

LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

Thursday, 10 December 2015 at 2.00 pm

Guthlaxton Committee Room, County Hall, Glenfield

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Minutes of previous meeting. (Pages 3 - 8)
3. Matters arising
4. Declarations of interest
5. Prevent Update.
An oral update will be provided at the meeting.
6. Safer Communities Performance - Quarter 2. (Pages 9 - 12)
7. Street Lighting and Crime. (Pages 13 - 40)
8. SENTINEL update.
An oral update will be provided at the meeting.
9. Domestic Abuse update. (Pages 41 - 44)
10. Strategic Partnership Board update.
An oral update will be provided at the meeting.
11. Other business
12. Dates of future meetings.

The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board will meet at the following times:

17 March 2016 10:00am



08 June 2016 10:00am
08 September 2016 10:00am
08 December 2016 10:00am

Minutes of a meeting of the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board held at County Hall, Glenfield on Thursday, 17 September 2015.

Present

Mr. J. T. Orson JP, CC - in the Chair

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Cllr. Lee Breckon | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Blaby District Council |
| Cllr. Chris Boothby | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council |
| Cllr. Malisse Graham | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Melton Borough Council |
| Cllr. Kevin J. Loydall | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - Oadby and Wigston Borough Council |
| Cllr. Rosita Page | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair – Harborough District Council |
| Cllr. Trevor Pendleton | Community Safety Partnership Strategy Group Chair - N. W. Leicestershire District Council |
| Jane Moore | Head of Supporting Leicestershire Families and Safer Communities |
| Mina Bhavsar | Head of Adult Safeguarding (LLR CCG Hosted Safeguarding team) representing Ket Chudasama ; Ast Director of Corporate Affairs (WLCCG) |
| Supt Mark Newcombe | Leicestershire Police |

Officers

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Andrew Brodie | Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service |
| James Fox | Leicestershire County Council |
| Gurjit Samra-Rai | Leicestershire County Council |
| Thomas Day | Harborough District Council |
| Sarah Favell | North West Leicestershire District Council |
| David Lingard | Oadby and Wigston Borough Council |
| Sharon Stacey | Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council |
| Chris Traill | Charnwood Borough Council |
| Quin Quinney | Blaby District Council |

Others

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Dharmista Dave | Victim first |
|----------------|--------------|

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sir Clive Loader | OPCC |
| Sue Haslett | OPCC |
| Chief Constable Simon Cole | Leicestershire Police |
| PC Matt Rowlett | Leicestershire Police |

Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Cllr. Jonathan Morgan – Charnwood Borough Council, and John Leach – Leicester City Council.

41. Introductions

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and introductions were made.

42. Minutes of previous meeting.

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 June 2015 were taken as read and confirmed as a correct record.

43. Matters arising

Victim First – (minute 35)

Sue Haslett provided an update regarding the scrutiny arrangements for Victim First. Scrutiny would be given to the scheme by the Victim and Witness Partnership which reported to the Strategic Partnership Board. A performance matrix had been constructed which would assist the scrutiny process. In addition, two customer satisfaction surveys would be conducted, one of which would be independent.

Domestic Homicide Reviews – (minute 39)

James Fox stated that he was looking to hold a short briefing with CSP Chairs on Domestic Homicide Reviews and the role of CSP Chairs within those reviews, either before or after the next LSCSB meeting in December. James would contact CSP Chairs with further details in due course.

44. Declarations of interest

The Chairman invited members who wished to do so to declare any interests in respect of items on the agenda for the meeting.

No declarations were made.

45. OPCC Commissioning Update.

Sue Haslett provided an update with regard to the commissioning process for the 2016/17 period. A refresh of the Commissioning Framework would be published on 18 September 2015 and consultation would take place until 16 October 2015. Members of

the Board would receive a copy of the version that was being consulted upon. The new Framework would come into operation at the end of October 2015.

46. Safer Communities Performance - Quarter 1

The Board considered a report from James Fox, updating the Board regarding Safer Communities' performance for Quarter 1. The Board was also provided with 2 graphs showing the data for Disability Hate Incidents trends. Copies of the report and graphs are filed with these minutes.

With regard to Disability Hate Incidents Chief Constable Simon Cole informed the Board that this was a greatly underreported area. He stated that whilst approximately 2000 Disability Hate Incidents had been reported to the police for the previous year, the crime survey indicated that approximately 60,000 Disability Hate Incidents had actually taken place during that period.

AGREED:

- (a) That the Board noted the 2015/16 Quarter 1 performance information;
- (b) That the Board continued to monitor performance trends.

47. Prevent Update.

The Board considered a report from Gurjit Samra-Rai providing an update on the work of Prevent in Leicestershire. A copy of the report is filed with these minutes.

With regard to the £10,000 one-off payment from the Home Office which had been allocated to District and Borough Councils, Gurjit informed the Board that it was proposed that 50% of that sum for each Council would be earmarked for the new Prevent Officer post to enable the post to continue beyond the 1 year it currently had funding for.

Chief Constable Simon Cole informed the Board that contrary to popular belief, the majority of the issues in Leicestershire in relation to terrorism had arisen in the Districts and Boroughs rather than the City. Furthermore, 30% of the work of Prevent related to tackling right wing extremism.

In response to a question regarding the communication links in Leicestershire and a joined up approach, Gurjit Samra-Rai confirmed that Prevent was discussed at the ASB Strategy Group which every District/Borough Council had representation on. In addition Gurjit reminded the Board that she sat on the Prevent Steering Group. Gurjit also stated that it would be part of the role of the new Prevent Officer to provide support to organisations in Leicestershire and strengthen communication links regarding terrorism awareness.

In response to a further question Gurjit stated that work was undergoing with colleagues in Safeguarding teams to ensure that they were promoting awareness of Prevent issues particularly in schools and amongst young people.

AGREED:

- (a) That the Board noted the funding allocated by the Home Office towards implementation of the new prevent Duty;
- (b) That the Board agreed to allocate funding towards the Prevent Officer Post.

48. Domestic Abuse Partnership Update.

The Board considered a report of James Fox providing an update regarding domestic abuse including the work of the Domestic Violence Delivery Group. A copy of the report is filed with these minutes.

The Chairman stated that he had been pleased to note the positive performance of Project 360 and invited the authors of the Project 360: Preliminary Report from the University of Leicester to give a presentation to the Board on this work at a future meeting.

With regard to paragraph 20 of the report the Chairman requested that the Board be provided with regular updates on the commissioning arrangements and the potential disruption to services. The Chairman offered to hold an emergency meeting of the Board if necessary.

AGREED:

- (a) That the Board noted the progress of commissioning regarding domestic abuse.
- (b) The Board noted the Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Delivery Groups action plans and updates on delivery;
- (c) The Board noted the key risks with regard to domestic abuse at the time.

49. Operation Nitrox (Legal Highs) Presentation.

Supt Mark Newcombe and PC Matt Rowlett gave a presentation on 'legal highs' and Operation Nitrox which was a Leicestershire Police initiative to tackle the issue in Leicestershire. A copy of the presentation slides is filed with these minutes.

The Board were informed that the presentation was available to be given to various sections of the community and could be tailored to suit them. A version of the presentation slides would be forwarded to CSP Chairs so that it could be shared with partners.

A key point from the presentation was that it was difficult to tackle the problem of legal highs due to the complexity of the science involved and the ability of chemists to alter the molecular structure of a substance so that the substance was technically no longer prohibited by law. However, the Psychoactive Substances Bill which was anticipated to come into Force in April 2016 would change the law so that all psychoactive substances would become illegal unless they were on the exempt list therefore making it easier for the Police to tackle legal highs and prosecute those involved in the trade. Nevertheless there were still concerns about how effective the new legislation would be particular given the lack of successful prosecutions in Ireland after a similar change to their legislation

was introduced in that country. Sir Clive Loader reminded the Board that it was possible to form pressure groups to lobby the Government to take further action on the issue.

In answer to a question PC Matt Rowlett stated that no laboratories for making legal highs had been discovered in Leicestershire. However, supply chains were firmly established.

Chief Constable Simon Cole stated that there were other more indirect ways of tackling the problem for example the shops where the substances were sold could be subject to licencing restrictions and Councils could play a role there.

Members of the Board emphasised the importance of raising awareness of the dangers of using legal highs and putting preventative measures in place. It was agreed that a report on the prevention work in Leicestershire would be brought to a future meeting of the Board.

50. Victim First Update.

Dharmista Dave gave an oral update on Victim First which would go live on 1 October 2015. The purpose of the scheme was to provide support to victims of crime, and referrals would be received from the police and other organisations.

A launch event was taking place on 28 September 2015 at the King Power Stadium and all members of the Board were invited.

Scenario testing would take place prior to the launch and Dharmista Dave invited people to call the Victim First phone line with fictitious scenarios to test the system. The dates for the scenario testing were 22nd and 23rd September between 8am and 12:00 and the phone number was 0800 953 9595.

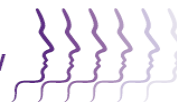
51. Date of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Board would be 10 December 2015 at 14:00hrs.

10.00 - 11.25 am
17 September 2015

CHAIRMAN

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LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

10 DECEMBER 2015

SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE 2015/16 QUARTER 2

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board regarding Safer Communities performance.
2. The 2015/16 Quarter 2 Safer Communities dashboard is shown at Appendix 1.
3. The dashboard shows performance of each outcome and the performance measures. It also outlines whether performance is on track to meet targets, current trends based upon the past six months and how districts compare with each other.

Overall Performance Summary

4. Where performance information is available the majority of performance indicators are on track. Vehicle crime and re-offending by young people are the main exceptions.
5. Performance with regard to each priority is outlined below.

Ongoing Reductions in Crime

6. Crime levels are fairly stable at quarter 2, though reported vehicle crime remains higher than last year, particularly in North West Leicestershire, Hinckley & Charnwood. Charnwood is the only area to have seen an increase in overall reported crime in the first half of the year. Reports of Domestic burglary have increased in North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston however the burglary rates in these areas remain lower than other parts of the County.
7. The number of reported sexual offences is 1% higher than last year, however the number of reported rapes has continued its steady increasing trend and in the last 12 months is 9% higher than last year (17 more).

Reducing Re-offending

8. Updated data on Integrated Offender Management re-offending is not available yet due to the change in police systems.
9. The number of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice system is 17 fewer so far this year than last year to date. This is a continued decrease following the lowest numbers recorded in 2014/15 since the baseline year in 2005.

10. However, the rate of re-offending by young offenders notably increased in 2014/15 to 1.25 offences per offender, a 20% increase on the rate of 1.04 for 2013/14. As reported last quarter this relates to increases in re-offending by young people receiving pre-court and first-tier penalties.

Repeat Victimisation and Vulnerable Victims

11. The number of referrals to MARAC (Multi-Agency-Risk-Assessment- Conference) in the county has continued the steady increase seen during 2014/15 and in Quarter 2 the percentage of repeat referrals dropped slightly to 26.9%, but remains in the recommended range for MARACs.
12. Referrals to domestic abuse support services in the County increased in quarter 1. Data for referrals to domestic abuse support services for quarter 2 is not yet available, delayed by the implementation of the new services.
13. The new single LLR domestic abuse and sexual violence information and support service commenced on 1st December 2015.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) & Satisfaction

14. The Community Based Survey data shows that the proportion of people reporting they have been affected by anti-social behaviour in the past year has reduced slightly. The proportion reporting they feel the police and local authorities are addressing local crime and disorder has increased.

Preventing terrorism and radicalisation

15. Analysis of hate incidents has not been carried out as incident data has not yet been received from the police to combine with Hate Project data.

Recommendations

16. That:
- (a) The Board notes 2015/16 Quarter 2 performance information;
 - (b) A further report on youth re-offending is brought to a future meeting of the Board.
 - (c) The Board continues to monitor performance trends.

Officers to Contact

James Fox
 Performance Manager/Acting E&T Business Partner (part) / Community Safety Manager
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Appendix 1 - Safer Communities Performance Dashboard 2015/16 Q2

| Outcomes | Overall Progress RAG | Overall Comment | Supporting Indicators | Previous Year (2014-15) | Latest Data (12 months to Sep 2015 unless stated) | Current Direction of Travel | Progress | County Comparison | District Comparison |
|--|----------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ongoing reductions in crime | A | Vehicle crime has seen continued increases compared to last year. Other crime types have seen no significant change. | Total Crime rate (per 1,000 population) Domestic Burglary rate (per 1,000 population) Vehicle Crime rate (per 1,000 population) Violence with Injury rate (per 1,000 population) | 45.79 3.10 6.35 3.39 | 45.44 3.19 6.70 3.19 | ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ | G A R G | Top Bottom Bottom Top | |
| Reduce offending and re-offending, with a particular focus on earlier intervention with families that need the most support | A | Reduction in offending by IOM and PPO offenders is greater than the reduction for the previous years cohort. First Time Entrants have reduced further below last year's lowest level since the baseline year of 2005. The rate of re-offending by young offenders significantly increased in 2014/15. | % Reduction in offending by IOM & PPO Offenders Rate of re-offending by young offenders (local data) Number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10 - 17 | 38.9% (2013-14) 1.04 (2013-14) 185 | 56.1% (2014-15) 1.25 (2014-15) 168 (Jul 2014 - Jun 2015) | ↓ ↓ ↑ | G R G | - - Top | |
| Protect and support the most vulnerable in communities, particularly previous and repeat victims of crime and those affected by domestic abuse. | G | Referrals to MARAC continue an upward trend and the % of repeat referrals remains high, but still in line with the England average. New single LLR domestic abuse and sexual violence support service commenced 1st December. | % of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC that are repeat incidents Number of referrals to domestic abuse support services (adults) | 29.2% 1,264 | 26.9% 559 (Apr-Jun 2015) | ↑ ↑ | G G | Average - | |
| Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly in those areas with the highest levels of incidents with a particular emphasis on information sharing and effective partnership response. | G | Community Based Survey data shows fewer people report they have been a victim of ASB and a larger proportion feel that partnership work is addressing local issues. The ASB approach in the County is to be reviewed over the coming year. | % of people stating that they have been a victim of anti-social behaviour in the past year % of people stating that they feel that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with ASB and crime in their local area | 5.3% 86.1% | 4.6% 91.3% | ↑ ↑ | G G | - - | |
| Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism with a particular focus on working in partnership to reduce the risk of radicalisation | A | Appropriate measures for this priority are being considered. Police incident data not currently available as part of data set provided. County Prevent Co-ordinator is now in post. | Reported hate incidents (per 1,000 population) | 0.68 | 0.68 (2014-15) | - | A | - | |

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What is the effect of reduced street lighting on crime in Leicestershire?

Aim

To determine whether the implementation of a part-night lighting scheme within Leicestershire has had an impact upon crime levels in the county.

Objectives

- To assess whether the change in crime levels in areas where the part-night lighting scheme has been introduced were significantly different (statistically) to the change in crime levels in areas where street lights remained on. The following differences were examined:
 - Crime levels overall
 - Crime levels by days of the week, times of the year and types of communities effected
 - Types of crime committed

Background

Leicestershire County Council is responsible for maintaining approximately 67,000 street lights throughout Leicestershire. In April 2010, the county council started a four year programme to reduce street lighting with the aim of reducing carbon emissions, reducing light pollution and saving money. As part of this programme Leicestershire County Council began implementing part-night lighting of streets in some residential areas. In these areas, street lights are turned off at midnight until 5am. Part-night lighting has been introduced in stages to villages and towns at parish level across Leicestershire. The first area to have part-night lighting was Smeeton Westerby in Harborough district on 1st July 2010. The final area to be part-night lit was Markfield which commenced in August 2014. In total, 157 areas have been part-night lit. These are listed in Appendix A along with the date of implementation for each area. The final six areas to be part-night lit (Groby, Birstall, Wanlip, Loughborough, Glenfield and Markfield) were not included in the analysis as there was less than six months crime data available for comparison.

Methodology

Crime Data

Where possible, four years' worth of crime data was used to assess the impact of the implementation of the part-night lighting scheme; two years prior to the implementation and two years after

Only data for certain types of crime have been included in the analysis. These are crimes where research suggests that levels of light could have an impact on crime rates. These are: burglary dwelling, burglary other than dwelling, criminal damage, robbery, theft of cycle, theft from motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles, violence against the person, theft and some sexual crimes. Crimes which have been excluded from the analysis include, for example, fraud, hate crimes and theft from shops.

Whilst the precise time of certain crimes is known, many crimes occur at a time which is unknown, for example, burglaries that happen when homeowners are away. Therefore, the period over which the event could have taken place could span several days or weeks. To analyse crimes that occurred *only* between midnight and 5am would exclude many crimes that *could* have occurred during this time frame. Therefore, crimes were only excluded where it was certain that they happened outside of the hours of midnight to 5am. Crimes with an offence start date and offence end date that spanned more than 30 days were also removed from the data set.

The county was divided into a grid of 100 meter squares and each individual crime was mapped to this level. For each grid square, the parish name, output area code and the implementation date of part-night lighting was identified. Each crime was examined to assess whether it had happened in the relevant period before or after the implementation date of the part-night lighting scheme in that area. Crimes that occurred outside of the date ranges of interest were excluded from the analysis.

Street Lamp Data

A record of each of the 67,598 streetlamps in Leicestershire was provided by Leicestershire County Council's Environment and Transport Department. The exact location of each street lamp was provided, as well as whether the lamp was in a part-night lighting scheme. The street lamp data was mapped and assigned to the same 100m grid map as the crime data.

Combining data sets

The crime data and street lamp data were combined at the 100m grid level. Crimes which occurred in grids with no street lamps were excluded from the analysis leaving 33,783 crimes for analysis.

Each of the crime incidents in the dataset were then labelled to indicate whether they occurred in an area affected by part-night lighting or not.

Other information included about each crime:

- Season (Summer: April – September) / (Winter: October – March)
- Day of the week
- Midnight-5am indicator (crimes where there was certainty that they occurred during this time frame)

In addition, further information was also joined to the data set, specifically:

- Urban Rural Classification for England – a classification of areas based on rurality
- 2011 Census Output Area Classification (OAC) – a classification of areas based on similar characteristics using Census data (see Appendix B for further information)
- English Indices of Multiple Deprivation – a measure of deprivation (deciles for Leicestershire where 1 = most deprived)

Analysis and results

After consulting with Lex Comber, professor of Spatial Data Analytics at the University of Leeds, on appropriate methodology, the chi-square statistical test was used to look for significant differences between crime levels over time for areas that were part-lit and those that were not.

The analysis only considered changes in crime figures in areas that were part-lit verses those that were not. It does not attempt to identify nor explain other possible reasons for any changes in crime levels.

Findings

Headline results

The headline results are shown Table 1. It shows that overall, crime levels decreased over time across all areas (i.e. in both areas that were part-lit and those areas where there was no change to street lighting). It shows that, across all areas, 53.1% of the crimes examined in this study occurred in the periods before implementation and 46.9% after – i.e. a reduction in the number of crimes over time (a difference of 6.2 percentage points).

In areas where the part-night lighting programme had been implemented, 53.5% of the crimes occurred in the periods before implementation and 46.5% after (a difference of 7 percentage points). However, in comparison, in areas where there was no change in the level of street lighting, 51.3% of the crimes occurred in the periods before implementation and 48.7% after (a difference of just 2.6 percentage points).

Table 1: Number and percentage of crimes before and after part-night lighting of an area shows that crime decrease in all areas but more in areas that were part-lit

| | Crimes before | Crimes after | Total |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| No change | 3,233 | 3,073 | 6,306 |
| | 51.3% | 48.7% | 100% |
| Part-lit | 14,707 | 12,770 | 27,477 |
| | 53.5% | 46.5% | 100% |
| All areas (total) | 17,940 | 15,843 | 33,783 |
| | 53.1% | 46.9% | 100% |

Therefore, although crime levels in general reduced over time, crime decreased significantly¹ more in areas where the part-night lighting programme had been implemented.











¹ Chi-square at the 5% level

Detailed results

Additional analysis was undertaken to consider the levels of crime by more detailed criteria. The results show the type of impact that part-lighting had for each of the criteria. There were five types of impact observed. These are described below and summarised in Table 2.

- “Positive” - where there was a greater reduction in the level of crime in part-lit areas, as compared to areas that were not part-lit
- “Very positive” - where there was a reduction in the level of crime in part-lit areas but an increase in areas that were not part lit
- “Negative” - where there was a lower reduction in crime in part-lit areas, as compared to areas that were not part-lit
- “Very negative” – where there was an increase in crime in part-lit areas, compared to a decrease in areas that were not part lit
- “None” - no significant impact on crime levels

Table 2: Types of impact observed

| Impact of part-lighting | Area | Change in crime | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Positive | Part-lit | Crime decreased more |  |
| | No change to lighting | Crime decreased less |  |
| Very Positive | Part-lit | Crime decreased |  |
| | No change to lighting | Crime increased |  |
| Negative | Part-lit | Crime decreased less |  |
| | No change to lighting | Crime decreased more |  |
| Very Negative | Part-lit | Crime increased |  |
| | No change to lighting | Crime decreased |  |
| None | Part-lit | None |  |
| | No change to lighting | None |  |

Note: The use of the labels ‘very positive’ and ‘very negative’ refer to the direction of change in crime levels and indicates where the change was against the trend in the comparator area. It does not necessarily relate to the scale or magnitude of the change.

The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Detailed analysis – impact of part-lighting - results summary.

| Criteria | Subcategory | All valid crimes (33,783) | Filtered by Midnight-5am (2,931) |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| All crimes | All cases | Positive | None |
| Urban Rural | Urban areas | Positive | None |
| | Rural areas | None | None |
| Crime Types (main groups) | Burglary in a dwelling | None | None |
| | Burglary other than a dwelling | None | None |
| | Robbery | Very positive | Very positive |
| | Vehicle Crime | None | None |
| | Theft | None | None |
| | Criminal damage | Positive | None |
| | Violence against the person | Positive | None |
| Census Output Area Classification - supergroups | Rural Residents | None | None |
| | Cosmopolitans | None | None |
| | Multicultural Metropolitans | None | None |
| | Urbanites | Positive | None |
| | Suburbanites | None | None |
| | Constrained City Dwellers | Negative | Very negative |
| | Hard-pressed Living | Very positive | Very positive |
| Season | Summer (April- September) | None | Very positive |
| | Winter (October - March) | Positive | None |
| English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (deciles for Leicestershire where 1 = most deprived) | 1 | None | None |
| | 2 | None | None |
| | 3 | None | None |
| | 4 | Very positive | None |
| | 5 | Very positive | Very positive |
| | 6 | None | None |
| | 7 | None | None |
| | 8 | None | None |
| | 9 | None | None |
| | 10 | None | None |
| Days of the week (for crimes with a period of less than 24 hours) | Monday | None | None |
| | Tuesday | None | None |
| | Wednesday | None | None |
| | Thursday | None | None |
| | Friday | None | None |
| | Saturday | None | None |
| | Sunday | None | Very positive |

For most criteria, there was either no impact or a positive, or very positive, impact on crime levels in areas that were part-lit compared to areas of no change.

Positive Impact

Results showed that for some criteria, part-night lighting had a positive or very positive impact on crime levels. This pattern was found for the following criteria:

- Census Output Area Classification
 - Hard pressed living – Very positive
 - Hard pressed living (Midnight-5am) – Very positive
 - Urbanites - Positive
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation
 - Decile 4 – Very positive
 - Decile 5 – Very positive
 - Decile 5 (Midnight-5am) – Very positive
- Crime type
 - Violence against the person – Positive
 - Criminal damage – Positive
 - Robbery – Very positive
 - Robbery (midnight-5am) – Very positive
- Urban and Rural Classification
 - Urban areas – Positive
- Season
 - Winter – Positive
 - Summer (Midnight-5am) – Very positive
- Day of the week
 - Sunday (Midnight-5am) – Very positive

As defined by the Census Output Area Classification mentioned in Table 3, 634,591 people or 97.6% of the population in Leicestershire live in areas where there was either no impact or a positive or very positive impact on the levels of crime after the implementation of part-night lighting.

In addition, further breakdown the 'Hard pressed living' OAC supergroup showed that two groups 'Industrious communities' and 'Hard pressed ageing workers' saw a decrease in crime in part-lit areas, whereas the crime increased in areas of no change in lighting.

Furthermore, part-lighting in areas categorised as 'Hard pressed living' had a positive impact on levels of certain types of crime, namely, violence against the person crimes and criminal damage, which decreased in part-lit areas but increased in areas of no change in lighting.

- Census Output Area Classification
 - Hard pressed living
 - Industrious communities – Very positive
 - Hard pressed ageing workers – Very positive
 - Hard pressed living
 - Violence against the person – Very positive
 - Hard pressed living
 - Criminal damage – Very positive

Negative Impact

In areas categorised as 'Constrained City Dwellers', overall the levels of crime went down post the implementation of part-night lighting. However, the difference was not as great as that experienced in areas where lights remained on. Furthermore, for crimes in these areas, where it is certain they happened between midnight and 5am on the same day, crimes went down in areas of no change in lighting but actually increased where part-lighting was introduced.

There are 69 areas in Leicestershire which are categorised as being part of the 'Constrained City Dwellers' OAC supergroup - accounting for a population of 15,898 people or 2.4% of the total Leicestershire population.

Further analysis of the data for areas categorised as 'Constrained City Dwellers' is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Detailed analysis – impact of part-lighting – Constrained City Dwellers OAC Supergroup

| Criteria | Subcategory | All valid crimes |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| All crimes | All Cases | Negative |
| Rural Urban | Urban areas | None |
| | Rural areas | None |
| Crime Types (Main Groups) | Burglary in a dwelling | None |
| | Burglary other than a dwelling | None |
| | Robbery | None |
| | Vehicle Crime | None |
| | Theft | Very negative |
| | Violence against the person | Very negative |
| Census Output Area Classification - groups | 7a - Challenged Diversity | Negative |
| | 7b - Constrained Flat Dwellers | None |
| | 7c - White Communities | None |
| | 7d - Ageing City Dwellers | None |
| Seasonal Divide | Summer (April- September) | None |
| | Winter (October - March) | None |
| English Indices of Multiple deprivation (deciles for Leicestershire where 1 = most deprived) | 1 | None |
| | 2 | None |
| | 3 | None |
| | 4 | None |
| | 5 | None |
| | 6 | None |
| | 7 | None |
| | 8 | None |
| | 9 | None |
| | 10 | None |
| Days of the week (for crimes with a period of less than 24 hours) | Monday | None |
| | Tuesday | None |
| | Wednesday | None |
| | Thursday | None |
| | Friday | None |
| | Saturday | None |
| | Sunday | None |

Table 4 shows that for areas classified as Constrained City Dwellers, the levels of certain types of crime increased post implementation of part-night lighting, whereas they decreased in areas where lights remained switched on. This pattern of increased crime levels in part-lit ‘Constrained City Dweller’ areas was found for theft crimes and violence against the person crimes.

It has also been possible to further break down the ‘Constrained City Dwellers’ supergroup into four groups. Investigation highlighted that it was only one of these sub groups, ‘Challenged Diversity’, where there was a lesser reduction in crime overall in part-lit areas compared to areas where lights

remained on. There are 29 areas in Leicestershire classed as 'Challenged diversity' with a population of 7,154 (1.1% of the Leicestershire population).

Conclusions

The aim of this project was to determine whether the implementation of the part-night lighting scheme within Leicestershire has had an impact upon crime levels in the county.

The analysis looked at the impact of the implementation of the part-night lighting scheme on crime levels overall and also by crime type, seasonality, days of the week and type of community (using the Urban Rural Classification, the 2011 Census Output Area Classifications and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation).

In most cases, results showed that there was either no impact, or a positive or very positive impact, on crime levels in areas that were part-lit. The only exception was in areas categorised as 'Constrained City Dwellers'. In these areas, overall, there was a greater reduction in crime where lights remained on, than in areas where they were part-lit. However, for some crime types (theft and violence against the person) and times of the day (midnight-5am), crimes actually increased in areas categorised as 'Constrained City Dwellers' after part-night lighting was introduced. There are 69 areas in Leicestershire categorised as 'Constrained City Dwellers', accounting for a population of 15,898 people or 2.4% of the total Leicestershire population.

Further analysis showed that only one of the sub groups of 'Constrained City Dwellers' ('Challenged Diversity') experienced a negative impact on crime levels overall from the implementation of part-lighting – accounting for an area of 7,154 people or 1.1% of the Leicestershire population. It is recommended that further work is undertaken to examine whether part-night lighting should be reviewed in areas where there has been a negative impact.

The findings of this study have been found to be similar to those in the recently published work by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Public Health Research Programme. They conducted a nationwide project in collaboration with all local authorities in England and Wales. The LANTERNS (Local Authority Collaborators' National Evaluation of Reduced Night-time Streetlight) study, led by Dr Phil Edwards, found that reduced street lighting in England and Wales is not associated with crime. They also concluded that there was no association with road traffic collisions.

The study, led by researchers from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in partnership with UCL, suggested that local authorities can safely reduce street lighting at night, saving energy costs and reducing carbon emissions.

However, it should be noted that this national study did not go into the same level of geographical segmentation and analysis by crime type, as covered in the Leicestershire study, which, as has been demonstrated, found negative impacts for some small geographical areas.

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Appendix A

Parish with Date of implementation and pre/postdate ranges

| Village/Parish | District | Date of implementation | Pre Part-lit date range | Post Pre-lit date range |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Smeeton Westerby | HARB | 01/07/2010 | 01/07/2008 - 30/06/2010 | 01/07/2010 - 30/06/2012 |
| Lubenham | HARB | 15/07/2010 | 15/07/2008 - 14/07/2010 | 15/07/2010 - 14/07/2012 |
| Croft | BLABY | 16/07/2010 | 16/07/2008 - 15/07/2010 | 16/07/2010 - 15/07/2012 |
| Quorn | CH'WD | 04/08/2010 | 04/08/2008 - 03/08/2010 | 04/08/2010 - 03/08/2012 |
| Swannington | NWL | 16/08/2010 | 16/08/2008 - 15/08/2010 | 16/08/2010 - 15/08/2012 |
| Huncote | BLABY | 19/08/2010 | 19/08/2008 - 18/08/2010 | 19/08/2010 - 18/08/2012 |
| Kibworth Beauchamp | HARB | 10/09/2010 | 10/09/2008 - 09/09/2010 | 10/09/2010 - 09/09/2012 |
| Mountsorrel | CH'WD | 11/10/2010 | 11/10/2008 - 10/10/2010 | 11/10/2010 - 10/10/2012 |
| Dunton Bassett | HARB | 18/10/2010 | 18/10/2008 - 17/10/2010 | 18/10/2010 - 17/10/2012 |
| Thurlaston | BLABY | 18/10/2010 | 18/10/2008 - 17/10/2010 | 18/10/2010 - 17/10/2012 |
| Osgathorpe | NWL | 18/10/2010 | 18/10/2008 - 17/10/2010 | 18/10/2010 - 17/10/2012 |
| Peggs Green & Coleorton | NWL | 25/10/2010 | 25/10/2008 - 24/10/2010 | 25/10/2010 - 24/10/2012 |
| Newbold/Worthington | NWL | 29/10/2010 | 29/10/2008 - 28/10/2010 | 29/10/2010 - 28/10/2012 |
| Fleckney | HARB | 30/10/2010 | 30/10/2008 - 29/10/2010 | 30/10/2010 - 29/10/2012 |
| Aston Flamville | BLABY | 05/11/2010 | 05/11/2008 - 04/11/2010 | 05/11/2010 - 04/11/2012 |
| Kibworth Harcourt | HARB | 15/12/2010 | 15/12/2008 - 14/12/2010 | 15/12/2010 - 14/12/2012 |
| Breedon on the Hill | NWL | 05/01/2011 | 05/01/2009 - 04/01/2011 | 05/01/2011 - 04/01/2013 |
| Asfordby | MELTN | 10/01/2011 | 10/01/2009 - 09/01/2011 | 10/01/2011 - 09/01/2013 |
| Claybrook Parva | HARB | 21/02/2011 | 21/02/2009 - 20/02/2011 | 21/02/2011 - 20/02/2013 |
| Claybrook Magna | HARB | 21/02/2011 | 21/02/2009 - 20/02/2011 | 21/02/2011 - 20/02/2013 |
| Ullesthorpe | HARB | 15/03/2011 | 15/03/2009 - 14/03/2011 | 15/03/2011 - 14/03/2013 |
| North Kilworth | HARB | 25/03/2011 | 25/03/2009 - 24/03/2011 | 25/03/2011 - 24/03/2013 |
| Castle Donnington | NWL | 28/03/2011 | 28/03/2009 - 27/03/2011 | 28/03/2011 - 27/03/2013 |
| Kirby Muxloe | BLABY | 21/04/2011 | 21/04/2009 - 20/04/2011 | 21/04/2011 - 20/04/2013 |
| Kegworth | NWL | 26/04/2011 | 26/04/2009 - 25/04/2011 | 26/04/2011 - 25/04/2013 |
| Kilby | HARB | 23/05/2011 | 23/05/2009 - 22/05/2011 | 23/05/2011 - 22/05/2013 |
| South Kilworth | HARB | 24/05/2011 | 24/05/2009 - 23/05/2011 | 24/05/2011 - 23/05/2013 |
| Countesthorpe | HARB | 30/05/2011 | 30/05/2009 - 29/05/2011 | 30/05/2011 - 29/05/2013 |
| Belton | NWL | 03/06/2011 | 03/06/2009 - 02/06/2011 | 03/06/2011 - 02/06/2013 |
| Thurnby and Bushby | HARB | 07/06/2011 | 07/06/2009 - 06/06/2011 | 07/06/2011 - 06/06/2013 |
| Bottesford | MELTN | 20/06/2011 | 20/06/2009 - 19/06/2011 | 20/06/2011 - 19/06/2013 |
| Hoton | CH'WD | 21/06/2011 | 21/06/2009 - 20/06/2011 | 21/06/2011 - 20/06/2013 |
| Lockington & Hemington | NWL | 21/06/2011 | 21/06/2009 - 20/06/2011 | 21/06/2011 - 20/06/2013 |
| LWhatton&Diseworth | NWL | 29/06/2011 | 29/06/2009 - 28/06/2011 | 29/06/2011 - 28/06/2013 |
| Thurcaston and Cropston | CH'WD | 05/07/2011 | 05/07/2009 - 04/07/2011 | 05/07/2011 - 04/07/2013 |
| Newtown Linford | CH'WD | 05/07/2011 | 05/07/2009 - 04/07/2011 | 05/07/2011 - 04/07/2013 |
| Woodhouse Eaves | CH'WD | 07/07/2011 | 07/07/2009 - 06/07/2011 | 07/07/2011 - 06/07/2013 |
| Queniborough | CH'WD | 16/07/2011 | 16/07/2009 - 15/07/2011 | 16/07/2011 - 15/07/2013 |
| Theddingworth | HARB | 18/07/2011 | 18/07/2009 - 17/07/2011 | 18/07/2011 - 17/07/2013 |
| Stoney Stanton | BLABY | 15/09/2011 | 15/09/2009 - 14/09/2011 | 15/09/2011 - 14/09/2013 |
| Sharnford | BLABY | 30/09/2011 | 30/09/2009 - 29/09/2011 | 30/09/2011 - 29/09/2013 |
| Ashby de la Zouch | NWL | 01/11/2011 | 01/11/2009 - 31/10/2011 | 01/11/2011 - 31/10/2013 |
| Charley | NWL | 07/11/2011 | 07/11/2009 - 06/11/2011 | 07/11/2011 - 06/11/2013 |
| Sapcote | BLABY | 09/11/2011 | 09/11/2009 - 08/11/2011 | 09/11/2011 - 08/11/2013 |
| Leire | HARB | 09/11/2011 | 09/11/2009 - 08/11/2011 | 09/11/2011 - 08/11/2013 |
| Great Glen | HARB | 18/11/2011 | 18/11/2009 - 17/11/2011 | 18/11/2011 - 17/11/2013 |
| Shepshed | CH'WD | 22/11/2011 | 22/11/2009 - 21/11/2011 | 22/11/2011 - 21/11/2013 |
| Swinford | HARB | 24/11/2011 | 24/11/2009 - 23/11/2011 | 24/11/2011 - 23/11/2013 |
| Kimcote and Walton | HARB | 24/11/2011 | 24/11/2009 - 23/11/2011 | 24/11/2011 - 23/11/2013 |
| Bruntingthorpe | HARB | 24/11/2011 | 24/11/2009 - 23/11/2011 | 24/11/2011 - 23/11/2013 |
| Gilmorton | HARB | 25/11/2011 | 25/11/2009 - 24/11/2011 | 25/11/2011 - 24/11/2013 |
| Foxton | HARB | 30/11/2011 | 30/11/2009 - 29/11/2011 | 30/11/2011 - 29/11/2013 |
| Broughton Astley | HARB | 30/11/2011 | 30/11/2009 - 29/11/2011 | 30/11/2011 - 29/11/2013 |
| Rothley | CH'WD | 05/12/2011 | 05/12/2009 - 04/12/2011 | 05/12/2011 - 04/12/2013 |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ratby | H&B | 19/12/2011 | 19/12/2009 - 18/12/2011 | 19/12/2011 - 18/12/2013 |
| Cosby | BLABY | 09/01/2012 | 09/01/2010 - 08/01/2012 | 09/01/2012 - 08/01/2014 |
| Husbands Bosworth | HARB | 10/01/2012 | 10/01/2010 - 09/01/2012 | 10/01/2012 - 09/01/2014 |
| Great Bowden | HARB | 19/01/2012 | 19/01/2010 - 18/01/2012 | 19/01/2012 - 18/01/2014 |
| Packington | NWL | 15/02/2012 | 15/02/2010 - 14/02/2012 | 15/02/2012 - 14/02/2014 |
| Market Harborough | HARB | 13/03/2012 | 14/03/2010 - 12/03/2012 | 13/03/2012 - 13/03/2014 |
| Stanton Under Bardon | H&B | 13/03/2012 | 14/03/2010 - 12/03/2012 | 13/03/2012 - 13/03/2014 |
| Sileby | CH'WD | 21/03/2012 | 22/03/2010 - 20/03/2012 | 21/03/2012 - 21/03/2014 |
| Ellistown & Battleflat | NWL | 04/04/2012 | 05/04/2010 - 03/04/2012 | 04/04/2012 - 04/04/2014 |
| Bagworth & Thornton | H&B | 11/04/2012 | 12/04/2010 - 10/04/2012 | 11/04/2012 - 11/04/2014 |
| Desford | H&B | 18/04/2012 | 19/04/2010 - 17/04/2012 | 18/04/2012 - 18/04/2014 |
| Stoughton (112) | HARB | 02/05/2012 | 03/05/2010 - 01/05/2012 | 02/05/2012 - 02/05/2014 |
| Ashby Parva | HARB | 29/05/2012 | 30/05/2010 - 28/05/2012 | 29/05/2012 - 29/05/2014 |
| Misterton and Walcote | HARB | 29/05/2012 | 30/05/2010 - 28/05/2012 | 29/05/2012 - 29/05/2014 |
| Arnesby | HARB | 29/05/2012 | 30/05/2010 - 28/05/2012 | 29/05/2012 - 29/05/2014 |
| Narborough and Littlethorpe | BLABY | 01/06/2012 | 02/06/2010 - 31/05/2012 | 01/06/2012 - 01/06/2014 |
| Enderby | BLABY | 01/06/2012 | 02/06/2010 - 31/05/2012 | 01/06/2012 - 01/06/2014 |
| Willoughby Waterleys | HARB | 12/06/2012 | 13/06/2010 - 11/06/2012 | 12/06/2012 - 12/06/2014 |
| Peckleton, Kirkby Mallory, Stapleton | H&B | 12/06/2012 | 13/06/2010 - 11/06/2012 | 12/06/2012 - 12/06/2014 |
| Cossington | CH'WD | 14/06/2012 | 15/06/2010 - 13/06/2012 | 14/06/2012 - 14/06/2014 |
| Houghton on the Hill (107) | HARB | 25/06/2012 | 26/06/2010 - 24/06/2012 | 25/06/2012 - 25/06/2014 |
| Ravenstone & Snibston | NWL | 29/06/2012 | 30/06/2010 - 28/06/2012 | 29/06/2012 - 29/06/2014 |
| Wymeswold | CH'WD | 10/07/2012 | 11/07/2010 - 09/07/2012 | 10/07/2012 - 10/07/2014 |
| Cotes | CH'WD | 17/07/2012 | 18/07/2010 - 16/07/2012 | 17/07/2012 - 17/07/2014 |
| Prestwold | CH'WD | 17/07/2012 | 18/07/2010 - 16/07/2012 | 17/07/2012 - 17/07/2014 |
| Hathern | CH'WD | 07/08/2012 | 08/08/2010 - 06/08/2012 | 07/08/2012 - 07/08/2014 |
| Newbold Verdon | H&B | 08/08/2012 | 09/08/2010 - 07/08/2012 | 08/08/2012 - 08/08/2014 |
| Barkstone, Plungar and Redmile (125) | MELTN | 20/08/2012 | 21/08/2010 - 19/08/2012 | 20/08/2012 - 20/08/2014 |
| Twyford and Thorpe Satchville (123) | MELTN | 21/08/2012 | 22/08/2010 - 20/08/2012 | 21/08/2012 - 21/08/2014 |
| Barrow upon Soar | CH'WD | 21/08/2012 | 22/08/2010 - 20/08/2012 | 21/08/2012 - 21/08/2014 |
| Normanton le Heath | NWL | 22/08/2012 | 23/08/2010 - 21/08/2012 | 22/08/2012 - 22/08/2014 |
| Billesdon | HARB | 28/08/2012 | 29/08/2010 - 27/08/2012 | 28/08/2012 - 28/08/2014 |
| Skeffington (119) | HARB | 01/10/2012 | 02/10/2010 - 30/09/2012 | 01/10/2012 - 01/10/2014 |
| East Norton (118) | HARB | 02/10/2012 | 03/10/2010 - 01/10/2012 | 02/10/2012 - 02/10/2014 |
| Tubgy (117) | HARB | 02/10/2012 | 03/10/2010 - 01/10/2012 | 02/10/2012 - 02/10/2014 |
| Welham (113) | HARB | 02/10/2012 | 03/10/2010 - 01/10/2012 | 02/10/2012 - 02/10/2014 |
| Moir, Albert Village, Norris Hill | NWL | 08/10/2012 | 09/10/2010 - 07/10/2012 | 08/10/2012 - 08/10/2014 |
| Hallaton (116) | HARB | 02/11/2012 | 03/11/2010 - 01/11/2012 | 02/11/2012 - 02/11/2014 |
| Somerby (122) | MELTN | 02/11/2012 | 03/11/2010 - 01/11/2012 | 02/11/2012 - 02/11/2014 |
| Tilton on the Hill (120) | HARB | 05/11/2012 | 06/11/2010 - 04/11/2012 | 05/11/2012 - 05/11/2014 |
| Lutterworth Oakthorpe, Donisthorpe & Acresford | NWL | 10/11/2012 | 11/11/2010 - 09/11/2012 | 10/11/2012 - 10/11/2014 |
| Whitwick | NWL | 30/11/2012 | 01/12/2010 - 29/11/2012 | 30/11/2012 - 30/11/2014 |
| Hugglescote | NWL | 28/02/2013 | 29/02/2012 - 27/02/2013 | 28/02/2013 - 28/02/2014 |
| Coalville & Thringstone | NWL | 28/02/2013 | 29/02/2012 - 27/02/2013 | 28/02/2013 - 28/02/2014 |
| Rearsby | CH'WD | 23/04/2013 | 23/04/2012 - 22/04/2013 | 23/04/2013 - 23/04/2014 |
| Thrussington | CH'WD | 23/04/2013 | 23/04/2012 - 22/04/2013 | 23/04/2013 - 23/04/2014 |
| Leicester Forest East | BLABY | 02/05/2013 | 02/05/2012 - 01/05/2013 | 02/05/2013 - 02/05/2014 |
| Great Easton (115) | HARB | 17/05/2013 | 17/05/2012 - 16/05/2013 | 17/05/2013 - 17/05/2014 |
| Ibstock | NWL | 21/05/2013 | 21/05/2012 - 20/05/2013 | 21/05/2013 - 21/05/2014 |
| Chilcote | NWL | 04/06/2013 | 04/06/2012 - 03/06/2013 | 04/06/2013 - 04/06/2014 |
| Snarestone | NWL | 04/06/2013 | 04/06/2012 - 03/06/2013 | 04/06/2013 - 04/06/2014 |
| Swepstone | NWL | 05/06/2013 | 05/06/2012 - 04/06/2013 | 05/06/2013 - 05/06/2014 |
| Cadeby | H&B | 06/06/2013 | 06/06/2012 - 05/06/2013 | 06/06/2013 - 06/06/2014 |
| Shackerstone, Congerstone, Bilstone, Barton, Odstone | H&B | 06/06/2013 | 06/06/2012 - 05/06/2013 | 06/06/2013 - 06/06/2014 |
| Heather | NWL | 07/06/2013 | 07/06/2012 - 06/06/2013 | 07/06/2013 - 07/06/2014 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Long Clawson (131) | MELTN | 10/06/2013 | 10/06/2012 - 09/06/2013 | 10/06/2013 - 10/06/2014 |
| Market Bosworth | H&B | 12/06/2013 | 12/06/2012 - 11/06/2013 | 12/06/2013 - 12/06/2014 |
| Barlestone | H&B | 13/06/2013 | 13/06/2012 - 12/06/2013 | 13/06/2013 - 13/06/2014 |
| Whetstone | BLABY | 19/06/2013 | 19/06/2012 - 18/06/2013 | 19/06/2013 - 19/06/2014 |
| Measham | NWL | 20/06/2013 | 20/06/2012 - 19/06/2013 | 20/06/2013 - 20/06/2014 |
| Frisby on the Wreake (153) | MELTN | 24/06/2013 | 24/06/2012 - 23/06/2013 | 24/06/2013 - 24/06/2014 |
| Kirby Bellars (78) | MELTN | 24/06/2013 | 24/06/2012 - 23/06/2013 | 24/06/2013 - 24/06/2014 |
| Scraptoft | HARB | 24/06/2013 | 24/06/2012 - 23/06/2013 | 24/06/2013 - 24/06/2014 |
| Lubbesthorpe | BLABY | 24/06/2013 | 24/06/2012 - 23/06/2013 | 24/06/2013 - 24/06/2014 |
| Stathern (126) | MELTN | 25/06/2013 | 25/06/2012 - 24/06/2013 | 25/06/2013 - 25/06/2014 |
| Blaby | BLABY | 25/06/2013 | 25/06/2012 - 24/06/2013 | 25/06/2013 - 25/06/2014 |
| Elmesthorpe | H&B | 25/06/2013 | 25/06/2012 - 24/06/2013 | 25/06/2013 - 25/06/2014 |
| Burton on the Wolds | CH'WD | 26/06/2013 | 26/06/2012 - 25/06/2013 | 26/06/2013 - 26/06/2014 |
| Carlton | H&B | 26/06/2013 | 26/06/2012 - 25/06/2013 | 26/06/2013 - 26/06/2014 |
| Nailstone | H&B | 26/06/2013 | 26/06/2012 - 25/06/2013 | 26/06/2013 - 26/06/2014 |
| Twycross, Norton Juxta | | | | |
| Twycross, Orton on the Hill | H&B | 27/06/2013 | 27/06/2012 - 26/06/2013 | 27/06/2013 - 27/06/2014 |
| Appleby Magna | NWL | 28/06/2013 | 28/06/2012 - 27/06/2013 | 28/06/2013 - 28/06/2014 |
| Staunton Harold | NWL | 01/07/2013 | 01/07/2012 - 30/06/2013 | 01/07/2013 - 01/07/2014 |
| Osbaston | H&B | 10/07/2013 | 10/07/2012 - 09/07/2013 | 10/07/2013 - 10/07/2014 |
| Leicester Forest West | BLABY | 29/07/2013 | 29/07/2012 - 28/07/2013 | 29/07/2013 - 29/07/2014 |
| Stoke Golding | H&B | 13/08/2013 | 13/08/2012 - 12/08/2013 | 13/08/2013 - 13/08/2014 |
| Witherley, Fenny Drayton, Ratcliffe Culey & Atterton | H&B | 13/08/2013 | 13/08/2012 - 12/08/2013 | 13/08/2013 - 13/08/2014 |
| Glen Parva | BLABY | 30/08/2013 | 30/08/2012 - 29/08/2013 | 30/08/2013 - 30/08/2014 |
| Braunstone | BLABY | 01/10/2013 | 01/10/2012 - 30/09/2013 | 01/10/2013 - 01/10/2014 |
| Anstey | CH'WD | 16/10/2013 | 16/10/2012 - 15/10/2013 | 16/10/2013 - 16/10/2014 |
| Walton on the Wolds | CH'WD | 16/10/2013 | 16/10/2012 - 15/10/2013 | 16/10/2013 - 16/10/2014 |
| Seagrave | CH'WD | 18/10/2013 | 18/10/2012 - 17/10/2013 | 18/10/2013 - 18/10/2014 |
| Burton and Dalby (77~) | MELTN | 22/10/2013 | 22/10/2012 - 21/10/2013 | 22/10/2013 - 22/10/2014 |
| Hoby with Rotherby (101) | MELTN | 11/11/2013 | 11/11/2012 - 10/11/2013 | 11/11/2013 - 11/11/2014 |
| Earl Shilton | H&B | 12/11/2013 | 12/11/2012 - 11/11/2013 | 12/11/2013 - 12/11/2014 |
| Barwell | H&B | 22/11/2013 | 22/11/2012 - 21/11/2013 | 22/11/2013 - 22/11/2014 |
| Wymondham and Edmondthorpe | MELTN | 28/11/2013 | 28/11/2012 - 27/11/2013 | 28/11/2013 - 28/11/2014 |
| Higham on the Hill | H&B | 28/11/2013 | 28/11/2012 - 27/11/2013 | 28/11/2013 - 28/11/2014 |
| Thurmaston | CH'WD | 10/12/2013 | 10/12/2012 - 09/12/2013 | 10/12/2013 - 10/12/2014 |
| Hinckley | H&B | 27/01/2014 | 27/01/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 27/01/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| O&W | O&W | 31/01/2014 | 31/01/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 31/01/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| Sheepy | H&B | 31/01/2014 | 31/01/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 31/01/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| Croxton Kerrial (127) | MELTN | 31/01/2014 | 31/01/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 31/01/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| Burbage | H&B | 03/02/2014 | 03/02/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 03/02/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| East Goscote | CH'WD | 04/03/2014 | 04/03/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 04/03/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| Syston | CH'WD | 18/03/2014 | 18/03/2013 - 31/12/2013 | 18/03/2014 - 31/12/2014 |
| Groby | H&B | 03/07/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Birstall | CH'WD | 05/07/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Wanlip | CH'WD | 07/07/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Loughborough | CH'WD | 21/07/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Glenfield | BLABY | 31/07/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Markfield | H&B | 01/08/2014 | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Newton Harcourt | HARB | N/A | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Cotesbach | HARB | N/A | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Barkby | CH'WD | No lights | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Ratcliffe on the Wreake | CH'WD | No lights | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| South Croxton | CH'WD | No lights | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Swithland | CH'WD | No lights | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |
| Stretton en le Field | NWL | No lights | N/A - N/A | N/A - N/A |

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Appendix B

Home Office crime codes included in the analysis

| <u>Home Office Code</u> | <u>Home Office Group</u> | <u>Offence Description</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2801 | Burglary Dwelling | Burglary Dwelling With Intent To Commit Rape |
| 2802 | Burglary Dwelling | Burglary Dwelling Violence (Gbh) |
| 2803 | Burglary Dwelling | Burglary Dwelling |
| 2804 | Burglary Dwelling | Distraction Burglary |
| 2891 | Burglary Dwelling | Attempted Burglary Dwelling With Intent To Commit Rape |
| 2892 | Burglary Dwelling | Attempted Burglary Dwelling Violence (Gbh) |
| 2893 | Burglary Dwelling | Attempted Burglary Dwelling |
| 2894 | Burglary Dwelling | Attempted Distraction Burglary |
| 2900 | Burglary Dwelling | Aggravated Burglary Dwelling |
| 3001 | Burglary Other | Burglary Other Than Dwelling With Intent To Commit An Offence Triable Only On In |
| 3002 | Burglary Other | Burglary Other Than Dwelling |
| 3091 | Burglary Other | Attempted Burglary Other Than Dwelling With Intent To Commit An Offence Triable Only On In |
| 3092 | Burglary Other | Attempted Burglary Other Than Dwelling |
| 3100 | Burglary Other | Aggravated Burglary Other Than In Dwelling |
| 5601 | Criminal Damage | Arson Endangering Life |
| 5602 | Criminal Damage | Arson Not Endangering Life |
| 5701 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Dam To Dwelling Endanger Life |
| 5702 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Dam To Building Otd Endanger Life |
| 5703 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Damage To Vehicle Endanger Life |
| 5704 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Dam Endanger Life Other |
| 5801 | Criminal Damage | Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling |
| 5802 | Criminal Damage | Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Otd |

| | | |
|------|-----------------|--|
| 5803 | Criminal Damage | Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle |
| 5804 | Criminal Damage | Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property |
| 5811 | Criminal Damage | Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling |
| 5812 | Criminal Damage | Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling |
| 5813 | Criminal Damage | Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle |
| 5814 | Criminal Damage | Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property |
| 5821 | Criminal Damage | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling |
| 5822 | Criminal Damage | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling |
| 5823 | Criminal Damage | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle |
| 5824 | Criminal Damage | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property |
| 5864 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicles |
| 5865 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Damage To Dwelling |
| 5866 | Criminal Damage | Criminal Damage To Other Building |
| 5870 | Criminal Damage | Other Criminal Damage |
| 3401 | Robbery | Robbery -Business |
| 3402 | Robbery | Assault With Intent To Rob - Business |
| 3411 | Robbery | Robbery Personal Property |
| 3412 | Robbery | Assault With Intent To Rob Personal |
| 1713 | Sexual Crime | Assault On Male By Penetration |
| 1714 | Sexual Crime | Assault On Male U13 By Penetration |
| 1715 | Sexual Crime | Assault On Male Not By Penetration |
| 1716 | Sexual Crime | Assault On Male U13 Not By Penetration |
| 1907 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Female Aged Under 16 |
| 1908 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Female Aged 16 Or Over |
| 1909 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Male Aged Under 16 |

| | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|
| 1910 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Male Aged 16 Or Over |
| 1911 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Female Aged Under 16 |
| 1912 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Female Aged 16 Or Over |
| 1913 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Male Aged Under 16 |
| 1914 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Male Aged 16 Or Over |
| 1916 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Female U13 |
| 1917 | Sexual Crime | Rape Of A Male U13 |
| 1918 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Female U13 |
| 1919 | Sexual Crime | Attempted Rape Of A Male U13 |
| 2003 | Sexual Crime | Assault On A Female By Penetration |
| 2004 | Sexual Crime | Assault On A Female U13 By Penetration |
| 2005 | Sexual Crime | Sexual Assault On A Female |
| 2006 | Sexual Crime | Sexual Assault On A Female U13 |
| 8806 | Sexual Crime | Commit Offence With Intent To Facilitate A Sexual Offence |
| 8807 | Sexual Crime | Trespass With Intent To Commit A Sexual Offence |
| 8809 | Sexual Crime | Exposure (Sexual Offences Act 2003) |
| 16501 | Sexual Crime | Kerb Crawling |
| 4400 | Theft Of A Cycle | Theft Of Pedal Cycles |
| 13718 | Theft Of A Cycle | Take Or Ride Pedal Cycle Without Consent |
| 4510 | Theft From A Vehicle | Theft From Motor Vehicle |
| 4511 | Theft From A Vehicle | Theft From Vehicle Other Than Motor Vehicles |
| 3900 | Theft Other | Theft From A Person |
| 4000 | Theft Other | Theft In Dwelling Other Than From Auto Machines And Meters |
| 4200 | Theft Other | Theft Mail Bags/Post Packets Or Taking Away/Opening Mail Bags |
| 4300 | Theft Other | Abstracting Electricity |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| 4700 | Theft Other | Theft From Auto Machines Or Meters |
| 4910 | Theft Other | Offences Under Theft Acts Not Classified Elsewhere |
| 4912 | Theft Other | Theft Of Conveyance Other Than Motor Vehicle Or Pedal Cycle |
| 4913 | Theft Other | Unauthorized Taking Of Other Than M/V Or Cycle |
| 5401 | Theft Other | Receiving Stolen Goods |
| 12600 | Theft Other | Vehicle Interference |
| 82590 | Theft Other | Tampering With Motor Vehicle |
| 3702 | Theft TWOC Vehicle | Aggravated Taking Of Vehicle Where Vehicle Driven Dangerously Injury To Any Per |
| 4801 | Theft TWOC Vehicle | Theft Of Motor Vehicle |
| 4802 | Theft TWOC Vehicle | Unauthorised Taking Of Motor Vehicle (Twoc) |
| 4803 | Theft TWOC Vehicle | Twoc With Theft From Motor Vehicle |
| 13101 | Theft TWOC Vehicle | Agg. Vehicle Taking Where Only Agg. Factor Is Crim. Dam. <65000 |
| 101 | Violence Against The Person | Murder |
| 200 | Violence Against The Person | Attempt Murder |
| 401 | Violence Against The Person | Manslaughter |
| 501 | Violence Against The Person | G.B.H. With Intent Sec. 18 |
| 504 | Violence Against The Person | Choke Suffocate With Intent |
| 505 | Violence Against The Person | Using Chloroform Etc. To Commit Offence |
| 511 | Violence Against The Person | Cause Danger To Anything On A Road Which Interferes With A Vehicle Or Traffic Eq |
| 801 | Violence Against The Person | G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 |
| 803 | Violence Against The Person | Injure Trespassers By Spring Guns Etc. |
| 804 | Violence Against The Person | Causing Bodily Harm By Furious Driving |
| 806 | Violence Against The Person | Abh Sec 47 |
| 821 | Violence Against The Person | Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog To Be Dangerously Out Of Control In Pubic Place |
| 822 | Violence Against The Person | Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog Dangerously Out Of Control Non-Public Place |

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 826 | Violence Against The Person | Have Article With Blade - Public |
| 828 | Violence Against The Person | Have Offensive Weapon |
| 830 | Violence Against The Person | Putting People In Fear Of Violence |
| 833 | Violence Against The Person | G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 Racially Aggravated |
| 834 | Violence Against The Person | Abh Sec 47 Racially Aggravated |
| 835 | Violence Against The Person | Common Assault Racially Aggravated |
| 836 | Violence Against The Person | Causing Intentional Harassment Alarm Or Distress Racially Aggravated |
| 837 | Violence Against The Person | Harassment Racially Aggravated |
| 838 | Violence Against The Person | Putting People In Fear Of Violence Racially Aggravated |
| 839 | Violence Against The Person | Breach Of Sex Offender Restraining Order (Sex Off Act 1997 Sec 5A)(Not In Curr Crimsec3) |
| 840 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh |
| 841 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Abh |
| 842 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Common Assault |
| 843 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Intentional Harassment Causing Alarm Or Distress |
| 844 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Harassment |
| 845 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravation Putting People In Fear Of Violence |
| 846 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh |
| 847 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Abh |
| 848 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Common Assault |
| 849 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Intentional Harassment |
| 850 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Harassment |
| 851 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravation Putting Victim In Fear Of Violence |
| 853 | Violence Against The Person | Use Someone To Mind A Weapon - Vcra2006 |
| 854 | Violence Against The Person | Using Someone To Mind A Firearm - Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 |
| 855 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Intentional Harassment (Words Or Writing) |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| 856 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Harassment Without Violence |
| 857 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Common Assault |
| 858 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Harassment With Fear Of Violence |
| 859 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Gbh Or Wounding |
| 860 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Abh Assault |
| 861 | Violence Against The Person | Threaten With An Offensive Weapon In A Public Place |
| 864 | Violence Against The Person | Threated With A Bladed Or Sharp Pointed Article In A Public Place |
| 865 | Violence Against The Person | Stalking Involving Fear Of Violence |
| 866 | Violence Against The Person | Stalking Involving Casuing Serious Distress Or Alarm To The Victim |
| 3701 | Violence Against The Person | Aggravated Taking Of Vehicle Where A Death Of Any Person Occurs |
| 6609 | Violence Against The Person | Fear Or Provocation Of Violence Racially Aggravated |
| 6610 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Fear Or Provocation Of Violence |
| 6616 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Fear Or Provocation Of Violence |
| 6691 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Fear Or Violence (Words Or Writing) |
| 10400 | Violence Against The Person | Assault On A Constable |
| 10501 | Violence Against The Person | Common Assault |
| 12509 | Violence Against The Person | Causing Intentional Harassment Alarm Or Distress |
| 12511 | Violence Against The Person | Fear Or Provocation Of Violence |
| 12512 | Violence Against The Person | "Harassment, Alarm Or Distress" |
| 12558 | Violence Against The Person | "Harassment, Alarm Or Distress Racially Aggravated" |
| 12561 | Violence Against The Person | Religiously Aggravated Harassment Alarm Or Distress |
| 12563 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Harassment Alarm Or Distress |
| 12582 | Violence Against The Person | Racially Aggravated Harassment (Words Or Writing) |
| 19512 | Violence Against The Person | Stalking Pursue A Course Of Conduct Amounting To Stalking |
| 19594 | Violence Against The Person | 2 + Harassment |

Appendix C

Summary of pen portraits for the 2011 Area Classification for Output Areas (Source Office for National Statistics)

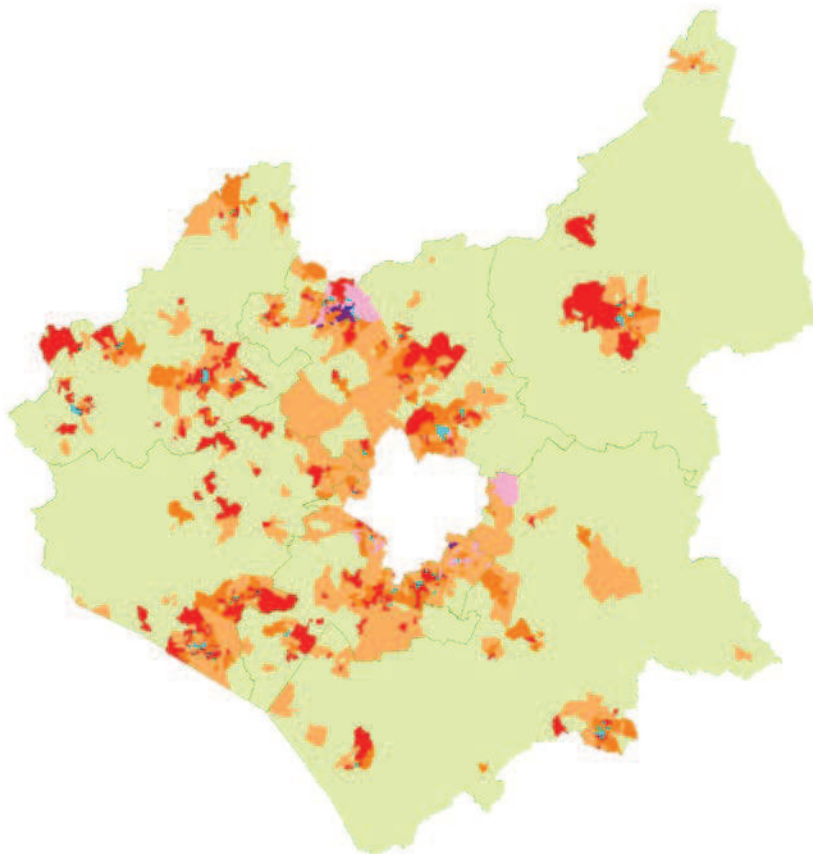
The full guide can be found on the ONS website at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?pageSize=50&sortBy=none&sortDirection=none&newquery=OAC+pen+portraits>

Supergroups

There are eight supergroups forming the top tier of the hierarchy, denoted by a number (n) before their name in the descriptions below. These provide the most generic descriptions of the population in the UK. Descriptions for supergroups that discuss the average are referring to the 'average' characteristics for the UK. If not explicitly stated, comparisons (for example higher or lower) are made with the UK as a whole.

The map below shows the supergroups within Leicestershire. There are 947 areas classed as Suburbanites (largest category) and 58 areas classed as Ethnicity Central (smallest category).



2011 OAC Supergroup Categories

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
|  | 1 Rural Residents | (408) |
|  | 2 Cosmopolitans | (105) |
|  | 3 Ethnicity Central | (58) |
|  | 4 Multicultural Metropolitans | (650) |
|  | 5 Urbanites | (430) |
|  | 6 Suburbanites | (947) |
|  | 7 Constrained City Dwellers | (107) |
|  | 8 Hard-Pressed Living | (465) |

Groups

The middle tier is the group level, of which there are 26, each denoted by a number and letter (*nx*) in the descriptions. These provide a further description of an area's characteristics, in addition to, and comparison with the parent supergroup characteristics. As the 2011 OAC is a top-down classification, any group that starts with the same *n* as a supergroup will have been derived from that supergroup only. The supergroups produce two to four groups each. Descriptions for groups that refer to the average are referring to the 'average' of the parent supergroup, and not the national average. If not explicitly stated, comparisons (for example higher or lower) are made with the parent supergroup.

Names and descriptions

The names and descriptions for the 8 supergroups, 26 groups and 76 subgroups with the 2011 OAC are meant to provide greater insight than just examining the statistical outputs of cluster analysis alone. While they may not necessarily reflect the characteristics of the entire population, they are likely to represent the general characteristics for the majority of areas assigned to specific clusters. These names and descriptions are colour coded as above to reflect whether they refer to supergroups, groups or subgroups.

1 – Rural residents

The population of this supergroup live in rural areas that are less densely populated compared with elsewhere in the country. They will tend to live in large detached properties which they own and work in the agriculture, forestry or fishing industries. The level of unemployment in these areas is slightly below the national average. Each household is likely to have multiple motor vehicles, and these will be the preferred method of transport to their places of work. The population tends to be older, married and well educated. An above average proportion of the population in these areas provide unpaid care and an above average number of people live in communal establishments (most likely to be retirement homes). There is less ethnic integration in these areas and households tend to speak English or Welsh as their main language.

2 – Cosmopolitans

The majority of the population in this supergroup live in densely populated urban areas. They are more likely to live in flats and communal establishments, and social renting is more prevalent than elsewhere in the UK. The group has a high ethnic integration, with an above average number of residents from EU accession countries coinciding with a below average proportion of persons stating their country of birth as the UK or Ireland. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. The population of the group is characterised by young adults, with a higher proportion of single adults and households without children than nationally. There are also higher proportions of full-time students. Workers are more likely to be employed in

the accommodation, information and communication, and financial related industries, and using public transport, or walking or cycling to get to work.

3 – Ethnicity central

The population of this group is predominately located in the denser central areas of London, with other inner urban areas across the UK having smaller concentrations. All non-white ethnic groups have a higher representation than the UK average especially people of mixed ethnicity or who are Black, with an above average number of residents born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to be young adults with slightly higher rates of divorce or separation than the national average, with a lower proportion of households having no children or non-dependent children. Residents are more likely to live in flats and more likely to rent. A higher proportion of people use public transport to get to work, with lower car ownership, and higher unemployment. Those in employment are more likely to work in the accommodation, information and communication, financial, and administrative related industries.

4 – Multicultural metropolitans

The population of this supergroup is concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia. They are likely to live in terraced housing that is rented – both private and social. The group has a high ethnic mix, but a below average number of UK and Irish born residents. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. Residents are likely to be below retirement age. There is likely to be an above average number of families with children who attend school or college, or who are currently too young to do so. The rates of marriage and divorce are broadly comparable with the national average. The level of qualifications is just under the national average with the rates of unemployment being above the national average. Residents who are employed are more likely to work in the transport and administrative related industries. Public transport is the most likely method for individuals to get to and from work, since households are less likely to have multiple motor vehicles available to them.

5 – Urbanites

The population of this supergroup can be found in predominantly urban areas across the UK. There is however a greater tendency for areas to be clustered together in parts of southern England, while concentrations across other urban areas in the UK are more sporadic. The population is more likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented. The ethnic mix of the supergroup is comparable to the UK average, although the number of residents from other EU countries is slightly above the national average. Households are however more likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language than other areas in the UK. Those in employment are more likely to be working in the information and communication, financial, public administration and education related sectors. Compared with the UK, unemployment is lower.

6 – Suburbanites

The population of this supergroup is most likely to be located on the outskirts of urban areas. They are more likely to own their own home, and to live in semi-detached or detached properties. The population tends to be a mixture of those above retirement age and middle-aged parents with school age children. The number of residents who are married or in civil-partnerships is above the national average. Individuals are likely to have higher-level qualifications than the national average, with the levels of unemployment in these areas being below the national average. All non-White ethnic groups have a lower representation when compared with the UK and the proportion of people born in the UK or Ireland is slightly higher. People are more likely to work in the information and communication, financial, public administration, and education sectors, and use private transport to get to work.

7 – Constrained city dwellers

This supergroup has a lower proportion of people aged 5 to 14 and a higher level aged 65 and over than nationally. It is more densely populated than the UK average. People are more likely to be single or divorced. There is a lower representation of all the non-White ethnic groups and of people who were born in other EU countries. There is a lower proportion of households with no children. Households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding. There is a higher proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited, and lower qualification levels than nationally. There is a higher level of unemployment in the supergroup. There are no particular industries in which workers are most likely to be employed, but some industries such as information and communication, and the education sector are underrepresented.

7a – Challenged diversity

The population of this group have a higher level of people aged 0 to 14 in comparison with the supergroup. All non-White ethnic groups have a higher representation, especially people who have mixed ethnicity. A higher proportion of households live in terraced properties, and a higher proportion live in social rented accommodation. Car ownership is generally higher than the supergroup, and people are more likely to be employed in information and communication related industries.

7d – Ageing city dwellers

The population of this group shows a higher proportion of people aged 65 and over when compared with the parent supergroup, and residents are more likely to live in communal establishments and less likely to be single. There is a higher proportion of households living in detached properties and flats, and also owning their property. A lower proportion of people are unemployed.

8 – Hard-pressed living

The population of this group is most likely to be found in urban surroundings, predominately in northern England and southern Wales. There is less non-White ethnic group representation than elsewhere in the UK, and a higher than average proportion of residents born in the UK and Ireland. Rates of divorce and separation are above the national average. Households are more likely to have non-dependent children and are more likely to live in semi-detached or terraced properties, and to privately rent. There is a smaller proportion of people with higher level qualifications, with rates of unemployment above the national average. Those in employment are more likely to be employed in the agriculture, mining, manufacturing, energy, wholesale and retail, and transport related industries.

8a – Industrious communities

Age structure and ethnic group representation broadly reflects the parent supergroup. There is a higher proportion of households living in detached and semi-detached properties, with slightly higher property ownership than for the supergroup. Industrious communities have a broadly similar demographic to the supergroup in terms of age group, occupation and population density, however slightly less overcrowding exists in this group. Ownership of two or more cars or vans is also marginally higher.

8c – Hard pressed ageing workers

Residents who live in this group have a broadly similar age structure to the supergroup, though a smaller proportion of young people and higher proportion of older people. There is less non-White ethnic group representation than with the parent supergroup. Employment characteristics for this group closely reflect those for the supergroup.

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LEICESTERSHIRE SAFER COMMUNITIES STRATEGY BOARD

10 DECEMBER 2015

DOMESTIC ABUSE UPDATE

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to update the Board on progress regarding tackling domestic abuse including the work of the Domestic Violence Delivery Group.
2. The Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board has oversight of delivery of the Leicestershire Multi-Agency Domestic Abuse Strategy. The Domestic Violence Delivery Group delivers this strategy and will report on a regular basis to the Board on progress, risks and issues with regard to domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Commissioning

3. Leicestershire County Council has been working with Leicester City Council, Rutland County Council and the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner to commission joint sexual violence and domestic abuse support services for adults across the area.
4. The new single Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence support and information service for primary victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence commenced on 1 December 2015.
5. The service includes a single helpline number for the area for members of the public to call for advice, information or support related to domestic abuse or sexual violence, in place of the many numbers previously in place across the area. The new helpline number is 0808 802 0028, this is free from all phones and does not appear on phone bills. There is also a single business line for practitioners seeking advice or looking to make referrals for support - 0116 2550004.
6. The service is available to all primary victims of domestic abuse or sexual violence aged 13 and above, and in addition to the helpline support will provide IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Adviser), ISVA (Independent Sexual Violence Adviser), engagement and recovery support, through one-to-one and group-work approaches. It will also co-ordinate support and provide a programme of training for professionals.
7. The service is being delivered by specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence providers with significant local experience; Women's Aid Leicestershire Ltd, Living without Abuse and FreeVA, as part a consortium organisation called United

Against Violence and Abuse (UAVA). UAVA has a partnership arrangement with local therapeutic support providers to provide counselling support and will also work closely with other specialist support agencies and the new Victim First service.

8. The new model may result in a different form of service delivery than partners were used to, as capacity of the service will not cover the previous level of one-to-one face-to-face support in Leicestershire County, previously funded through a variety of sources. However there will be support pathways for all referrals and UAVA have not identified that capacity will be an issue in achieving good outcomes relating to the safety, health and well-being of all people referred for support through its new model. The impact of the new model on outcomes will be assessed after the first four months of operation.
9. Previous helpline numbers are set up to forward directly to the new number for a couple of months to take account of previous publicity that may remain in circulation.
10. Initial information and communication has been focussed on practitioners in Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland, through internal communications and briefing sessions delivered by UAVA across the area.
11. Higher profile public launch campaigns are planned for the New Year, however in the meantime the new helpline number can be used in any already planned publicity from 1st December. All agencies should ensure their websites refer to the new number.
12. Contract management of the service will be led by Leicester City Council, and through a partnership Joint Commissioning and Assurance Board made up of the commissioning organisations. This will feed into the governance structures of each organisation and the information will be used to feed into the domestic violence and sexual violence delivery groups and safeguarding boards.
13. A service user oversight group has been set up made up of service users that were involved in the commissioning process. This group will have a continued role in oversight, scrutiny and development of the service.

Support for Children affected by domestic abuse

14. From 1st December the JADA (Journey Away from Domestic Abuse) contract for domestic abuse family support, and therefore support services provided by WALL (Womens Aid Leicestershire Ltd) for children ceased, except for some provision for existing cases to the end of March to ensure appropriate case closure.

15. Leicestershire County Council will not be commissioning any support services for child secondary victims of domestic abuse, as the Council moves to an approach of embedding support for these children affected by domestic abuse within Children and Family Services and the children's workforce more broadly.
16. It is important that the children's workforce can respond effectively to the impact of domestic abuse on children as this is a significant child welfare and safeguarding issue, and we are working to ensure that this is recognised as core business across children's services and the children's workforce.
17. Domestic abuse champions have been recruited in the County Council within Social Care, Safeguarding and Early Help across services and localities and discussions are ongoing with health colleagues around how this can be extended further across the children's workforce.
18. These champions will support their teams to develop their confidence and practice wisdom in working with children affected by domestic abuse and support the embedding of interventions to support child secondary victims.
19. Referrals for support for children affected by domestic abuse should be made through the hubs.

Other Delivery Group updates

20. Operation Encompass is a scheme to share police information on reports of domestic abuse with schools, where children of school age are in the household. This commenced in Leicestershire County in September 2015.
21. Since the scheme commenced an average of 2 calls a day have been made to schools. Feedback from schools has been very positive and a similar approach is part of considerations around information sharing with health regarding domestic abuse.
22. The delivery group are considering information sharing with health agencies within a broader review of information sharing and support pathways for domestic abuse with the Safeguarding Boards.
23. Other key areas of work for the delivery group include work to develop understanding of perpetrators and approaches to work with perpetrators and the group are developing their performance framework to support effective identification and response to issues related to domestic abuse.

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)

24. Two domestic homicide reviews are in progress in Leicestershire. An alternative 'Appreciative Inquiry' into an incident that did not meet the criteria for a full review has taken place and the report is being finalised.

25. Partner contributions to the Domestic Homicide Review process for 2015/16 will not be drawn down by Leicestershire County Council due to underspend on independent authors against budget in previous years due to less DHRs than planned. Contributions for 2016/17 are expected to be required to the agreed level as set out below. The level of contributions will be reviewed next year for 2017/18 onwards.

- Leicestershire County Council £30,000
- Leicestershire Police £16,000
- Rutland County Council £2,500
- District Councils x 7 @ £2,500 £17,500

Key Risks

26. The new service approaches for primary victims through UAVA and for child secondary victims through children and family services represent significant changes in service provision across the sub-region. There is a risk for disruption of services and pathways from this change. Partners will continue to work together to manage this change and ensure a continued effective safe service for people affected by domestic abuse and will monitor impact on people affected by domestic abuse.

Recommendations

27. It is recommended that:

- (a) The Board notes the progress of commissioning regarding domestic abuse;
- (b) The Board notes the key risks with regard to domestic abuse at this time.

Officer to contact

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