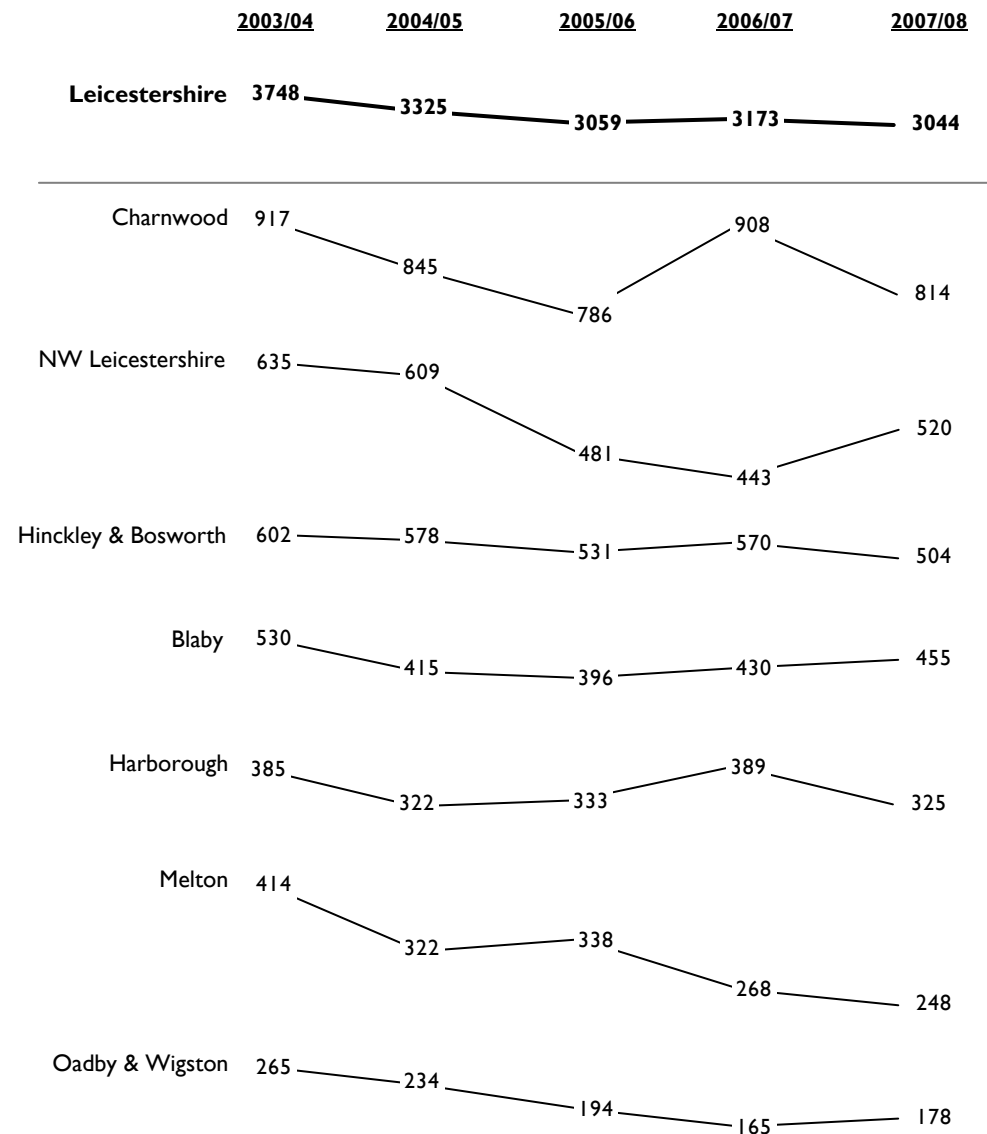
Blaby District reduced its level of burglary other offences between 2003/4 and 2007/8 by 14%, however since 2005/6 Blaby has experienced a steady increase in the level of reported offences. It is the only one of the seven districts to experience this sustained increase in burglary other offences.

Harborough District mirrors the trend shown for the county. The overall reduction in burglary other offences over the five year period is 16%.

Melton Borough experienced the largest reduction in burglary other offences of any of the seven districts in Leicestershire over the five year period. The overall reduction was 40% and it is the only district to have a significantly lower number of offences than expected when compared to the County as a whole in 2007/8.

Oadby & Wigston Borough overall experienced a reduction in the number of recorded offences of 33% in the five year period to 2007/8.

Chart 7.8b : Comparing burglary other crime trends within each CDRP within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.9 Burglary Other : Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

The Home Office have produced groups of 15 most similar Community Safety Partnerships based upon like socio-demographic characteristics. This allows meaningful performance comparisons to be made for each Community Safety partnership within Leicestershire.

The burglary other rate per thousand population for each Community Safety Partnership within Leicester compared to the other Community Safety Partnerships that make up the most similar group are shown on Chart 7.9a.

Oadby and Wigston Borough and Harborough District have a burglary other crime rate that lies in the best 25% of their most similar groups. Both rank within the top three of the 15 in the groups. Therefore although both Harborough and Oadby and Wigston should consider

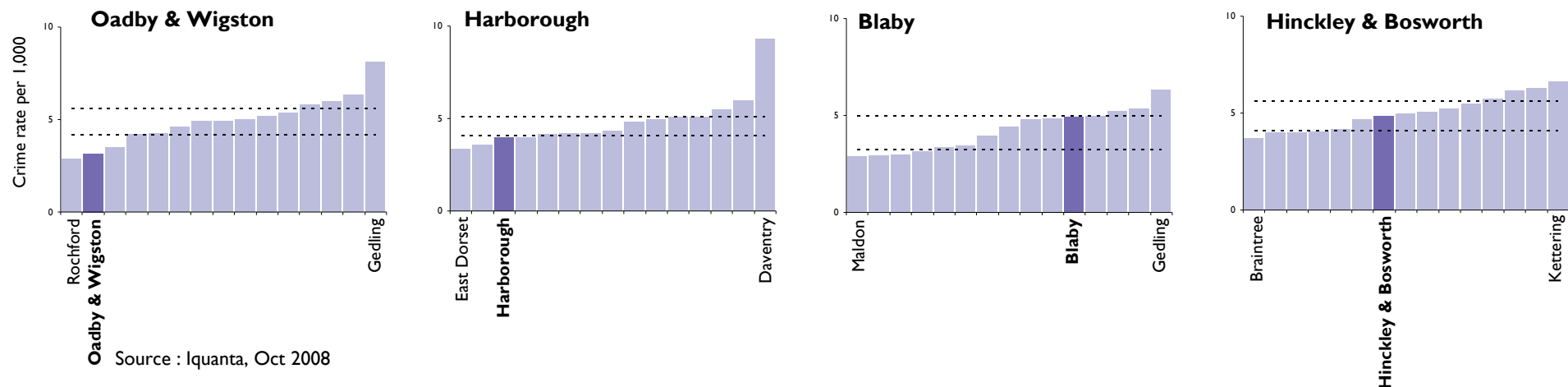
burglary other a relatively low priority when compared to their most similar family groups.

Four of the remaining five Community Safety Partnerships in Leicestershire fall in the middle 50% of the distribution of their respective similar groups.

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough (4.9) , Blaby District (4.9), Charnwood Borough (5.0) and Melton Borough (5.1) all have a crime rate that comparable to that of Leicestershire as a whole (4.8 offences per 1,000 population).

NW Leicestershire fall in the top 25% of worst performing partnerships within their similar group and are fourth worse of the 15 similar Community Safety Partnerships for burglary other offences.

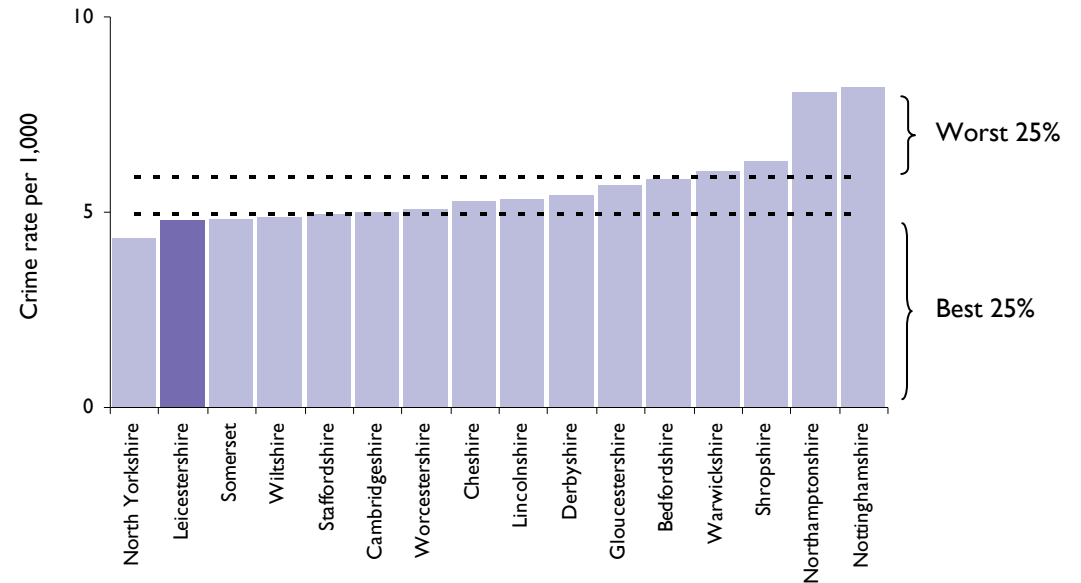
Chart 7.9a: Burglary Other offence rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



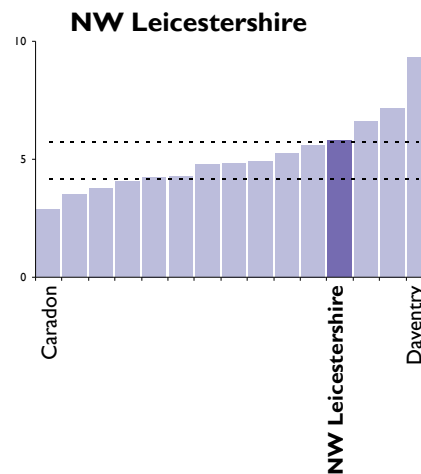
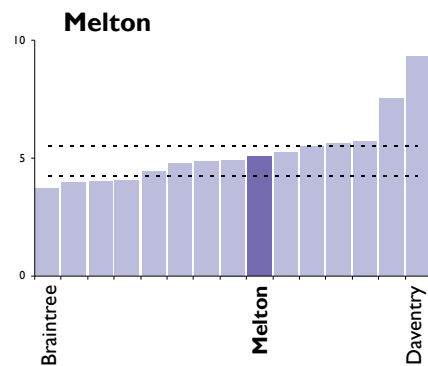
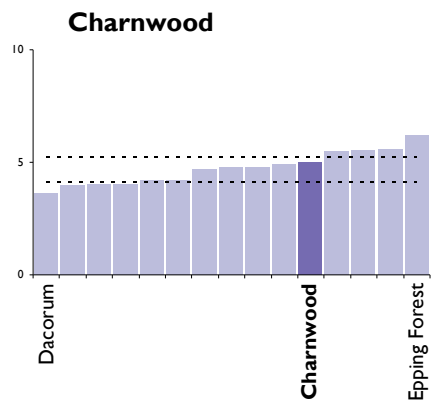
The position of Leicestershire in comparison to the similar Local Authorities in the CIPFA group is shown on Chart 7.9b. Leicestershire is shown to be performing well in the group, ranking second behind North Yorkshire as the best performing Local Authority for burglary other offence rates. Leicestershire falls in the best 25% of distribution of the crime rates of the group.

In summary burglary other crime shows as a low priority for Leicestershire as a whole when compared to its most similar local authorities, however, when compared to the most similar CSPs it should be considered a high priority for NW Leicestershire and a medium priority for Hinckley and Bosworth, Blaby, Charnwood and Melton.

Chart 7.9b: Burglary Other offence rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales



Source : Iqanta, Oct 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The **height of each bar** represents the burglary other crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

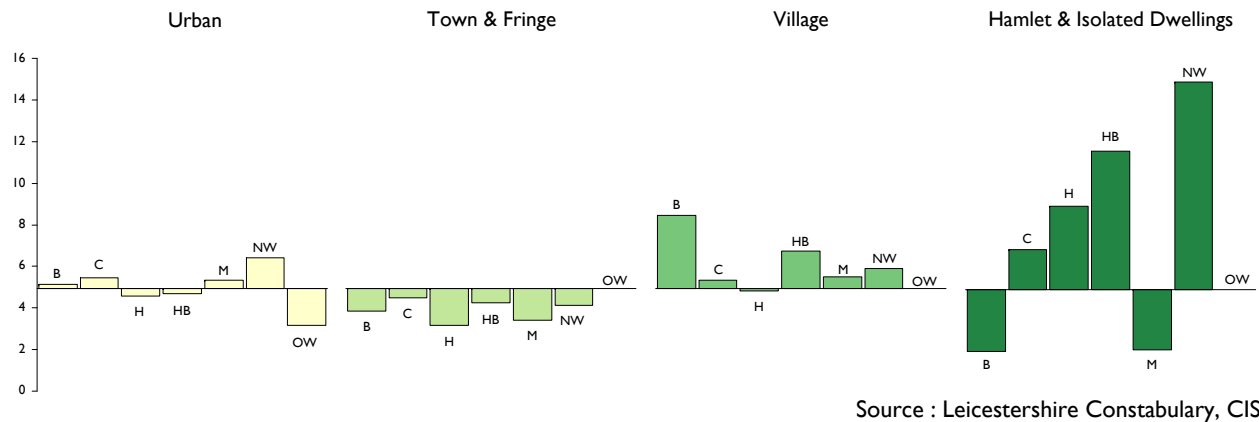
The **black dotted lines** shows the upper and lower quartiles for burglary other rates for the group.

7.10 Burglary other : offences within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

Across the County only about 2% of the population live in areas classified as 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling'. However, as can be seen on Chart 7.10a, these areas have a crime rate that is disproportionately high compared to the rate for the whole of Leicestershire. Areas defined as being 'Villages' by the Urban Rural Classification also have a rate that is higher than the County value. This indicates that burglary other offences are a problem specifically in the more rural areas of the county and is likely, in part, to relate to burglary in farm buildings.

From Chart 7.10b the individual districts that contribute to this higher rate of burglary other offences in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' across Leicestershire can be seen. Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and NW Leicestershire all have a crime rate in excess of the County rate. In the case of NW Leicestershire, the rate is over 20% higher than the County rate.

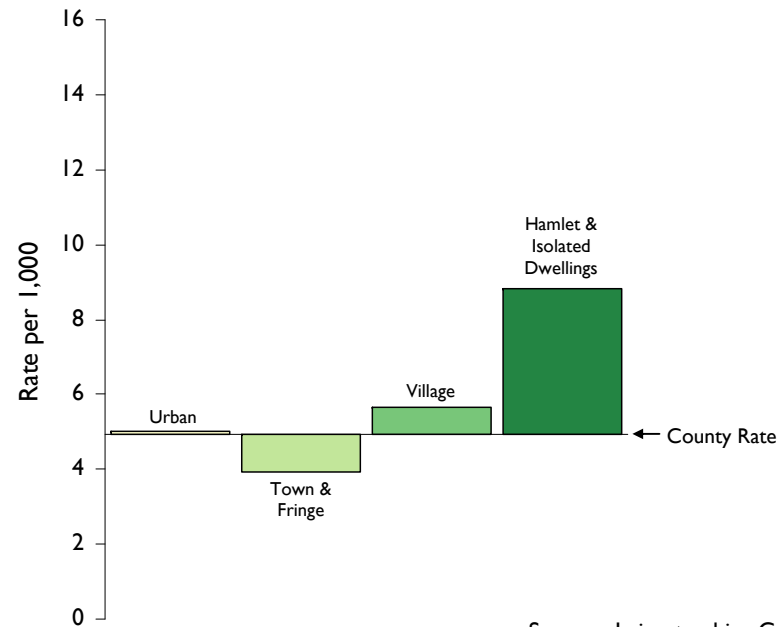
Chart 7.10b : Comparing burglary other offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

Chart 7.10a: Comparing burglary other offence rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

In Blaby, for 'Village' areas the offence rate is much higher than the County rate.

In summary although 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' areas only account for a very small proportion of both the County population and the volume of burglary other offences, they do experience a disproportionately high crime rate for this particular crime type.

7.11 Burglary other : offences within the different communities of Leicestershire

Unsurprisingly, given the rural nature of some burglary other offences the 'Countryside' areas from the OAC have a rate that is one and a half times that of the County (Chart 7.11a).

However, an equally high rate is exhibited by 'Constrained by Circumstances' areas and a rate of more than double the County rate is shown in 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' areas. All these OAC groups are more likely to be associated with urban or city areas, so the relatively high rates of burglary other offences is unexpected when considering the urban rural classification.

The breakdown of 'City Living' by district reveals exceptionally high rates in both Hinckley and Bosworth and NW Leicestershire.

Chart 7.11a: Comparing burglary other offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

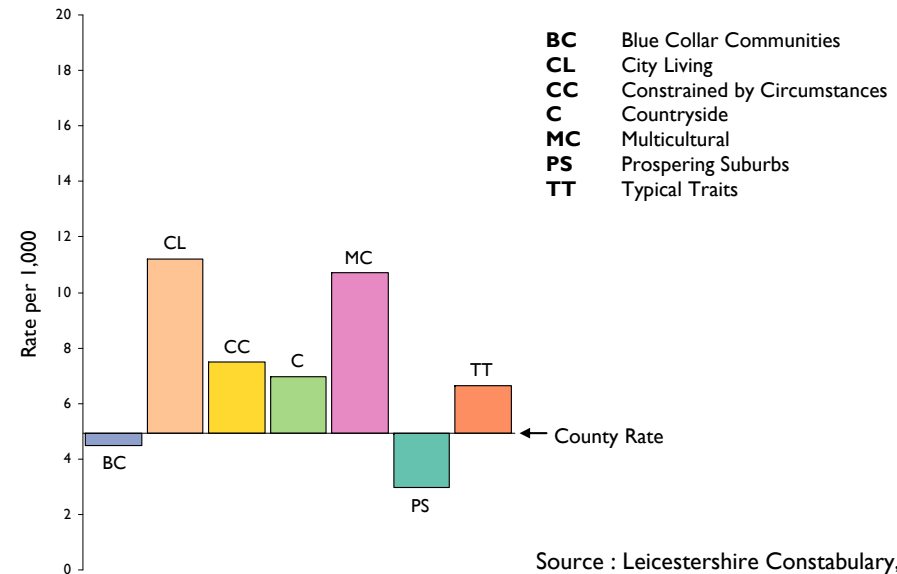
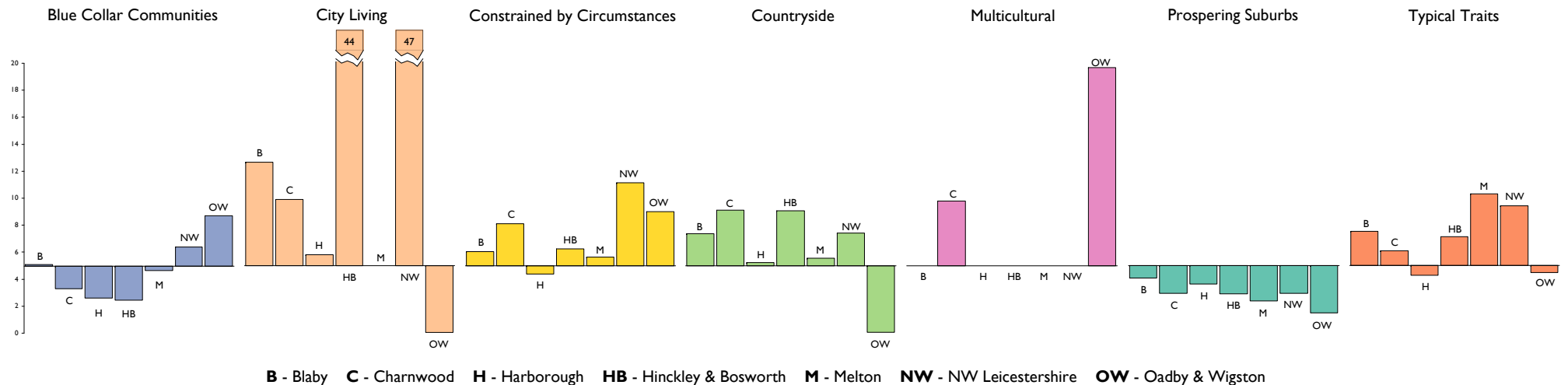


Chart 7.11b: Comparing burglary other offence rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



7.12 Burglary other : offences across Leicestershire

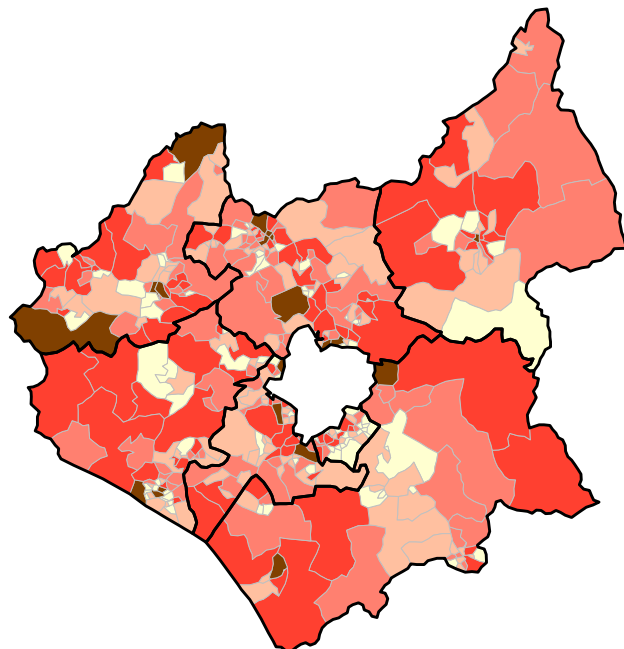
The map and cartogram below (7.12a and 7.12b) show the distribution of those LSOAs that have a significantly higher number of burglary other offences when compared to the distribution of all Leicestershire LSOAs. These significant outliers are the areas shown in brown.

The distribution of these outliers is widespread across the County and there are 20 in total. Unlike the equivalent information for burglary dwelling offences, the areas with high levels of burglary other recorded crime do not all cluster around the town centres. This fits in with the notion of this being a crime that effects pockets of both urban and rural areas.

The top 20 LSOAs that make up the highest crime group account for 22% of total burglary other offences across Leicestershire. Table 7.12c shows the rank of the top LSOAs together with the count of the number of burglary other offences. The table also gives an indication of how the number of crimes has changed in 2007/8 compared to the average of the previous four years.

Only two LSOAs have shown a significant improvement (shown in green on the table) in the number of burglary other offences, whilst four have shown a significant increase (shown in red on the table) in the number of offences.

Map 7.12a: Burglary other counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Burglary Other

Number of recorded offences

■ Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(20)
■ High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(90)
■ Above Average Crime Levels	(96)
■ Below Average Crime Levels	(108)
■ Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(82)

Cartogram 7.12b:

Burglary other counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

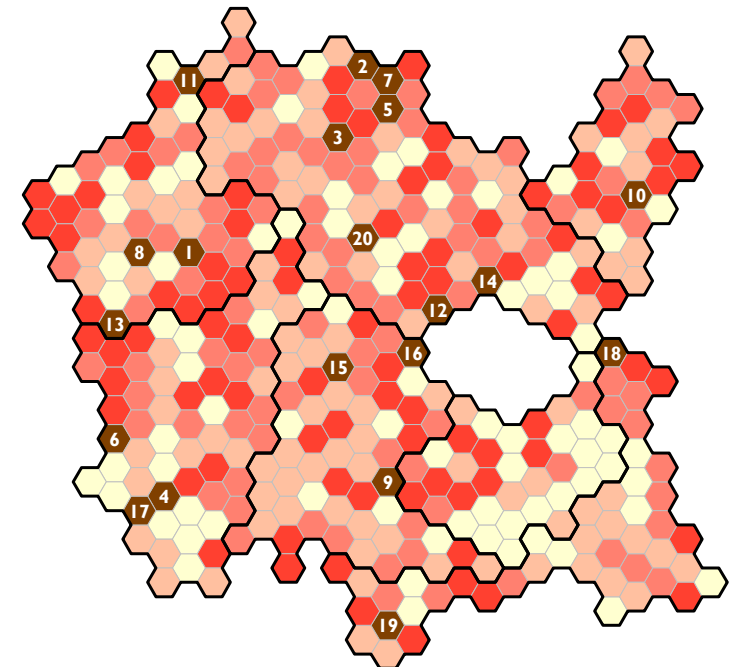


Table 7.12c: High Crime Areas in 2007/08
Burglary other offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025930	NWLeics	Coalville Centre	50
2	E01025704	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	45
3	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	36
4	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	33
5	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	30
6	E01025853	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates	28
7	E01025703	Charnwood	Loughborough Toothill Road	27
8	E01025659	Blaby	Blaby North	26
9	E01025957	NWLeics	Snibston East	26
10	E01025899	Melton	Melton Egerton East	24
11	E01025925	NWLeics	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	23
12	E01025681	Charnwood	Birstall South East	23
13	E01025669	Blaby	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park	22
14	E01025763	Charnwood	Thurmaston South West	22
15	E01025913	NWLeics	Greater Appleby	22
16	E01025630	Blaby	Glenfield North East	22
17	E01025849	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Castle South West	21
18	E01025793	Harborough	Lutterworth North	21
19	E01025811	Harborough	Scraptoft	21
20	E01025738	Charnwood	Swithland and Cropston West	21

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

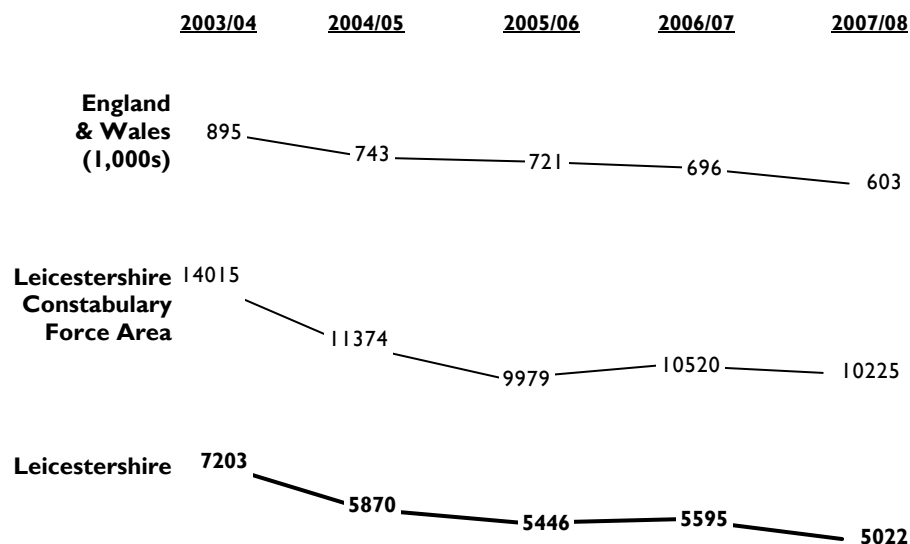
7.13 Vehicle Crime : National Crime Trends

Chart 7.13a shows the five year trend data at the level of England and Wales, the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and County for vehicle crime.

Nationally, vehicle crime offences have decreased year-on-year with the overall reduction totalling 33%.

Forcewide, a similar trend exists between the Force and national picture with the exception of a slight increase from 2005/6 to 2006/7 at Force level. The result of this is that by 2007/8 the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area had significantly higher number of vehicle

Chart 7.13a : Comparing vehicle crime trends within Leicestershire each year compared to the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area and national trends



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

crimes than expected when compared to the national value. The total reduction was 27%.

Countywide, between 2003/4 and 2007/8 there was a decline in the number of vehicle crime offences of 30%. The trend follows that of the Force area with the county 2007/8 vehicle crime figure showing slightly higher than would be expected when comparing with the figure for England and Wales. However, the upturn in vehicle crime experienced at the Force level is contributed more to by the rest of the Force area; Leicester city and Rutland rather than by the county.

For Leicestershire this trend means that even though there has been a reduction in vehicle crime over the five year period, the reduction is not as great as the national figure. Although the numbers also demonstrate that the County is performing better than the Force area for reducing vehicle crime.

Table 7.13b shows the five-year trend data for vehicle crime for each of the seven districts of Leicestershire ranked from high to low by volume vehicle crime. The county trend line is also shown for purposes of comparison.

The change in the number of burglary other recorded offences is summarised for each district, below.

Charnwood Borough experienced a total reduction in vehicle crime of 39% over the five year period and produced a 2007/8 figure that was significantly lower than expected when compared to the county value.

Blaby District conversely had the lowest reduction in vehicle crime, just 7% in the five year period from 2003/4 to 2007/8. The number of crimes for 2007/8 is significantly higher than expected in

comparison to the figure for the county. This is likely to be a result of a considerable increase in crime rate (18%) between 2006/7 and 2007/8.

NW Leicestershire District started the five year trend with a significantly higher number of crimes than the county average but with a vehicle crime offence reduction of 36%, the figure for 2007/8 is now as expected when compared to the county figure.

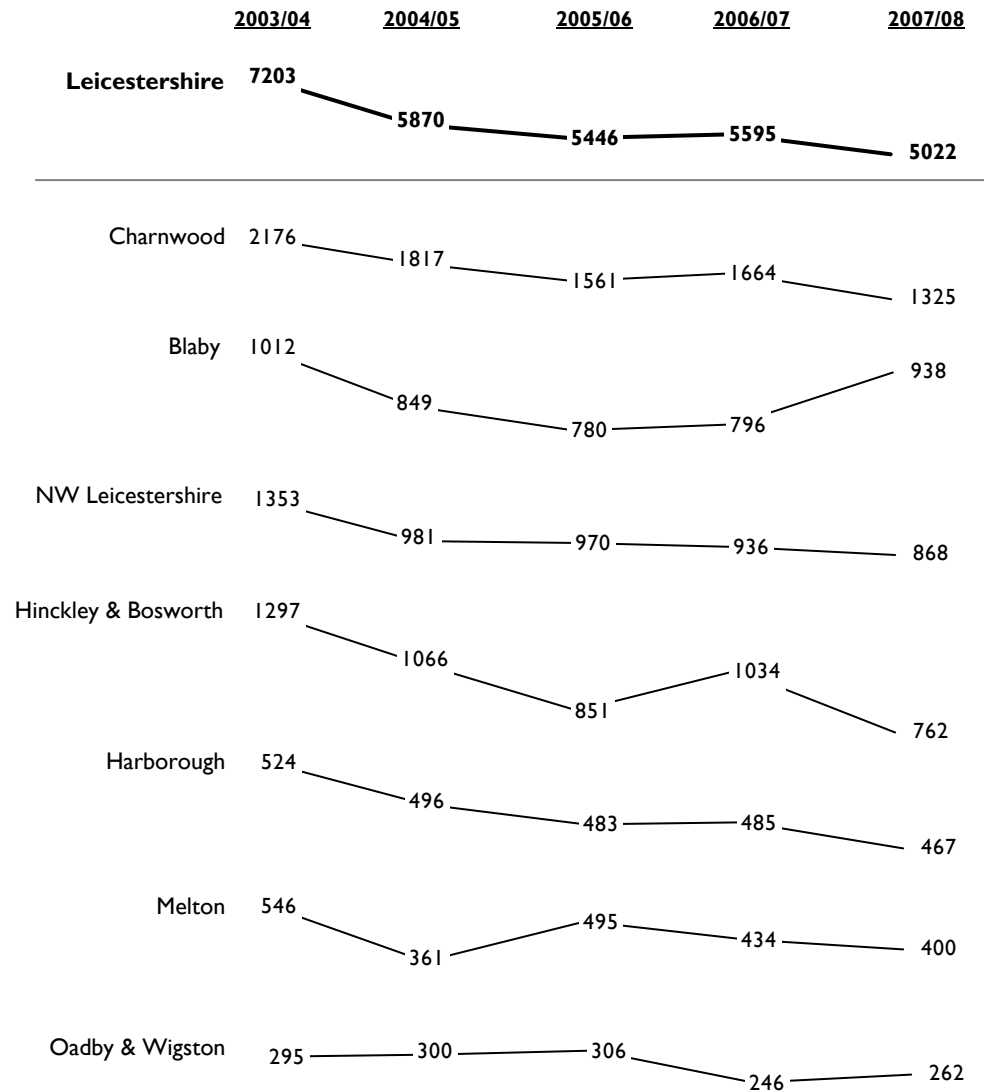
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, with the exception of an increase in vehicle crime in 2006/7 of 22%, had a year-on-year decrease in vehicle crime totalling 41%. This was the largest reduction of any of the Leicestershire districts but still gave a significantly higher number of crimes than expected compared to the county figure. This is likely to be a reflection of the high number of vehicle crime that Hinckley and Bosworth initially had.

Harborough District had a total reduction of 11%, considerably lower than the total reduction for Leicestershire. However, the 2007/8 figure is significantly lower than expected when compared to the county number.

Melton Borough had a total reduction in vehicle crime of 27% over the five year period.

Oadby & Wigston Borough had an overall five-year reduction in vehicle crime of 11%. Along with Blaby District it is the only area to have experienced an increase in vehicle crime from 2006/7. This may help explain the smaller reduction than that experienced by the county as a whole.

Chart 7.13b : Comparing vehicle crime trends within each CDRP within Leicestershire compared to the overall county trend



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.14 Vehicle Crime in areas similar to Leicestershire

Chart 7.14a shows how each of the Community Safety Partnerships within Leicestershire performs when compared for vehicle crime rate per thousand population to each CSP in its most similar group.

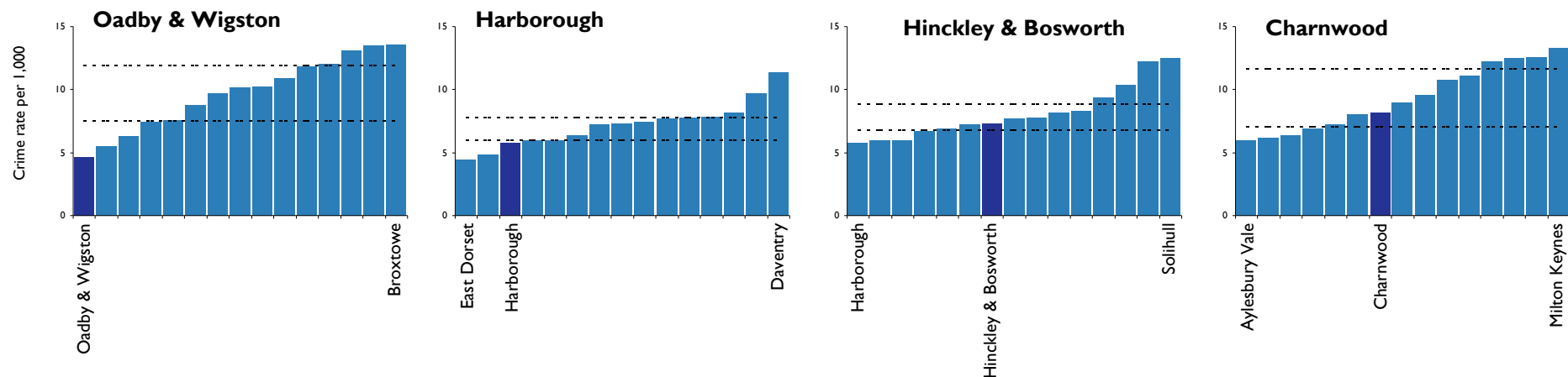
The Home Office have produced groups of 15 most similar Community Safety Partnerships based upon like socio-demographic characteristics in order to allow such performance comparisons to be made.

Oadby and Wigston Borough and Harborough District both have a position in the best performing 25% of their respective groups for vehicle crime rates. Oadby and Wigston Borough have the lowest crime rate of the 15 CSPs in the most similar group whilst Harborough District ranks 3rd overall. Both have a vehicle crime rate that is less than the value for Leicestershire as a whole (Chart 7.14b).

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough and Charnwood Borough both lie in the middle 50% of their respective most similar group distributions, but both still have a rate that is approximately equal to, or less than, that of Leicestershire and therefore should be considered a medium priority for the County.

The remaining CSPs in Leicestershire all fall in the top 25% of worst performing CSPs for their most similar groups and all rank in the top three out of 15. Melton Borough has a crime rate that is comparable to that of the County (8.2 compared to 7.9), but NW Leicestershire (9.7) and Blaby District (10.1) have a vehicle crime rate that is far in excess of the Leicestershire value. Blaby is also ranks worse overall out of the 15 in the group.

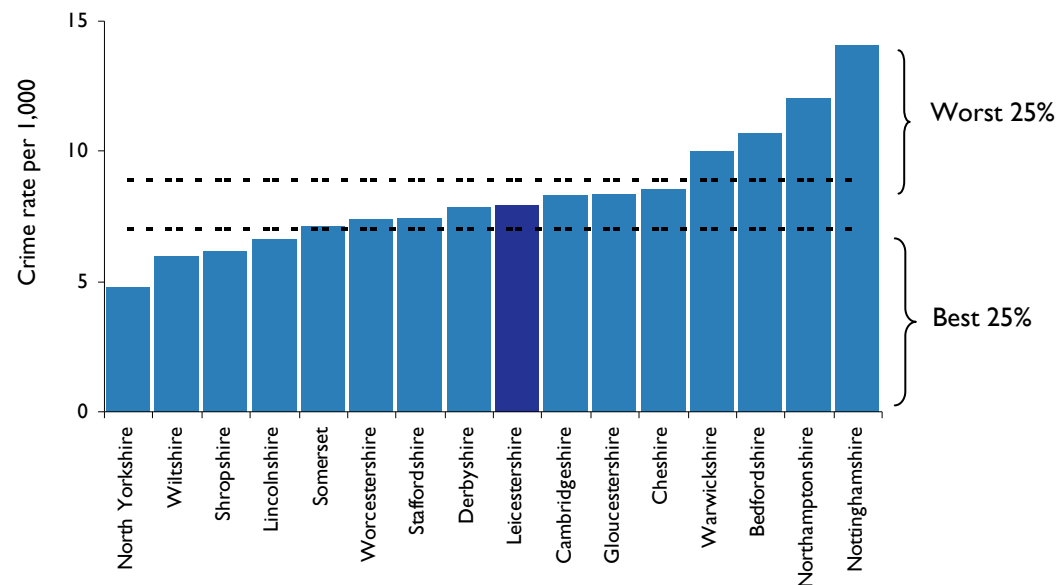
Chart 7.14a : Vehicle crime rates for each of the seven CSPs in Leicestershire compared to similar CSPs across England and Wales



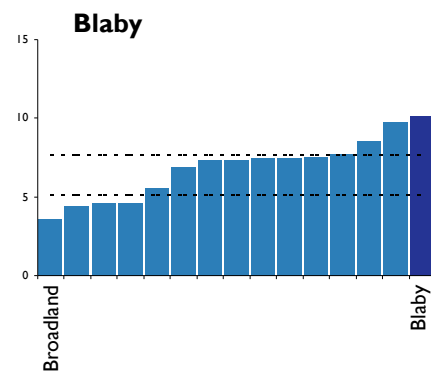
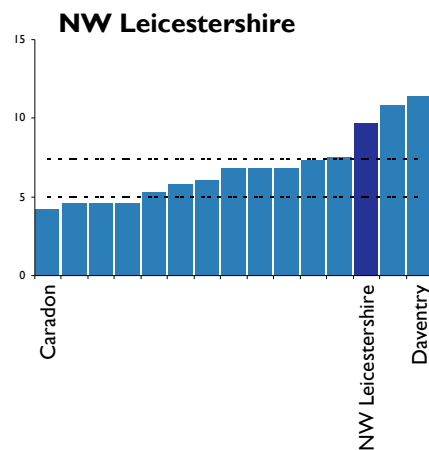
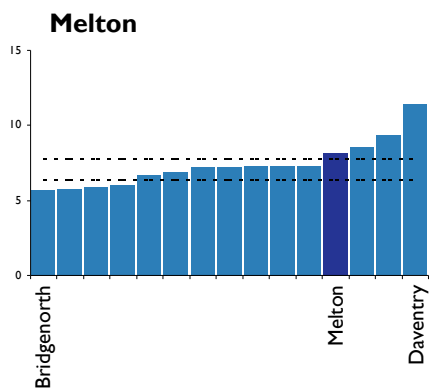
The relative position of Leicestershire within its group of similar local authorities is shown on Chart 7.14b. The County sits mid-way in the ranking of the CIPFA group within the middle 50% of the distribution of vehicle crime rates.

This shows that vehicle crime is a medium priority for the County as a whole but should be considered a high priority for Melton District, NW Leicestershire and Blaby District's Community Safety Partnership.

Chart 7.14b : Vehicle crime rate for Leicestershire compared to similar Local Authority Areas across England and Wales



Source : Iquanta Oct 2008



Charts Explained

Each chart represents a Most Similar Family Group (MSFG) of Community Safety Partnerships. There is one chart representing the MSFG for each of the seven CSPs within Leicestershire.

Each bar within each of the separate charts represents a Community Safety Partnership CSP. The dark bar in each chart represents the Leicestershire CSP within the MSFG.

The height of each bar represents the criminal total recorded crime rate per 1,000 population for each CSP.

The black dotted lines shows the upper and lower quartiles for total recorded crime rates for the group.

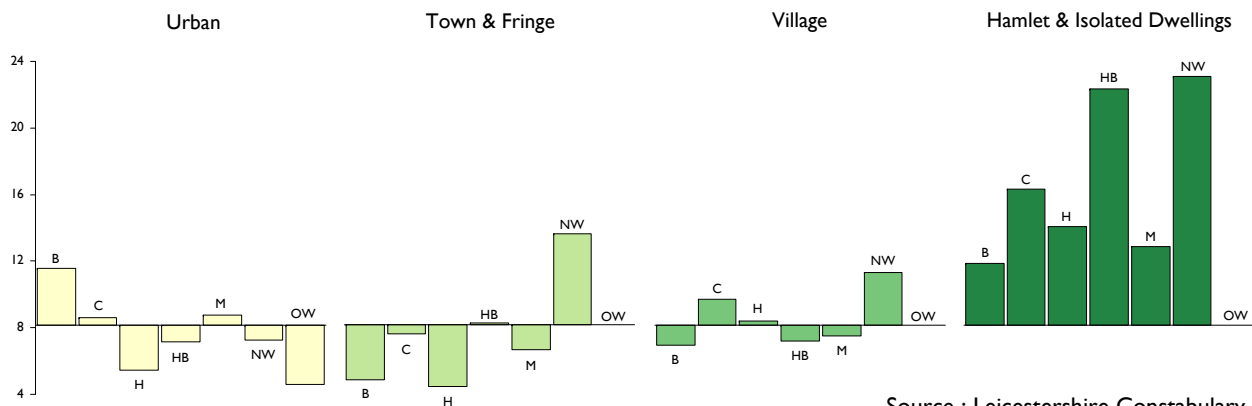
7.15 Vehicle Crime : rates within the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire

On a volume crime basis, approximately two-thirds of vehicle crime takes place in areas described as 'Urban' compared with only 4% in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings'. However, when these numbers are put in the context of a population-dependent rate, the pattern shown on Chart 7.15a is revealed. 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' produce a vehicle crime rate that is more than double that of 'Urban' areas and the County rate

This could be a function of the small percentage population occupying more rural areas of Leicester or the fact that vehicle crime is associated with low population but high tourist areas such as Castle Donnington or the Motorway Services at Leicester Forest East and business parks. Evidence for this is presented in Table 7.17c.

Chart 7.15b shows that the majority districts contribute to the high crime rate in 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings', but in the Urban areas it

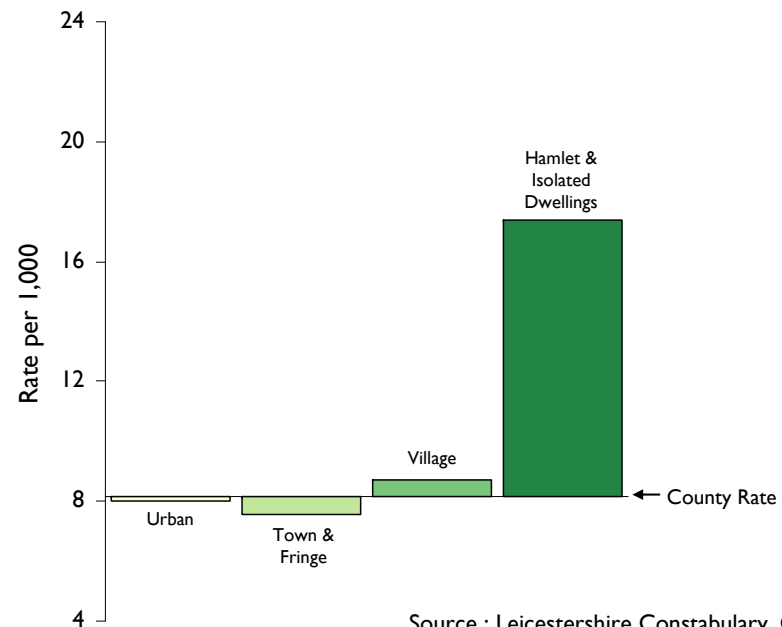
Chart 7.15b: Comparing vehicle crime rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

Chart 7.15a : Comparing vehicle crime rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

is really only Blaby that has a crime rate that is considerably above the County rate and in 'Town and Villages' it is NW Leicestershire that has a higher crime rate. Again, when looking at the spread of vehicle crime across Leicestershire (Section 7.17) this finding is supported.

7.16 Vehicle Crime : rates within the different communities of Leicestershire

Chart 7.16a shows that 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' areas have a vehicle crime rate that is more than double that of the County but these areas are likely to be highly sensitive to changes in the number of crimes as their populations are so small. However, there is evidence from Section 7.17 that vehicle crime is a problem in some town centre areas and both of these OAC groups are generally found in more urban areas.

Areas defined as 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Typical Traits' and 'Countryside' also have vehicle crime rates higher than the county average. Chart 7.16b shows that in each of these cases there is not one particular district that stands out as being particularly influential in this pattern. However, generally Harborough and Oadby and Wigston have rates in these categories that are below that of the County.

Chart 7.16a : Comparing vehicle crime rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

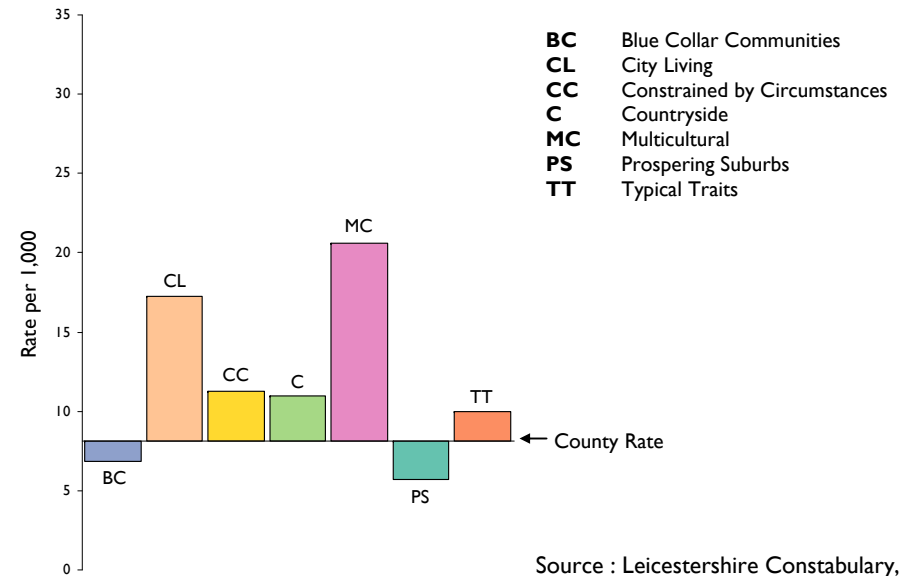
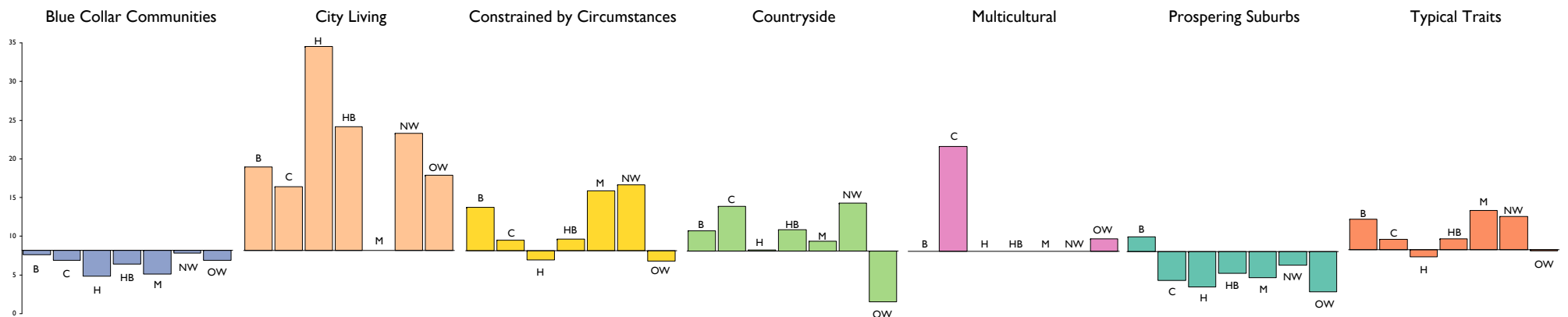


Chart 7.16b : Comparing vehicle crime rates in the different communities of Leicestershire by district, 2007/08



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

B - Blaby **C** - Charnwood **H** - Harborough **HB** - Hinckley & Bosworth **M** - Melton **NW** - NW Leicestershire **OW** - Oadby & Wigston

7.17 Vehicle Crime : offences across Leicestershire

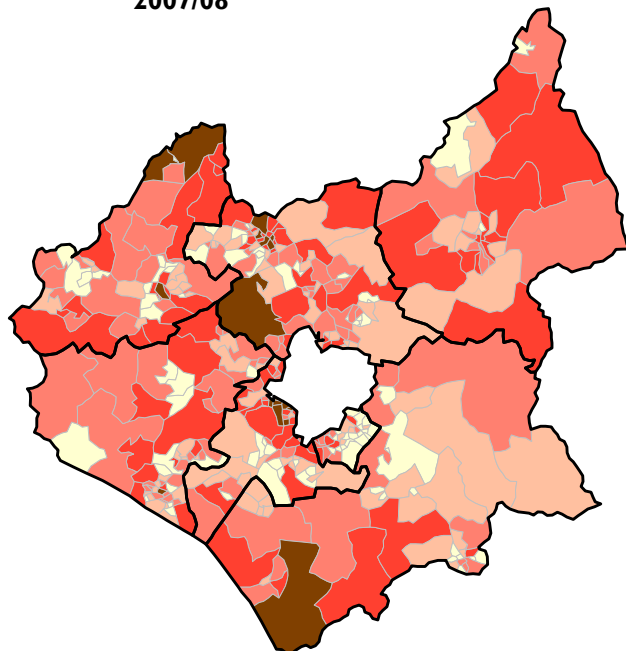
The distribution of areas with a significantly higher number of vehicle crimes is shown on Map 7.17a and Cartogram 7.17b in brown. These outlier areas account for 16% of all vehicle crime across Leicestershire. There are 18 LSOAs that make up the group of highest crime levels and nearly half of these are in Blaby District.

Table 7.17c shows the rank of these 'hot-spot' areas together with the number of recorded vehicle crime offences. Using this table, together with the maps below, the patterns explained in the previous sections are evident. As well as town centre areas, LSOAs covering focuses of temporary population such as Meridian Business Park, Castle Donnington and the Leicester Forest East motorway services area are highlighted as problem areas.

Table 7.17c also shows LSOAs that have experienced significant increases or decreases in vehicle crime when the 2007/8 data is compared to the average of the previous four years. The areas of highest increase and worsening crime are shown in red and the LSOAs with the highest crime reductions are shown in green.

Only three areas are seen to be significantly improving in 2007/8 compared to seven areas that fall in the group of significant increases in crime. The LSOAs coloured in red present areas of most concern because if the trend continues these areas will only get worse in terms of vehicle crime. One such area of particular interest is Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park. This area sits at the top of the worst performing LSOAs table but is also experiencing an increase in vehicle crime.

Map 7.17a: Vehicle Crime counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08



Vehicle Crime

Number of recorded offences

 Highest Crime Levels (Outliers)	(18)
 High Crime Levels (Top 25% of areas)	(86)
 Above Average Crime Levels	(105)
 Below Average Crime Levels	(98)
 Low Crime Levels (Bottom 25% of areas)	(89)

Cartogram 7.17b: Vehicle crime counts for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

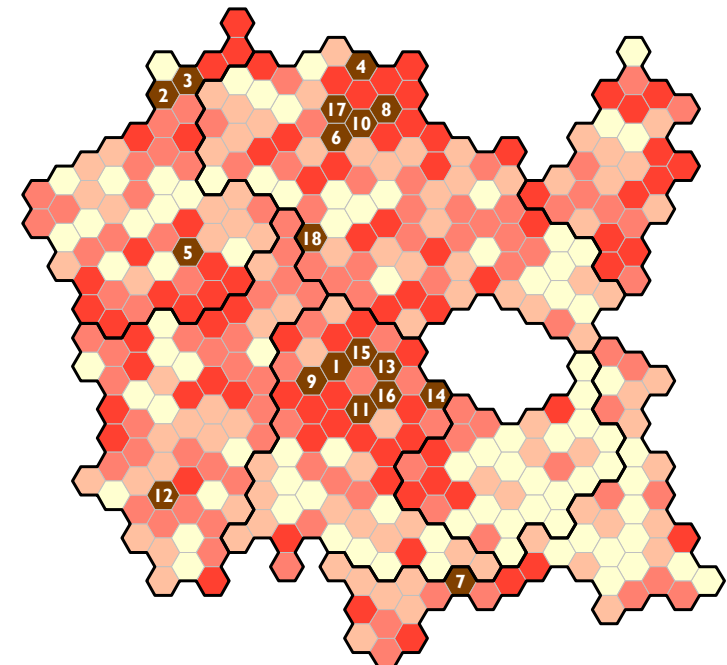


Table 7.17c: High Crime Areas in 2007/08
 Vehicle crime offences for each LSOA within Leicestershire, 2007/08

Key	LSOA Code	CDRP	LSOA Name	No. offences
1	E01025669	Blaby	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park	75
2	E01025926	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington West & Donington Park	68
3	E01025925	NW Leicestershire	Castle Donington North East & Hemmington	68
4	E01025704	Charnwood	Loughborough Derby Road East	58
5	E01025930	NW Leicestershire	Coalville Centre	51
6	E01025720	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre West	46
7	E01025808	Harborough	Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford	43
8	E01025699	Charnwood	Loughborough Bell Foundry	43
9	E01025633	Blaby	Leicester Forest East - M1 Services	43
10	E01025718	Charnwood	Loughborough Centre South	40
11	E01025637	Blaby	Braunstone Town Lubbestrope Road	38
12	E01025852	Hinckley & Bosworth	Hinckley Town Centre	36
13	E01025666	Blaby	Braunstone Town Woodland Drive	36
14	E01025653	Blaby	Braunstone Town Henley Crescent	36
15	E01025668	Blaby	Thorpe Astley North	35
16	E01025667	Blaby	Winstanley Community College	34
17	E01025723	Charnwood	Loughborough Rosebery	33
18	E01025687	Charnwood	Bradgate and Beacon	32

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary, CIS

7.18 Vulnerable people : Are all people equally at risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime?

Information about victims of acquisitive crime is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system. This section of the report examines the geo-demographic profile of victims of acquisitive crime within Leicestershire, to help understand the types of individual who are more or less likely to be victimised.

Acquisitive crime victims account for the majority (48%) of police recorded crime victims.

Chart 7.18a shows the percentage profile of acquisitive crime victims in context of both all other recorded crime victims and the non-victim population of Leicestershire. This comparison allows a consideration of whether all people are equally at risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime or if there are specific factors or combination of factors that make one type of person more susceptible than another.

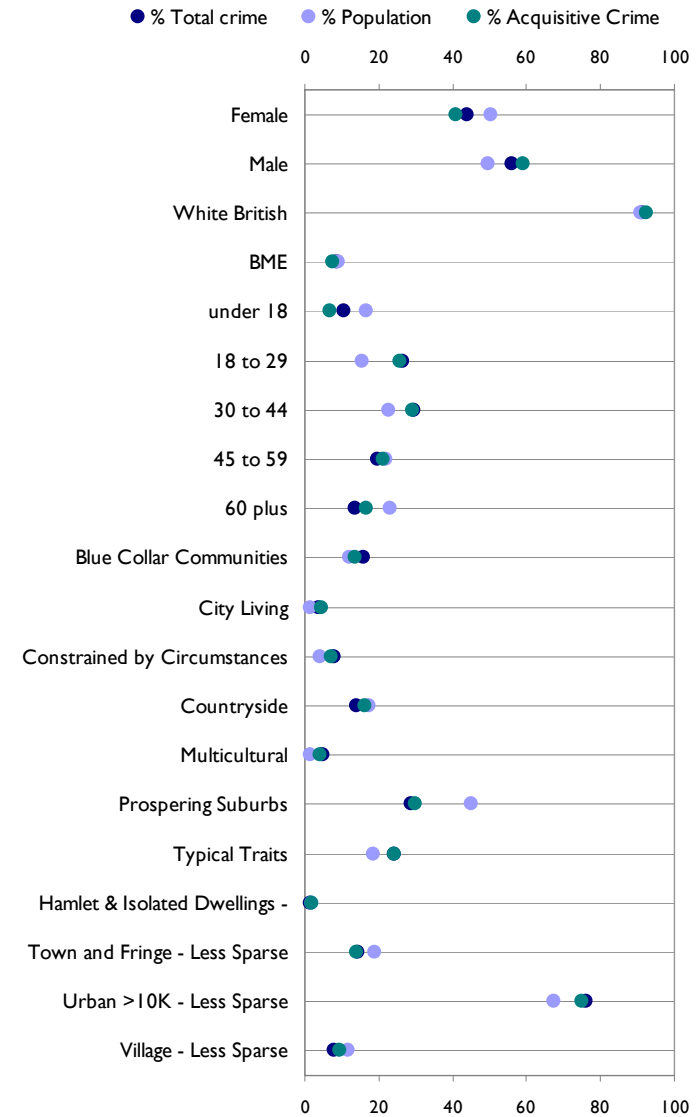
Acquisitive crime victims are even more likely to be male than victims of other crime types when compared to the non-victim population of Leicestershire.

There is significant fewer BME victims for both acquisitive and all other crime victims when compared to the non- victim population overall.

Compared to the total population, victims of acquisitive crime are much more likely to be aged between 18 and 44 year.

The victims of both acquisitive crime and all other crime in Leicestershire are much more likely to live in the OAC classified areas of 'Blue Collar', 'City Living', 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Multicultural' and 'Typical Traits' when compared to the distribution of

Chart 7.18a : Profile of acquisitive crime victims in context of all other recorded crime victims and the population of Leicestershire



the non-victim population. However, victims of acquisitive crime purely in comparison to all other victims have a greater tendency to live in the 'City Living' and 'Countryside' areas of Leicestershire.

There is a very significant over representation of people living in the urban and rural classified 'Urban' areas who have been a victim of both acquisitive crime and all other crime, however, in comparison to all other victims, acquisitive crime victims are more likely to live in either 'Hamlet and Dwelling' or 'Town and Fringe' areas.

What else do we know about acquisitive crime victims

The police attempt to record additional information about each crime and victim of crime and this information serves to better understand the relationship between victim and crime type. Analysing who - what type of person - has been a victim of an acquisitive offence allows a prediction to be made about who it is that is at most risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime in the future. However it's not clear how the reporting of crime differs between victims.

There is a significant relationship between the victim occupation and the likelihood of being an acquisitive crime victim which could be indicative of the victims relative material wealth. Those occupation types most likely to be a victim of acquisitive crime being: director, manager, and skilled. Students also feature which could indicate a relative wealth of material items coupled with poor security. The least likely occupations include unemployed, itinerants and police officers.

When compared to other crime victims, the offences experienced by acquisitive crime victims are least likely to have been influenced by either hate, domestic violence or alcohol.

Those most at risk

There are several types of individual who are most at risk of being a victim of acquisitive crime.

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of female victims aged over 61 years of age and living in the OAC classified 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' areas were a victim of acquisitive crime.

Just over two-thirds (68%) of male victims aged 17 to 21 years of age and living in the OAC area 'City Living' were a victim of an acquisitive offence in 2007/08 and were therefore one-and-a-half times more likely than expected to be a victim.

Similarly 68% of male victims aged over 61 years of age, who lived in areas classified as 'Village' or 'Hamlet' by the urban rural classification and either 'Countryside' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' by the OAC classification were also a victim of an acquisitive crime.

The above summary bands together all acquisitive crime victims as a uniform group and therefore provides a useful summary of the most at risk population groups within this crime type. However the different crimes that make up acquisitive crime tend generate victims with quite distinct profiles. The following pages further consider the victims of three of these crime categories: burglary dwelling, robbery and vehicle crime.

Who's more likely to be a victim of a burglary dwelling in the future

Burglary dwelling accounts for 13% of acquisitive crime victims and 6% of victims of police recorded crime.

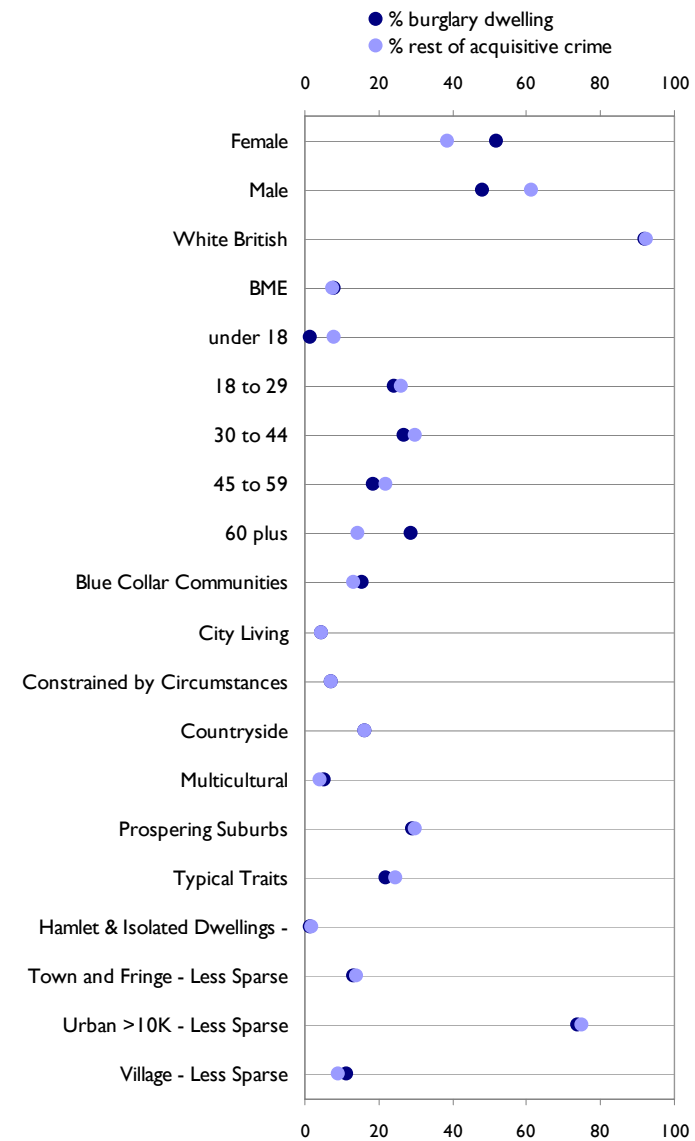
Chart 7.18b opposite illustrates the percentage profile of burglary dwelling victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims and clearly shows that both females and the over 60 age group are much more likely to be a victim of burglary dwelling when compared to other types of acquisitive crime.

Those most affected

The highest risk group prove to be females aged over 66 and living in the urban and rural classified 'Village' areas, these individuals are nearly five times more likely than average to be a victim of burglary dwelling. Similarly males of the same age group and living in the same areas are also a high risk target and are three times more likely than average to be a burglary dwelling victim. Both profiles fit well with known targets of distraction burglary.

Other high risk groups include; females living in city centre areas, classified by OAC as either 'Multicultural' or 'City Living' and aged between 18 and 27 years of age, along with individuals of Black and Minority ethnic background living in OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities', 'Constrained by Circumstances' or 'Typical Trait' areas also aged between 18 to 27 years. Both of these population subgroups are three times more likely than average to be a victim of a burglary dwelling

Chart 7.18b : Profile of burglary dwelling victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims



Who's more likely to be a victim of robbery in the future

Robbery accounts for 2% of acquisitive crime victims and 1% of all recorded crime victim.

Chart 7.18c opposite illustrates the percentage profile of robbery victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims. The chart indicates that males, individuals of black and minority ethnic (BME) background and the under 18 age group are much more likely to be a victim of robbery when compared to other types of acquisitive crime.

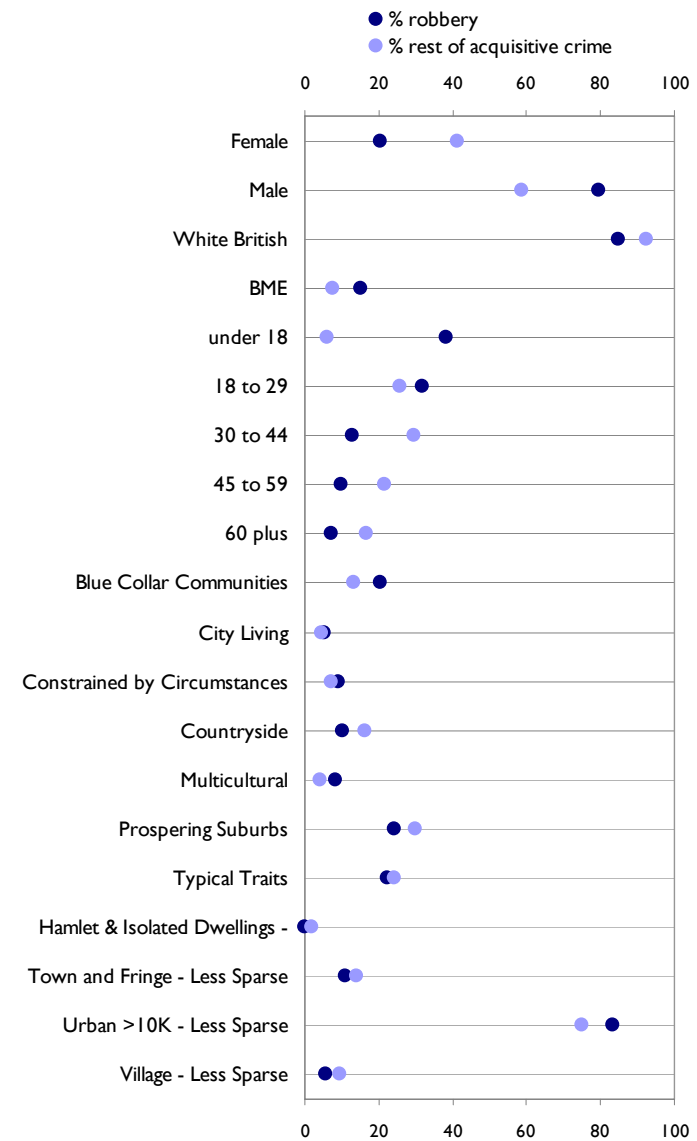
Those most affected

Males aged under 18 years of age are six times more likely than average to be a victim of robbery and females from the same age group are three times more likely to be a victim of robbery.

Males aged between 18 and 22 also prove to be a relatively high risk group, being two and half times more likely than average to be a victim of robbery.

Victims aged over 22 years are in general relatively unlikely to suffer a robbery, however individuals of BME background do tend to be more of a target, with BME members aged 22 to 33 proving twice as likely than average to be a victim of robbery and BME members aged over 33 years of age being three times more likely than other over 33 years olds of being a victim of robbery.

Chart 7.18c : Profile of robbery victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims



Who's more likely to be a victim of vehicle crime in the future

Vehicle crime accounts for 24% of acquisitive crime victims and 12% of victims of all recorded crime.

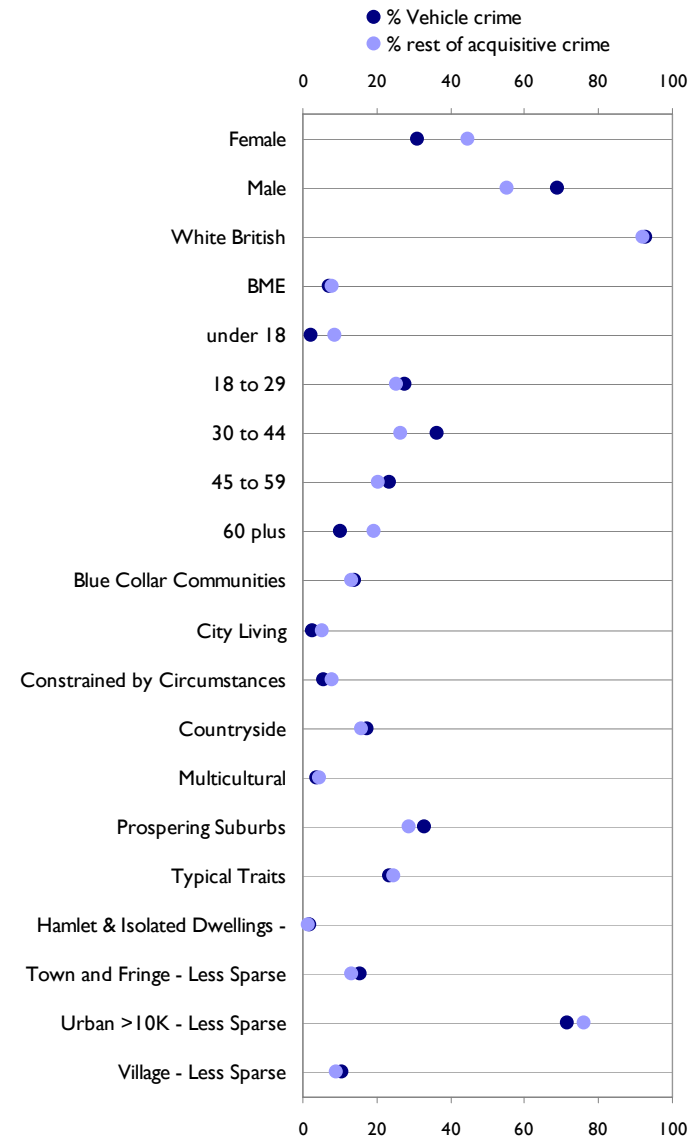
Chart 7.18d opposite illustrates the percentage profile of vehicle crime victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims. The chart indicates that males, aged between 30 to 44 years are much more likely to be a victim of vehicle crime when compared to other types of acquisitive crime.

Those most affected

The group at highest risk of being a victim of vehicle crime prove to be males aged between 18 and 22 years of age, living in either a 'Town and Fringe' or 'Village' area.

However, this profile changes slightly when considering the composite offences that make up vehicle crime. Individuals aged between 18 to 22 years and living in 'Village' areas are twice as likely as average of being a victim of theft from vehicle. Whereas males aged between 22 and 27 years and living in the OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' are four times more likely than average of being a victim of theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.

Chart 7.18d : Profile of vehicle crime victims in context of all other acquisitive crime victims



8 Domestic Violence

8.1 Local Trends

In 2007/08 there was a total of 6,324 domestic incidents recorded within Leicestershire. This includes both domestic crime, recorded as offences, and those domestic incidents which were not recorded as an offence.

However, the National British Crime Survey estimated that only 40% of domestic violence incidents were reported to the police during 2007/08. Based on this proportion, the actual number of domestic violence incidents occurring within Leicestershire during 2007/08 is estimated at 15,810.

Table 8.1a shows the number of domestic incidents reported to the police within Leicestershire during the last five years. This shows that the number of reported incidents has increased by 5% in 2007/08 compared to the previous year.

The 6,324 recorded domestic violence incidents account for 14% of all recorded and non-recordable offences within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

Table 8.1a : Number of domestic incidents reported in Leicestershire during the last 5 years

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Recorded Offences	2,625	3,472	3,130	3,217	3,131
Non-recorded Offences	2,337	2,405	2,554	2,808	3,193
TOTAL	4,962	5,877	5,684	6,025	6,324

Chart 8.1b emphasises the seriousness of domestic incidents with 14% of all incidents recorded within Leicestershire being categorised as domestic, rising to almost one-third of all assault without injury offences (common assault) and assault with less serious injury.

Chart 8.1b : Proportion of incidents recorded as domestic by different offence types.

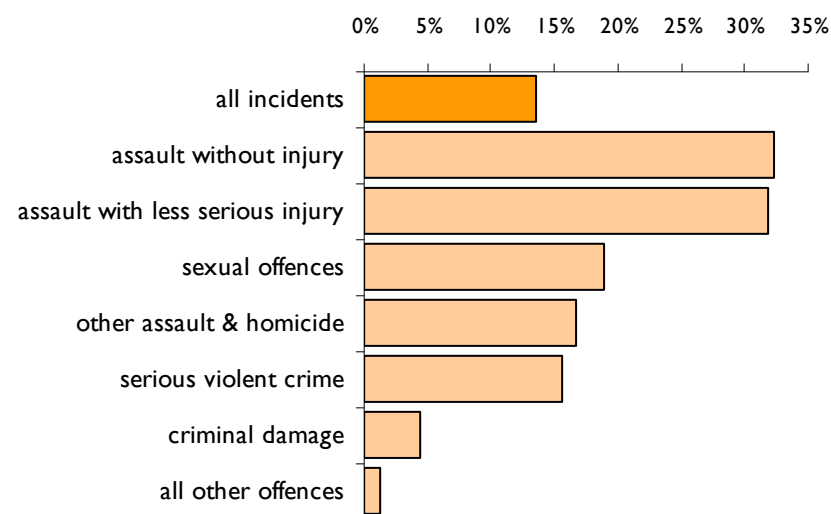


Table 8.1c : Domestic incidents by week

Each bar represents a week. The mauve bar is National Domestic Violence Awareness Week. The black line represents the average number of domestic violence offences within a week

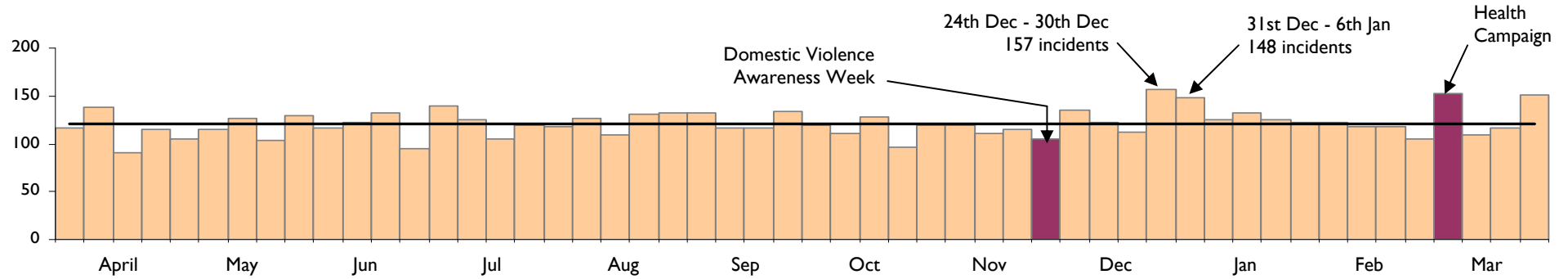
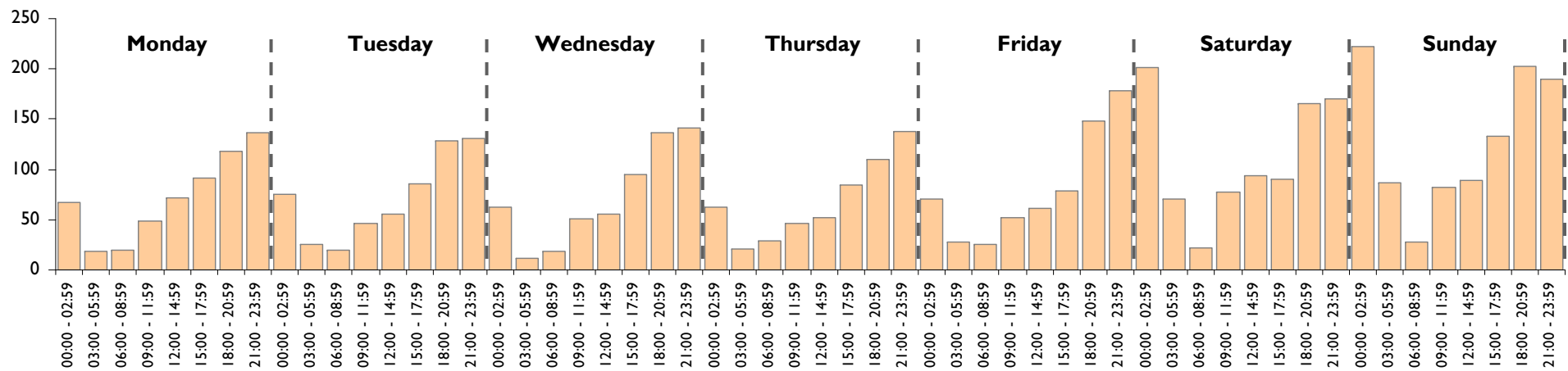


Chart 8.1c shows the number of reported domestic violence incidents in Leicestershire during 2007/08 by week, highlighting a peak in reported incidents during the two weeks including Christmas and New Year.

Chart 8.1d shows the number of reported domestic violence incidents in Leicestershire during 2007/08 by time of day and day of week. The chart highlights the daily peak in incidents after 21:00 hours, and also emphasises the exaggeration of the peak on a Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Table 8.1d : Domestic incidents by week and time of day

Each bar represents a three hour time period.



8.2 Domestic Violence in the Communities of Leicestershire

This section utilises the urban / rural classification and OAC, as outlined in Section 3. These classifications are used to identify differences and similarities between the rate of reported domestic incidents per 1,000 population across different communities of Leicestershire.

Chart 8.2a shows the reported domestic violence incident rate per 1,000 population across the four urban/rural classes, based on incidents reported within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

The chart shows that the rate of reported incidents is higher in 'Urban' areas compared to 'Town and Fringe', 'Village' and 'Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling' communities. This result could be interpreted as a potential under reporting of incidents within the more rural areas of the county.

Chart 8.2a : Comparing reported domestic incident rates in the urban and rural communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08

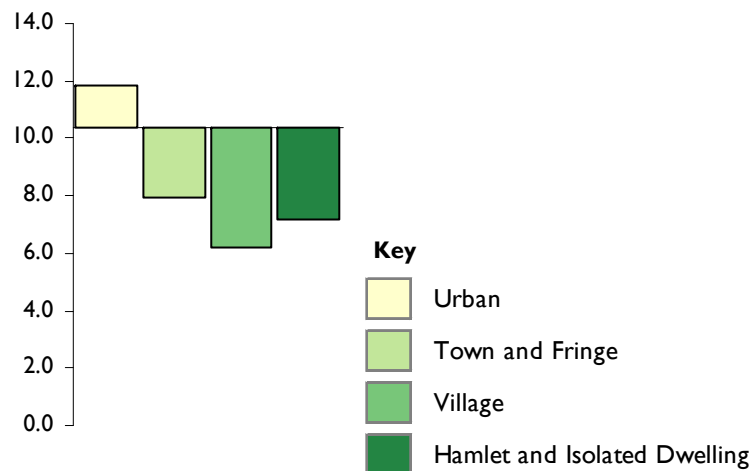
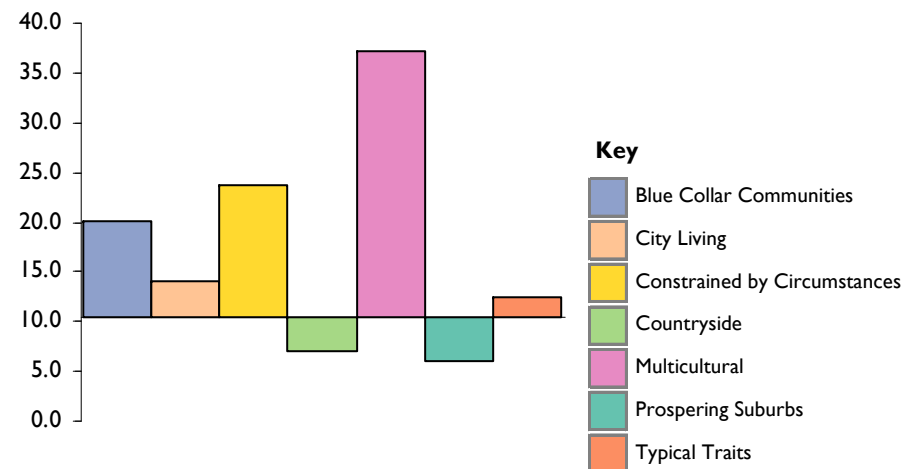


Chart 8.2b shows the reported domestic violence incident rate per 1,000 population across the seven OAC socio-economic clusters, based on incidents reported within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

The chart shows the rate of reported incidents is higher in 'Multicultural' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities. This ties in with the higher 'Urban' incident rate, shown in Chart 8.2a, as these communities are predominantly within town centre areas.

Also, in supporting the lower incident rates in the more rural communities of the county, the domestic violence incident rates within the 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburb' areas is comparably lower than the other community types across Leicestershire.

Chart 8.2b : Comparing reported domestic incident rates in the different communities of Leicestershire, 2007/08



8.3 Domestic Violence Victims

Information about victims of crime is collated by Leicestershire Constabulary in relation to offences recorded on the CIS system. Victim details were collated for approximately 50,000 individuals within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

Out of the 50,000 victims, approximately one in five (19%) were recorded as victims of domestic violence. This section of the report examines the geo-demographic profile of these victims of domestic violence within Leicestershire, to help understand the types of individual who are more or less likely to be victimised. Only statistically significant results using chi square (5% level) have been included in the following summaries; anything not included can be deemed similar across the victims of all crime types.

Domestic Violence Victim profile in context of the county population

Chart 8.3a shows the percentage profile of reported domestic violence victims in Leicestershire in context of the population of Leicestershire overall.

Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are significantly more likely to be female than male. They are also significantly less likely to be from a BME group rather than White-British and are more likely to be aged 18 to 44, and less likely to be under 18 or over 45 years old.

Victims of reported domestic violence incidents are more likely to live in urban areas than rural areas, and less likely to live in the OAC clusters 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs'.

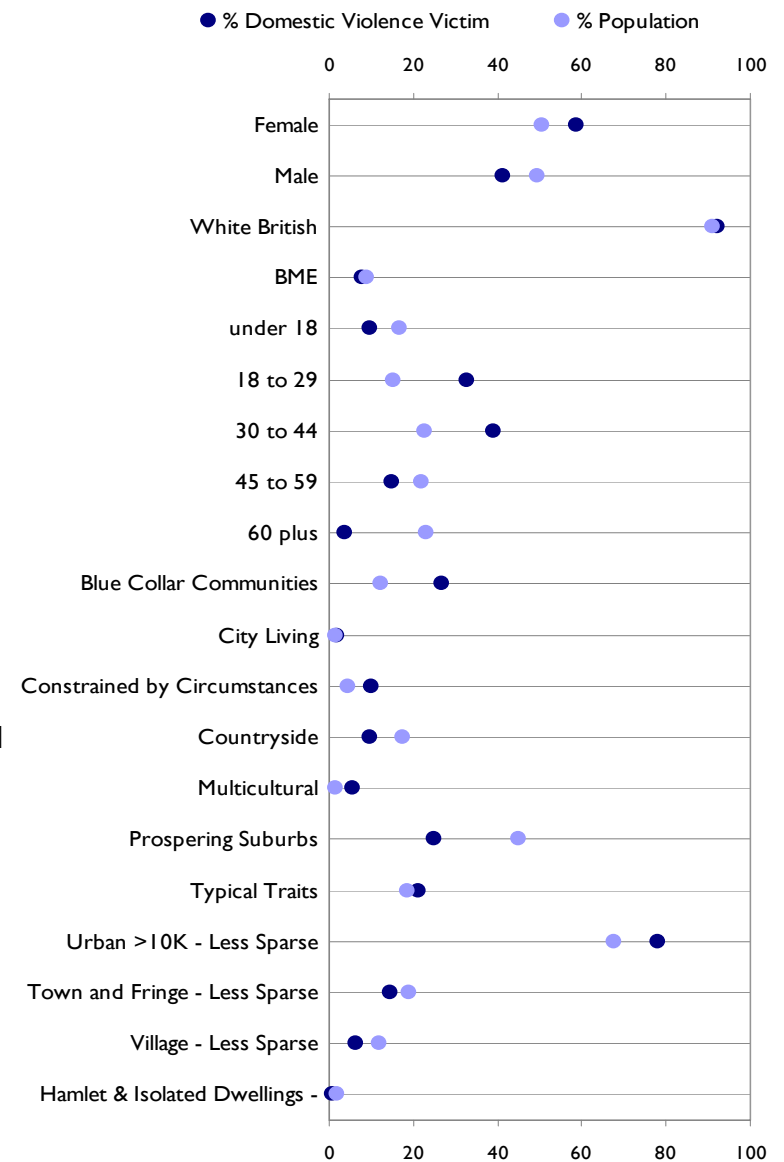
This analysis can only take place on those incidents of domestic violence that are reported and efforts need to be focused on getting those estimated 60% who do not report, to report domestic violence incidents.

Those most at risk

Female victims aged between 40 and 44 years, living in 'Multicultural' or 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities, who reported an incident within a dwelling were three times as likely to be a victim of a reported domestic incident compared to all other victims.

Although most domestic incidents are reported to have taken place within a dwelling there is a small subgroup of victims who are more likely to have been a victim within a public place. Females under 25 years, living in 'Blue Collar Communities', 'Multicultural' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities were more likely to be a victim of reported domestic violence compared to all other victims.

Chart 8.3a : Profile of domestic violence victims in relation to the total population of Leicestershire



1. The population 'under 18' age category only include ages 5 and above as the youngest recorded crime victim for 2007/08 was 5.

9 Hate Incidents

9.1 National and Local Hate Offence Trends

Hate incidents can be defined as any incident which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate.

Hate incidents can take many forms ranging from physical attacks such as physical assault, damage to property and threat of attack to verbal or written abuse.

‘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’

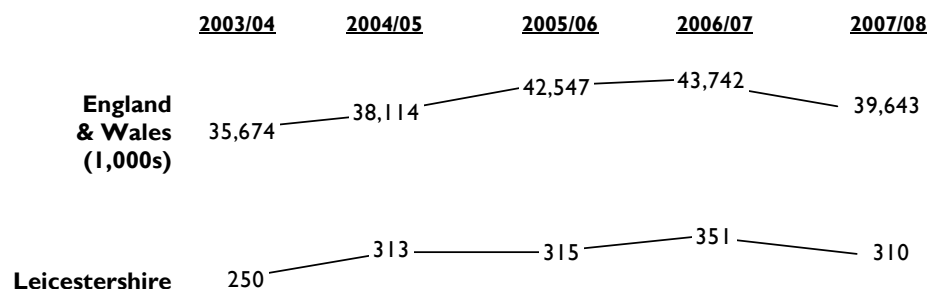
There is however a clear distinction between a hate incident and a hate crime. A hate incident **may or may not constitute** a criminal offence, whereas a hate crime **does** constitute a criminal offence

1 Offences types included; 8D, 8E, 58E, 58F, 58G, 58H and 105B

2 National data sourced from Crime in England and Wales 2007/08, RDS, 2008, Table 2.04

3 Leicestershire data sourced from Leicestershire Constabulary Crimsec3 returns 2004/04 to 2007/08.

Chart 9.1a : National and local trends in racially and religiously aggravated offences



Nationally, the police have specific crime recording codes for particular racially or religiously aggravated offences¹. These figures allow national trends² in recorded racially or religiously aggravated offences to be accurately compared with the local trends within Leicestershire³.

Chart 9.1a shows the trends in racially and religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police nationally (England and Wales) compared to the trend recorded in Leicestershire. The chart shows that the trend in recorded racist and religious offences within Leicestershire follows the national trend.

Both nationally and locally there has been a sustained increase in the number of racially and religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police, followed by a decrease in 2007/08, returning to the 2005/06 level of recorded offences.

Chart 9.1b : Racist and Religious offences recorded by the police as a rate per 10,000 population in most similar local authorities to Leicestershire in 2006/07

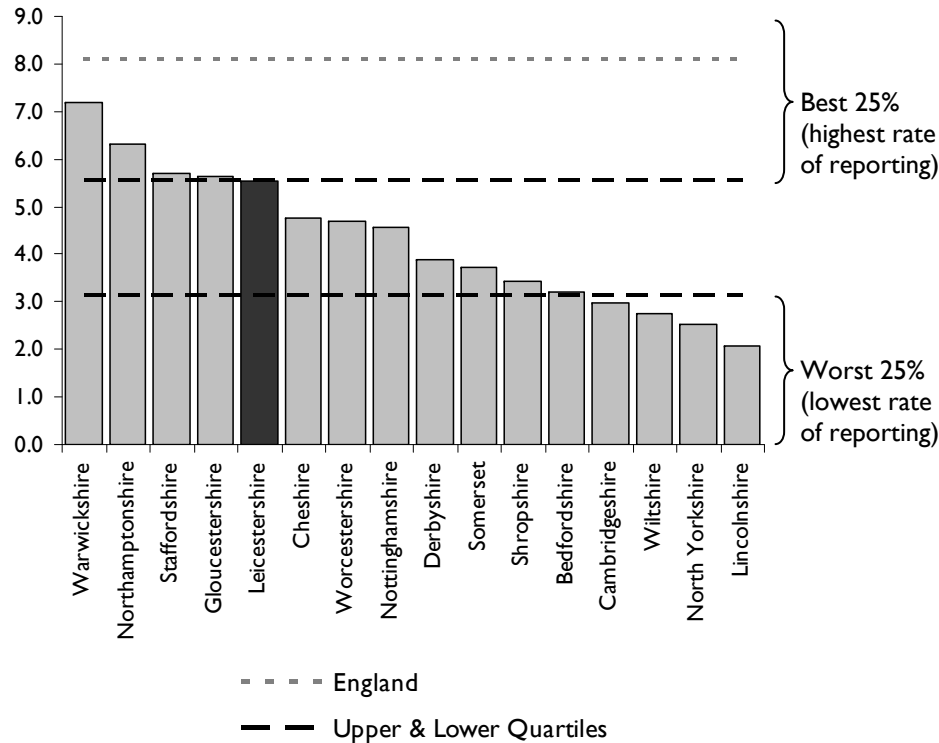


Chart 9.1b shows the number of racist and religious incidents, as a rate per 10,000 reported to the police, within Leicestershire compared to fifteen similar county councils across England¹. The grey dotted line on the chart shows the national rate for England and Wales in 2006/07. The black dotted lines show the upper and lower quartiles for the sixteen similar authorities.

¹ using the CIPFA nearest neighbour model : England

Those authorities with a rate above the upper quartile (top black dotted line) are within the best 25% of the similar local authorities, with the highest rate of racially and religiously motivated offences recorded by the police during 2006/07.

Those authorities with a rate below the lower quartile (bottom black dotted line) are within the worst 25% of the local authorities, with the lowest rate of recorded of racially and religiously motivated offences during 2006/07.

In summary, the number of recorded racially and religiously motivated offences has decreased in 2007/08 compared to the previous year, though the trend in Leicestershire follows the trend nationally (Chart 9.1a). Also, compared to similar local authorities the rate of racist and religiously motivated offences recorded by the police in Leicestershire is average.

9.2 Local Hate Incident Reporting

The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) is a multi agency initiative. Its purpose is to develop effective reporting of incidents and inform work undertaken across Leicestershire County in tackling hate incidents. It was launched in February 2007 and is an extension of the Racist Incident Common Monitoring Project which focused on racist incidents only. The HIMP covers broader issues across all hate incidents (in accordance with the definition shown in section 9.1).

Information about reported hate incidents within Leicestershire is captured through three separate reporting processes, incidents reported directly to the police, incidents reported to the Hate Incident Monitoring Project and incidents reported within Leicestershire schools.

The first Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Leicestershire included a target to increase hate incident reporting within the county by 2.5% in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. This includes a combination of incidents recorded by the police and also incidents recorded by the local authorities, including schools.

Table 9.2a shows the actual number of reported hate incidents in Leicestershire during 2007/08 compared to the LAA target.

In 2006/07 the total number of hate incidents reported in Leicestershire was 1,022. Table 9.2a shows that the target to increase reporting by 2.5% to 1,048 incidents in 2007/08 has been exceeded.

A total of 1,094 incidents were recorded in this year, representing an increase of 7% compared to the previous year. This overall increase in reporting is largely attributable to the increase in incidents reported within Leicestershire schools during this period (up from 414 in 2006/07 to 523 in 2007/08, an increase of 26%).

Table 9.2a : Local Area Agreement target to increase hate incident reporting within Leicestershire by 2.5% in 2007/08 compared to the previous year

		no.of hate incidents reported	
2006/07	actual	1,022	
2007/08	target	1,048	increase reporting by 2.5%
2007/08	actual	1,094	target exceeded, reporting increased by 7%

Source: Leicestershire County Council

Table 9.2b shows a breakdown of the 1,094 of hate incidents reported within Leicestershire through the three separate reporting processes, by the type of incident. The majority of hate incidents reported within Leicestershire within 2007/08 were perceived to be racially motivated.

However, the proportion of racially motivated incidents reported to the HIMP (76%) is considerably lower than the comparable proportion reported to the police (86%). This suggests that individuals are more likely to report incidents of a different type to the police, in particular, incidents perceived to be homophobic or disability motivated.

Table 9.2b also emphasises that current reporting within Leicestershire schools only captures details of racially motivated incidents. The number of age, disability, gender and religiously motivated incidents reported to the HIMP during 2007/08 is relatively low.

Table 9.2b : Hate incidents reported in Leicestershire during 2007/08 by incident type¹

Incident Type	Police	HIMP	Schools ¹
Racial	86%	76%	100%
Religious	4%	4%	n/a
Homophobic	8%	12%	n/a
Age	2%	0%	n/a
Disability	1%	8%	n/a
Gender	1%	4%	n/a
Other	n/a	4%	n/a
Base	495	76	523

¹ the schools data is recorded by academic year and the deadline for collating returns is the end of autumn term (December). The data for the academic year 2006/07 has therefore been used to calculate the total hate incident figure for 2007/08.

9.2 Local Hate Incident Reporting

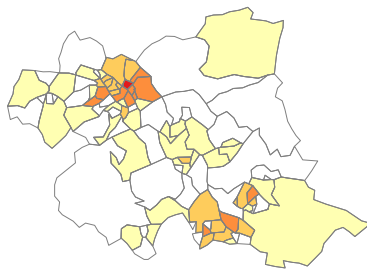
This section of the report looks at the location at which hate incidents have been recorded across Leicestershire during 2007/08. The purpose is to identify any geographical areas within Leicestershire where there is an identifiable concentration of reported hate incidents.

The information is provided for each of the seven districts of Leicestershire and provides an indication of the concentration of offences within the context of the individual district. The maps only include those incidents reported to the police. This is because the location information captured by the HIMP is not detailed enough to map at this level.

Charnwood Borough

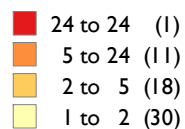
354 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 181 incidents reported to the Police
- 18 incidents reported to HIMP
- 155 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Charnwood Borough.

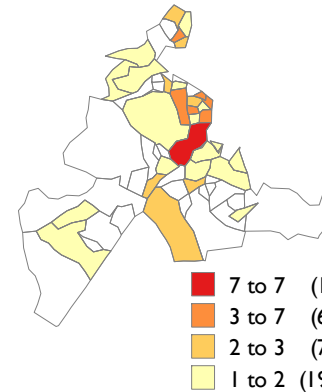
- Loughborough Toothill Road (24 incidents)
- Loughborough Bell Foundry (10 incidents)
- Loughborough Centre West (10 incidents)



Blaby District

146 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 58 incidents reported to the Police
- 15 incidents reported to HIMP
- 73 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Blaby District.

- Fosse Park (7 incidents)

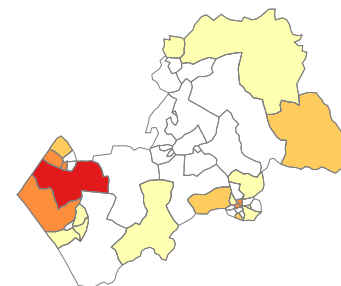
There are no other areas within Blaby District with 5 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.



Harborough District

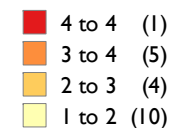
70 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 37 incidents reported to the Police
- 3 incidents reported to HIMP
- 30 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Harborough District.

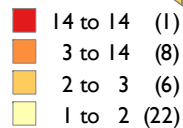
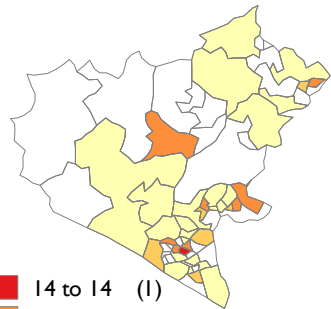
There are no areas within Harborough District with 4 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.



Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

174 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 78 incidents reported to the Police
- 14 incidents reported to HIMP
- 82 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough.

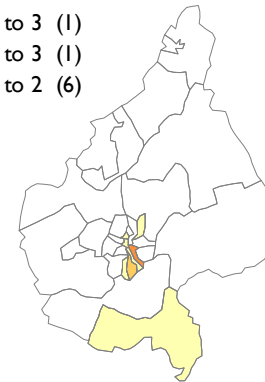
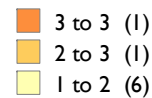
- Hinckley Town Centre (14 incidents)
- Hinckley Trinity West (5 incidents)

There are no other areas within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough with 5 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.

Melton Borough

24 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 11 incidents reported to the Police
- 3 incidents reported to HIMP
- 10 incidents reported to schools



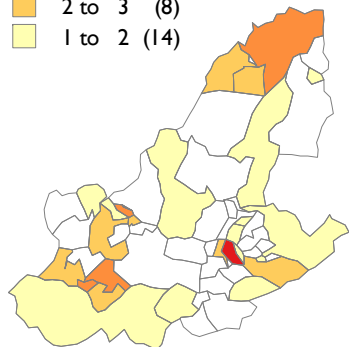
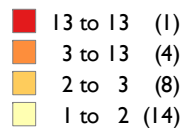
Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Melton Borough.

There are no areas within Melton Borough with 4 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.

North West Leicestershire District

156 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 58 incidents reported to the Police
- 11 incidents reported to HIMP
- 87 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within North West Leicestershire District.

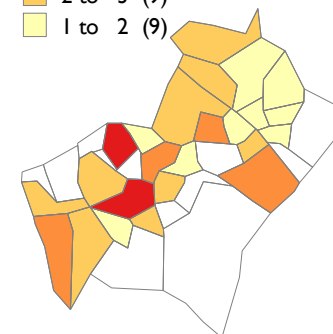
- Coalville Centre (13 incidents)

There are no other areas within North West Leicestershire with 5 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.

Oadby and Wigston Borough

154 hate incidents reported in 2007/08

- 63 incidents reported to the Police
- 5 incidents reported to HIMP
- 86 incidents reported to schools



Lower Super Output Areas with the highest number of hate incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 within Oadby and Wigston Borough

- Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station (11 incidents)
- South Wigston Burleigh Avenue (5 incidents)

There are no other areas within Oadby and Wigston Borough with 5 or more hate incidents reported during 2007/08.

9.3 Hate Incident Reporting in Schools

In total there are 285 local authority controlled schools within Leicestershire, 225 primary (79%), 54 secondary and colleges (19%) and 6 special schools (2%). A total of 523 racist incidents were recorded within Leicestershire schools in the last academic year.

Currently schools only have a statutory duty to record racist incidents. Considering that racist incidents account for 86% of incidents reported to the police and only 76% of incidents reported to the HIMP, it is likely that there are other types of hate incident that are currently not reported within Leicestershire schools (e.g. disability, homophobic).

Table 9.3a shows a summary of the racist incidents reported within Leicestershire schools during 2006/07 academic year by district. Overall less than half of Leicestershire schools recorded any racist incidents during the year (44%). This figure varies across the different districts across the county, with two-thirds of schools within Oadby and

Table 9.3a : Racist incident reporting in Leicestershire Schools during 2006/07 academic year by district / borough

District	Reporting schools	% BME pupils	Incident Rate per 1,000 pupils
Oadby and Wigston	68%	29%	9
Blaby	60%	11%	8
Charnwood	55%	14%	9
Hinckley and Bosworth	52%	7%	7
NWL	31%	5%	4
Harborough	26%	8%	2
Melton	17%	4%	1
Total	44%	10%	6

Wigston recording at least one incident compared to 17% of schools within Melton Borough. It is assumed that those schools who provided a 'nil return' did not have any reported racist incidents.

Table 9.3a also shows the proportion of BME pupils on the roll at Leicestershire schools within each district. The proportion of BME pupils is approximately one-third in Oadby and Wigston, 14% in Charnwood and 11% in Blaby. However, the incident rate per 1,000 pupils across these three districts is very similar.

There was found to be no correlation between the rate of racist incidents and the size of the BME pupil population at individual school level across the whole of Leicestershire or within any of the seven districts.

9.4 School Exclusions for Racist Abuse

In the 2007/08 academic year a total of 4,579 pupils were excluded from Leicestershire schools, 96% with a fixed term exclusion, 2% permanently excluded and 2% with a lunchtime exclusion.

55 pupils were excluded from Leicestershire schools within 2007/08 for racist abuse, accounting for 1% of all excluded pupils within Leicestershire during this period.

The profile of individuals excluded for racist abuse has been compared to the profile of individuals excluded for all other reasons. Only ethnicity had a significant influence on who is more likely to be excluded for racist abuse, with 3% of all excluded White-British pupils compared to less than 1% of BME pupils. The age, gender, district they live in, whether they live in an urban or rural area or the socio-economic profile of the area in which they live do not significantly influence whether a pupil is excluded for the reason of racist abuse compared to other exclusion reasons.

10 Reduce re-offending

The new Crime Strategy, published by the Home Office in July 2007 explicitly integrates reducing reoffending with the wider crime reduction agenda. From April 2008, a number of new Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets were implemented. The 'Make Communities Safer' PSA includes a specific measure for reducing re-offending, which will monitor the frequency and seriousness of re-offending, thereby allowing us to measure the impact and success of interventions more closely¹.

For the purposes of this report this section includes details from the Leicestershire Constabulary, and Leicestershire Probation Area.

Historically both the Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004 and the Strategic Assessment 2006/07 has not included sufficient information to address the reducing reoffending agenda. The information within this document provides a very basic profile of offending within Leicestershire.

There are two high level national indicators relating to reducing re-offending.

NI 18 : reduce the rate of proven re-offending by adult offenders on the Probation caseload.

NI 19 : reduce the rate of proven re-offending by proven young offenders

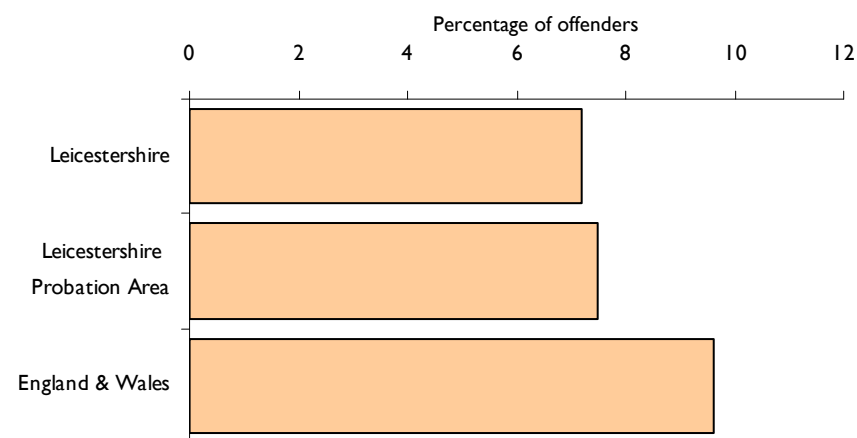
¹ Strategic Plan for Reducing Re-offending 2008-11: Working in partnership to reduce re-offending and make communities safer, MOJ & NOMS

10.1 Adult re-offending : Probation Caseload

In August 2008 the Ministry of Justice released the re-offending rates for each local authority in England and Wales (NI 18). These adult re-offending rates are calculated from the December 2007 cohort of probationers. Chart 10.1a shows the reoffending rates for offenders residing within Leicestershire compared to the reoffending rates for the whole of the Leicestershire Probation Area and England and Wales².

The rate of re-offending within Leicestershire, based on the December 2007 cohort was 7.2%. This rate is below the comparable re-offending rate for Leicestershire Probation Area and England and Wales.

Chart 10.1a : Total re-offending rate for Leicestershire compared to Leicestershire Probation Area and England and Wales



² See paper 'Local Area Agreements re-offending measure : Interim results : Rutland : December 2007 cohort (MOJ, August 2008) for an explanation of how the re-offending rates are calculated.

10.2 Adult Offender Profile

Offender information was provided by Leicestershire Probation Service. Offenders included in the analysis are those individuals on the probation caseload who were assessed at the termination of their probation order during 2007.

Chart 10.2a shows the demographic profile of these offenders, comparing those offenders who reside within Leicestershire with those who reside within the whole Leicestershire Probation Area.

The ethnicity of probationers was the only statistically significant difference between probationers residing in Leicestershire and all probationers within the probation area. In Leicestershire 8.8% of offenders were of a Black Minority or Ethnic background compared to 24.9% of all probationers within the Leicestershire Probation Area. This will be attributable to the higher proportion of BME residents within the Leicester city probation area.

For the remaining categories there was little variation between offenders in Leicester and Leicestershire Probation Area. In both areas offenders were more likely to be male, of white British origin and aged 25 to 44.

Chart 10.2a : Profile of offenders, comparing offenders resident within Leicestershire with all offenders resident in the Leicestershire Probation Area.

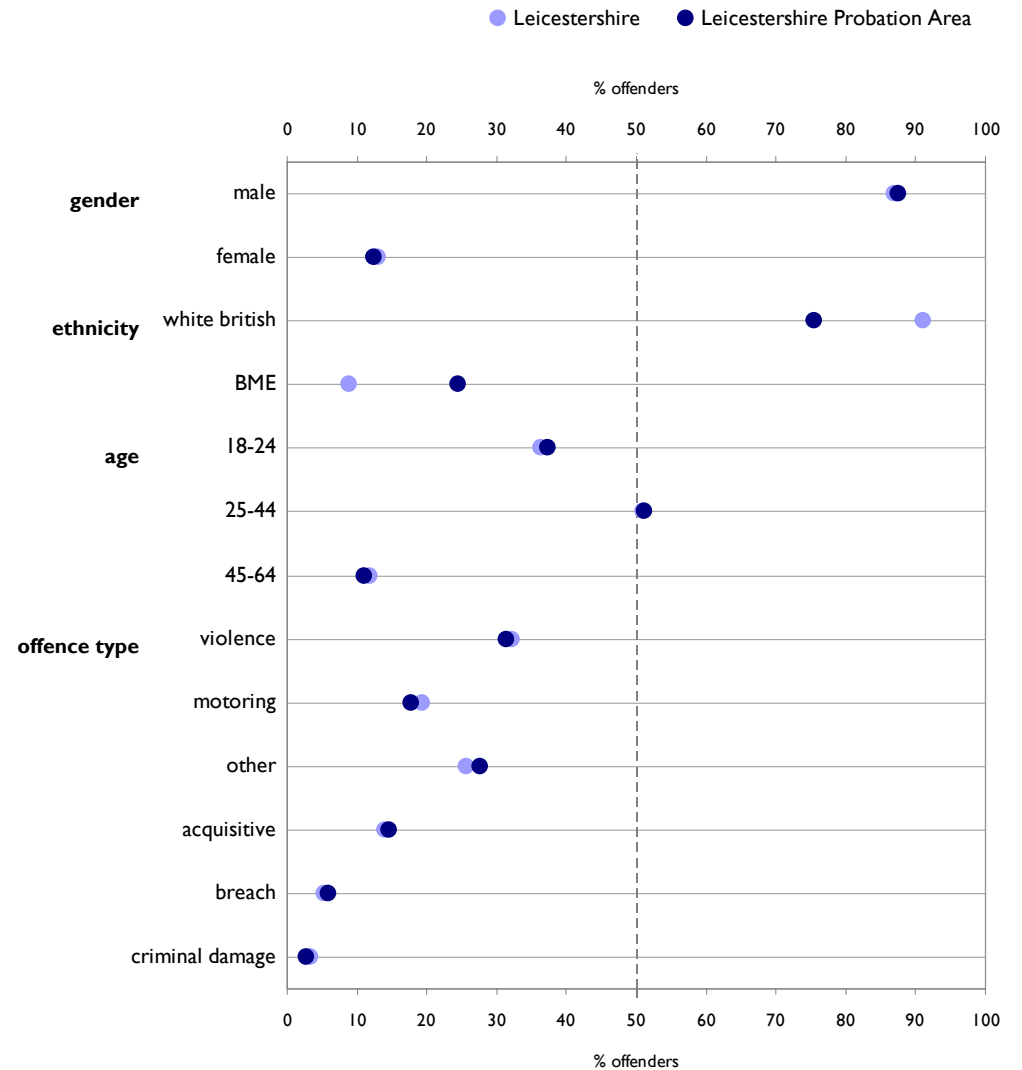


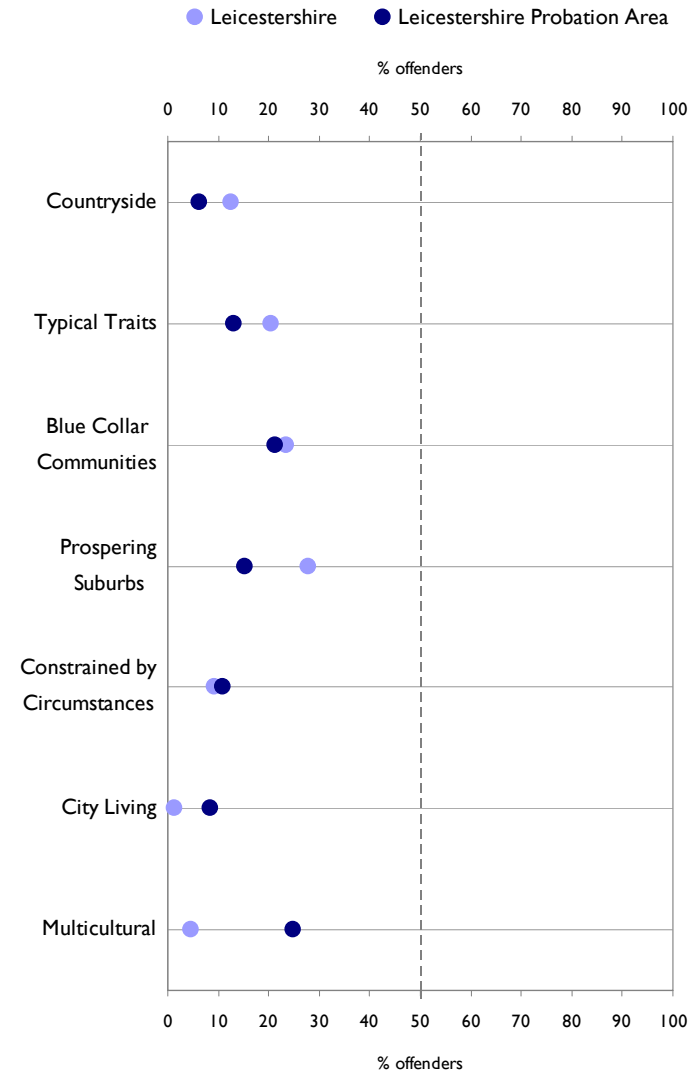
Chart 10.2b shows the proportion of offenders resident across the different communities within Leicestershire compared to all probationers resident in the rest of Leicestershire Probation Area.

There is a statistically significant difference between the profile of communities in which probationers reside within Leicestershire compared to the profile of the communities in which probationers reside across the whole of the probation area.

The big difference apparent within the chart is the higher proportion of offenders resident in the prospering suburbs within Leicestershire. Also, approximately one-quarter of probationers across the Leicestershire Probation area reside in 'Multicultural', though there are far fewer classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.

These results may merely reflect the differences within the geo-demographic profile of the overall population of Leicestershire compared to the rest of the probation area. However, it does reinforce the need to consider the geographical spread of probationers and profile of the communities they reside within when considering the delivery of services to address the needs of these individuals.

Chart 10.2b : Number of offenders resident within Leicestershire across the different communities compared with all offenders resident in the Leicestershire Probation Area.



10.3 Adult Offender : Risk of Reconviction

OASys is the national system for assessing the risk and needs of an offender. OASys is designed to primarily identify and classify offending-related needs, including basic personality characteristics and cognitive behavioural problems in order to assess how likely an offender is to be reconvicted.

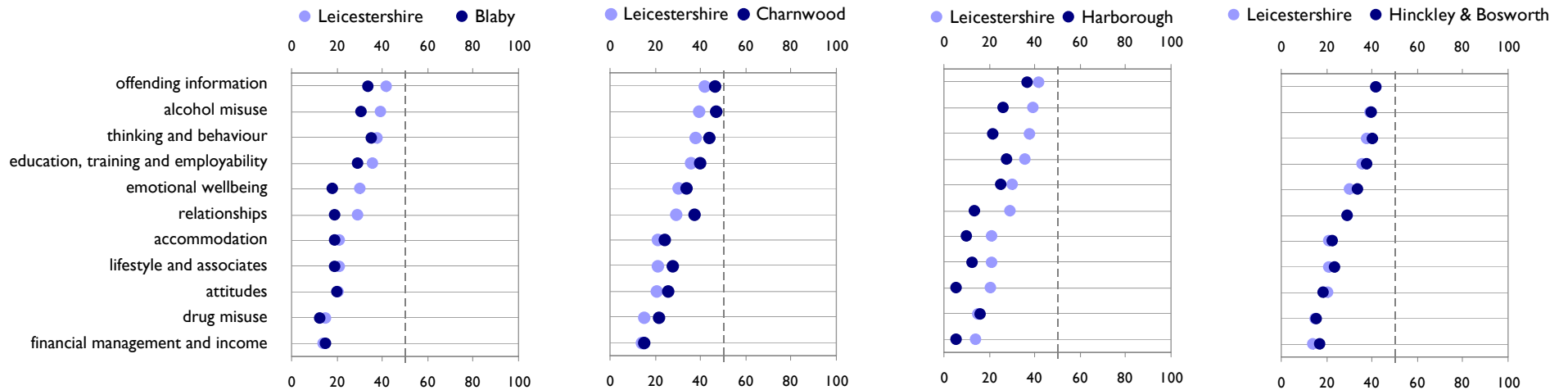
The OASys assessment has eleven sections¹, each relating to different offending-related factors and behaviours. The assessment of each offender results in the calculation of a reconviction score, one for each section of the assessment and an overall reconviction score. A higher score being indicative of higher risk of reconviction and vice-versa. Each risk score can be used to determine whether an individual is at high risk or low risk of reconviction due to that particular factor or behaviour.

Chart 10.3a shows the proportion of offenders with a high risk of reconviction within each of the eleven factors included within the OASys assessment. Offenders included in the analysis are those individuals on the probation caseload who were assessed at the termination of their probation order during 2007.

Chart 10.3a shows the proportion of offenders scored as having a high risk of reconviction within each of the 11 OASys assessment areas, comparing the needs of offender within Leicestershire to the needs of all offenders in the probation areas.

Statistically significant differences were found between the needs of offenders within Leicestershire compared to the needs of all offenders across the probation area. Compared to the overall offender caseload, the chart shows that offenders in Leicestershire have a lower risk of reconviction in ten of the eleven risk factors. Alcohol misuse was found

Chart 10.3b : Proportion of offenders scored as having a high risk of reconviction within the 11 areas of assessment, comparing offenders resident within each district of Leicestershire with all offenders resident in Leicestershire.



¹ The OASys assessment has twelve sections. However, the risk scores, calculated from section 1 : offending information and section 2 : analysis of offending are combined into one risk score.

to be equally at risk in both Leicestershire and the rest of the Leicestershire Probation area.

Figure 10.3b shows the proportion of offenders scored as having a high risk for each district in context of the total offender risk score for the county.

Charnwood offenders were found to have a significantly higher risk of reconviction due to both 'lifestyle and associate' needs and 'drug misuse' needs.

Conversely offenders in Oadby and Wigston were significantly less likely to offend due low risk scores in 'education, training and employability', 'thinking and behaviour', 'lifestyle and associates' and 'drug misuse'.

In general, offenders living in Charnwood, Melton and NW Leicestershire were found to have an average risk need score above that of the county overall.

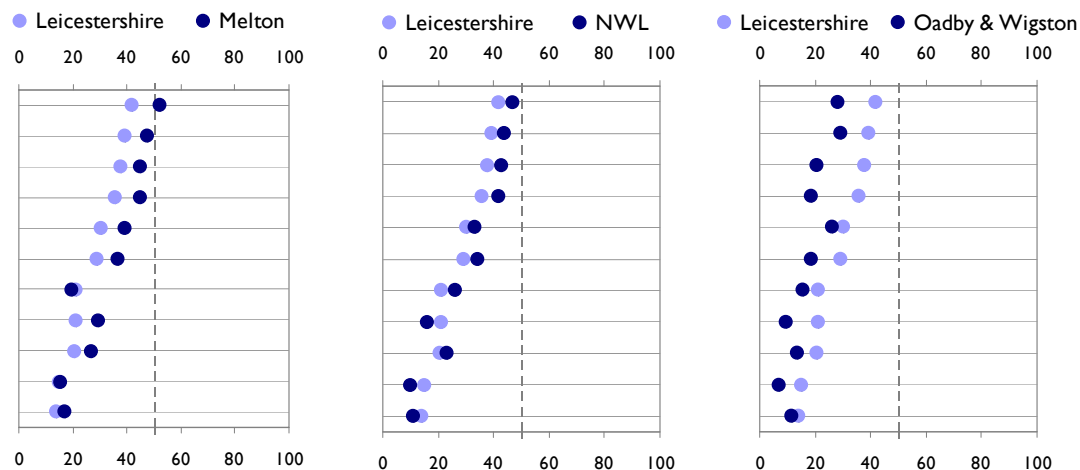
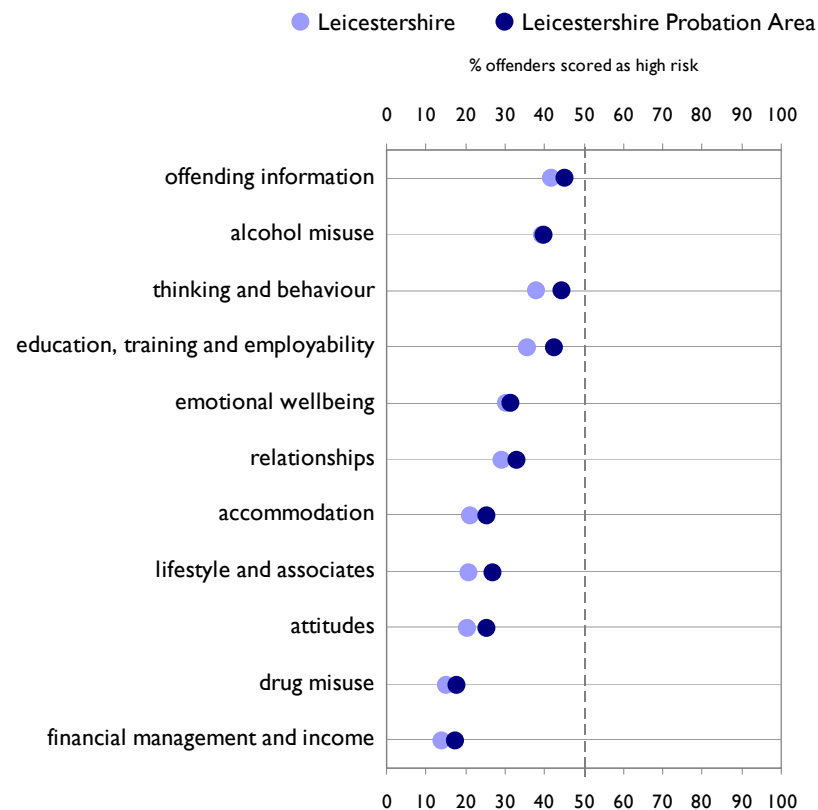


Chart 10.3a : Proportion of offenders scored as having a high risk of reconviction within the 11 areas of assessment, comparing offenders resident within Leicestershire with all offenders resident in the Leicestershire Probation



10.4 Young Offender : Profile

Young offender information was provided by Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS). Offenders included in the analysis are those individuals on the YOS caseload who have been convicted/sentenced and subsequently have an order starting in the year 2007/08¹.

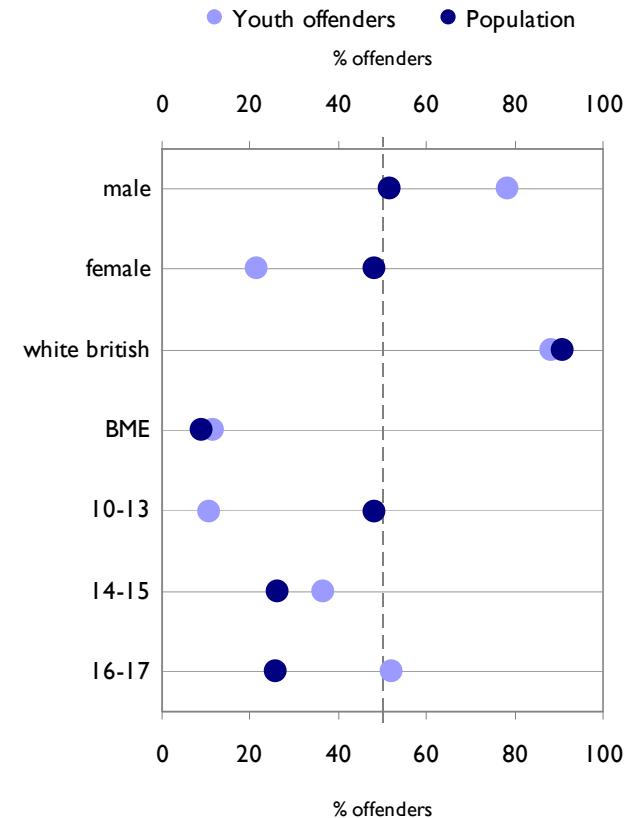
This section includes information about the needs of young offenders, based on their assessment scores from the ASSET system at the commencement of their order.

Chart 10.4a shows the demographic profile of these offenders, comparing youth offenders within Leicestershire with either all 10 to 17 year olds resident within Leicestershire where possible or simply the whole population of Leicestershire where not.

The gender profile of youth offenders has been compared to the profile of all 10 to 17 year olds living within Leicestershire. Proportionally there are far more male youth offenders than males in the population.

However, although this means that there are far fewer female youth offenders there are in fact a higher proportion of female youth offenders than female adult offenders (21.5% compared to 13%). This may reflect the fact that females are more likely than males to curtail criminal behaviour as they get older or it may suggest that the present generation of young females are more likely to engage in criminal behaviour when compared to previous generations of young females. An answer to this question is beyond the scope of this particular document but could prove an interesting piece of research in the future.

Chart 10.4a : Profile of youth offenders, comparing offenders resident within Leicestershire with either 10 to 17 year olds resident within Leicestershire or the population of Leicestershire in total.



¹ Offenders could have had more than one substantive outcome during 2007/08. The analysis includes individuals with orders that the YOS work with, but excludes Final Warnings & Reprimands.

The ethnic profile of youth offenders has been compared to the ethnic make-up of the population of Leicestershire as a whole. There is no significant difference between the two profiles.

The age profile of youth offenders has been compared to the profile of all 10 to 17 year olds living within Leicestershire. The chart shows that the proportion of youth offenders increases sharply after the age of 13 and continues to disproportionately rise the older the age group.

Chart 10.4b shows the proportion of youth offenders resident across the different communities within Leicestershire compared to the whole population of Leicestershire.

There is a statistically significant difference between the profile of communities in which youth offenders reside within Leicestershire compared to the profile of the population as a whole.

The big difference apparent within the chart is the higher proportion of offenders resident in the blue collar communities within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more youth offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, though there are far fewer classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire.

There is a far smaller proportion of youth offenders resident in both the prospering suburbs and the countryside areas within Leicestershire when compared to the profile of the general population.

These results reinforce the need to consider the geographical spread of youth offenders and the profile of the communities they reside within when considering the delivery of services to address the needs of these individuals.

Chart 10.4b : Profile of youth offenders, comparing offenders resident within Leicestershire with the population of Leicestershire in total.

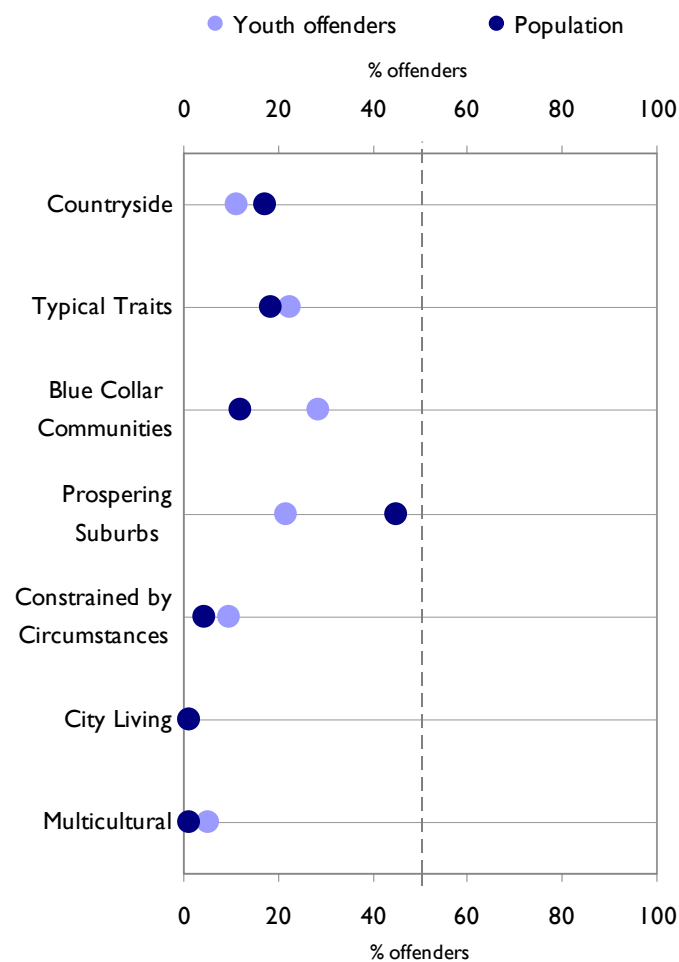
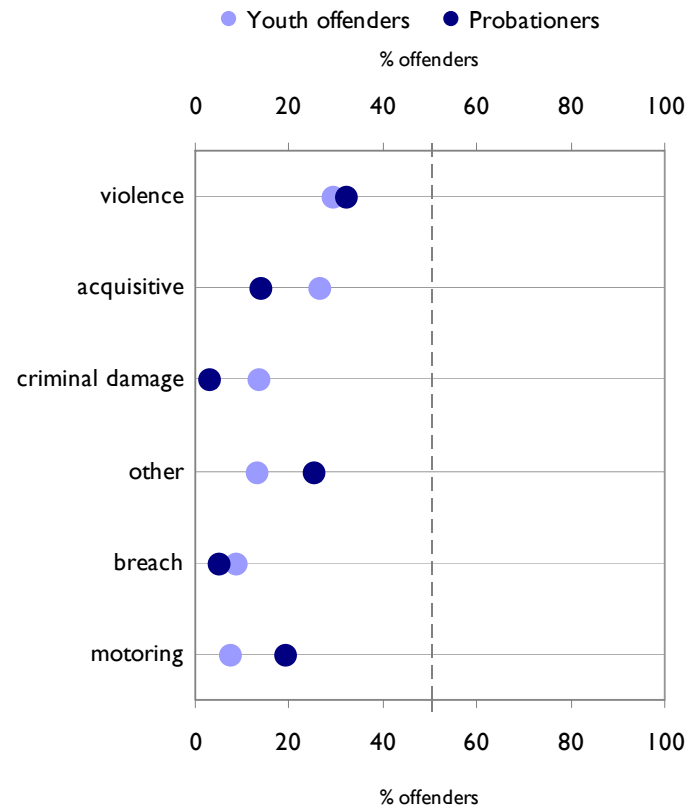


Chart 10.4c shows the proportional breakdown of the offence type committed by both youth offenders and adult probationers resident within Leicestershire. The categories are ranked highest to lowest according to youth offenders.

The highest offence category - violent crime - has been committed in equal proportions by both youth offenders and probationers and accounts for nearly a third of total offences for each group. However, this analysis does not show the seriousness of the violent offences and therefore does not demonstrate whether youth offenders are more or less likely to commit more serious violent offences in comparison to adult offenders. Again the answer to this question is beyond the scope of this document but is an area that could be explored in more depth as a separate project.

The offence profile for youth offenders is significantly distinct to probationers for the remaining offence types. Youth offenders have proportionally committed far more acquisitive and criminal damage offences than their older counterparts and they have shown a greater tendency to breach their order.

Chart 10.4c : Profile of youth offenders, comparing youth offenders resident within Leicestershire with adult probationers resident within Leicestershire.



10.5 Youth Offender : Risk of Reconviction

ASSET provides a common, structured framework for assessment of young people involved in the criminal justice system. It is a standard assessment of the factors contributing to a young person's offending. An ASSET should be completed at the beginning or end of all interventions and at the mid-point of Detention and Training Orders. The assessment is designed to provide a picture of a young person within their particular environment that will support the identification of needs, an understanding of the patterns of offending behaviour and the planning of effective interventions¹.

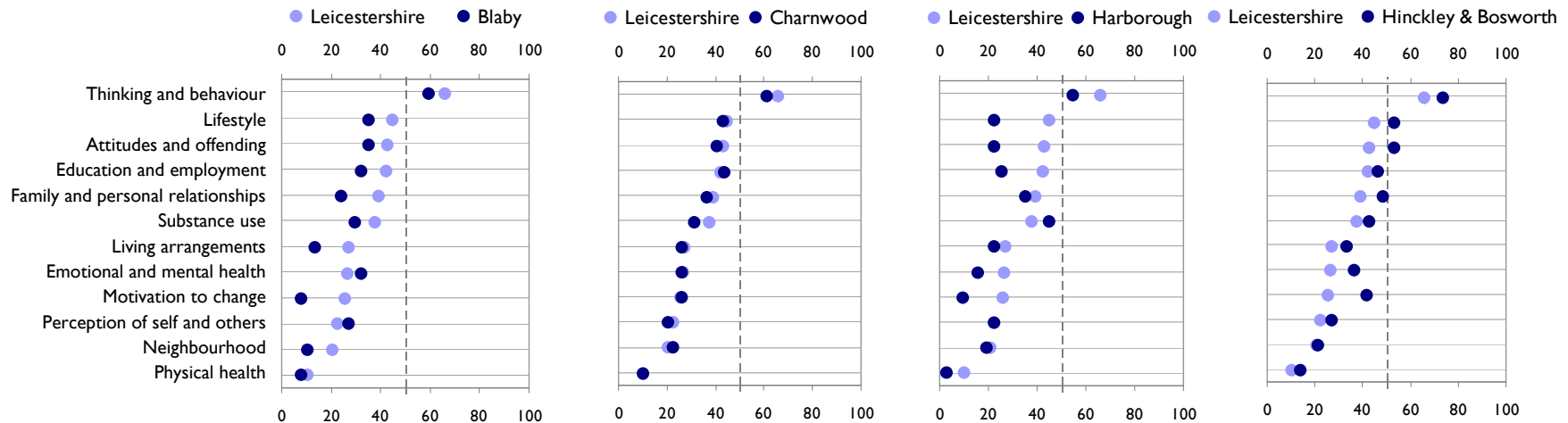
The ASSET assessment has twelve sections, each relating to different offending-related factors and behaviours. The extent to which a section is associated with the likelihood of further offending by an individual is rated on a 0-4 scale.

- 0 Not associated at all
- 1 Slight, occasional or only a limited indirect association
- 2 Moderate but definite association – could be a direct or indirect link. May be related to some offending, but not all. Tends to become offending related when combined with other factors.
- 3 Quite strongly associated – normally a direct link, relevant to most types/ occasions of his/her offending
- 4 Very strongly associated – will be clearly and directly related to any offending by the young person. Will be a dominant factor in any cluster of offending-related problems.

A higher score is therefore indicative of higher risk of reoffending and vice-versa. Each risk score can be used to determine whether an individual is at high risk or low risk of reoffending due to that particular factor or behaviour.

Chart 10.5a shows the proportion of youth offenders resident within Leicestershire scored as having a high risk² of reconviction within each

Chart 10.5b : Proportion of youth offenders scored as having a high risk of reconviction within the 12 areas of assessment, comparing offenders resident within each district of Leicestershire with all offenders resident in Leicestershire.



¹ <http://www.yjb.gov.uk>

² High risk is defined as having a score of 2 or more in a section of the assessment

of the 12 assessment areas, ranked top to bottom, highest to lowest.

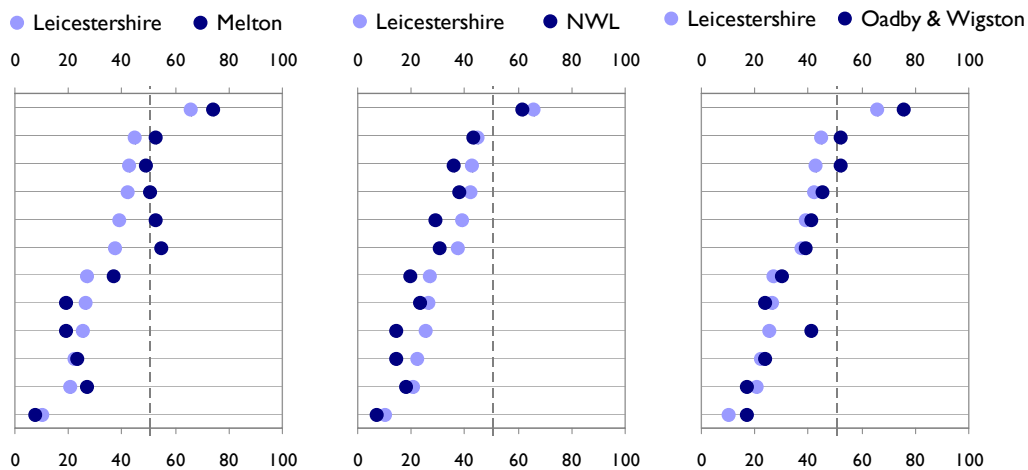
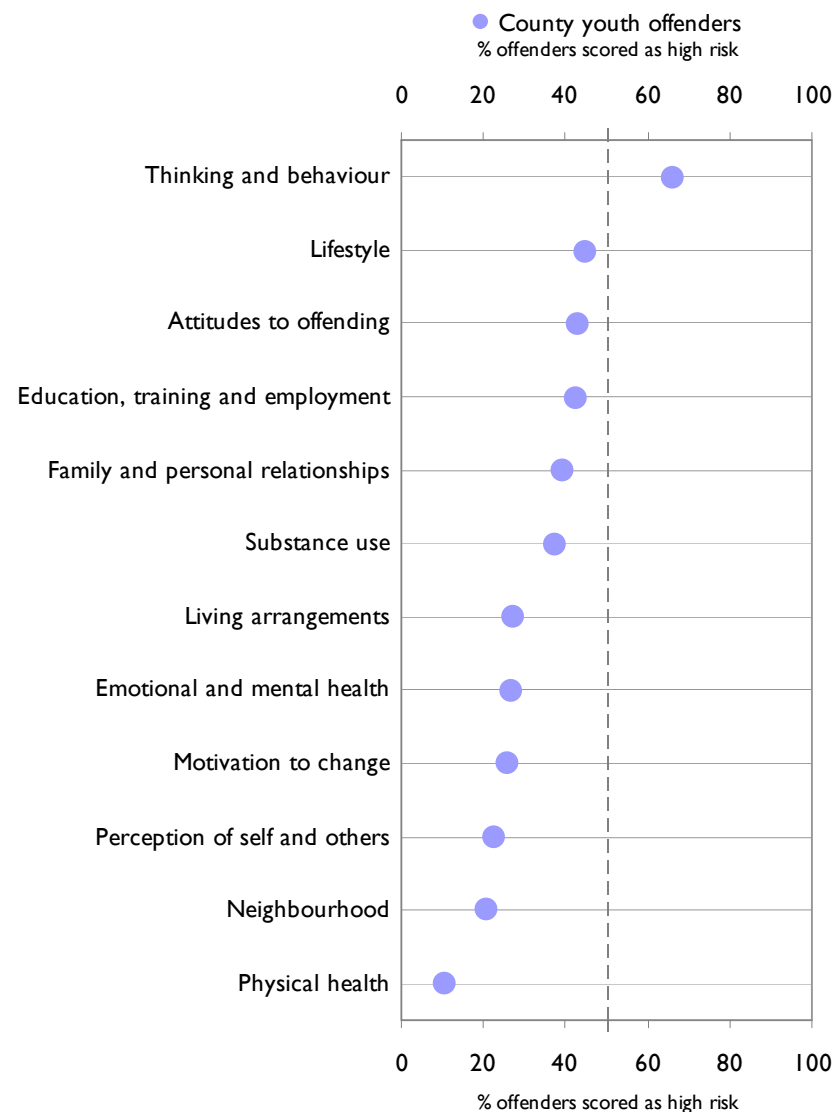
Thinking and behaviour is the only high risk factor deemed to be a problem for the majority (66%) of youth offenders.

Chart 10.5b shows the proportion of offenders scored as having a high risk of reconviction within each of the 12 assessment areas, comparing offenders resident within each of the seven district CSP with residents from the whole of Leicestershire.

Statistically significant differences were found for a number of risk factors between the needs of offenders within a particular district compared to the needs of all youth offenders across Leicestershire.

The most notable included higher than average needs for Lifestyle, Attitude and behaviours, Emotional and mental health and Motivation to change all found within Hinckley and Bosworth, for Substance use within Melton and again for Motivation to change within Oadby and Wigston.

Chart 10.5a : Proportion of youth offenders resident within Leicestershire scored as having a high risk of reconviction within the 12 areas of assessment



11 Drug Misuse

11.1 Problematic Drug Users in Effective Treatment

The reduction of the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse in local communities is a priority outcome. Leicestershire DAAT works in partnership with other organisations to help people resist drug misuse, support communities with drug related issues, find treatment for those in need and help stop the supply of illegal drugs.

It is the strategic aim of Leicestershire DAAT to increase the numbers of problematic drug users³ engaged in treatment by end of March 2009. Leicestershire's aim is not only to increase the numbers accessing treatment services but also improve on the numbers sustained in treatment, and successfully exiting the treatment journey.

Chart 11.1a : Number of problematic drug users in effective treatment at the end of September 2008 compared to the end of March 2008, comparing Leicestershire with the East Midlands and Nationally

Area	Count in Effective Treatment		Performance ³	
	Baseline ¹	Current ²	compared to Baseline	compared to National
Leicestershire	1082	1106	2.22%	0.70%
East Midlands	11968	12112	1.20%	-0.32%
National	156219	158595	1.52%	n/a

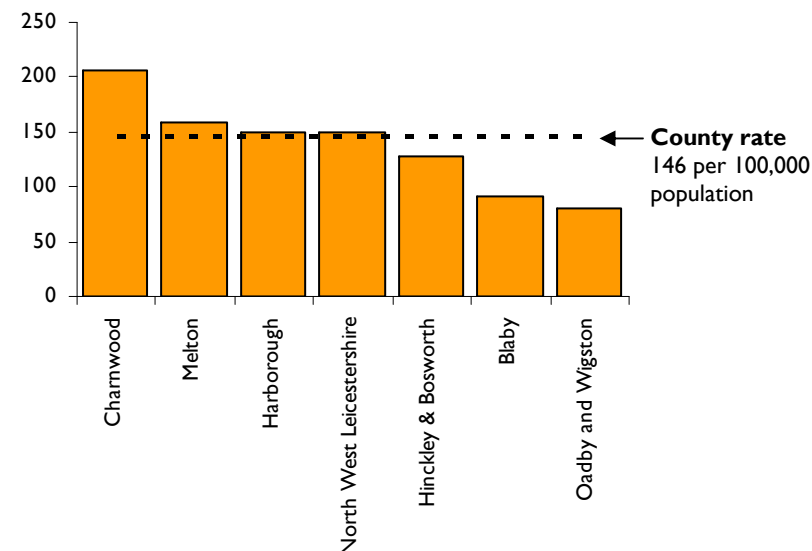
- 1 Baseline refers to the cohort in treatment at the end of March 2007/08
- 2 Current figures refer to the cohort in treatment at the end of September 2008
- 3 The definition of problematic drug users can be found in the definition of NI 40, within the National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions, DCLG, 2008

Information has been provided by Leicestershire DAAT, including the number of drug users in treatment at the end of September 2008 within Leicestershire. Table 11.1a provides a comparison of the number of problematic drug users and all drug users within Leicestershire at the end of September 2008 with the previous baseline year 2007/08. It also compares Leicestershire's progress (towards an increase in numbers in treatment) with progress in the east Midlands and Nationally.

Compared to the baseline year the number of problematic drug users in treatment has increased in Leicestershire, and also within the East Midlands and Nationally.

The 1,106 problematic drug users in treatment in Leicestershire represent 83% of the known problematic drug user population within

Chart 11.1b : Problematic drug users as a rate per 100,000 population for each district within Leicestershire, compared to the county average (as at end September 2008)



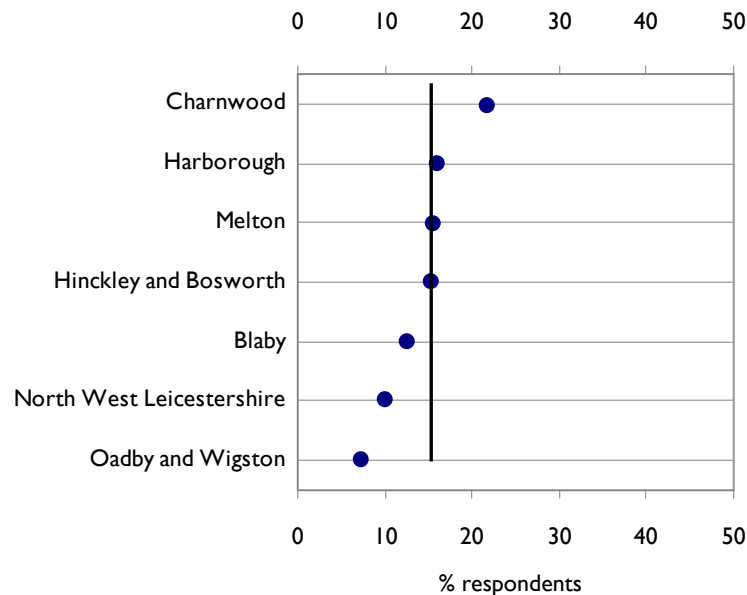
Leicestershire. The population of problematic drug users is not uniformly distributed across the districts of Leicestershire. Chart 11.1b shows the rate of problematic drug users per 100,000 population for each district within the county. Charnwood is the only district with a problematic drug user rate considerably higher than the county rate. Conversely, Blaby and Oadby and Wigston have problematic drug user rates considerably below the county rate.

11.2 Offender Needs

Section 9.3 includes details on offenders under supervision at risk of reconviction, specifically looking at the probation service OASys Assessment of offenders under supervision. Part of this assessment specifically addresses an offenders behaviour regarding drug misuse, and

Chart 11.2a : Proportion of adult offenders under supervision with a high risk of reconviction due to drug misuse, for each district of Leicestershire.

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire



the link with reoffending. Chart 11.2a below compares the proportion of offenders within each district of Leicestershire who were assessed as being at a high risk of re-offending due to drug misuse.

The proportion of offenders with a high risk of reoffending due to drugs misuse is significantly higher in Charnwood (22%) compared to the overall county proportion (15%).

In section 10.3 the eleven areas of the OASys assessment were ranked in order of the proportion of offenders with a high risk of reconviction. With 40% of all offenders in Leicestershire having a high risk of reoffending, alcohol misuse was ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information. This was also true for offenders within Charnwood, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston.

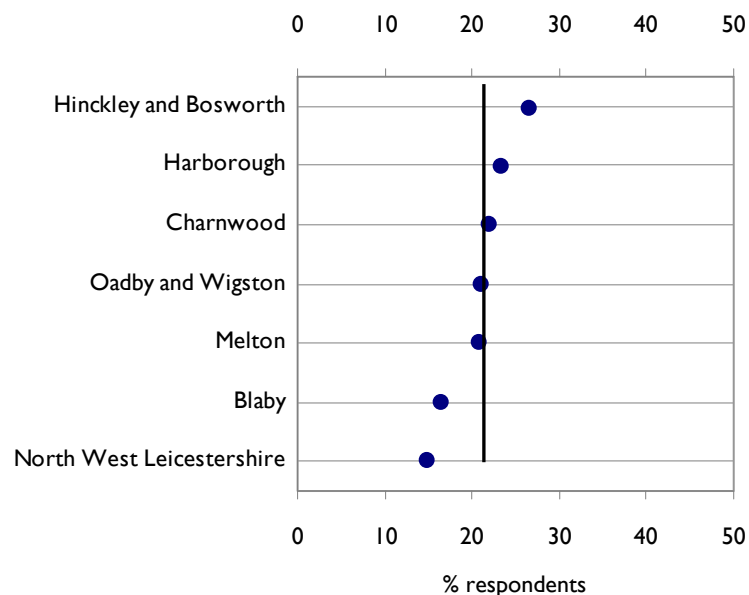
11.3 Perception of Drug Misuse

The CRAVE survey, as outlined in section 5.12, asked a sample of Leicestershire residents about their perceptions of different aspects of anti-social behaviour within their local community. Respondents were asked whether people using and dealing drugs was a problem in their local area. The results are shown for each district in Chart 11.3a. The chart also shows the overall proportion for Leicestershire respondents.

The chart shows that the proportion of respondents within each district who felt that people using or dealing drugs in their local area does not deviate significantly from the county average (21%).

Chart 11.3a: Proportion of respondents who felt that people using or dealing drugs in their local area within each district compared to the overall county average

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire



Respondents consistently ranked the problem of people using or dealing drugs within their local area below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess and vandalism, across all seven districts. In Oadby and Wigston, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth and Melton people using and dealing drugs ranked higher than people being drunk and rowdy in public places.

11.4 Young Peoples Perceptions

Results from the Tellus survey¹ asked school pupils within Leicestershire about their attitudes towards substance use. Pupils were asked, “ In the last four weeks, how often have you taken any of the following drugs?” and the range of responses included Never in the last four weeks, Once, Twice, Three or more times, Prefer not to say and Don't know/can't remember.

Individuals were asked about the following substances

- Cannabis or skunk
- Solvents, glue or gas (to inhale or sniff)
- Other drugs (like cocaine, LSD, ecstasy, heroin, crack, speed, magic mushrooms etc.)

The national indicator NI 115 (substance use by young people) is designed to measure progress in reducing the proportion of young people frequently misusing substance. Frequent use is defined as having taken illegal drugs twice or more during the last four weeks.

Out of the respondents in Leicestershire, 5% had taken cannabis or skunk, 2% had used solvents, glue or gas and 3% had used other drugs twice or more in the last four weeks. These percentages did not deviate significantly from the national proportion of respondents.

¹ The tell-us 3 survey was conducted by Ofsted in 2008. In 2008, 23 schools (a total of 1324 pupils from years 6, 8 and 10) took part in the survey within Leicestershire.

Pupils were also asked “What do you think of the information and advice you get on the following things?”; the list included information and advice about drugs and the possible responses were “It's good enough”, “Need better information and advice” and “Don't know”.

Approximately one in five respondents in Leicestershire felt that better advice and information about drugs was needed. This pupil responses to the availability of drugs information and advice was in line with the national response rates

11.5 Recorded Drugs Offences

The number of recorded drugs offences is a reflection of police activity rather than a reflection of drug related issues in a particular area. A significant proportion of recorded drug offences are for possession of cannabis which may be discovered once an individual has been arrested for another offence.

Similarly the number of drug searches/warrants actioned by the police will have a significant impact on the number of drug offences recorded. This may be based on resources and trends over time and would therefore be a reflection of changing priorities as much as changing trends.

Table 11.5a shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in the last five years within Leicestershire. There are significant variations in the proportion of recorded offences for the different classes of drug across the five years. In 2004/05 a significantly higher proportion of recorded drugs offences were for class A drugs, 35% compared to a five year average of 20%.

Conversely, the proportion of Class A drugs offences recorded in 2007/08 is significantly lower compared to the average over the last five years.

Table 11.5a: Number of recorded drugs offences within Leicestershire

drug offence description	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
all Class C offences	525	542	843	999	1,158
all Class A offences	124	330	150	276	192
all Class B offences	39	59	45	30	52
other	7	8	3	6	3
all recorded drugs offences	695	939	1,041	1,311	1,405

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In 2007/08 the distribution of drug offences across the classes was as follows, all Class C 82%, Class A 14% and Class B 4%. Looking at the distribution of drug offences recorded in Leicestershire in 2007/08 within each of the districts highlights a significantly higher proportion of Class A drugs offences recorded in Charnwood compared to the other districts.

12 Alcohol

The misuse of alcohol can have a significant impact on individuals, families and communities. Alcohol misuse therefore has adverse consequences, contributing to creating social problems, economic costs, health problems and crime¹.

The reduction in harm caused by alcohol misuse is identified as a priority outcome within the Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy. Within the Local Area Agreement for Leicestershire 2008-11 there is no direct measures to monitor the extent of alcohol related harm across the county. However, the number of offences categorised as assault with less serious injury (NI 20) has been adopted as a proxy measure of alcohol related harm. Other relevant national indicators include:

NI 39 Number of alcohol attributable admissions

NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem

This section of the report pulls together information from various agencies involved in activity to reduce the amount of harm caused by alcohol misuse across Leicestershire, including details of alcohol related hospital admissions and alcohol related crime across the county.

1 "Sensible Measures": Leicestershire Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2008-11

2 Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm: directly age and sex standardised rate per 100 000 population, 2006/07. (Department of Health using Hospital episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates).

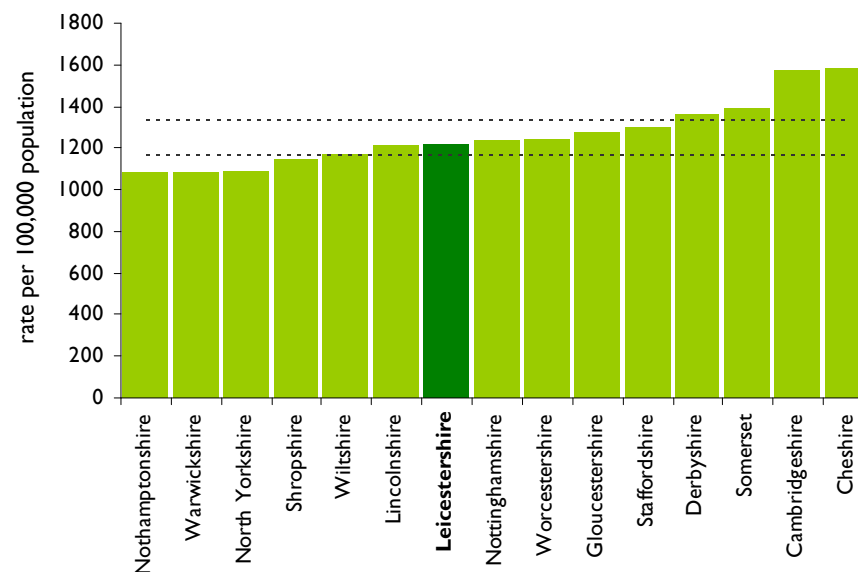
3 The most similar local authorities have been selected using the CIPFA Nearest Neighbour Model (<http://www.cipfastats.net>)

12.1 Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm

The national indicator data for NI 39 for 2007/08 is not currently available. However, Chart 12.1a shows the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm per 100,000 resident population for Leicestershire compared to similar local authority areas across England in 2006/07².

Leicestershire has an average rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, compared to similar local authorities.

Chart 12.1a: Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm in Leicestershire compared to other similar Counties³. Rate per 100,000 population



Source : North West Public Health Observatory

**Chart 12.1b : Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm in Leicestershire compared nationally and regionally
Rate per 100,000 population¹**

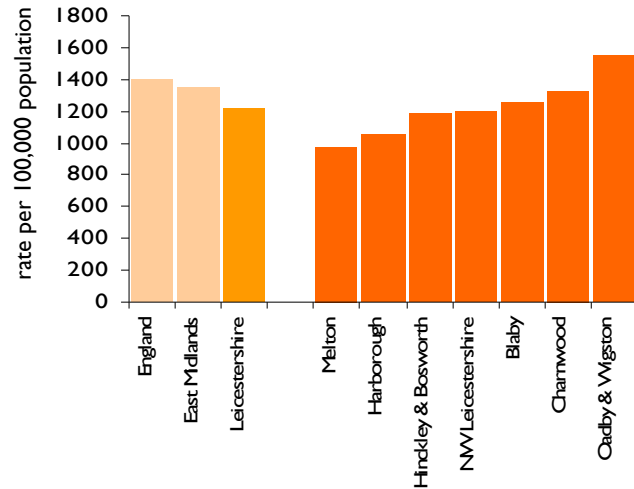


Chart 12.2b shows how each of the seven districts within Leicestershire compare to the county hospital admissions for alcohol related harm rate and the regional and national rates. The rate for Leicestershire is approximately 10% lower than the rate for England and the East Midlands. However, the rates vary across the districts within the County. Oadby and Wigston is the only district within Leicestershire that has a hospital admissions for alcohol related harm rate per 100,000 population which is higher than the both the National and Regional rates.

Nationally there has been a 70% increase in the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The comparable figure for the East Midlands is slightly lower at 56%. However, the rate per 100,000 population within Leicestershire has more than doubled in this five year period, an increase of 140%.

Source : North West Public Health Observatory

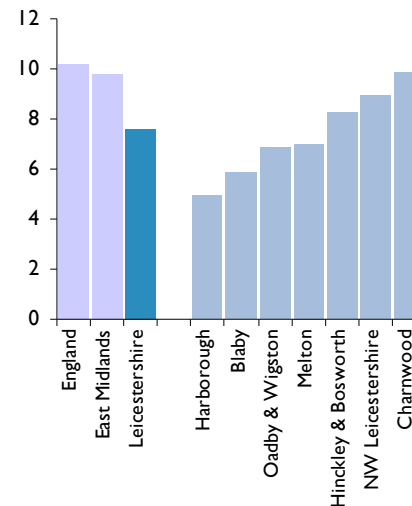
12.2 Recorded crime attributable to alcohol

Chart 12.2a shows how each of the seven districts within Leicestershire compare to the county recorded crime rate attributable to alcohol and the regional and national rates.

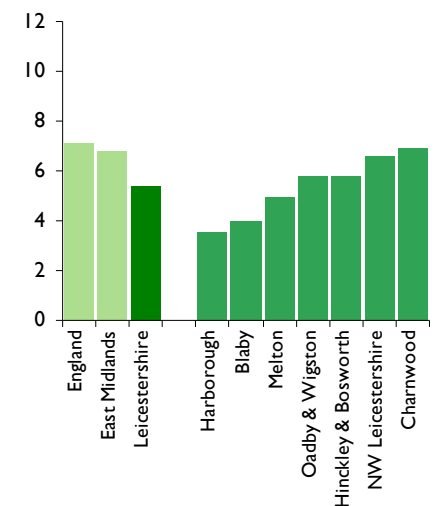
Chart 12.2b shows how each of the seven districts within Leicestershire compare to the county violent crime rate attributable to alcohol and the regional and national rates.

Both the rates of recorded crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol for Leicestershire are below both the regional and national rate. However, both charts highlights the difference in rates across the districts within the county, with Charnwood having a similar rate to the regional and national rates.

**Chart 12.2a : Recorded crime attributable to alcohol
crude rate per 1000 population¹**



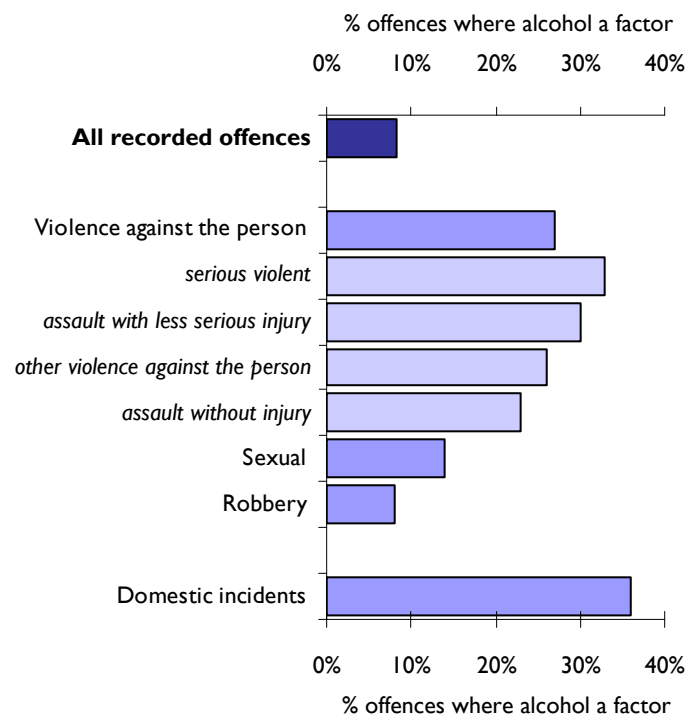
**Chart 12.2b : Violent crime attributable to alcohol
crude rate per 1000 population¹**



It is possible to examine the extent of recorded crime attributable to alcohol within Leicestershire in more detail. Data provided by Leicestershire Constabulary allows the identification of those offences where alcohol is recorded as a factor, indicated upon completion of the crime report by the investigating officer.

Chart 12.2c shows the proportion of offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor by offence type, for all recorded offences within Leicestershire in 2007/08.

Chart 12.2c : Proportion of offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor, shown by offence type Leicestershire 2007/08



Approximately 8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol¹ during 2007/08. This proportion rises to over one quarter of all violence against the person offences (27%) and one-third of serious violent crimes.

The chart also highlights the proportion of reported domestic violence incidents where alcohol was recorded as factor (36%), which is comparable to the proportion of serious violent offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor.

12.3 Town Centre Violence

It is difficult to define the geographical areas which represent the town centre areas within the county. Map 12.3a (next page) shows the distribution of crime across Leicestershire, showing the total number of recorded crimes within each 1km by 1km grid square during 2007/08. The map highlights the concentration of recorded offences within the town centres of Leicestershire.

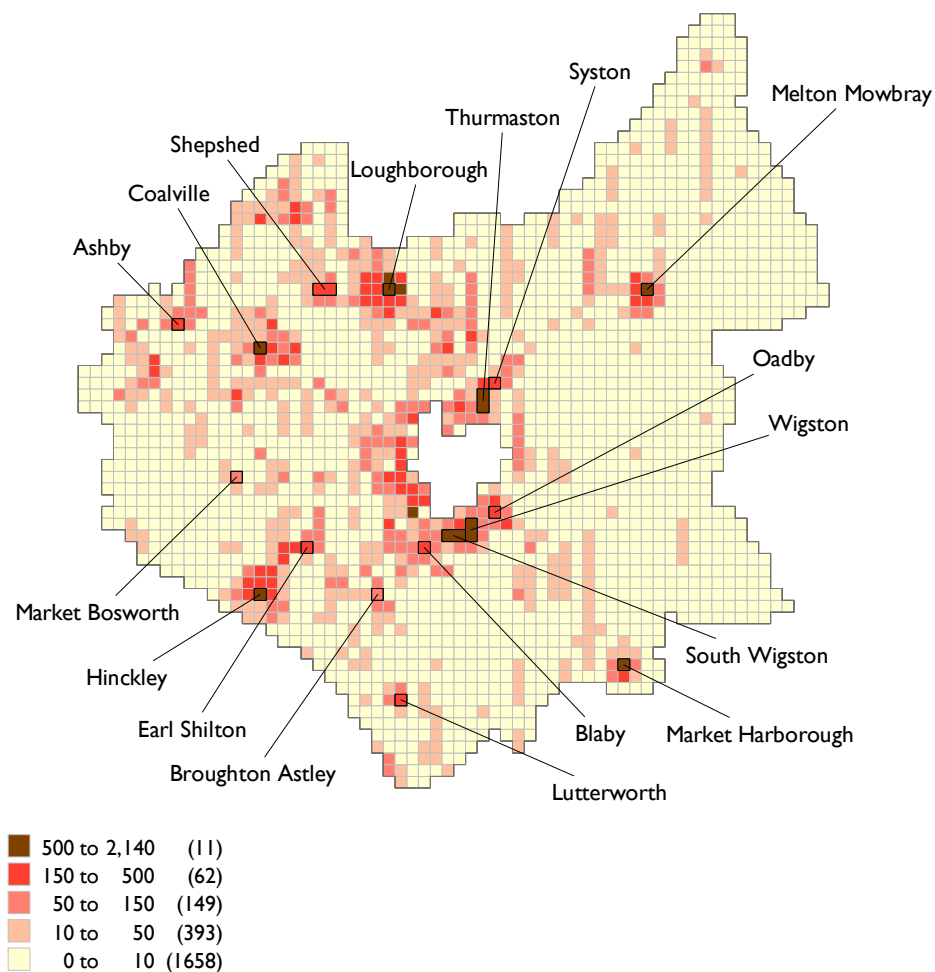
With a higher population density and the number of visitors to town centre areas both during the day and night it is expected that these areas would exhibit higher concentrations of recorded offences. Analysis reveals that almost one-quarter of all offences were recorded within town centres of Leicestershire during 2007/08. This rises to almost 30% of all violence against the person offences and 40% of all alcohol related violence against the person offences.

To help emphasis the nature of the alcohol and violent crime within the town centre areas of the county the time-of-day and day of week on which an offence was recorded has been analysed.

Chart 12.3a shows the profile of offences in Town Centre areas compared to the rest of the County, showing the number of recorded violence against the person offences within each six-hour time band

during each day of the week. The chart, also shows the number of alcohol related violent offences within each six hour interval. The chart is based on all violence against the person offences recorded within Leicestershire during 2007/08.

Map 12.3a : Number of violence against the person offences recorded by 1km by 1km square, in Leicestershire 2007/08

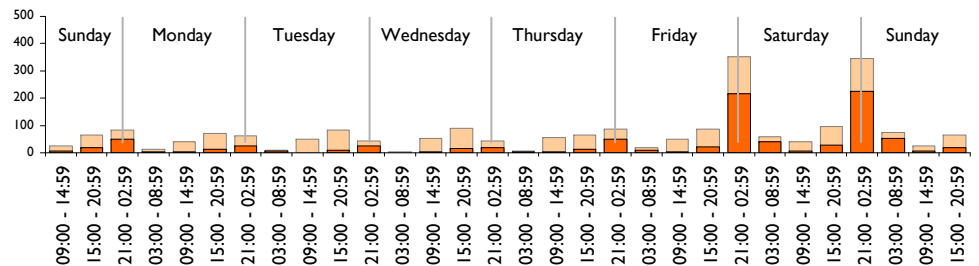


The most significant peaks in violence against the person offences, both in Town Centre areas and the rest of the County are on Friday and Saturday between 21:00 and 02:59. However, there is a significant difference between the proportion of alcohol related offences within the town centre areas and the rest of the county within this time period. Between 21:00 and 02:59 on Friday 61% of violence against the person offences were recorded as alcohol related, compared to 52%

Chart 12.3b : Violence against the person offences by time of day and day of week

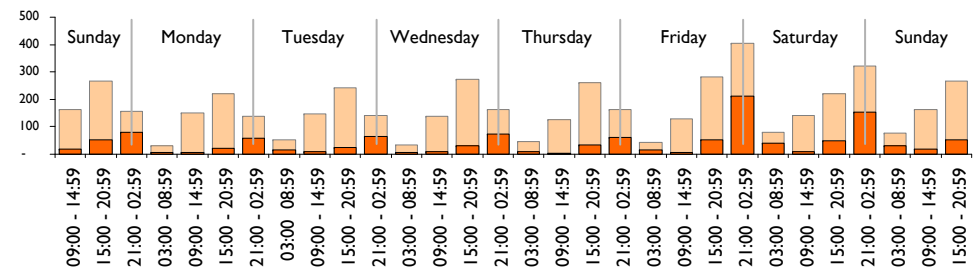
Each bar shows the number of recorded offences within each six hour interval by day of week (light orange bars) and the proportion of alcohol related offences within each six hour interval by day of week (dark orange bars)

Leicestershire Town Centres
(as shown on Map 12.3a)



Rest of Leicestershire County

(all other areas excluding Town Centres as shown on map 12.3a)



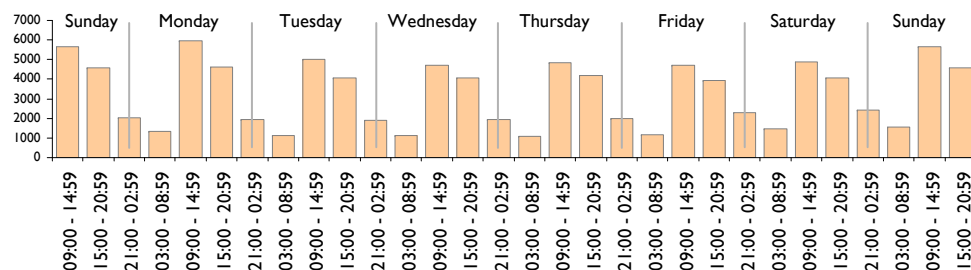
across the rest of the county. On Saturday, this proportion rose to 65% in Town Centres compared to 48% in the rest of the county.

Though the volumes of offences in town centre areas in the early hours of Sunday morning, between 03:00 and 08:59, are relatively low (75 in 2007/08) an offence is more than twice as likely to be alcohol related.

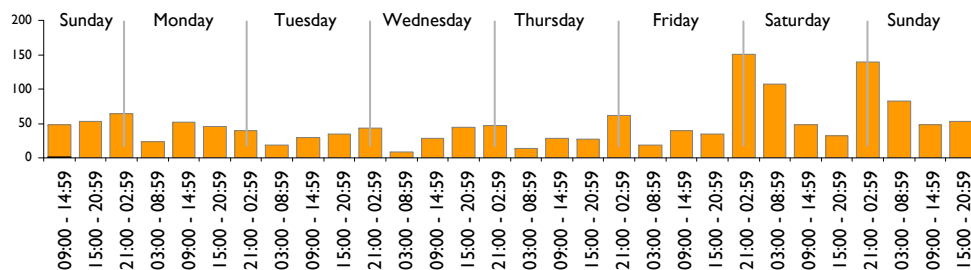
Chart 12.4a : Accident & Emergency Attendances, by Leicestershire residents in 2007/08 by time of day and day of week

Each bar shows the total number of A & E attendances within each six hour interval by day of week (light orange bars) and the number of A & E attendances for assault (dark orange bars)

All Accident & Emergency Attendances



Assault Accident & Emergency Attendances



12.4 Accident and Emergency Attendances

A total of 88,557 Accident and Emergency attendances were made by Leicestershire resident during 2007/08¹.

Chart 12.4a shows the number of Accident and Emergency Attendances by Leicestershire residents in 2007/08, comparing the distribution of all attendances by those attendances that were as a result of an assault².

The charts highlight the peaks in all A & E attendances each day between 09:00 and 14:59. However, the peaks in A & E attendances for assault align to the peaks in violent against the person offences on Friday and Saturday night.

The total 88,557 A&E attendances by Leicestershire residents equates to an attendance rate of 133 per 1,000 population. Table 12.4b shows the attendance rates for each of the seven districts of Leicestershire.

Table 12.4b : Accident & Emergency Attendance rates, by Leicestershire residents in 2007/08, by district

District	A&E Attendances per 1,000 population	A&E Attendances for Assault rate per 100,000 population
Oadby & Wigston	182.7	31.5
North West Leicestershire	130.0	24.2
Blaby	175.4	23.1
Charnwood	104.7	22.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	175.5	19.7
Melton	95.9	12.7
Harborough	79.8	8.7

1 Hospital activity data (excludes activity at Loughborough MIU and some out of county providers) for providers for which
 2 Derived from the Patient Group Description

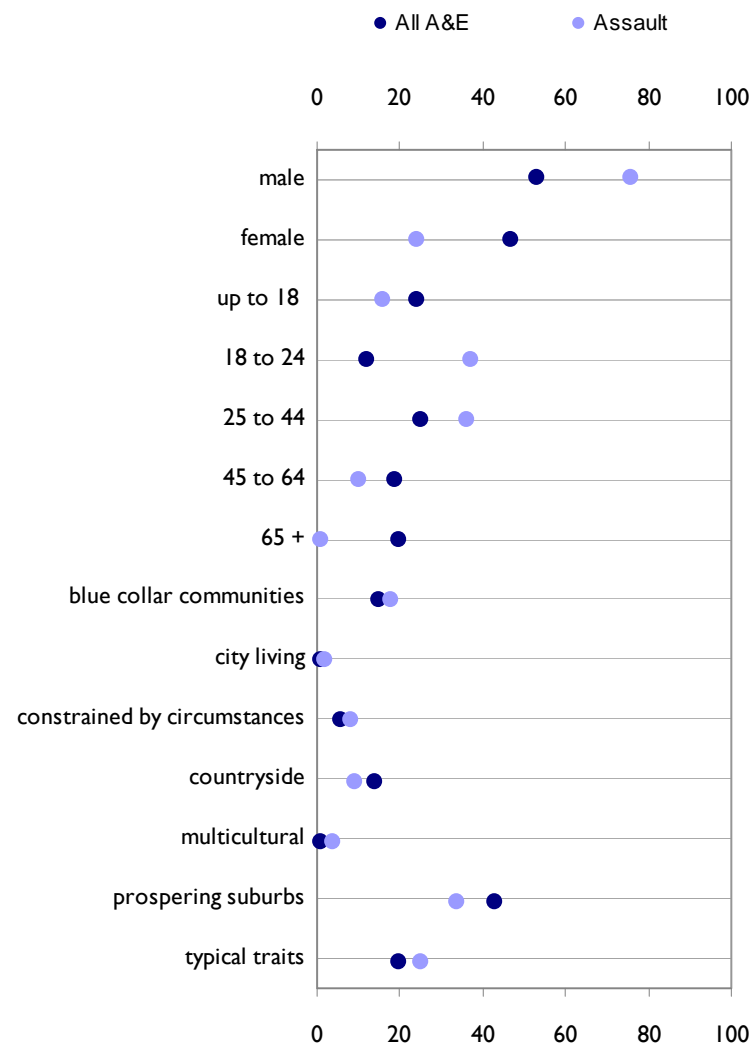
Oadby and Wigston has the highest overall A&E attendance rates (183 per 1,000 population), followed by Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby (175 per 1,000 population. Table 12.4b also shows the A&E admission rates for assault per 100,000 population for each of the districts, for 2007/08. This shows that the A&E attendance rate for assault is highest within Oadby and Wigston (32 per 100,000), more than three times the rate for Harborough (9 per 100,000).

Out of all residents attending A&E, the proportion of residents who attend A&E for assault is significantly higher in Charnwood and North West Leicestershire compared to other districts in the county. Conversely, this proportion is significantly lower in Hinckley and Bosworth, Blaby and Harborough.

Chart 12.4c shows the profile of all residents who attend A&E compared to those residents who attend A&E for assault. The chart highlights those residents who are more likely to attend A&E for assault compared to other reasons. The significant results were

- Out of all Leicestershire residents attending A&E in 2007/08, 53% were males. A significantly higher proportion of residents attending A&E for assault were male (76%).
- Out of all Leicestershire residents attending A&E in 2007/08, 37% were aged between 18 and 44. A significantly higher proportion of 18 to 44 year olds (73%) attend A&E for assault, compared to all other age groups.
- Out of all Leicestershire residents attending A&E in 2007/08, 1% live in 'Multicultural' communities and 1% live in 'City Living' communities. A significantly higher proportion of residents living in these communities attended A&E for assault, 4% and 2% respectively.

Table 12.4c : Profile of Leicestershire residents attending A&E for assault compared to all A&E attendances, 2007/08



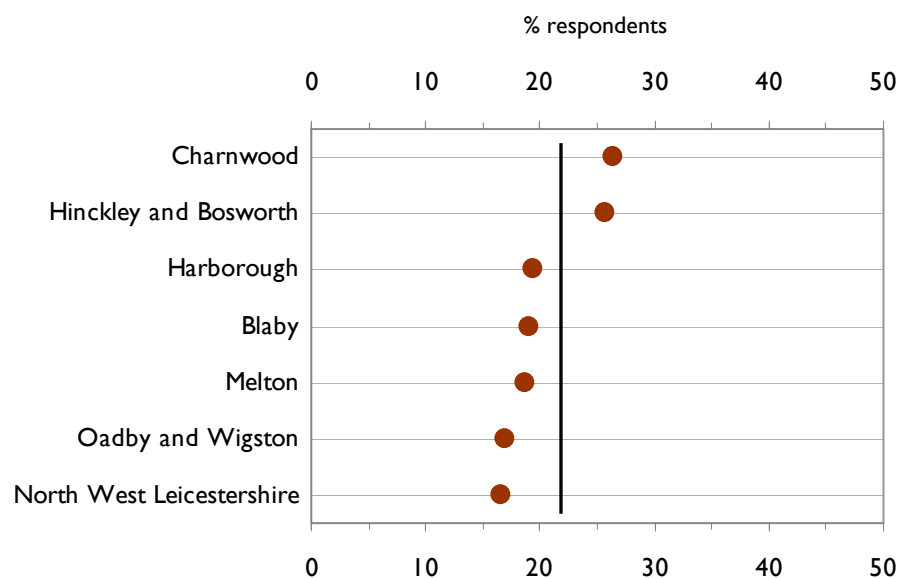
12.5 Alcohol Perceptions

The CRAVE survey, as outlined in section 5.12, asked a sample of Leicestershire residents about their perceptions of different aspects of anti-social behaviour within their local community. Respondents were asked whether people being drunk or rowdy is a problem in their local area. The results are shown in for each district in Chart 12.5a. The chart also shows the overall proportion for Leicestershire respondents.

The chart shows that the proportion of respondents within each district who felt that people being drunk or rowdy in public places in their local area does not deviate significantly from the county average (22%).

Chart 12.5a: Proportion of respondents who felt that people being drunk or rowdy their local area within each district compared to the overall county average

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire



Respondents consistently ranked the problem of people being drunk or rowdy in public places within their local area below the problems of speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess and vandalism, across all seven districts.

Also, through their community consultation Leicestershire Constabulary have identified tackling underage drinking as a neighbourhood priority in over one-third of the 60 neighbourhood beats across Leicestershire.

12.6 Young Peoples' Perceptions

Results from the Tellus survey¹ asked school pupils within Leicestershire about their attitudes towards alcohol. Pupils were asked, "Have you ever had alcohol?" and the range of responses of Leicestershire pupils is compared to the overall national responses in chart 12.6a (next page).

Chart 12.6a shows that a significantly lower proportion of the pupils in Leicestershire responded, "I have never had alcohol", (18%) compared to the national figure (25%). Also, a significantly higher proportion of pupils in Leicestershire responded, "I have been drunk but only once or twice and not recently", (22%) compared to the national figure (17%). The proportion of the other responses to this question by Leicestershire pupils is in line with the national picture.

Pupils were also asked "What do you think of the information and advice you get on the following things?". This included information and advice about alcohol and the possible responses were "It's good enough", "Need better information and advice" and "Don't know".

¹ The tell-us 3 survey was conducted by Ofsted in 2008. In 2008, 23 schools (a total of 1324 pupils from years 6, 8 and 10) took part in the survey within Leicestershire.

One in five respondents in Leicestershire felt that better advice and information about alcohol was needed. The Pupil responses to the availability of alcohol information and advice were in line with the national response rates

In summary, 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.

Chart 12.6a: “Have you ever had alcohol?” Young Peoples Attitudes to drinking alcohol, responses of Leicestershire pupils compared to pupil responses nationally

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire



Source: Tell Us 3 Survey 2008

1 Hampton Review : Compliant business should not be subjected to unnecessary inspection or interference

12.7 Test Purchasing

Tackling substance misuse by young people is identified as a priority within the Local Area Agreement for Leicestershire. There are strict laws prohibiting the sale of certain items, including alcohol, to young people as they are considered to present real risks to their health and welfare. This section of the report looks at the results of test purchasing operations carried out by Trading Standards and the Police across Leicestershire.

In 2007 there was a national Tackling Underage Sales of Alcohol Campaign (TUSAC), during which 2,683 premises were targeted by police and trading standards officers. During a 10-week campaign, between 4 May and 13 July 2007, in 9,000 test purchase operations children were only able to obtain alcohol in 14.7% of cases.

Table 12.7a shows the results of test purchase operations for underage alcohol sales within Leicestershire during 2007/08. The figure shows an overall alcohol test purchase failure rate of 29% across Leicestershire. Premises may be selected at random for test purchase operations, or selected due to local intelligence.

Leicestershire Trading Standards have resisted the entirely random approach, having regard to the principles of the Hampton Review¹. Resources are targeted where they will make the most difference. This means that test purchase failure rates in Leicestershire are high compared to the national failure rate, but owe much to effective and focused intelligence led enforcement, rather than indicating poor compliance across the County's licensed trade.

Table 12.7a: Test purchasing operations for underage alcohol sales within Leicestershire during 2007/08

Operation	Attempts	Sales	Failure Rate
Random	55	10	18%
Intelligence led	227	73	32%
Total	282	83	29%

Source: Leicestershire County Council Trading Standards

12.8 Access to Specialist Alcohol treatment Services in Leicestershire

This section of the report provides a broad assessment of the level of need across the population and the provision of specialist alcohol treatment services across the county.

The World Health Organization provides a categorisation of alcohol use disorders. The following categories of drinkers have been used to provide an estimate of demand for specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire.

- Harmful drinkers: people drinking above ‘sensible’ levels and experiencing harm.
- Dependent drinkers: people drinking above ‘sensible’ levels and experiencing harm and symptoms of dependence.

Table 12.8a uses this categorisation to assess the estimated level of service demand in Leicestershire and identify any gap in the level of services provision appropriate to those needs. The table also shows the estimated current capacity for specialist alcohol treatment services in Leicestershire, based on the existing capacity of the Community Alcohol Team and Turning Point.

Due to the complex nature of demand for alcohol treatment services it is difficult to estimate how many individuals will access services. Table 12.8a shows two scenarios based on ‘low access’ and ‘high access’ to services, to help quantify the potential gap in service provision based on different levels of demand.

Based on a ‘low’ level of demand, 10% of harmful and dependent drinkers accessing treatment services, the shortfall in capacity leaves

unmet demand from 2,115 individuals.

Based on a ‘high’ level of demand, 20% of harmful and dependent drinkers accessing treatment services, the shortfall in capacity leaves unmet demand from 5,130 individuals.

Based on the estimates shown within table 12.8a there are serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire.

Table 12.8a: Access to specialist alcohol treatment services in Leicestershire and Rutland

Source of demand	Estimated demand	Estimated current capacity for Leicestershire ¹	Shortfall in capacity to meet ANARP ² access indicators
Harmful drinkers	22,000		
Dependent drinkers	8,152		
Estimated total	30,152	900	
If low access (10% of total)	3,015	900	2,115
If high access (20% of total)	6,030	900	5,130

¹ Based on existing capacity of Community Alcohol Team for LLR (700). (Current caseload indicates that 70% are from Leicestershire and Rutland) and estimated capacity of Turning Point (200).

² Drummond et al, Alcohol Needs Assessment Research Project (ANARP) the National Alcohol Needs Assessment for England, Department of Health, 2005

12.9 Offender Needs

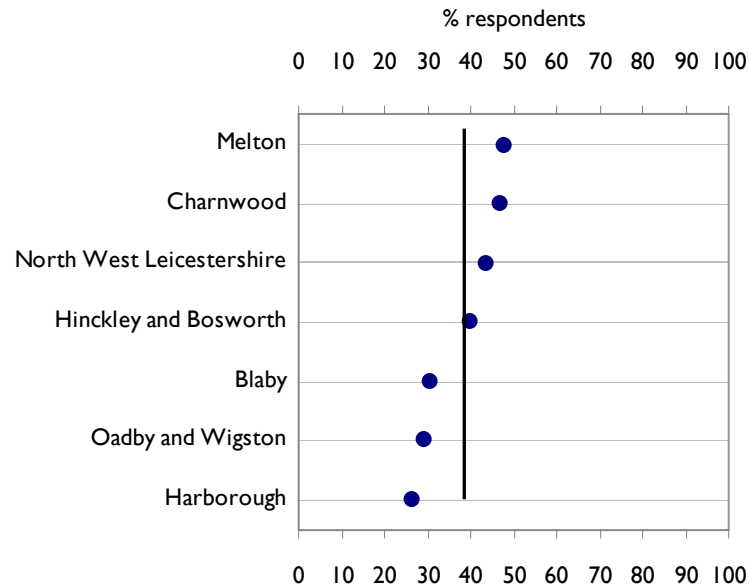
Section 10.3 includes details on offenders under supervision at risk of reconviction, specifically looking at the probation service OASys Assessment of offenders under supervision. Part of this assessment specifically addresses an offender’s behaviour regarding alcohol misuse, and the link with reoffending. Chart 12.9a below compares the proportion of offenders within each district of Leicestershire who were assessed as being at a high risk of re-offending due to alcohol misuse.

The proportion of offenders with a high risk of reoffending due to alcohol misuse in each of the seven districts of Leicestershire is not significantly different to the overall county proportion (40%).

In section 10.3 the eleven areas of the OASys assessment were ranked in order of the proportion of offenders with a high risk of reconviction. With 40% of all offenders in Leicestershire having a high risk of reoffending, alcohol misuse was ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information. This was also true for offenders within Charnwood, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth.

Table 12.9a: Proportion of adult offenders under supervision with a high risk of reconviction due to alcohol misuse, for each district of Leicestershire.

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire



13 Road Safety

13.1 Perceptions of Road Safety

The issue of road safety as a community safety priority can be viewed from different perspectives. The issue of individuals being killed or seriously injured on roads within the county may be considered as road safety. However, within the broader community safety agenda issues such as inconsiderate parking, road noise and speeding vehicles can be considered as an aspect of anti-social behaviour. This section of the report addresses road safety from both perspectives.

Through community consultation speeding vehicles and inconsiderate or dangerous parking has been identified as a neighbourhood priority in two thirds of the 60 neighbourhood beats across Leicestershire.

Section 5.12 of the report looked at Leicestershire residents' perceptions of anti-social behaviour¹. Respondents were asked to what extent each of eleven aspects anti social behaviour² were currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood¹, with possible answers ranging from: 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. One of the eleven aspects of anti-social behaviour was 'speeding vehicles'.

Within Leicestershire over half of respondents (57%) felt that 'speeding vehicles' was a problem within their local area. For the county as a whole, respondents ranked 'Speeding vehicles' as the biggest problem out of all eleven anti-social behaviours. It was also ranked as the biggest problem within all seven districts within the county.

¹ Based on responses to the Leicestershire Constabulary CRAVE survey April 2008

² Categories included are; speeding vehicles, teenagers hanging around on the street, rubbish and litter, uncontrolled dogs and dog mess, vandalism, drunk and rowdy behaviour, drugs and drug dealing, graffiti, noisy neighbours and loud parties, abandoned cars and begging, pestering for money

Chart 13.1a: Proportion of respondents who felt that speeding vehicles was a problem within their neighbourhood within each district compared to the overall county average

Each dot on the chart represents the proportion of respondents within each district, the black line represents the proportion of respondents for the whole of Leicestershire

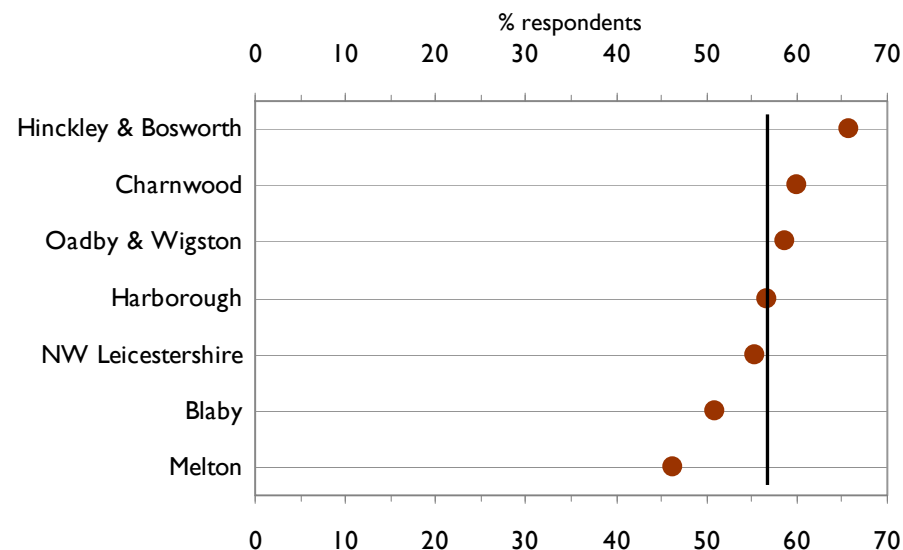


Chart 13.1a compares the proportion of respondents within each district of Leicestershire who felt that speeding vehicles was a problem within their neighbourhood with the overall county proportion. The chart shows that across the seven districts of Leicestershire Hinckley and Bosworth has the highest proportion of respondents who felt that speeding vehicles were a problem within their neighbourhood (66%).

The proportion of respondents within Melton Borough who felt that speeding vehicles was a problem in their local area (46%) is considerably lower than the county average (57%), though this was still deemed the biggest problem in Melton Borough.

13.2 Road Traffic Accidents

Included within the 'Promoting Safety' domain of the APACS national indicators are two specific road safety indicators.

NI 47 reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.

NI 48 reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.

Table 13.2a shows the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents each year within the districts of Leicestershire

Over the last five years there are no significant changes in the number of people killed or seriously injured within each district, with the exception of a significantly low number for Melton Borough in 2005 and a significantly high number for Oadby and Wigston in 2005.

Table 13.2b shows the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents each year within the districts of Leicestershire.

Over the last five years there are no significant changes in the number of children killed or seriously injured within each district, with the exception of a significantly high number for Blaby District in 2003 and North West Leicestershire in 2006.

Table 13.2a: Total number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, by district.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Blaby	41	34	32	40	26
Charnwood	61	52	70	55	51
Harborough	50	44	58	54	41
Hinckley & Bosworth	51	65	51	47	47
Melton	27	34	16	29	35
NW Leicestershire	61	64	63	69	61
Oadby & Wigston	7	9	18	8	5
Leicestershire	298	302	308	302	266

Table 13.2b: Total number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, by district.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Blaby	7	1	0	3	5
Charnwood	4	6	6	3	1
Harborough	2	1	4	2	3
Hinckley & Bosworth	3	4	4	3	1
Melton	0	1	2	2	2
NW Leicestershire	1	0	3	6	2
Oadby & Wigston	1	1	4	1	0
Leicestershire	18	14	23	20	14

Appendix I : Hierarchy of offence types using the Crimsec3 Codes

