

**POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER FOR
LEICESTERSHIRE**

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

PAPER MARKED

Report of	POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER (PCC)
Subject	PERFORMANCE REPORT TO 31 DECEMBER 2013
Date	MONDAY 27 JANUARY 2014 – 2.00PM
Author :	CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Purpose of Report

1. This report provides the Police and Crime Panel (the Panel) with an overview of performance towards achieving the Police and Crime Plan.

Recommendation

2. The Panel are recommended to note the contents of this report.

Summary

3. The PCC has a responsibility to ensure an efficient and effective police force as outlined in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The Police and Crime Plan reflects this legislation and provides detail of how the PCC will set and monitor the strategic direction for policing and partnerships and ensure the contribution to resourcing of the policing response to regional and national threats.
4. The report provides Panel members with an overview of Force performance. It provides detail of performance against targets in the Police and Crime Plan measured using Police data. Included is reference to long term management of performance towards achieving priorities measured using data provided by both the Police and Partners. The report also provides an overview of performance assessed using the inspection schedule and work completed to ensure compliance with the Strategic Policing Requirement.

Overview of performance against Police Targets

Long Term Performance Trends

5. Over the 10 year period from 2003 to 2013 (financial years 2002/03 and 2012/13) the level of crime has fallen by nearly 40%. The majority of these reductions have been experienced since 2007 (see Appendix A).

Performance in Context to Population Change

6. According to census data, the population of the Force area has increased by 10% between 2001 and 2011. This means that the total population has risen by 93,600 over the 10 year period. Therefore, as the numbers of people in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland have increased the crime rate per person has reduced.

Crime Reductions (see Appendix B)

7. There are five crime categories for which a reduction target has been set. Performance to date suggests that a step-change in performance is required if any of the reduction targets are to be achieved.

Crime Outcomes (see Appendix B)

8. There are six crime outcome categories for which an outcome target has been set. Performance to date suggests that some of these targets will be achieved.
9. If performance remains at the current level for 'Domestic Abuse with Injury' and 'Violence Against the Person with Injury' then targets for these categories will be achieved.
10. However, it seems unlikely that targets for 'Hate Crime' and 'Domestic Burglary' will be achieved. The targets for 'Theft of Motor Vehicle' and 'Theft from Motor Vehicle' will require a significant uplift in performance (or further crimes 'Taken into Consideration') in order for the targets to be achieved.

Confidence

11. The Crime Survey of England & Wales surveys residents of Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland to get a measure of their confidence in the Police. The most recent data shows that the level of confidence in Leicestershire Police is in line with its MSG peers, highlighting a good relationship between the Force and its local communities.

Threats to performance

12. Crime levels of 'Violent Crime with Injury' and 'Domestic Burglary' have been assessed as areas of 'high risk' to performance by the Office of the Chief Constable (OCC).
13. The Positive Outcome Rate for 'Domestic Burglary' is also assessed as 'high risk' to performance.
14. At a national level, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) has expressed concern that crime types that might be affected by austerity (they have given examples of these as being categories such as 'shoplifting', 'theft from person' etc.) are increasing in some parts of the country. This Force area has experienced an increase in these forms of acquisitive crime.

Threats to Performance – Office of the Chief Constable Response

Crime Reduction Strategy

15. The long term crime reduction strategy focuses on early identification of emerging trends and improving outcomes. Tactical activity is carried out under the 'prevention'

strand of each strategic priority. Trend analysis is one of the tools utilised to ensure that areas of risk are identified and contextual information is provided to ensure the causes are accurately assessed. This enables appropriate measures to be put in place.

Crime Outcome Strategy

16. To support the delivery of improved crime outcomes, a Chief Superintendent has been assigned as a strategic lead and has established a Crime Outcome Improvement Group. Formed in June 2013, this group has reviewed current processes and introduced new working practices to improve outcomes throughout the Force. Driven through the Outcome Improvement Plan, strategic aims are delivered through clear plans and actions. Crime outcomes are improving as a result of the delivery plan.

Performance Recovery Strategy

17. 'Operation Tiger' has been running since the 28th of October 2013 with activities targeting a range of crimes and disorder from serious organised crime to anti-social behaviour. The operations' objectives are strongly linked to the values of the revised Police and Crime Plan. The operation has led to a number of arrests and search warrants being executed, and has seen a number of partners and agencies working with the Force to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. The Force is now building a Recovery Strategy based on this work which is due to be presented to the Commissioner before the end of the financial year.

The Police and Crime Plan Partnership Dashboard

18. Appendix A shows performance against targets set whereby Leicestershire Police own the management data. There is a delivery plan activity owned by the OPCC Planning and Performance Co-ordinator to develop a Partnership Dashboard to include all targets in the Police and Crime Plan.
19. Community Safety Partners were invited to a meeting on the 9th January 2014. The aim of the meeting was to bring partners together to agree which agencies hold and own data sets that can show direction of travel towards meeting priorities in the Police and Crime Plan.
20. At the meeting a detailed discussion took place and a pro-forma was completed to gain the information needed to enable a performance assessment for each priority in the Plan.
21. A matrix has been populated which shows each priority, the agreed measures proposed to assess direction of travel, the lead agency, whether the data is available and the frequency in which the data can be returned to the OPCC.
22. It is proposed that data will be collected for quarterly publication commencing with data for the first quarter of the 2014-15 financial year.
23. The matrix has been sent to partners for comment and will be agreed at the Strategic Partnership Executive Board and the subsequent Strategic Partnership Board.

Other work-streams – Supporting the Police and Crime Plan

Young Adults

24. The force is very much engaged with a new, multi-agency, cross-sector Young Adults/Transitions Project, which was established by the local Reducing Reoffending Board. Phase 1 of the project is examining the evidence-base including gaining insight from young adults in contact with the CJS, analysing need and gaps in provision in the current system and understanding recent and emerging evidence as to what works in reducing reoffending. The Force's Threat Assessment Unit Manager is leading the project's work stream around data gathering and analysis. This work stream aims to bring a greater understanding of the details behind young adult offending, and is being carried out with various partner agencies.

Drugs and Alcohol Offending

25. Regional and national best practice is being identified to ensure that the Force are maximising every opportunity with this strategic priority. This best practice is then reviewed by a regular delivery group and implemented where appropriate. Better recording systems have been introduced to try to improve accuracy with the recording of crimes where it is believed that drugs and/or alcohol are a mitigating factor, which will lead to a better understanding of the problem. Reviews are taking place regarding offender drug treatment plans, to better understand where people leave the programme before completion. This work will then lead to the identification of any improvements that can be made in the process, which can then be taken forward with partners.
26. A dedicated substance misuse officer has been appointed to help drive focused work on this strategic priority.

Mental Ill Health

27. The Force has recently introduced a mental health triage car, which sees officers working closely with health care professionals to help in the resolution of incidents involving people undergoing a mental health crisis. The crew of the car can access both police and health records for the individual, ensuring that an informed judgement can be made on a case by case basis. The main aim of the triage car is to reduce the number of people being detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act. Early results show that 40% less people get detained by police under the Act.

Child Abuse & Exploitation

28. Awareness sessions have been held to help officers better understand the signs of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and allow them to take a more proactive approach enforcing these cases. This area is also discussed as part of multi-agency meetings, to ensure that there is a unified approach when investigating these cases and to aid in prevention. The Commissioner has recently tasked the Chief Executive with setting up an Outcome Delivery Group to look at this area of work and the OPCC has a seconded Inspector who will lead this, working alongside other force colleagues and partner agencies. The recently announced OPCC Internship Programme will utilise a part time intern to co-ordinate the research and reporting of this key area.

Missing Persons

29. Monthly Partnership meetings have been developed with children's services to review Missing children and young people cases, to ensure that the best service is being delivered on a case by case basis. Officers regularly attend regional and national meetings to ensure that the force utilises identified best practice in this area. As with CSE in the earlier paragraph, a second Outcome Delivery Group will be created, supported by a part time intern and led by the seconded Inspector. This group will comprise senior partners from across the force area as well as force colleagues.

HMIC Inspection 2013-14

30. Generally the inspection outcomes are positive for Leicestershire. This is particularly so in terms of efficiency and effectiveness in that the force offers good value for money with a 'lean' back office function whilst delivering reduced levels of crime and higher levels of victim satisfaction.
31. HMIC does state that in their view there are challenges ahead in closing the funding gap and meeting the requirements of the Comprehensive Spending Review after 2015.
32. HMIC have stated that there are some areas for improvement relating to file quality which appeared to reflect their national thematic inspection findings. Similarly there were some areas identified for improvement in relation to Stop and Search and these are being taken forward for development by the Force.
33. A Joint Inspection by HMI Probation, HMI Constabulary, HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate and the Care Quality Commission were particularly impressed that the force had a process to divert people with learning difficulties and disabilities from custody through the use of a 'triage car' which was staffed by force and NHS staff.
34. A joint review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, and the Care Quality Commission was particularly complimentary around force practices and service delivery in regard to Mental Health [use of Sect 136 in police stations] and vulnerable people.

Valuing the Police 3 – Spending ReviewImpact on the public

35. Over the first two years of the spending review recorded crime (excluding fraud) fell by 17% in Leicestershire. This is a good outcome as it is considerably greater than the 13% reduction recorded across England and Wales as a whole. Victim satisfaction remains high at 84.5%.

Future challenges

36. Unless the force successfully closes the funding gap for this spending review period the force will find it more of a challenge than others to make the further savings required after March 2015 while maintaining its high level of service to the public.

Value for Money Profiles – Summary

37. Whilst the Force spends more on Officers than our most similar group of forces [£10.4m] almost the exact same figure is spent [in excess to our peers] on the 'visible frontline' and 'Frontline Support' compared to our peers.
38. The force is currently on a journey of considerable change and the profiles only represent a snapshot in time on that journey. Many business functions, processes and structures are under consideration and review within the current force change programme.
39. The Force spends considerably less than our peer MSG [-£7.7m] on non-visible frontline.
40. The force spends considerably less than our peer group [-£2.9m] on 'Business Support' functions often referred to as the 'back office'.
41. Demand appears lower – for 999 and emergency and priority calls - than our peers; and officers are shown to deal with fewer crimes and charges.
42. Recorded victim based crime is higher than our peers [could be seen as positive as we encourage people to report].
43. Lower proportion of other crimes against society (eg. drugs offences, public order offences) compared to our peer MSG.
44. Higher proportion of positive formal investigative outcomes – detections, charges and cautions.

Stop Search

45. Chief Officer Leadership for stop and search is clear and governance arrangements robust. These could be improved further by placing greater emphasis on the effectiveness of stop and search in fighting crime.
46. Stop and search is a fundamental part of the performance management regime in Leicestershire, although more could be done to better understand the impact of stop and search on preventing and detecting crime.
47. Leicestershire Police could make better use of intelligence to enable officers to use stop and search powers in the most effective way. The force has recently appointed an analyst who will be dedicated to stop and search.
48. The force has invested significantly in training staff on stop and search powers. This training focused mainly on the legal issues associated with stop and search, but the intended message that stop and search remained an important operational policing tool was not consistently understood by staff. The force has invested significantly in ensuring that all front line staff have received training in stop and search. This was completed in 2011 as part of the officer safety training programme.

Mental Health (Use of Section 136 in police stations)

49. In the following areas Leicestershire are singled out as having particularly good practices:

50. HMIC found excellent arrangements for recording (a vulnerable person report) and accessing previous police involvement with an individual, via a search tool which interfaced with several force IT systems.
51. In Leicestershire, officers create a vulnerable person report for every section 136 detention. These are reviewed by a supervisor on the Comprehensive Referral Desk, who decides what action to take. This may involve the development of strategies with partner agencies to reduce the risk of harm. In cases where a person is not admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act 1983, information is sent to his or her GP, with the intention that the person might be offered continuing care. This process, along with an ability to search a number of police IT databases, assists officers in assessing risk in any future dealings with individuals who have previously had contact with the police. This is good practice.
52. In Leicestershire, a police officer had been established within a hospital mental health unit, and the officers based there had created an intranet site. The site regularly hosted information bulletins for frontline officers in relation to dealing with mental health problems;

Police file Quality

53. As part of the inspection process, a sample of twenty files was examined from each force. Leicestershire received individual feedback on performance. Whilst Leicestershire fared better than others in some areas, our performance was also worse than others in some areas. We recognise that the national themes that have been identified as part of this inspection are relevant to all our areas of business.
54. In Leicestershire, a comprehensive File Quality Improvement Plan has been developed. The implementation of this plan is being led by D/Supt Criminal Justice. The plan addresses a number of issues including:
 55. Developing a comprehensive performance framework including auditing of files, feedback to officers and supervisors and feedback to BCU/Dept SMTs on areas of good/poor performance
 56. Developing a communication plan for officers and staff to increase awareness of key issues at a strategic and operational level
 57. Continuing to develop the recently launched File Quality Website as a central point of information for staff
 58. Launching the new E-file application that will assist officers in completing the correct forms and reducing overbuild of files.
 59. Reviewing local Witness Care arrangements with CPS and the Courts
 60. Reviewing current training provision, especially for supervisors. Ad hoc group and one to one training is already offered for those with identified needs through Criminal Justice but may need further impetus.
 61. Reviewing partnership performance arrangements to ensure that joint issues are managed.

Learning Difficulties and Disabilities

62. Two of six forces (South Wales and Leicestershire) reported that they had appropriate adults available day or night. In another force, where the police relied on the social services emergency duty team to provide appropriate adults, one of the cases looked at demonstrated that lack of availability of appropriate adults affected operational decisions.
63. We were impressed that one of the forces we visited had a process to divert people from custody before arrest, on the grounds of identified mental health problems or a learning disability. Leicestershire police operated a 'triage car' which could be requested by police officers who identified concerns when attending incidents. The car was staffed by a police officer and a CPN provided by Leicestershire partnership NHS trusts. The CPN provided expert advice in dealing with possible mental health and learning disability issues, and could access medical histories and services to divert suspects away from custody. This was the only force to have a bespoke diversion scheme in place at the pre-custody stage. As a result, in other force areas, opportunities were missed to divert this group of offenders into more appropriate services.

Holding the Chief Constable (CC) to Account for Performance

64. An 'all crime' dashboard is updated daily to show performance against last year for all major crime types. This enables emerging issues to be identified and further explored.
65. In addition a police targets dashboard is updated daily to assess performance against each target for the areas of Police management data responsibility in the Police and Crime Plan. The Planning and Performance Co-ordinator reviews these dashboards daily.
66. Weekly 1-1 meetings are held with the CC. On a monthly basis the 1-1 meeting is specifically focussed on force performance. A performance briefing report is provided as a discussion document. This briefing details specific areas of performance and reputational risk.
67. The briefing contains the current performance position and statistical projection analysis which indicates areas of performance that may require early attention and intervention.
68. The briefing also contains regional, police directorate and departmental performance issues where there may be a subsequent effect on achieving the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan. A performance issue monitoring spreadsheet is produced and maintained. This contains all issues raised in monthly briefings, updates on the action taken by the OCC and the status of the issue.
69. The Chief Constable presents a performance report to the PCC at a monthly Strategic Assurance Board meeting. This board is attended by Chief Officers in the OPCC and the OCC Chief Officer Team. Force performance including all aspects of the plan and HMIC Inspection schedule is discussed at this meeting.
70. Outside of these structures, if the PCC has any reason to wish to speak with the Chief Constable regarding performance then a meeting is held.

Community Safety Partnerships

71. The Community Safety Partnerships, set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (and subsequently amended by other Local Government and Police legislation) are accountable to Local Authorities. However, the PCC has an indirect role to play in ensuring that they are fulfilling their roles, through his scrutiny of the Chief Constable.
72. The Chief Constable is a statutory member of every CSP and the PCC has a duty to ensure that the Chief Constable is adequately fulfilling all of the statutory duties that are prescribed of Chief Constables in legislation. The PCCs are not members of CSPs, although they have the authority to demand a report from a CSP on any subject within their remit.
73. Whilst, in Leicestershire, the Chief Constable will generally delegate his membership of individual CSPs to LPU Commanders in each of the relevant areas, it is still beholden on the PCC to ensure that the arrangements made by the Chief are appropriate. This will include ensuring that the Chief is making sure that all the partners within the CSP are working together in a manner that will facilitate the reduction of crime and disorder in their areas. If there are any performance issues in any CSP, the PCC will address these with the Chief who would then speak with the other partners as the PCC himself is not legally given any direct authority over partners, although in 2014/15 the PCC will progress discussions to improve performance directly with CSP chairs.

Resourcing the Response to Regional and National Threats – The National Strategic Policing Requirement

74. Production of the Leicestershire Police Strategic Assessment for 2014-2015 is currently underway in the Force Intelligence Bureau.
75. The Police Assessment provides a review of the following areas of the Police and Crime Plan:
 - Responding to Public Protest and Policing Large Events
 - Serious and Organised Crime
 - Counter Terrorism
 - Civil Contingencies and local resilience
 - Cyber Crime and a large scale cyber incident
76. This document will be completed and disseminated during March 2014 and an overview of these sections will be provided in the annual report.

Implications

Financial	This report is an update for the Police and Crime Panel to note. There are no financial implications identified.
Legal	There are no legal implications identified.
Equality Impact Assessment	The Police and Crime Plan has been Equality impact assessed.
Risks and Impact	No risks have been identified.

**Link to Police
And Crime Plan** Performance against the Plan priorities are reported.

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Long Term Trend Chart
Appendix B – Performance Dashboard
Appendix C – CSP Level Crime Data Tables

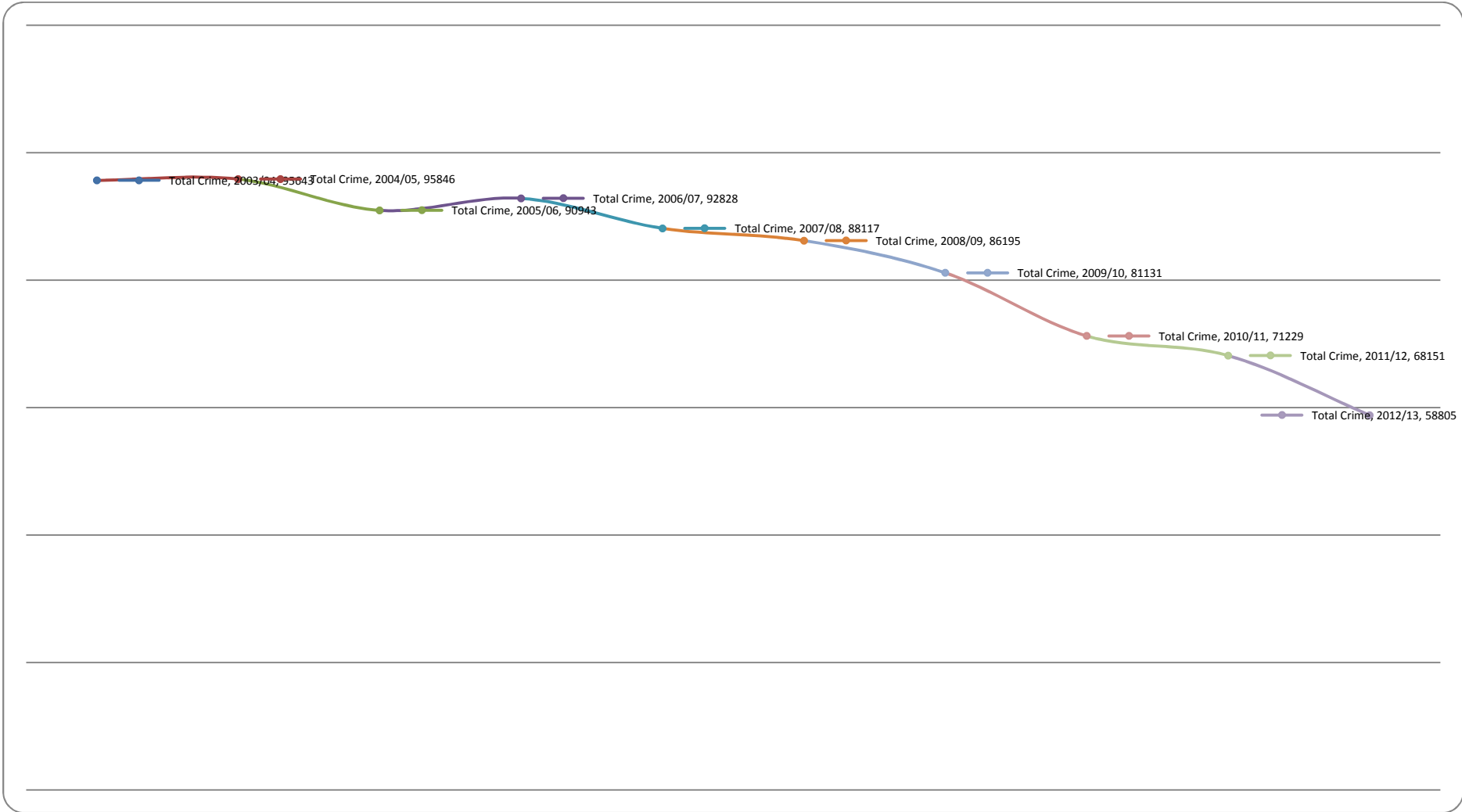
Background Papers

None

Person to Contact

Suzanne Houlihan – Planning and Performance Co-ordinator
Tel: 0116 2488986 Email: Suzanne.Houlihan@Leicestershire.pnn.police.uk

Appendix A – Long Term Trend Chart



This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix B – Police Dashboard

Police & Crime Dashboard

Period Covered: 01 April 2013 - 31 December 2013

All Crime Targets

All Crime	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences	-5%	2.5%	46,158	-3,376
Crime Outcome Rate		27.8%	12,824	
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	85%	85.0%		

Strategic Priorities

5

To Improve Outcomes For Victims of Domestic Violence with Injury

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences		5.8%	1,250	
Crime Outcome Rate	50%	50.6%	633	8

7

To Improve Outcomes For Victims of Hate Crimes

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences		-8.9%	683	
Crime Outcome Rate	55%	47.9%	327	-49
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	88%	81.6%		

8

To Improve Outcomes For Victims of ASB

	Target	Actual
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	85%	79.2%

12

To Reduce Domestic Burglary

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences	-13%	1.1%	3,087	-431
Crime Outcome Rate	25%	15.1%	466	-318
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	90%	90.1%		

13

To Reduce Violence Against The Person - with injury

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences	-2%	16.4%	3,715	-587
Crime Outcome Rate	50%	50.8%	1,889	32
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	82%	79.7%		

14A

To Reduce Theft From Motor Vehicles

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences	-14%	7.1%	4,146	-817
Crime Outcome Rate	9%	7.7%	321	-52
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	85%	86.0%		

14B

To Reduce Theft Of Motor Vehicles

	Target	Actual	Total	Margin
Reduction in Offences	-10%	5.3%	851	-124
Crime Outcome Rate	23%	21.9%	186	-10
Satisfaction with Service (Force)	85%	86.0%		

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix C – CSP Level Crime Data

City BCU = City CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA											
The current selected area is: City BCU											
Month	<input type="text" value="Dec"/>	Financial Year	<input type="text" value="13/14"/>								
NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.				Current YTD			Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change	
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	21778	6460	29.7%			21490	7738	36.0%	1.3%	-5.0%	6.3%
(Hate Crime)	(429)	(207)	48.3%	55%	-6.75%	(439)	(237)	52.6%	-2.3%		
Victim Based Crime	19567	4873	24.9%			18533	5625	30.4%	5.6%		
Homicide	7	7	100.0%			4	4	100.0%	75.0%		
Violence	4143	1723	41.6%			3982	1739	43.7%	4.0%		
Domestic Related Violence	1636	599	39.0%			1625	629	41.2%	0.7%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	2607	1124	43.1%			2467	1110	45.2%	6.1%		
Violence with Injury	1916	996	52.0%	50%	1.98%	1658	753	45.4%	15.6%	-2.0%	17.6%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	602	326	54.2%	50%	4.15%	601	282	46.9%	0.2%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	1314	670	51.0%			1057	471	44.0%	24.3%		
Violence without Injury	2227	727	32.6%			2324	986	42.4%	-4.2%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	934	273	29.2%			924	347	37.6%	1.1%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	1293	454	35.1%			1400	639	45.6%	-7.6%		
Sexual Offences	425	118	27.8%			366	93	26.1%	19.4%		
Serious Sexual Offences	330	84	25.5%			282	64	22.7%	17.0%		
Rape	138	16	10.9%			107	17	15.9%	29.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	192	69	35.9%			175	47	26.9%	9.7%		
Other Sexual Offences	95	34	35.8%			74	29	39.2%	28.4%		
Robbery	393	101	25.7%			420	250	59.5%	-6.4%		
Robbery Personal	374	93	24.9%			381	230	60.4%	-1.8%		
Robbery Business	19	8	42.1%			39	20	51.3%	-51.3%		
Burglary	2358	385	16.3%			2334	563	23.7%	1.0%		
Burglary Dwelling	1346	197	14.6%	25%	-10.36%	1382	417	30.2%	-2.6%	-13.0%	10.4%
Burglary Non Dwelling	1012	188	18.6%			952	136	14.3%	6.3%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	410	144	35.1%			403	80	19.9%	1.7%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	602	44	7.3%			549	56	10.2%	9.7%		
Vehicle Crime	2100	283	13.5%			1950	462	23.7%	7.7%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	387	96	24.8%	23%	1.81%	338	162	45.0%	14.5%	-10.0%	24.5%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1627	183	11.2%	9%	2.25%	1545	306	19.8%	5.3%	-14.0%	19.3%
Vehicle Interference	86	4	4.7%			67	4	6.0%	28.4%		
Theft from Person	792	49	6.2%			626	134	21.4%	26.7%		
Theft Cycle	1167	74	6.4%			964	83	8.6%	20.0%		
Shoplifting	2296	1348	58.7%			2030	1348	66.4%	13.1%		
Other Theft	2671	260	9.7%			2466	265	10.7%	8.3%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	3226	525	16.3%			3402	694	20.4%	-5.2%		
Arson	91	13	14.3%			108	21	19.4%	-15.7%		
Criminal Damage	3135	512	16.3%			3294	673	20.4%	-4.8%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	888	156	17.6%			949	216	22.8%	-6.4%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	405	78	19.3%			494	100	20.2%	-18.0%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	1258	131	10.4%			1256	196	15.6%	0.2%		
Criminal Damage Other	675	146	25.4%			586	159	27.1%	-1.9%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	9	1	11.1%			10	2	20.0%	-10.0%		
Crimes Against Society	2211	1587	71.8%			2957	2113	71.5%	-25.2%		
Drug Offences	806	714	88.6%			1094	1061	97.0%	-26.3%		
Possession of Weapons	168	136	81.0%			123	97	78.9%	36.6%		
Public Order	977	575	58.9%			932	585	62.8%	4.8%		
Fraud	0	36				638	176	32.7%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	260	126	48.5%			270	194	71.9%	-3.7%		

Blaby CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Blaby**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	3343	775	23.2%			3239	910	28.1%	3.2%	-5.0%	8.2%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	<i>(24)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>58.3%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>3.33%</i>	<i>(44)</i>	<i>(24)</i>	<i>54.5%</i>	<i>-45.5%</i>		
Victim Based Crime	3152	604	19.2%			2770	691	24.9%	13.8%		
Homicide	0	0				0	0				
Violence	405	175	43.2%			393	205	52.2%	3.1%		
Domestic Related Violence	186	86	46.2%			192	99	51.6%	-3.1%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	219	89	40.6%			201	106	52.7%	9.0%		
Violence with Injury	185	94	50.8%	50%	0.81%	146	83	56.8%	26.7%	-2.0%	28.7%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	91	52	57.1%	50%	7.14%	82	45	54.9%			
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	94	42	44.7%			64	38	59.4%	46.9%		
Violence without Injury	220	81	36.8%			247	122	49.4%	-10.9%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	95	34	35.8%			110	54	40.0%	-13.6%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	125	47	37.6%			137	68	49.6%	-8.8%		
Sexual Offences	46	17	37.0%			37	15	40.5%	24.3%		
Serious Sexual Offences	38	15	39.5%			32	12	37.5%	18.8%		
Rape	15	4	26.7%			10	4	40.0%	50.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	23	11	47.8%			22	8	36.4%	4.5%		
Other Sexual Offences	8	2	25.0%			5	3	60.0%	60.0%		
Robbery	17	3	17.6%			13	4	30.8%	30.8%		
Robbery Personal	14	3	21.4%			5	3	60.0%	180.0%		
Robbery Business	3	0	0.0%			8	1	12.5%	-62.5%		
Burglary	612	47	7.7%			547	75	13.7%	11.9%		
Burglary Dwelling	268	25	9.3%	25%	-15.67%	341	58	17.0%	-2.14%	-13.0%	-8.4%
Burglary Non Dwelling	344	22	6.4%			206	17	8.3%	67.0%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	65	0	0.0%			54	8	14.8%	20.4%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	279	16	5.7%			152	9	5.9%	83.6%		
Vehicle Crime	613	44	7.2%			505	69	13.7%	21.4%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	70	11	15.7%	23%	-7.29%	79	14	17.7%	-11.4%	-10.0%	-1.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	508	33	6.5%	9%	-2.50%	414	54	13.0%	22.7%	-14.0%	36.7%
Vehicle Interference	35	0	0.0%			12	1	8.3%	191.7%		
Theft from Person	32	7	21.9%			16	0	0.0%	100.0%		
Theft Cycle	100	6	6.0%			82	7	8.5%	22.0%		
Shoplifting	332	166	50.0%			284	180	63.4%	16.9%		
Other Theft	491	56	11.4%			365	42	11.5%	34.5%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	504	83	16.5%			528	94	17.8%	-4.5%		
Arson	13	2	15.4%			21	2	9.5%	-38.1%		
Criminal Damage	491	81	16.5%			507	92	18.1%	-3.2%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	78	21	26.9%			100	28	28.0%	-22.0%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	35	3	8.6%			49	16	32.7%	-28.6%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	257	39	15.2%			192	12	6.3%	33.9%		
Criminal Damage Other	121	18	14.9%			161	34	21.1%	-24.8%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	0	0				5	2	40.0%	-100.0%		
Crimes Against Society	191	171	89.5%			469	219	46.7%	-59.3%		
Drug Offences	80	71	88.8%			109	108	99.1%	-26.6%		
Possession of Weapons	8	8	100.0%			12	10	83.3%	-33.3%		
Public Order	75	42	56.0%			68	51	58.0%	-14.8%		
Fraud	0	25				228	33	14.5%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	28	25	89.3%			32	17	53.1%	-12.5%		

Charnwood CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Charnwood**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	7008	2090	29.8%			6755	2007	29.7%	3.7%	-5.0%	8.7%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	<i>(95)</i>	<i>(38)</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>-15.00%</i>	<i>(105)</i>	<i>(49)</i>	<i>46.7%</i>	<i>-9.5%</i>		
Victim Based Crime	6437	1672	26.0%			5956	1522	25.6%	8.1%		
Homicide	0	1				0	0				
Violence	1193	498	41.7%			1191	573	48.1%	0.2%		
Domestic Related Violence	465	181	38.9%			440	216	49.1%	5.7%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	728	317	43.5%			751	357	47.5%	-3.1%		
Violence with Injury	571	295	51.7%	50%	1.66%	496	247	49.8%	15.1%	-2.0%	17.1%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	196	94	48.0%	50%	-2.04%	169	79	46.7%	16.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	375	201	53.6%			327	168	51.4%	14.7%		
Violence without Injury	622	203	32.6%			695	326	46.9%	-10.5%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	269	87	32.3%			271	137	50.6%	-0.7%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	353	116	32.9%			424	189	44.6%	-16.7%		
Sexual Offences	131	24	18.3%			113	26	23.0%	15.9%		
Serious Sexual Offences	95	17	17.9%			75	18	24.0%	26.7%		
Rape	35	3	8.6%			22	10	45.5%	59.1%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	60	14	23.3%			53	8	15.1%	13.2%		
Other Sexual Offences	36	7	19.4%			38	8	21.1%	-5.3%		
Robbery	47	12	25.5%			48	20	41.7%	-2.1%		
Robbery Personal	39	10	25.6%			39	15	38.5%	0.0%		
Robbery Business	8	2	25.0%			9	5	55.6%	-11.1%		
Burglary	1006	175	17.4%			931	124	13.3%	8.1%		
Burglary Dwelling	516	123	23.8%	25%	-1.16%	565	89	15.8%	-8.7%	-13.0%	4.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	490	52	10.6%			366	35	9.6%	33.9%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	208	0	0.0%			146	16	11.0%	42.5%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	282	17	6.0%			220	19	8.6%	28.2%		
Vehicle Crime	844	99	11.7%			701	134	19.1%	20.4%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	136	34	25.0%	23%	2.00%	112	42	37.5%	21.4%	-10.0%	31.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	688	65	9.4%	9%	0.45%	560	92	16.4%	22.9%	-14.0%	36.9%
Vehicle Interference	20	0	0.0%			29	0	0.0%	-31.0%		
Theft from Person	111	5	4.5%			94	3	3.2%	18.1%		
Theft Cycle	362	155	42.8%			274	33	12.0%	32.1%		
Shoplifting	700	437	62.4%			535	331	61.9%	30.8%		
Other Theft	955	104	10.9%			1002	82	8.2%	-4.7%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	1088	162	14.9%			1067	196	18.4%	2.0%		
Arson	24	2	8.3%			22	3	13.6%	9.1%		
Criminal Damage	1064	160	15.0%			1045	193	18.5%	1.8%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	235	49	20.9%			261	61	23.4%	-10.0%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	113	17	15.0%			98	25	25.5%	15.3%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	489	51	10.4%			442	47	10.6%	10.6%		
Criminal Damage Other	219	40	18.3%			237	57	24.1%	-7.6%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	8	3	37.5%			7	3	42.9%	14.3%		
Crimes Against Society	571	418	73.2%			799	485	60.7%	-28.5%		
Drug Offences	191	174	91.1%			216	190	88.0%	-11.6%		
Possession of Weapons	36	24	66.7%			26	23	88.5%	38.5%		
Public Order	269	152	56.5%			328	197	60.1%	-18.0%		
Fraud	0	10				160	36	22.5%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	75	58	77.3%			69	39	56.5%	8.7%		

Harborough CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Harborough**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	2108	471	22.3%			2142	708	33.1%	-1.6%	-5.0%	3.4%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	(20)	(9)	45.0%	55%	-10.00%	(36)	(20)	55.6%	-44.4%		
Victim Based Crime	1971	373	18.9%			1842	481	26.1%	7.0%		
Homicide	0	0				0	0				
Violence	307	102	33.2%			290	142	49.0%	5.9%		
Domestic Related Violence	121	37	30.6%			107	47	43.9%	13.1%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	186	65	34.9%			183	95	51.9%	1.6%		
Violence with Injury	129	59	45.7%	50%	-4.26%	115	63	54.8%	12.2%	-2.0%	14.2%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	46	17	37.0%	50%	-13.04%	46	20	43.5%	0.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	83	42	50.6%			69	43	62.3%	20.3%		
Violence without Injury	178	43	24.2%			175	79	45.1%	1.7%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	75	20	26.7%			61	27	44.3%	23.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	103	23	22.3%			114	52	45.6%	-9.6%		
Sexual Offences	33	15	45.5%			25	11	44.0%	32.0%		
Serious Sexual Offences	26	13	50.0%			21	6	28.6%	23.8%		
Rape	12	3	25.0%			7	3	42.9%	71.4%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	14	10	71.4%			14	3	21.4%	0.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	7	2	28.6%			4	5	125.0%	75.0%		
Robbery	4	0	0.0%			9	3	33.3%	-55.6%		
Robbery Personal	2	0	0.0%			6	1	16.7%	-66.7%		
Robbery Business	2	0	0.0%			3	2	66.7%	-33.3%		
Burglary	346	22	6.4%			281	79	28.1%	23.1%		
Burglary Dwelling	172	12	7.0%	25%	-18.02%	113	56	49.6%	52.2%	-13.0%	65.2%
Burglary Non Dwelling	174	10	5.7%			168	23	13.7%	3.6%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	80	0	0.0%			72	6	8.3%	11.1%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	94	8	8.5%			96	17	17.7%	-2.1%		
Vehicle Crime	293	12	4.1%			288	12	4.2%	1.7%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	41	8	19.5%	23%	-3.49%	32	8	25.0%	28.1%	-10.0%	38.1%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	232	4	1.7%	9%	-7.28%	248	4	1.6%	-6.5%	-14.0%	7.5%
Vehicle Interference	20	0	0.0%			8	0	0.0%	150.0%		
Theft from Person	21	2	9.5%			25	0	0.0%	-16.0%		
Theft Cycle	36	1	2.8%			34	1	2.9%	5.9%		
Shoplifting	231	128	55.4%			153	76	49.7%	51.0%		
Other Theft	362	37	10.2%			349	50	14.3%	3.7%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	338	54	16.0%			388	107	27.6%	-12.9%		
Arson	14	5	35.7%			12	5	41.7%	16.7%		
Criminal Damage	324	49	15.1%			376	102	27.1%	-13.8%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	55	16	29.1%			51	16	31.4%	7.8%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	43	7	16.3%			44	11	25.0%	-2.3%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	144	15	10.4%			167	62	37.1%	-13.8%		
Criminal Damage Other	82	11	13.4%			112	12	10.7%	-26.8%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	0	0				2	1	50.0%	-100.0%		
Crimes Against Society	137	98	71.5%			300	227	75.7%	-54.3%		
Drug Offences	63	56	88.9%			129	121	93.8%	-51.2%		
Possession of Weapons	5	3	60.0%			11	10	90.9%	-54.5%		
Public Order	53	29	54.7%			81	63	77.8%	-34.6%		
Fraud	0	3				55	21	38.2%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	16	7	43.8%			24	12	50.0%	-33.3%		

Hinckley and Bosworth CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Hinckley & Bosworth**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	3597	851	23.7%			3476	932	26.8%	3.5%	-5.0%	8.5%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	(35)	(18)	51.4%	55%	-3.57%	(38)	(15)	39.5%	-7.9%		
Victim Based Crime	3322	650	19.6%			3031	656	21.6%	9.6%		
Homicide	0	0				0	0				
Violence	543	253	46.6%			514	271	52.7%	5.6%		
Domestic Related Violence	201	76	37.8%			185	98	53.0%	8.6%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	342	177	51.8%			329	173	52.6%	4.0%		
Violence with Injury	229	122	53.3%	50%	3.28%	189	116	61.4%	21.2%	-2.0%	23.2%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	67	29	43.3%	50%	-6.72%	69	44	63.8%	-2.9%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	162	93	57.4%			120	72	60.0%	35.0%		
Violence without Injury	314	131	41.7%			325	155	47.7%	-3.4%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	134	47	35.1%			116	54	46.6%	15.5%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	180	84	46.7%			209	101	48.3%	-13.9%		
Sexual Offences	65	13	20.0%			60	25	41.7%	8.3%		
Serious Sexual Offences	45	9	20.0%			43	20	46.5%	4.7%		
Rape	16	1	6.3%			18	6	33.3%	-11.1%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	29	8	27.6%			25	14	56.0%	16.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	20	4	20.0%			17	5	29.4%	17.6%		
Robbery	24	8	33.3%			10	4	40.0%	140.0%		
Robbery Personal	19	5	26.3%			10	4	40.0%	90.0%		
Robbery Business	5	3	60.0%			0	0				
Burglary	629	41	6.5%			461	49	10.6%	36.4%		
Burglary Dwelling	346	33	9.5%	25%	-15.46%	221	28	12.7%	56.6%	-13.0%	69.6%
Burglary Non Dwelling	283	8	2.8%			240	21	8.8%	17.9%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	119	0	0.0%			94	10	10.6%	26.6%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	164	5	3.0%			146	11	7.5%	12.3%		
Vehicle Crime	456	18	3.9%			506	29	5.7%	-9.9%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	80	10	12.5%	23%	-10.50%	91	15	16.5%	-12.1%	-10.0%	-2.1%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	356	8	2.2%	9%	-6.75%	391	12	3.1%	-9.0%	-14.0%	5.0%
Vehicle Interference	20	0	0.0%			24	2	8.3%	-16.7%		
Theft from Person	27	2	7.4%			26	4	15.4%	3.8%		
Theft Cycle	93	6	6.5%			73	4	5.5%	27.4%		
Shoplifting	324	161	49.7%			220	110	50.0%	47.3%		
Other Theft	542	60	11.1%			528	52	9.8%	2.7%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	619	88	14.2%			633	108	17.1%	-2.2%		
Arson	36	5	13.9%			19	2	10.5%	89.5%		
Criminal Damage	583	83	14.2%			614	106	17.3%	-5.0%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	131	21	16.0%			118	31	26.3%	11.0%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	48	16	33.3%			49	10	20.4%	-2.0%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	270	29	10.7%			299	31	10.4%	-9.7%		
Criminal Damage Other	131	16	12.2%			146	34	23.3%	-10.3%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	3	1	33.3%			2	0	0.0%	50.0%		
Crimes Against Society	275	201	73.1%			445	276	62.0%	-38.2%		
Drug Offences	109	99	90.8%			141	130	92.2%	-22.7%		
Possession of Weapons	12	7	58.3%			14	11	78.6%	-14.3%		
Public Order	121	67	55.4%			134	90	67.2%	-9.7%		
Fraud	0	7				130	30	23.1%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	33	21	63.6%			26	15	57.7%	26.9%		

Melton CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Melton**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	1746	460	26.3%			1687	614	36.4%	3.5%	-5.0%	8.5%
(Hate Crime)	(15)	(8)	53.3%	55%	-1.67%	(20)	(12)	60.0%	-25.0%		
Victim Based Crime	1597	361	22.6%			1451	436	30.0%	10.1%		
Homicide	1	1	100.0%			1	1	100.0%	0.0%		
Violence	331	136	41.1%			319	156	48.9%	3.8%		
Domestic Related Violence	111	45	40.5%			120	48	40.0%	-7.5%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	220	91	41.4%			199	108	54.3%	10.6%		
Violence with Injury	170	76	44.7%	50%	-5.29%	155	79	51.0%	9.7%	-2.0%	11.7%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	51	21	41.2%	50%	-8.82%	60	26	43.3%	-15.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	119	55	46.2%			95	53	55.8%	25.3%		
Violence without Injury	161	60	37.3%			164	77	47.0%	-1.8%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	60	24	40.0%			60	22	36.7%	0.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	101	36	35.6%			104	55	52.9%	-2.9%		
Sexual Offences	27	6	22.2%			28	15	53.6%	-3.6%		
Serious Sexual Offences	20	6	30.0%			17	11	64.7%	17.6%		
Rape	10	2	20.0%			5	4	80.0%	100.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	10	4	40.0%			12	7	58.3%	-16.7%		
Other Sexual Offences	7	0	0.0%			11	4	36.4%	-36.4%		
Robbery	9	4	44.4%			4	3	75.0%	125.0%		
Robbery Personal	9	4	44.4%			2	2	100.0%	350.0%		
Robbery Business	0	0				2	1	50.0%	-100.0%		
Burglary	275	28	10.2%			173	20	11.6%	59.0%		
Burglary Dwelling	93	6	6.5%	25%	-18.65%	83	10	12.0%	12.0%	-13.0%	25.0%
Burglary Non Dwelling	182	22	12.1%			90	10	11.1%	102.2%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	86	0	0.0%			41	10	24.4%	109.8%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	96	5	5.2%			49	0	0.0%	95.9%		
Vehicle Crime	206	19	9.2%			142	17	12.0%	45.1%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	34	8	23.5%	23%	0.53%	33	12	36.4%	3.0%	-10.0%	13.0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	164	11	6.7%	9%	-2.29%	100	4	4.0%	64.0%	-14.0%	78.0%
Vehicle Interference	8	0	0.0%			9	1	11.1%	-11.1%		
Theft from Person	21	4	19.0%			18	1	5.6%	16.7%		
Theft Cycle	26	2	7.7%			24	1	4.2%	8.3%		
Shoplifting	143	91	63.6%			196	118	60.2%	-27.0%		
Other Theft	263	31	11.8%			252	32	12.7%	4.4%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	295	39	13.2%			294	72	24.5%	0.3%		
Arson	6	2	33.3%			9	3	33.3%	-33.3%		
Criminal Damage	289	37	12.8%			285	69	24.2%	1.4%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	60	15	25.0%			74	18	24.3%	-18.9%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	31	4	12.9%			37	15	40.5%	-16.2%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	139	12	8.6%			109	18	16.5%	27.5%		
Criminal Damage Other	59	6	10.2%			64	17	26.6%	-7.8%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	0	0				1	1	100.0%	-100.0%		
Crimes Against Society	149	99	66.4%			236	178	75.4%	-36.9%		
Drug Offences	45	35	77.8%			81	78	96.3%	-44.4%		
Possession of Weapons	7	6	85.7%			7	7	100.0%	0.0%		
Public Order	76	48	63.2%			95	69	72.6%	-20.0%		
Fraud	0	1				38	18	47.4%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	21	9	42.9%			15	6	40.0%	40.0%		

North West Leicestershire CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **NW Leics**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	3741	897	24.0%			3560	1049	29.5%	5.1%	-5.0%	10.1%
(Hate Crime)	(26)	(14)	53.8%	55%	-1.15%	(27)	(13)	48.1%	-3.7%		
Victim Based Crime	3463	717	20.7%			3084	773	25.1%	12.3%		
Homicide	0	0				0	0				
Violence	642	252	39.3%			551	271	49.2%	16.5%		
Domestic Related Violence	233	99	42.5%			216	119	55.1%	7.9%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	409	153	37.4%			335	152	45.4%	22.1%		
Violence with Injury	300	128	42.7%	50%	-7.33%	253	138	54.5%	18.6%	-2.0%	20.6%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	111	51	45.9%	50%	-4.05%	90	60	66.7%	23.3%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	189	77	40.7%			163	78	47.9%	16.0%		
Violence without Injury	342	124	36.3%			298	133	44.6%	14.8%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	122	48	39.3%			126	59	46.8%	-3.2%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	220	76	34.5%			172	74	43.0%	27.9%		
Sexual Offences	79	21	26.6%			43	15	34.9%	83.7%		
Serious Sexual Offences	54	11	20.4%			31	13	41.9%	74.2%		
Rape	23	6	26.1%			9	5	55.0%	155.6%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	31	5	16.1%			22	8	36.4%	40.9%		
Other Sexual Offences	25	10	40.0%			12	2	16.7%	108.3%		
Robbery	19	6	31.6%			19	5	26.3%	0.0%		
Robbery Personal	16	6	37.5%			16	3	18.8%	0.0%		
Robbery Business	3	0	0.0%			3	2	66.7%	0.0%		
Burglary	438	66	15.1%			452	50	11.1%	-3.1%		
Burglary Dwelling	180	39	21.7%	25%	-3.33%	186	28	15.1%	-3.2%	-13.0%	9.8%
Burglary Non Dwelling	258	27	10.5%			266	22	8.3%	-3.0%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	110	0	0.0%			108	10	9.3%	1.9%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	148	12	8.1%			158	12	7.6%	-6.3%		
Vehicle Crime	367	21	5.7%			474	75	15.8%	-22.6%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	54	10	18.5%	23%	-4.48%	76	28	36.8%	-28.9%	-10.0%	-18.9%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	287	11	3.8%	9%	-5.17%	385	47	12.2%	-25.5%	-14.0%	-11.5%
Vehicle Interference	26	0	0.0%			13	0	0.0%	100.0%		
Theft from Person	133	2	1.5%			60	4	6.7%	121.7%		
Theft Cycle	73	5	6.8%			43	3	7.0%	69.8%		
Shoplifting	304	168	55.3%			245	137	55.9%	24.1%		
Other Theft	821	83	10.1%			600	81	13.5%	36.8%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	587	93	15.8%			597	132	22.1%	-1.7%		
Arson	21	3	14.3%			24	2	8.3%	-12.5%		
Criminal Damage	566	90	15.9%			573	130	22.7%	-1.2%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	115	26	22.6%			124	43	34.7%	-7.3%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	57	11	19.3%			57	11	19.3%	0.0%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	278	26	9.4%			246	41	16.7%	13.0%		
Criminal Damage Other	116	27	23.3%			145	35	24.1%	-20.0%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	0	0				1	0	0.0%	-100.0%		
Crimes Against Society	278	180	64.7%			476	276	58.0%	-41.6%		
Drug Offences	106	89	84.0%			126	126	100.0%	-15.9%		
Possession of Weapons	14	10	71.4%			25	24	96.0%	-44.0%		
Public Order	135	68	50.4%			111	80	72.1%	21.6%		
Fraud	0	2				174	21	12.1%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	23	11	47.8%			40	25	62.5%	-42.5%		

Oadby and Wigston CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Oadby and Wigston**

Month Financial Year

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	1939	579	29.9%			1781	639	35.9%	8.9%	-5.0%	13.9%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	(32)	(16)	50.0%	55%	-5.00%	(35)	(21)	60.0%	-8.6%		
Victim Based Crime	1772	455	25.7%			1571	517	32.9%	12.8%		
Homicide	0	0				1	1	100.0%	-100.0%		
Violence	329	138	41.9%			276	156	56.5%	19.2%		
Domestic Related Violence	143	54	37.8%			114	64	56.1%	25.4%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	186	84	45.2%			162	92	56.8%	14.8%		
Violence with Injury	141	72	51.1%	50%	1.06%	106	68	64.2%	33.0%	-2.0%	35.0%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	56	29	51.8%	50%	1.79%	42	26	61.9%	33.3%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	85	43	50.6%			64	42	65.6%	32.8%		
Violence without Injury	188	66	35.1%			170	88	51.8%	10.6%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	67	25	28.7%			72	38	52.8%	20.8%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	101	41	40.6%			98	50	51.0%	3.1%		
Sexual Offences	30	7	23.3%			27	6	22.2%	11.1%		
Serious Sexual Offences	27	6	22.2%			23	3	13.0%	17.4%		
Rape	13	3	23.1%			7	0	0.0%	85.7%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	14	3	21.4%			16	3	18.8%	-12.5%		
Other Sexual Offences	3	1	33.3%			4	3	75.0%	-25.0%		
Robbery	15	6	40.0%			12	10	83.3%	25.0%		
Robbery Personal	14	5	35.7%			10	9	90.0%	40.0%		
Robbery Business	1	1	100.0%			2	1	50.0%	-50.0%		
Burglary	236	38	16.1%			248	37	14.9%	-4.8%		
Burglary Dwelling	106	25	23.6%	25%	-1.42%	117	19	16.2%	-9.4%	-13.0%	3.6%
Burglary Non Dwelling	130	13	10.0%			131	18	13.7%	-0.8%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	47	0	0.0%			52	10	19.2%	-9.6%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	83	7	8.4%			79	8	10.1%	5.1%		
Vehicle Crime	217	11	5.1%			144	21	14.6%	50.7%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	27	6	22.2%	23%	-0.78%	30	6	20.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	0.0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	181	4	2.2%	9%	-6.79%	112	14	12.5%	61.6%	-14.0%	75.6%
Vehicle Interference	9	1	11.1%			2	1	50.0%	350.0%		
Theft from Person	14	2	14.3%			24	2	8.3%	-41.7%		
Theft Cycle	89	10	11.2%			82	9	11.0%	8.5%		
Shoplifting	277	162	58.5%			256	174	68.0%	8.2%		
Other Theft	262	35	13.4%			185	32	17.3%	41.6%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	303	46	15.2%			316	69	21.8%	-4.1%		
Arson	7	0	0.0%			8	0	0.0%	-12.5%		
Criminal Damage	296	46	15.5%			308	69	22.4%	-3.9%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	63	9	14.3%			57	19	33.3%	10.5%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	45	12	26.7%			56	12	21.4%	-19.6%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	119	10	8.4%			134	19	14.2%	-11.2%		
Criminal Damage Other	65	13	20.0%			58	19	32.8%	12.1%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	4	2	50.0%			3	0	0.0%	33.3%		
Crimes Against Society	167	124	74.3%			210	122	58.1%	-20.5%		
Drug Offences	61	56	91.8%			46	43	93.5%	32.6%		
Possession of Weapons	11	11	100.0%			12	8	66.7%	-8.3%		
Public Order	77	43	55.8%			74	44	59.5%	4.1%		
Fraud	0	5				58	17	29.3%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	18	9	50.0%			20	10	50.0%	-10.0%		

Rutland CSP

YEAR-TO-DATE CRIME DATA

The current selected area is: **Rutland**

Month **Dec** Financial Year **13/14**

NB - BCU, CDRP, LPU or Beat must be selected on the Crime Data page.

	Current YTD					Previous YTD			Year-on-Year Change		
	Rec	COut	COut%	COut Tgt	vs Tgt	Rec	COut	COut%	Rec	RdnTgt	Rec vs Tgt
Total Crime	898	241	26.8%			904	348	38.5%	-0.7%	-5.0%	4.3%
<i>(Hate Crime)</i>	(6)	(3)	50.0%	55%	-5.00%	(5)	(4)	80.0%	20.0%		
Victim Based Crime	831	190	22.9%			777	254	32.7%	6.9%		
Homicide	0	0				1	1	100.0%	-100.0%		
Violence	159	104	65.4%			160	113	70.6%	-0.6%		
Domestic Related Violence	64	33	51.6%			67	28	49.1%	12.3%		
Non Domestic Related Violence	95	71	74.7%			103	85	82.5%	-7.8%		
Violence with Injury	74	47	63.5%	50%	13.51%	74	64	73.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	2.0%
Domestic Related Violence with Injury	30	14	46.7%	50%	-3.33%	23	9	39.1%	30.4%		
Non Domestic Related Violence with Injury	44	33	75.0%			51	45	88.2%	-13.7%		
Violence without Injury	85	57	67.1%			86	69	68.6%	-1.2%		
Domestic Related Violence without Injury	34	19	55.9%			34	19	55.9%	0.0%		
Non Domestic Related Violence without Injury	51	38	74.5%			52	40	76.9%	-1.9%		
Sexual Offences	12	10	83.3%			20	6	30.0%	-40.0%		
Serious Sexual Offences	11	4	36.4%			8	4	50.0%	37.5%		
Rape	4	0	0.0%			5	2	40.0%	-20.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	7	4	57.1%			3	2	66.7%	133.3%		
Other Sexual Offences	1	6	600.0%			12	2	16.7%	-91.7%		
Robbery	2	4	200.0%			1	0	0.0%	100.0%		
Robbery Personal	0	2				1	0	0.0%	-100.0%		
Robbery Business	2	2	100.0%			0	0				
Burglary	157	9	5.7%			123	52	42.3%	27.6%		
Burglary Dwelling	60	6	10.0%	25%	-15.00%	45	46	102.2%	33.3%	-13.0%	46.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	97	3	3.1%			78	6	7.7%	24.4%		
Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	41	0	0.0%			34	3	8.8%	20.6%		
Non Commercial Burglary Non Dwelling	56	1	1.8%			44	3	6.8%	27.3%		
Vehicle Crime	133	6	3.8%			139	10	7.2%	-4.3%		
Theft of Motor Vehicle	22	3	13.6%	23%	-9.36%	17	8	47.1%	29.4%	-10.0%	39.4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	103	2	1.9%	9%	-7.06%	116	2	1.7%	-11.2%	-14.0%	2.8%
Vehicle Interference	8	0	0.0%			6	0	0.0%	33.3%		
Theft from Person	8	0	0.0%			2	0	0.0%	300.0%		
Theft Cycle	11	1	9.1%			14	0	0.0%	-21.4%		
Shoplifting	26	12	46.2%			23	12	52.2%	13.0%		
Other Theft	181	23	12.7%			151	15	9.9%	19.9%		
Arson & Criminal Damage	142	22	15.5%			143	45	31.5%	-0.7%		
Arson	3	0	0.0%			3	3	100.0%	0.0%		
Criminal Damage	139	22	15.8%			140	42	30.0%	-0.7%		
Criminal Damage Dwelling	23	3	13.0%			17	8	47.1%	35.3%		
Criminal Damage Non Dwelling	14	3	21.4%			25	8	32.0%	-44.0%		
Criminal Damage Vehicle	51	8	15.7%			58	17	29.3%	-12.1%		
Criminal Damage Other	51	8	15.7%			39	9	23.1%	30.8%		
Criminal Damage Racially or Religiously Aggravated	0	0				1	0	0.0%	-100.0%		
Crimes Against Society	67	51	76.1%			127	94	74.0%	-47.2%		
Drug Offences	21	25	119.0%			45	39	86.7%	-53.3%		
Possession of Weapons	2	2	100.0%			9	9	100.0%	-77.8%		
Public Order	30	20	66.7%			34	27	79.4%	-11.8%		
Fraud	0	1				30	12	40.0%	-100.0%		
Misc Crimes Against Society	14	3	21.4%			9	7	77.8%	55.6%		