

Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base Summary Leicestershire County 2007/08

VI.1 Final Draft

This matrix has been put together using the 'Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2008' along with the Leicestershire County crime reduction dashboard 2008/09 (September 2008). Reference to the relevant pages within this report can be found in the bottom right hand corner of each cell.

Issue	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?
Total Crime (Section 4) pages	-	No Total recorded crime is at a five year low in 2007/08, a reduction of 6% over this period. The five year reduction in Leicestershire mirrors reductions across the whole Force area. However, the reductions over five years in Leicestershire are significantly lower than the national reductions. Significant reductions in total recorded crime have been made in 9 of the 20 highest crime areas across the county in 2007/08. The total number of recorded offences in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the previous year to date.	No The total crime rate per 1,000 population is considerably lower in Leicestershire compared to both the Force area and nationally. The total crime rate per 1,000 population in Leicestershire is average compared to similar local authorities.	Yes Blaby District, Charnwood Borough and North West Leicestershire all have total crime rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of similar CSPs. Volume crime is obviously a bigger problem in urban areas, with the town centre areas accounting for most of the high crime areas across the county. However, the most rural areas of the county have a similar total crime rate per 1,000 population to 'urban' areas. Communities classed as 'City Living', 'Multicultural' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' by OAC have considerably higher total crime rates compared to other communities across Leicestershire, though these areas are relatively small geographically they contain 6% of county residents but account for 18% of total recorded crime.	No Respondents in Leicestershire are most concerned about the possibility of being a victim of burglary, vehicle crime and physical attack, being equally concerned about these issues as the respondents from the rest of the Force area. A significantly lower proportion of county respondents are worried about the possibility of being a victim of the other six crime categories compared to respondents across the rest of the Force area. (mugged and robbed, sexual assault, assault due to sexual orientation, assault due to disability and assault due to racism).	Victims in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male rather than female and aged between 18 and 44. 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.
Criminal Damage (Section 5.1) pages	Yes Recorded criminal damage offences account for 22% of total recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2007/08.	Yes Recorded criminal damage offences have increased by 3% in Leicestershire over the last five years, compared to a national reduction of 15%. The number of recorded criminal damage offences in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the previous year to date.	No The criminal damage rate per 1,000 population for Leicestershire for 2007/08 is in the top (best) 25% of rates for similar local authorities.	Yes North West Leicestershire is the only district within Leicestershire which had a criminal damage rate in the bottom (worst) 25% of partnerships within their group in 2007/08. The criminal damage rate per 1,000 population is almost double in 'Urban' areas compared to 'Rural' areas. 'Rural' areas within Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire have a disproportionately high rate of criminal damage compared to 'rural' areas in other districts. There has not been a significant change (reduction or increase) in the level criminal damage in the most of the 'hot-spot' areas across the county.	No The proportion of respondents in Leicestershire who felt that 'Vandalism' was problem in their local area was significantly lower than the proportion of respondents in the rest of the Force area. Out of 11 aspects of anti-social behaviour, 'Vandalism' was ranked as the 5th biggest problem, behind 'Speeding Vehicles', 'Teenagers hanging around on the street', 'Rubbish and litter' and 'Uncontrolled dogs and dog mess'.	Victims of criminal damage in Leicestershire are significantly more likely to be male. There are significantly fewer BME victims of a criminal damage offence in Leicestershire considering the total county BME population. 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.

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Anti-social behaviour (Section 5.7)	Yes The number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in 2007/08 equates to two-thirds of the volume of all recorded crime in the same time period.	Yes Out of the 23 ASB 'hot-spot' areas 8 have had a significant increase in the number of reported incidents in 2007/08 compared to the previous year. Only 1 ASB 'hot-spot' area had significant reductions in reported incidents in the last year. Data for ASB incidents reported to the police has only been available for the last two years so long term trend information is unavailable.	- Comparable data is not currently available.	- The ASB incident rate is higher in 'Urban' areas compared to the rest of the county, particularly in Melton Borough. Respondents living in 'Multicultural', 'City Living' and 'Constrained by Circumstances' communities have higher rates of reported ASB.	No The proportion Leicestershire 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 statistically the same as the whole Force area. These constitute three of the four highest ranked aspects of ASB out of the eleven. The proportion of respondents in Leicestershire believe each of the remaining categories to be significantly less of a problem in their local area compared to the rest of the Force area (rubbish and litter, drunk and rowdy behaviour, drugs and drug dealing, graffiti, noisy neighbours and loud parties, abandoned cars and begging pestering for money).	Information about victims of ASB incidents is currently not available for analysis.
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Deliberate Fires (Section 5.10)	- The number of deliberate fires recorded within Leicestershire (1,138) is relatively low in relation to other offences recorded by the police. However, the potential consequence of these incidents does not allow a sensible comparison with other problems.	No In 2007/08, a total of 1,138 deliberate fires recorded in Leicestershire, compared to 1,388 in the previous year.	- Comparable data is not currently available.	Yes Though the largest proportion of deliberate fires are recorded in 'urban' areas (72%), the deliberate fire incident rate per 1,000 population in the most rural areas of the county is more than double the rate in 'urban' areas.	- Deliberate fire setting is not an aspect of anti-social behaviour that is currently consulted on.	Details for deliberate fire victims is not currently available for analysis.
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Violence Against the Person (Section 6)	Yes Violence against the person offences account for 1 in every 5 offences recorded within Leicestershire in 2007/08.	No Violence against the person offences have increased by 13% in the last five years, compared to no change nationally. There was a 10% reduction in all violence against the person offences in the last year. The number of recorded violence against the person offences in the first six months of 2008/09 is lower than in the previous year to date.	- See serious violent crime and assault with less serious injury below.	Yes The violent crime rate per 1,000 population in 'urban' areas is twice that of 'rural' areas within Leicestershire.	No A significantly lower proportion of county respondents are worried about the possibility of being a victim of 'physical attack' compared to respondents across the rest of the Force area.	Violence against the person victims are significantly more likely to be from BME groups in the context of the whole county population.
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Serious Violent Crime (Section 6.3) pages 59	Yes In terms of volume, the number of recorded serious violent offences within Leicestershire is relatively small, 217 in 2007/08. However, the scale of the problem is under-represented due to the serious nature of these offences, the emotional cost to the individuals and resources required by agencies to deal with them.	Yes 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. However, the number of serious violent offences recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the LAA reduction target of 5%.	No Leicestershire has an average serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population compared to similar Local Authorities.	Yes North West Leicestershire, Melton, Charnwood and Hinckley and Bosworth each have a serious violent crime rate within the bottom (worst) 25% compared to their most similar group of Community Safety Partnerships. Each of these districts also has a serious violent crime rate per 1000 population higher than the Leicestershire average.	- see violence against the person	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.
Assault with less serious injury (Section 6.5) pages 62	Yes Assault with less serious injury accounts for nearly half of all violence against the person offences.	No Countywide, there has been a 35% increase in the number of assault WLSI offences recorded over the last five years, though there has been a 6% reduction between 2006/07 and 2007/08. However, the number of assault with less serious injury offences recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is below the LAA reduction target of 3%.	No Leicestershire has an average assault WLSI rate compared to similar Local Authorities.	Yes 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, 7 of these areas have had a significant increase in recorded offences in 2007/08, compared to only 4 with a significant decrease. None of the districts are in the top (best) 25% compared to similar areas. North West Leicestershire and Charnwood have a higher rate of assault WLSI compared to the county as a whole.	- See violence against the person	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 offence.
Serious Acquisitive Crime (Section 7.1) pages 73 - 74	Yes Recorded serious acquisitive crime offences account for 20% of police recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2007/08.	Yes There has been a 27% reduction in the number of recorded serious acquisitive crimes between 2003/04 and 2007/08. However, the County has experienced a smaller reduction in recorded serious acquisitive offences when compared to the national picture. Also, the number of serious acquisitive crime recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the Leicestershire Constabulary target of 3%.	No Leicestershire has an average serious acquisitive crime rate compared to similar Local Authorities	Yes Blaby District, Melton Borough and North West Leicestershire all have serious acquisitive crime rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of similar CSPs.	-	-

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Burglary Dwelling (Section 7.3)	Yes (as part of serious acquisitive crime) Recorded burglary dwelling offences account for 6% of police recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2007/08.	No Between 2003/04 and 2007/08 there has been a 23% reduction in the number of recorded offences for burglary dwelling in Leicestershire. However, the five year reduction is less than the national trend. Also, the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the number recorded in the same period last year.	No Leicestershire has an average burglary dwelling crime rate compared to similar Local Authorities	Yes Charnwood Borough, Melton Borough and North West Leicestershire all have burglary dwelling crime rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of similar CSPs. Both 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' areas have disproportionately high burglary dwelling crime rates when compared to the county rate. There are a total of 21 LSOAs within the County that have a number of burglary dwelling offences that is significantly high, compared to the distribution of offences across the whole County, 4 of these areas have had a significant increase in recorded offences in 2007/08. However, 3 areas have had significant decrease, and these areas are all within the top 8 worst burglary areas within the county.	Yes The respondents of Leicestershire were most worried about being a victim of burglary when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	The highest risk group for burglary dwelling are females aged over 66 years and living in the urban and rural classified 'Village' area. Similarly males of the same age group and living in the same areas are also a high risk target. 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, of the same age and living in OAC classified 'Blue Collar Communities', 'Constrained by Circumstances' or 'Typical Trait' areas.
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Vehicle Crime (Section 7.13)	Yes (as part of serious acquisitive crime) Recorded vehicle crime offences account for 12% of police recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2007/08.	No Between 2003/04 and 2007/08 there has been a 30% reduction in the number of recorded offences for vehicle crime. Also, the number of theft from vehicle offences recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the number recorded in the same period last year.	- Leicestershire has an average vehicle crime rate compared to similar Local Authorities	Yes Blaby District, Melton Borough and North West Leicestershire all have vehicle crime rates in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of similar CSPs. 'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' have a vehicle crime rate that is double the county rate. 'City Living' and 'Multicultural' areas have an equally high crime rate. There are a total of 18 LSOAs within the County that have a number of vehicle crime offences that is significantly high, compared to the distribution of offences across the whole County, 7 of these areas have had a significant increase in recorded offences in 2007/08, compared to only 3 with a significant decrease.	Yes The proportion of Leicestershire respondents worried about being a victim of car crime ranked second, after burglary, when considering the list of eight possible crime categories.	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.
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Burglary Other (Section 7.9) pages 33 - 34	<p>-</p> <p>Recorded burglary other offences account for 7% of police recorded crime in Leicestershire during 2007/08.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>There has been a 19% reduction in the number of recorded burglary other crimes between 2003/04 and 2007/08.</p> <p>However, the five year reduction is significantly less than the national reduction of 28%.</p> <p>Also, the number of burglary other offences recorded in the first six months of 2008/09 is above the number recorded in the same period last year.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>The burglary other offence rate per 1,000 population is lower in Leicestershire compared to similar local authorities.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>North West Leicestershire has a burglary other crime rate in the bottom (worst) 25% of their group of similar CSPs.</p> <p>'Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings' have a disproportionately high burglary other crime rates when compared to the county rate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are a total of 20 LSOAs within the County that have a number of burglary other offences that is significantly high, compared to the distribution of offences across the whole County, 4 of these areas have had a significant increase in recorded offences in 2007/08, compared to 2 with a significant decrease.</p>	-	-
Domestic Violence (Section 8) pages 107	<p>Yes</p> <p>Recorded domestic violence incidents account for 14% of all recorded and non-recordable offences within Leicestershire during 2007/08.</p> <p>The British Crime Survey estimates 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.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>The number of domestic incidents reported to the police within Leicestershire during the last five years has increased by 5% in 2007/08 compared to the previous year.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Comparable data not currently available</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Rates of reporting are approximately twice as high in 'Urban' areas compared to 'rural' areas. This is compounded in a much lower rate of reporting in 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburb' areas of the county.</p>	-	<p>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 compared to rural areas, and less likely to live in the OAC clusters 'Countryside' and 'Prospering Suburbs'.</p>

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Hate Incidents (Section 9) pages	- Although hate incidents account for only 1% of all recorded and non-recordable offences the extent to which incidents go unreported is not clear.	No Through the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) there was a 7% increase in incidents reported across Leicestershire in 2007/08, exceeding the 2.5% target to increase reporting across the county.	No Leicestershire has an average level of recorded racially and religiously motivated offences compared to similar local authorities.	Yes Charnwood is the only district which has any considerable concentration of reported hate incidents, primarily within 3 areas of Loughborough. There are potential issues with under-reporting of incidents, though this is difficult to quantify. Though Melton and Harborough have relatively small BME populations the number of reported incidents is particularly low within these districts.	- The proportion of respondents who were worried about being a victim of assault, due to either, sexual orientation, disability or racism is significantly lower in Leicestershire compared to the rest of the force area. However, the influence of an individual respondents' sexual orientation, disability or ethnicity on their responses to these questions needs to be considered.	Age, gender, and where victims live (urban or rural, OAC Classification) does not significantly influence the likelihood of an individual being a victim of an incident motivated by hate compared to other incidents.
Reducing Reoffending (Adults) (Section 10.1) * See section 10.3 for a profile of adult offender needs pages	-	- Historic data not currently available	No 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.	Yes A higher proportion of offenders are 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.	-	Probationers are significantly more likely to be male, of white British origin and aged 25 to 44. 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.
Reducing Reoffending (Young People) (Section 10.4) * See section 10.5 for a profile of adult offender needs pages	-	- Historic data not currently available	- Comparable data not currently available	Yes A higher proportion of offenders are resident in 'Blue Collar Communities' within Leicestershire. Also, there are significantly more young offenders that reside in 'Multicultural' communities, though there are far fewer classified as 'Multicultural' within Leicestershire. There is a far smaller proportion of young offenders resident in both the prospering suburbs and the countryside areas within Leicestershire when compared to the profile of the general population.	-	Proportionally there are far more male young offenders than males in the population. Though there are far fewer female young offenders there are in fact a higher proportion of female youth offenders than female adult offenders (21.5% compared to 13%). The proportion of young offenders increases sharply after the age of 13 and continues to disproportionately rise the older the age group. There is a significantly 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.

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Drugs (Section 11)	-	Yes The number of recorded drugs offences has doubled between 2003/04 and 2007/08, reflecting the increase in police activity in dealing with drug related issues across the County. However, the proportion of Class A drugs offences recorded in 2007/08 is significantly lower compared to the average over the last five years.	- Compared to the baseline year, 2007/08, the number of problematic drug users in treatment has increased in Leicestershire, and also within the East Midlands and Nationally.	Yes 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%).	No 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. The proportion of pupil respondents in Leicestershire, who responded as having taken cannabis or skunk, used solvents, glue or gas or had used other drugs twice or more in the last four weeks did not deviate significantly from the national proportion of pupil respondents. Approximately one in five pupil respondents in Leicestershire felt that better advice and information about drugs was needed, in line with national figures.	-
Alcohol (Section 12)	Yes 8% of all recorded offences within Leicestershire were committed under the influence of alcohol during 2007/08. This proportion rises to over one quarter of all violence against the person offences and one-third of serious violent crimes. The proportion of reported domestic violence incidents where alcohol was recorded as a factor (36%), is comparable to the proportion of serious violent offences where alcohol was recorded as a factor.	-	No Leicestershire has an average rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, compared to similar local authorities. The rates of recorded crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol for Leicestershire are below both the regional and national rate.	Yes There is a significant difference between the proportion of alcohol related offences within the town centre areas compared to the rest of the county on Friday and Saturday between 21:00 and 02:59. Between 21:00 and 02:59 on Friday 61% of violence against the person offences were recorded as alcohol related. The peaks in A & E attendances for assault align to the peaks in violent against the person offences on Friday and Saturday night.	Yes Through community consultation Leicestershire Constabulary have identified tackling underage drinking as a neighbourhood priority in over one-third of the 60 neighbourhood beats across 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. Pupil respondents in Leicestershire are more likely to have had an alcoholic drink and to have been drunk than pupil respondents nationally. However, a similar proportion of respondents locally feel that the information and advice on alcohol is good enough, compared to national response rates.	Based on the estimated demand there are serious shortfalls in the capacity of specialist alcohol treatment services within Leicestershire. 40% of all offenders (probation) in Leicestershire have a high risk of reoffending, due to alcohol misuse. Alcohol misuse is ranked the second biggest offender need, after offending information.

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<p>Road Safety (Section 13)</p> <p>pages</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The issue of road safety is measurable in two ways: the number of individuals being killed or seriously injured on roads within the county and the perceived level of speeding vehicles within the local area.</p> <p>Both constitute actual or likely serious physical risk to individuals and so should be considered a high level problem.</p> <p>141</p>	<p>No</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are also 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.</p> <p>142</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Comparable data with other local authorities is not currently available.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The issue of road safety when measured in terms of the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents between 2003 and 2007, shows NW Leicestershire, Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth and Harborough to have the greater volume of incidents.</p> <p>142</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>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 aspects of anti-social behaviour. It was also ranked as the biggest problem within all seven districts within the county.</p> <p>141</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>