



SENTENTIA

A different way of thinking

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Within

Whetstone village Leicestershire

December 2013

An independent report on behalf of:

Report Author

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Executive Summary

The report contained within this document sets out to provide an initial; overview analysis of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour within and around the village of Whetstone following a request from [REDACTED] following what is understood to be non-evidenced discussions relating to crime and anti-social behaviour within the village of Whetstone.

The report adopts an entirely statistical approach employing public domain data sourced from the Police.uk website; being considered to be the most statistically sound and consistent data available across the research area as two Local District Councils are encompassed within the research areas; thus having the potential to introduce a difference in interpretation and reporting policy if the local authority data was utilised.

The information and analysis within this report provides commentary and examination of all key criminal categories recorded by the Leicestershire Police Authority across two research areas, the Primary and Secondary Research areas being specifically designed to capture targeted and comparable data with the highly relevant factoring of proportionality of population within those research areas being employed.

The research areas have been specifically designed to capture key residential conurbations and social interactions and influencers that may have an impact on any recorded incidents. Other environmental influencers that have been taken into consideration are changes to the licensee of the public house at the centre of the Primary Research area, the stationing of the Police LPU at the offices of Whetstone Parish Council and most recently, the reduction in overnight street lighting introduced by Leicestershire County Council.

The concluding facts relating to the Primary Research area are stark, are statistically sound and irrefutably disproportionate to statistical expectations and experience within the wider Secondary Research area.

There is indication, that although neither the proximity of the Police throughout the full-term research period or the change of licensee at the local public house have influenced criminal behaviour in any obvious or recorded manner, there is a clear and potential influence that the reduction in overnight street lighting is having and resulted in an immediate and detrimental impact on criminal activity within the research areas.

The conclusions found in the latter part of this report find that a clear, proven and statistically robust situation; based on the evidence available, prevails in so far as the level of criminal activity being recorded within the Primary Research area is significantly and at present inexplicably, disproportionate by 121.92%; i.e. the Primary Research area is evidentially experiencing more than double the statistically anticipated rate of recorded criminal and anti-social behaviour and over a sustained 35 month period.

Such are the findings from this initial report that a more detailed and exhaustive report with a wider scope and remit is required to identify the key influences and causal effects that are resulting in the stark reality of sustained and disproportionate criminal and anti-social behaviour within the Primary Research area.

For the benefit of the most affected communities and for the most effective use of Police and Agency resources and strategy in resolving the issues identified, once this report is released for discussion and has been digested, burying the recipients' heads in the sand or denying or arguing against statistical fact should be considered as detrimental to society.

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INTRODUCTION

Further to your request for an initial; independent assessment of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in the Blaby and Whetstone, Leicester area to be undertaken, I have pleasure in providing our initial analysis.

1) BEST EFFORTS BASIS POLICY

Considering the nature of the requirement, which requires information that may be considered sensitive by certain parties; we provide this independent study on a “best efforts” basis. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this document and we accept no responsibilities for any inaccuracies. More in depth intelligence services are available to enhance; verify and increase the information within this document.

2) OWNERSHIP

The entire content of this report; excluding any information that is available in the public domain, remains in the sole ownership of the Author until such time as payment has been received and the rights to; and intellectual property contained within this report transferred to the new owner.

The information held in this document is not to be used, copied; distributed or otherwise made use of by any person other than the sole intended recipient being [REDACTED] without the express permission of the Author.

3) STATISTICAL APPROACH

In order to understand the information quoted and utilised within this document, a small number of assumptions or rationales have been applied and need to be explained as the science and rationale applied to the statistical evidence behind the analysis and are set out in section 7 below.

This initial report and document makes no attempt to accurately identify any causal effects or make any adjustments for any population change in the survey areas; however a period of three years has been applied for the potential influential environmental reasons outlined in section 7; coincidentally, this is also the length of data available from www.police.uk without further direct requests being made.

The research areas detailed and following are designed to focus on the Primary Research area where concern has been raised and is the foundation for this report, the Secondary Research area has been designed to capture the main residential conurbations that should; in all reasonable considerations, be an appropriate and rational localised comparison or associated influencing areas.

4) SOURCE DATA

The statistical evidence has been taken from the Police website <http://www.police.uk/leicestershire/L54/crime/#crimetypes/2013-08> and associated links with further reference to statistics sourced from the Local Authority if viable and relevant, in this case Blaby District Council whose geographical reach generally

encompasses the majority of the research area with Harborough District Council responsible for Broughton Astley and close by neighbouring villages.

Where possible, other influencers such as the locating of a small office base for the local Police Force within Whetstone Parish Council offices and the reduction in street lighting in the area and any changes to the Responsible Person for any local licensed premises; i.e. the Landlord of Public Houses, will be included in the analysis from which, any further influencers may be tracked and determined.

The source data is held as Appendix A with all subsequent analysis derived from this data. A separate MS Excel file is available that contains all data used in this report.

5) ALTERNATIVE DATA

The relevant Local Authority, Blaby District Council also holds data relating to Crime and Disorder although; unhelpfully, in a completely different format and structure; however, this report will not attempt to make any comparisons between the two sets of data to understand if the indicators being reported from the primary research data are reflected in a secondary source of data unless absolutely necessary as any conflict or contradiction of official data is likely to cause confusion and is outside of the scope of this report at this time.

6) EVIDENCE GATHERING

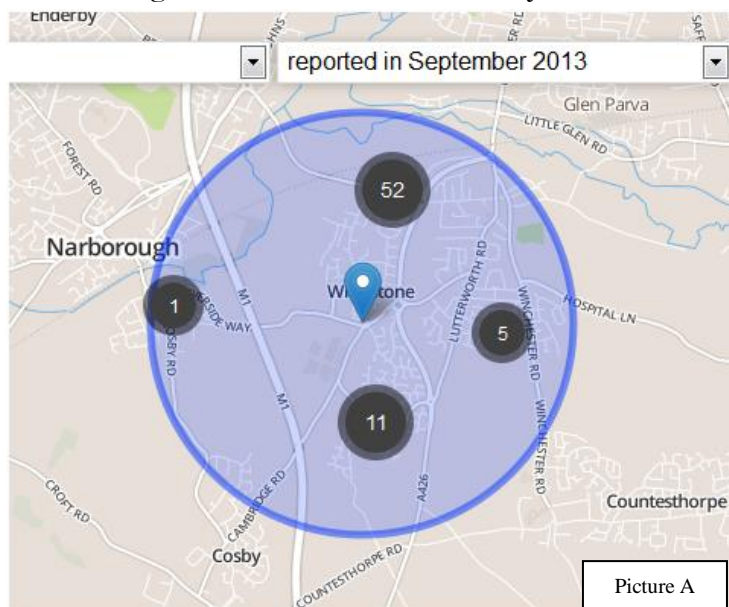
No attempt has been made to corroborate or “prove” the statistical data utilised within this document. It is not for this report to demonstrate that all reported crime has been recorded; nor that all crime has even been reported; let alone correctly recorded; it is however a reasonable assumption to conclude that reported crime is inherently reported and recorded in broadly the same manner across the Leicestershire Police Authority area and that the data utilised within this document is as good a source of accurate and consistent information as can be acquired from the public domain.

7) JUSTIFICATION and STATISTICAL POPULATION:

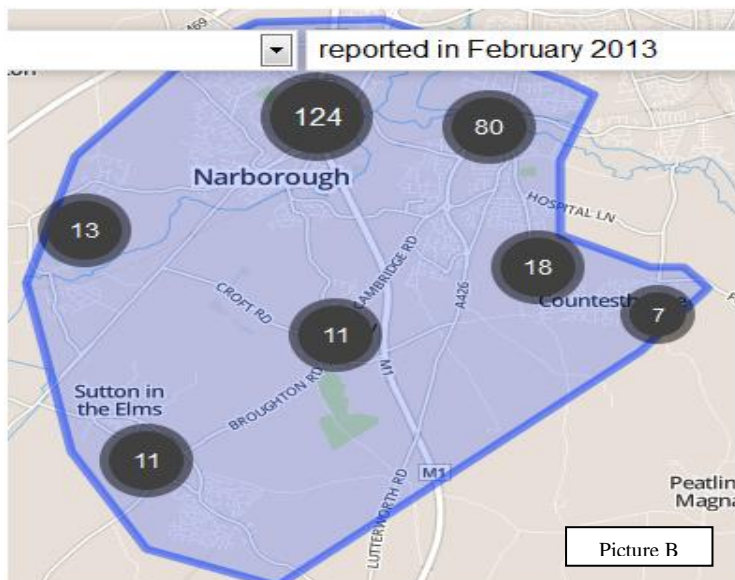
A period of three years and 2 geographic radii have been established as reasonable geographic research areas and time frames against which to base the analysis; those are: -

A Primary Research area and radius of 1 mile from LE8 6LB; i.e. Londis Brookside Stores; sitting between the Kaffir Public House; Blaby and Whetstone Boys Club and at the junction of Cambridge Road, Grove Road and Brook Street, Whetstone; recognised as a busy congregational pinch-point and thoroughfare. (Picture A)

Adopting this centre point approach provides a diametric reach of two miles in all directions centred upon LE8 6LB and is expected to capture any key incidents of what is likely to be considered as “local” disruptive behaviour.



The second research area and geographic reach is a jagged edge approach (Picture B) and is set to encompass the most populous settlements of Whetstone, Blaby, Glen Parva (To Dorothy Avenue / Hillsborough Road), St Johns, Narborough, Enderby, Countesthorpe, Sutton in the Elms, Croft; Huncote and Broughton Astley to ensure that any potential influence from school migration and wider social interaction within the age groups for statutory local education is captured; partly in case any particular “wave” of disruptive behaviour can be seen rolling through the 3-year time frame chosen.



A continuous time-frame from December 2010 through to September 2013; being the source data available online at the point of extraction; from the Police.uk website has been adopted.

What is clearly evident from the overview statistics is that by excluding the out-of-town retail park known as Fosse Park on the Enderby / Braunstone Town border, there is a concentrated quadrant of reported activity focused upon the settlements of Enderby, Narborough, Whetstone and Blaby as is evidenced within Picture B above with 204 incidents (77.27%) out of the 264 secondary area incidents occurring in that quadrant alone.

The statistical reach adopted and population captured are most likely to be responsible for the majority of any criminal and Anti-Social Behaviour being experienced within the research areas and should provide a reasonably holistic overview of disruptive behaviour across the chosen geographic research areas.

In general terms, we would not expect criminal and Anti-Social Behaviour to be emanating from pupils attending any of the Primary or Junior schools in the local catchment area, any influence from pupils attending statutory education is therefore likely to emanate from above Primary and Junior School age; i.e. 11 years and older.

Age	Education
0 to 5	Nursery schools
5 to 11	Primary and Junior schools such as Badgerbrook in Whetstone
11 to 14	High School such as Thomas Estley and Brockington College
14 to 16	Upper Schools such as Countesthorpe College, Lutterworth College
16 to 18	Post 16 Further Education such as Countesthorpe and Lutterworth
18 to 22	Higher Education such as College and University

Other environmental considerations: -

18 and over Legal access to on-trade and off-trade alcoholic consumption of which numerous outlets exist with the research area.

16 and over. Legal access to motorised transport; i.e. mopeds.

17 and over. Legal access to motor cars and motorbikes.

All ages. Access to mobile phones and instantaneous communication systems.

It is recognised that many 16 to 18 years olds will also enter the workplace; however, the key relevance and indicator is the two to four year pattern of exposure; post 11 years of age, to wider social behaviour and social reach; demographics; larger educational establishments and disposable income that may positively or negatively affect the behaviour of children and young adults, i.e. those most likely to become involved in crime or Anti-Social Behaviour that are not already long-term “known to the Police” or hard-core; professional criminals such as professional house burglars.

It is felt then, that to provide a viable response to your request, a period of three years and the geographical radii and reach around LE8 6LB indicated is most appropriate to assess trends and influencers that may have any positive or negative impacts on a local community; but also, an extended geographic reach to capture the local schools colleges and inherent social interaction of children and young adults in; or post, statutory education.

8) PROPORTIONALITY

To provide any meaningful rationale to any statistical results, the physical population within the research areas has to be also assessed however, without highly complex demographic research; the overall populations within the main settlements within the research areas will be used to provide some level of relativity and proportionality between the physical human population and levels of recorded criminal behaviour within the research areas.

Based on the 2001 Census; <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/census-2001-key-statistics/urban-areas-in-england-and-wales/urban-areas-in-england-and-wales-ks01-usual-resident-population.xls> or where specifically unavailable, Parish Council websites; the following broad settlement populations have been established.

Settlement	Population	
Whetstone	6,100	
Blaby	6,163	
Countesthorpe	6,393	
Enderby / Narborough	14,119	(Likely includes Littlethorpe)
Huncote	1,774	
Broughton Astley	8,290	
Cosby	3,647	
Glen Parva	5,000	
Croft	1,734	
Total	53,220	

Total human population within the Secondary Research area is 53,220 of which 6,100 (11.46%) reside within Whetstone itself and is the most logical population statistic relative to the Primary Research area centred on LE8 6LB.

Statistically then any result for criminal behaviour within the Primary Research area that exceeds 11.46% of the overall or at the extrapolated level, 12.9% of the total activity, is disproportionate to the overall incident rate across the Secondary Research area.

These population relationships of 11.46% and 12.9% are the benchmarks against which recorded activity and the prevalence of that activity will be assessed.

9) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the potential impact of children and young adults migrating through the statutory and non-statutory education system, three further known and date sensitive environmental influencers are recognised within this report; they are: -

- a. **15th November 2011** - a change of licensee at the Kaffir Inn public house immediately opposite Brookside Stores and also at the centre of the Primary Research area
- b. **Police LPU** – stationed within Whetstone at the Whetstone Parish Council offices between **January 2011 and September 2013**.
- c. **March 2013** – the reduction in overnight street lighting commenced.

10) METHODOLOGY

Each reported category will be addressed; providing two time-frames of analysis. Firstly; the full nearly three-year term of Dec 2010 to September 2013 followed by a more near-term view between October 2012 and September 2013; to understand the most recent trend for analysis with each category being reported in up to four individual graphs as follows: -

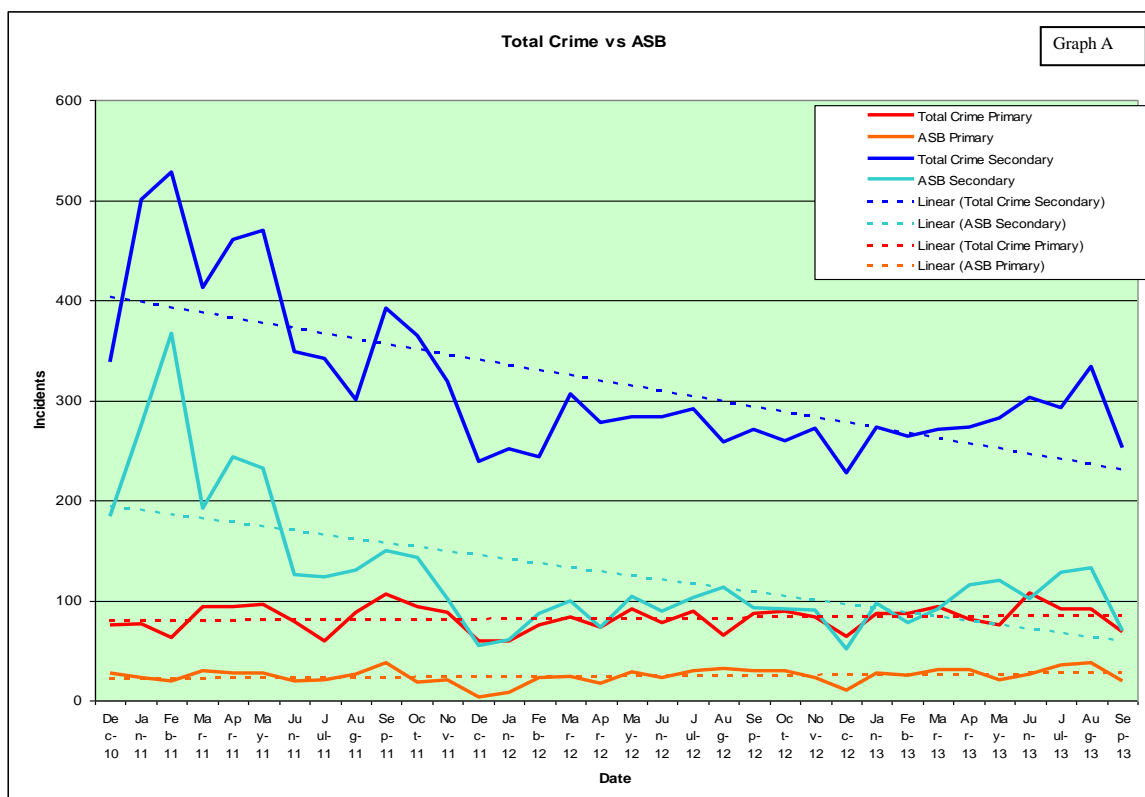
- a. An initial overall analysis comparing the Primary Research area with the Secondary Research area with a linear average trend line included to demonstrate overall trend.
- b. An extrapolated version of “a” above, to remove the Primary Research area data from the Secondary Research area data which will specifically highlight any disproportional results with the Primary and non-Primary areas being individually reported.
- c. As “a” above but specifically examining the “near-term”, a period of 12 months encompassing October 2012 to September 2013. This period has been chosen to more closely examine the most recent trends.
- d. As “b” above and an extrapolated analysis looking specifically at the near-term within the two distinct research areas.

Some categories within the source data seem to have been newly categorised or re-categorised within the sample period; such as Shoplifting; which only has reported incidents from October 2011 and invites an assumption that there were reported incidents prior to this date; but not recorded as shoplifting.

Before undertaking any detailed category analysis, it is worth establishing if there are any overview trends that suggest that more in depth analysis and understanding should even be undertaken.

The following graph (Graph A) looking at the two headline statistics of “total crime” and “Anti-social Behaviour” clearly establishes that the Primary Research area is exhibiting a relatively stable position throughout the research period; however, when compared directly to the secondary area research data, it appears evident that the Primary Research area is; in reality, displaying a negative trend when compared directly to the Secondary Research area and where in the near-term, Sept 2012 to Sept 2013, a very clear cross-over is visible indicating that the Primary Research area is experiencing a notably disproportionate level of reported incidents compared to the Secondary Research area.

It is also evident that Total Crime within the Secondary Research area is displaying a notable increase in the near-term although the overall average trend continues downwards; albeit from a high level at the beginning of the data period whereas the average overall Total Crime trend in the primary area is displaying a subtle average trend increase in the near-term. Anti-social behaviour across the two research areas is likewise trending.

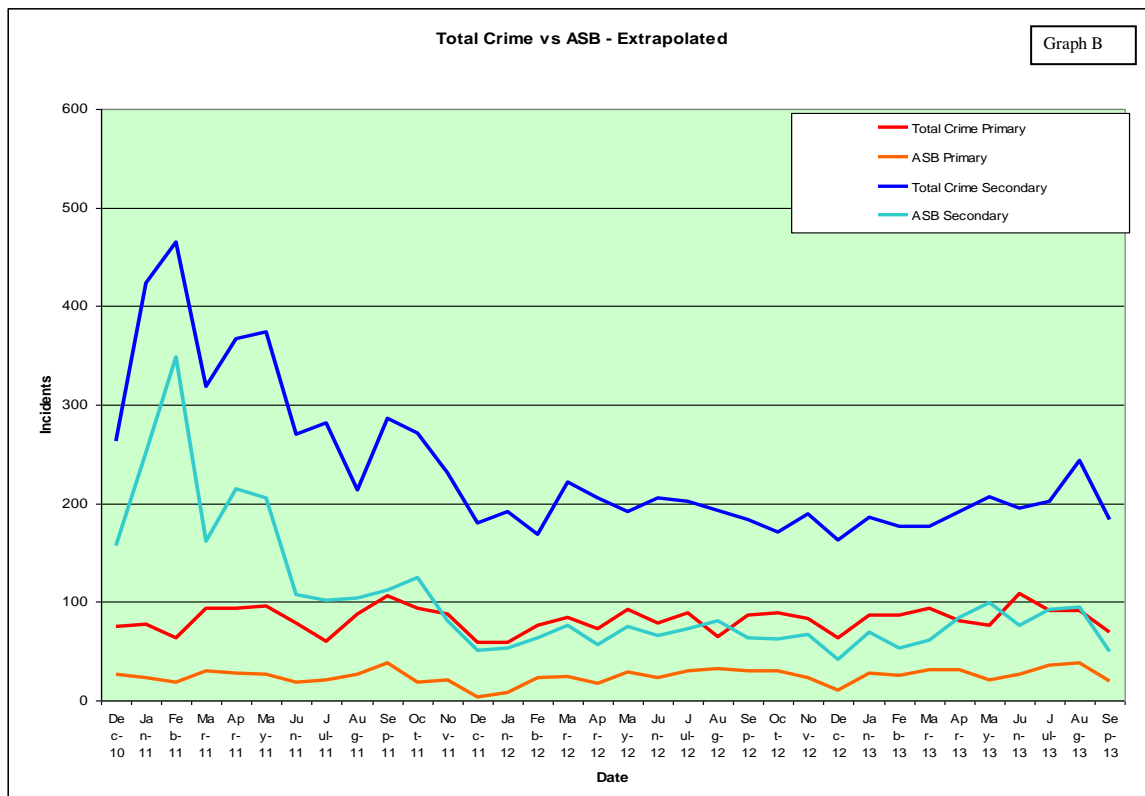


Looking slightly deeper into this data, Graph B overleaf, portrays the extrapolated results; as in, the primary results have been discounted out of the total; secondary results; highlighting any disproportionate trends between the primary and secondary (excluding primary) research areas.

It must however be noted that no factoring has been made for the relative populations between the Primary Research area where only 11.46% of the population actually resides.

Evidentially, the extrapolated Secondary Research area depicted in Graph B below is not experiencing 8.7 times (87.1%) the level of incidents experienced within the Primary Research area, there is therefore clear evidence; even at this early stage, that the Primary Research area is experiencing a disproportionate level of recorded incidents.

As such, there is clear indication that a more detailed examination should be undertaken within this document.



CATEGORY ANALYSIS

For consistency, the same source data (Appendix A) and format is used for each section of analysis with each category graph likewise derived and spanning the full-term period of 34 months, December 2010 through to September 2013.

Due to the number of graphs (Up to four per category) that would otherwise be embedded within the body of this document, each full set of graphs for each analysis category are held as appendices (Appendix B) to this document with only the most relevant headline graph being embedded within the report body unless need otherwise dictates. The four graphs are: -

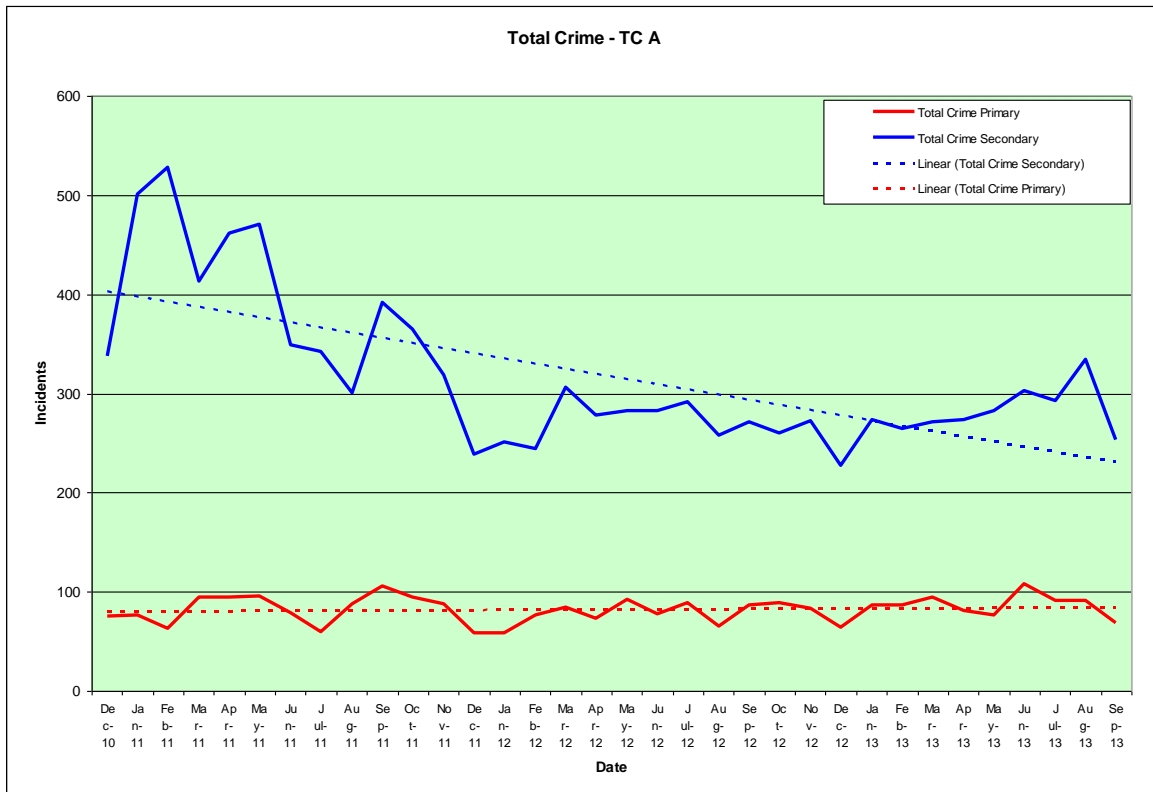
- 1) Category full-term.
- 2) Category full-term – extrapolated
- 3) Category near-term
- 4) Category – near-term - extrapolated

In order of source data categorisation: -

11) Category 1 - TOTAL CRIME

Total Crime records a total of 10,788 incidents over the full-term of the Secondary Research area with 2,736 (25.36%) of those incidents occurring in the Primary Research area.

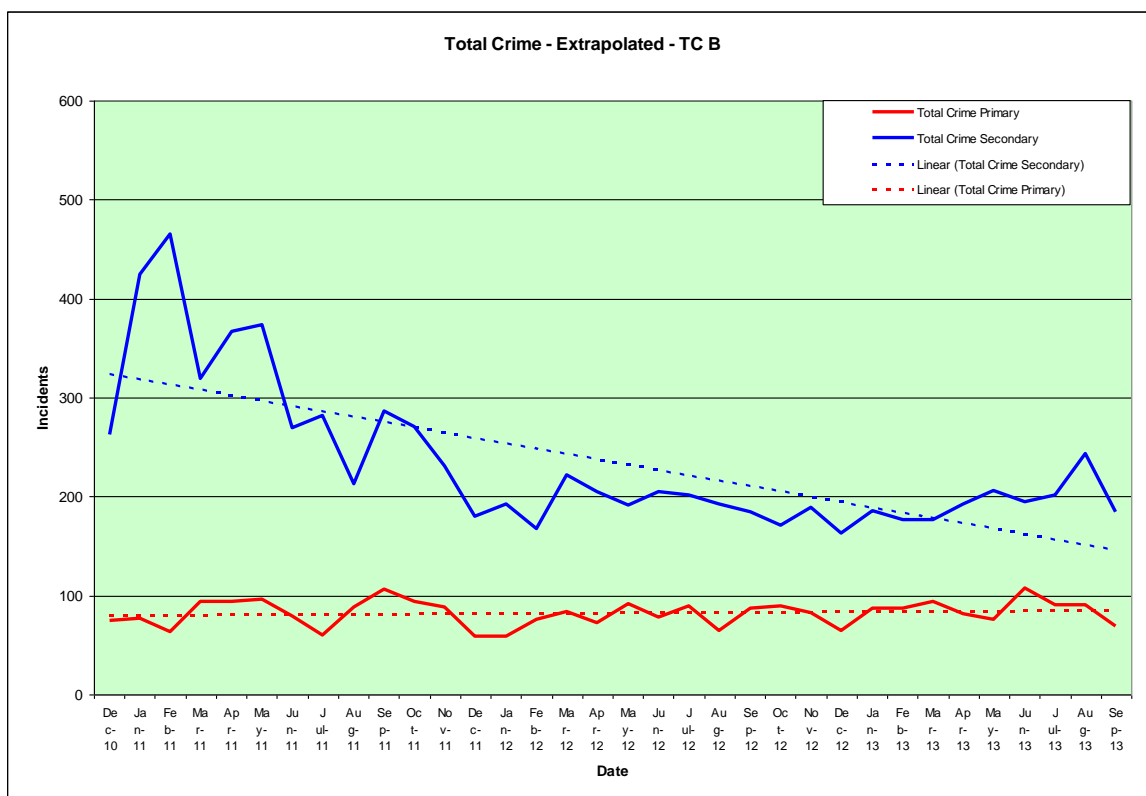
In the near-term Secondary Research area, 3,576 incidents were recorded of which 1,107 (30.95%) were recorded in the Primary Research area, an increase of around 5.5% in the near-term in the Primary Research area.



Had an equal distribution; based on proportionality occurred; of the 3,576 near-term incidents noted above only 410 incidents should have occurred in the Primary Research area instead of the 1,107 recorded.

Similarly, had proportionality taken place, of the 10,788 total incidents recorded in the Secondary Research area, the Primary Research area should have experienced no more than 1,236 incidents indicating some clear disproportion within the Primary Research area.

To further understand these headline results, it is necessary to extract the primary data from the secondary data to show the specific differences between recorded crime within the Primary Research area and recorded crime outside of the Primary Research area and the indications are stark, ever more so when proportionality is taken into consideration.



It must also be noted that although an increase in incidents was recorded in the Secondary Research area through the summer 2013 period, the near-term, indications are not similarly replicated in similar periods in the preceding two years suggesting that some environmental influences may have manifested themselves in the summer of 2013; with both Primary and Secondary Research areas displaying a clear increase in trend in the near-term. *See graphs TC A, TC B, TC C and TC D for a full visual overview.*

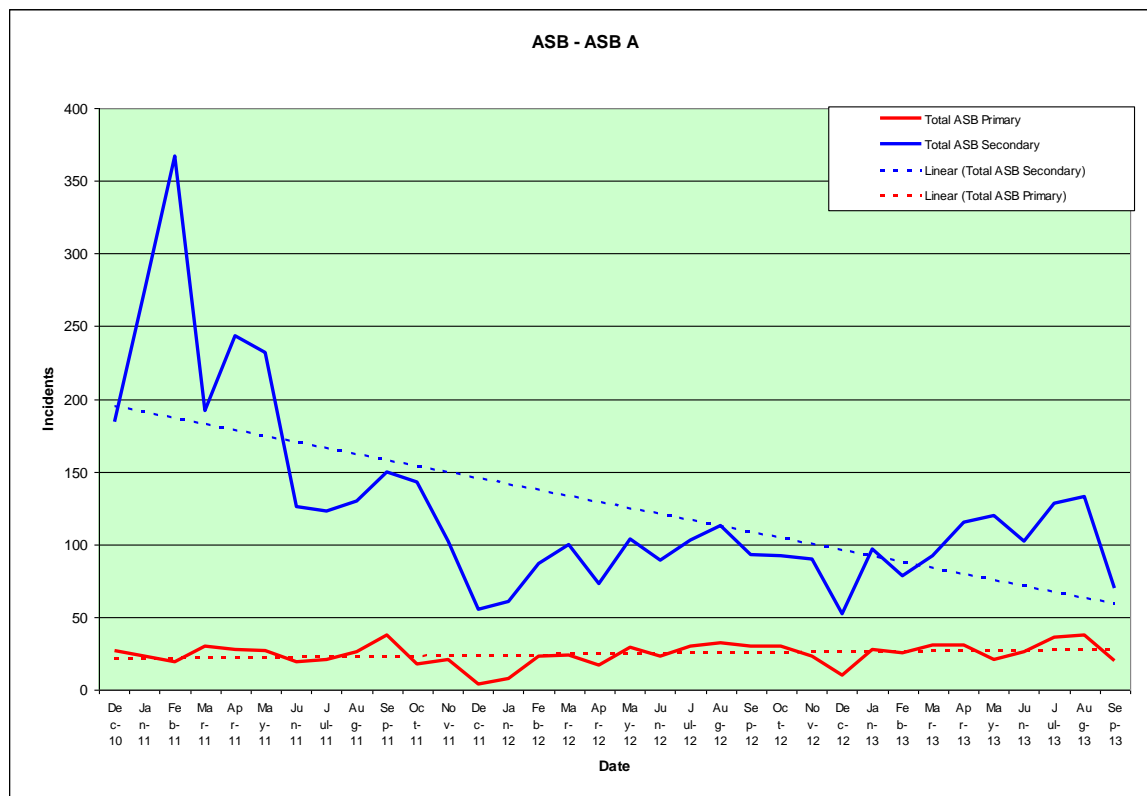
12) Category 2 - ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Please note the scale change on the Y axis of the related graphs from a maximum of 600 to a maximum of 400. This change has only been made for the purpose of visual representation.

Looking at the near-term, i.e. the last 12 months, October 2012 to September 2013, it is quite evident that the general trend for both Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (Graphs TC C & D and ASB C & D) displays an upward trend against an otherwise longer term downward trend in the Secondary Research area (graph ASB A below)

although with a collective single month drop-off in September 2013; possibly coinciding with the commencement of the Autumn school term.

Out of a total 4,314 recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour across the Secondary Research area, 836 (19.38%) occurred in the Primary Research area; with in effect, 1 in 5 incidents occurring in the Primary Research area although the population within it accounts for only around 1 in 9.



What also appears evident is that the start of the increase in the near-term recorded incidents seemingly commences around the March to May 2013 time of year and possibly indicates one of two or both environmental influencers coming into effect; firstly, school leavers and exam sitters would start to experience less time attending school around this time on the build up to exams and secondly, the reduction in street lighting in and around Whetstone commenced in March 2013 and accurately coincides with the first recorded above trend line increase in ASB in both research areas - March 2013.

13) Category 3 - BICYCLE THEFT

Due to the lack of specific and consistent data, no graphs have been produced for this category.

Evidentially, there were either no recorded thefts of bicycles in the period Dec 2010 to April 2013 or a re-categorisation has taken place; whichever applies, between May 2013 and September 2013, 12 incidents were recorded within the Primary Research area out of a total of 43 incidents in the Secondary Research area, this indicates that 27.9% of all bicycle thefts occurred within 1 mile of LE8 6LB.

Compared to the overall crime figures for the primary and Secondary Research areas, this is broadly consistent but reflects a rate that is 2% higher than the 25.9% of overall crime being centred on LE8 6LB.

The secondary “extrapolated” approach to analysis is to identify at local level, the proportionate or disproportionate rate of incident within the Primary Research area.

As such, 31 incidents were recorded outside of a 1 mile radius of LE8 6LT compared to 12 incidents within 1 mile of LE8 6LT which reveals a significantly disproportionate level of incident within the Primary Research area in so far as the 12 incidents are the equivalent of 38.7% of the level of incidents outside of the Primary Research area whereas the population accounts for only 11.46% or 12.9%; extrapolated.

Opposing that statistic then is the 31 incidents recorded outside of the Primary Research area being the equivalent of 61.3%; effectively highlighting a ratio of for every 6 bicycle thefts recorded outside of the Primary Research area, 4 were recorded within it.

For the near-term; bicycle theft appears to be a new categorisation with records commencing in May 2013 and therefore no further analysis can be undertaken.

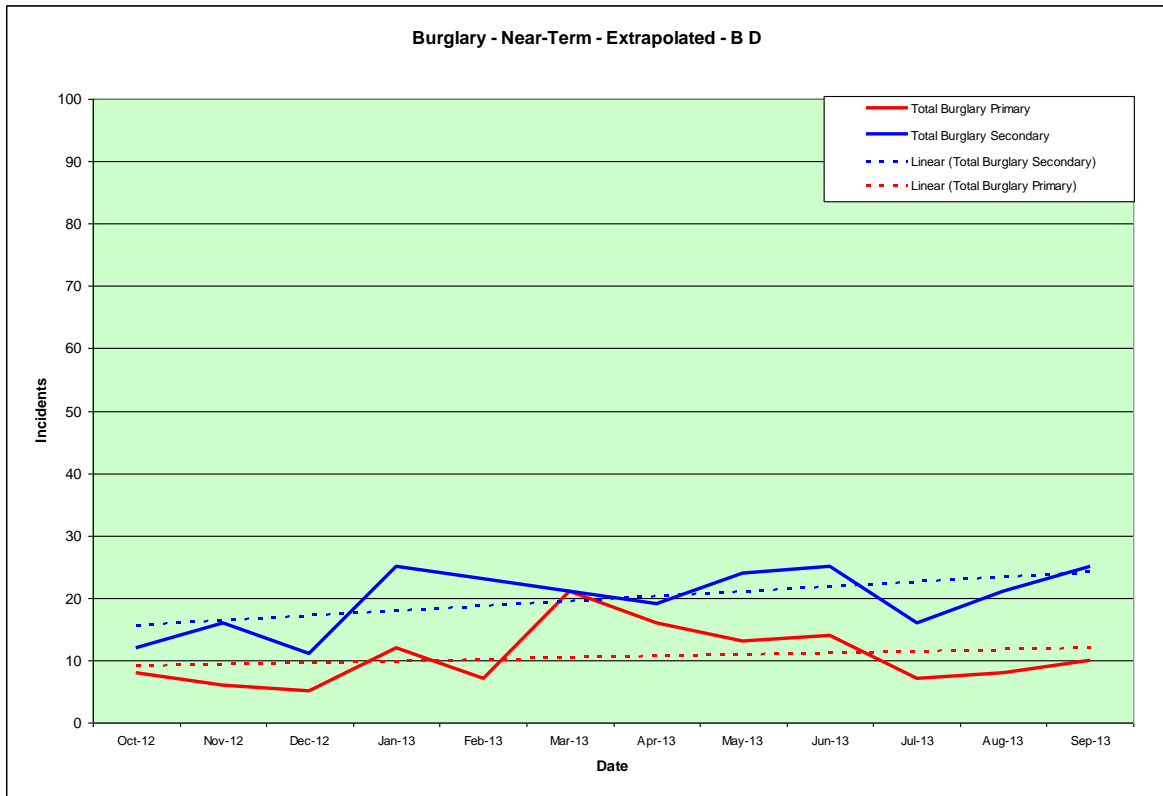
14) Category 4 - BURGLARY

Please note the scale change on the Y axis of the related graphs from a maximum of 600 to a maximum of 100. This change has only been made for the purpose of visual representation.

A total of 988 incidents were recorded in an erratic pattern over the full-term period of which 313 (31.68%) were recorded in the Primary Research area; evidentially substantially disproportionate to the proportional bench mark of 11.46% (113 incidents).

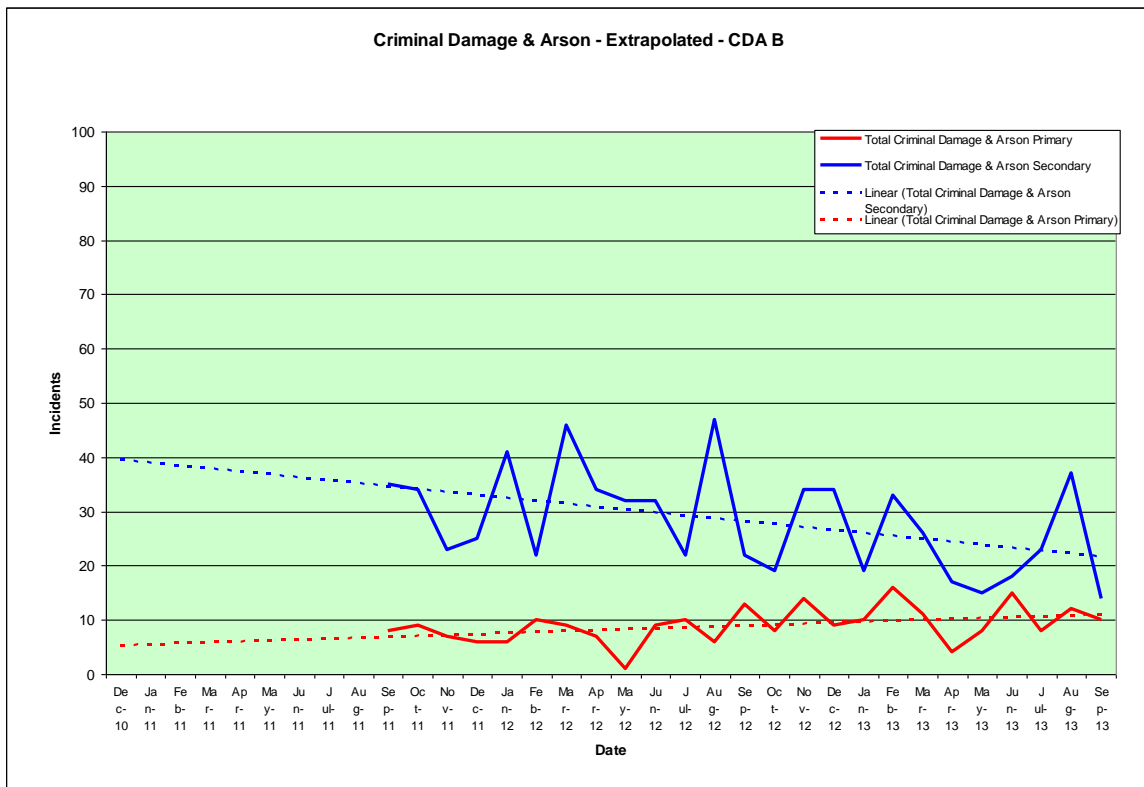
Of specific note are the results from the near-term as evidenced in the following extrapolated graph – B D (overleaf) where a determined and continuous trend increase is being experienced and is set against a relatively stable full-term average trend as exhibited in the extrapolated Burglary graph B B.

Of note also is that it is outside of the Primary Research area that a stable; full-term trend is being reported whereas, inside the Primary Research area, an upward trend exists throughout the analysis period. *See over:* -



15) Category 5 - CRIMINAL DAMAGE and ARSON

From the first recorded incidents in September 2011, a total of 930 incidents were recorded over the full-term of which 226 were in the Primary Research area. Although a number of the incidents undoubtedly relate to the former GEC site off Cambridge Road, Whetstone, the residents and businesses within the Primary Research area have clearly born the brunt of this category with 24.30% of all incidents arising within the Primary Research area; a notably disproportionate result to the benchmark of 11.46%.

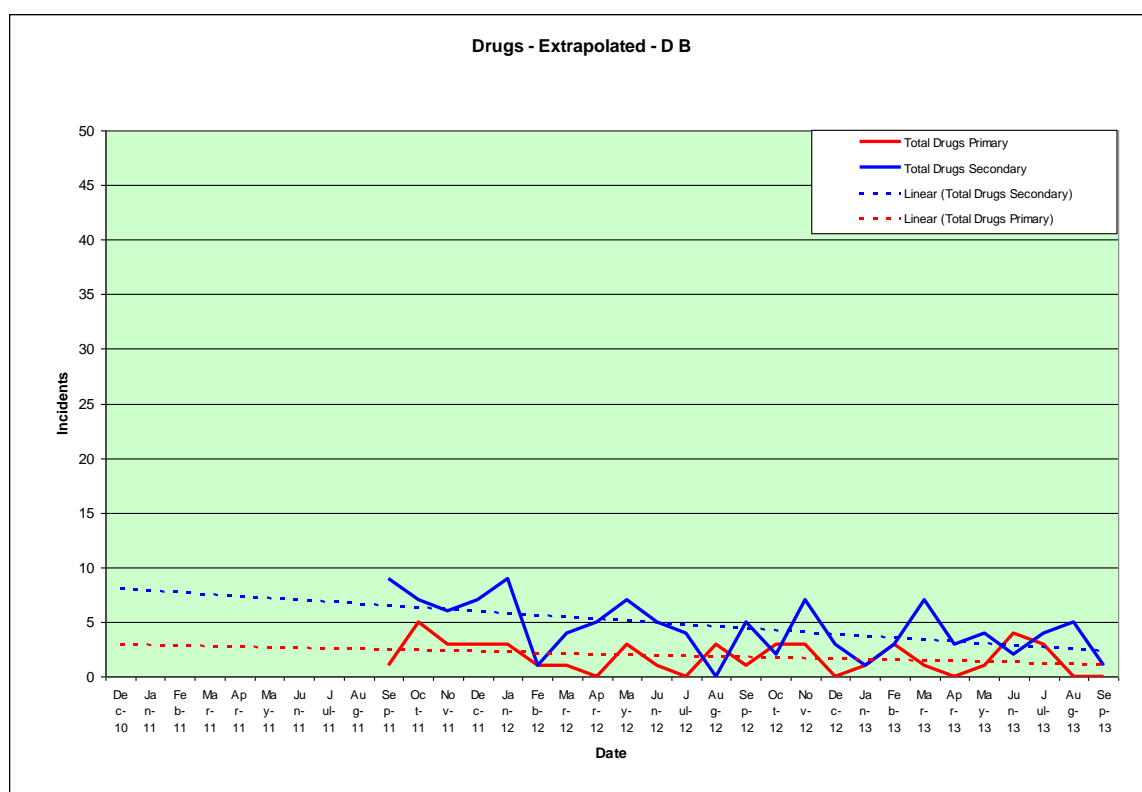


In the near-term, the regularity of incidents have increased with 449 total incidents recorded in the Secondary Research area; of which 138 occurred within the primary area; 30.73% and 44.37%. Notably, over half (138) of the 226 full-term recorded incidents in the Primary Research area occurred within the near-term (last 12 months) of the research period and 44% of all incidents outside of the Primary Research area occurred within the near-term as is aptly demonstrated in the preceding graph (CDA B)

16) Category 6 - DRUGS

Please note the scale change on the Y axis of the related graphs from a maximum of 600 to a maximum of 50. This change has only been made for the purpose of visual representation.

What appears to be a new categorisation with the first recorded incident of “drugs” occurring in September 2011 with the likelihood that prior to September 2011, drug related crime was most probably recorded within “other crime” which records a substantial drop in recorded incidents at the same time.



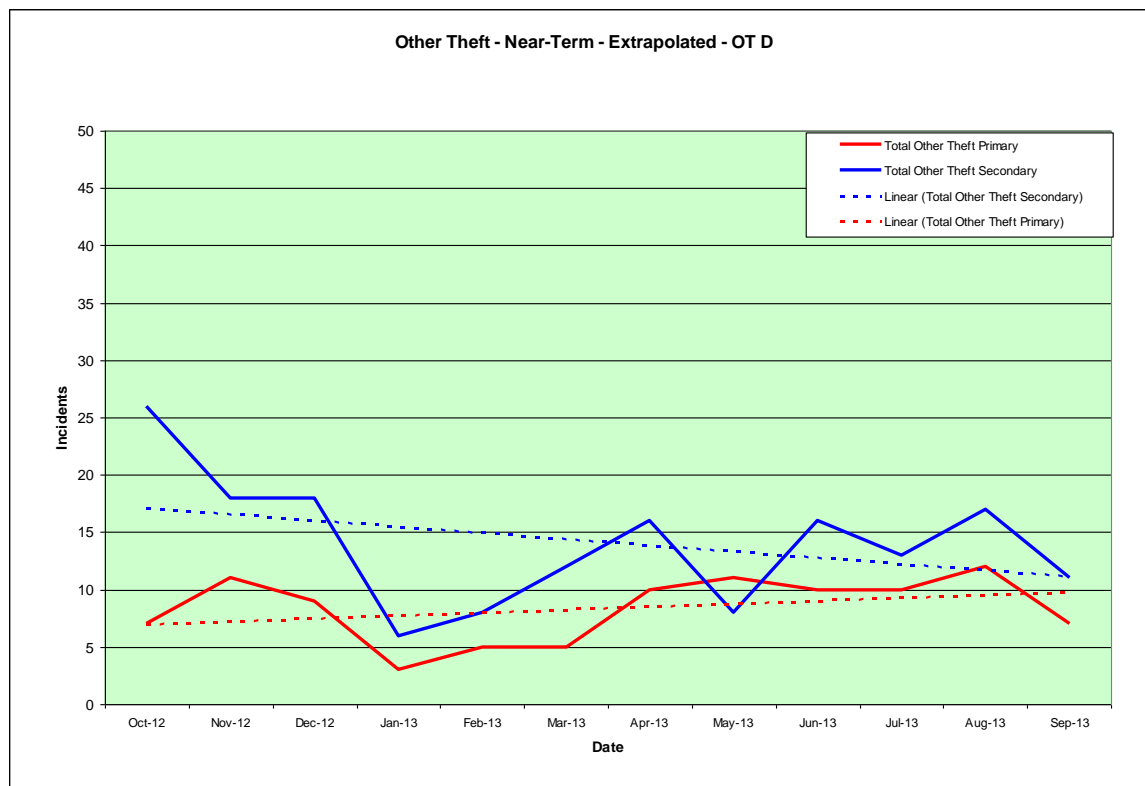
In both research areas, there are relatively few incidents to warrant any specific commentary other than perhaps inviting the Police to explain why the re-categorisation took place and why, if they have any insight, the number of recorded drug incidents since September 2011 does not replicate the scale of recorded incidents that were previously being recorded as “other crime” and were seemingly no longer recorded as other crime after September 2011.

17) Category 7 - OTHER CRIME

In keeping with “Drugs” above, “Other Crime” demonstrates a distinct change in recorded incidents undoubtedly relating to a re-categorisation in September 2011 and negates any analysis within this report with negligible recorded incidents since September 2011.

18) Category 8 - OTHER THEFT

Other Theft follows a similar pattern of re-categorisation with recorded incidents commencing in September 2011 but does present an emphatic set of results in so far as; where the Secondary Research area is displaying a steady decline in recorded incidents in both the full and near-terms, the Primary Research area is displaying a static average trend over the full-term but in the near-term there is a notable upward trend which is; on current data, not being replicated; on average, in the extrapolated Secondary Research area. (Graph OT D) below.



Over the full-term a total of 668 incidents were recorded of which, 204 (30.54%) were recorded within the Primary Research area.

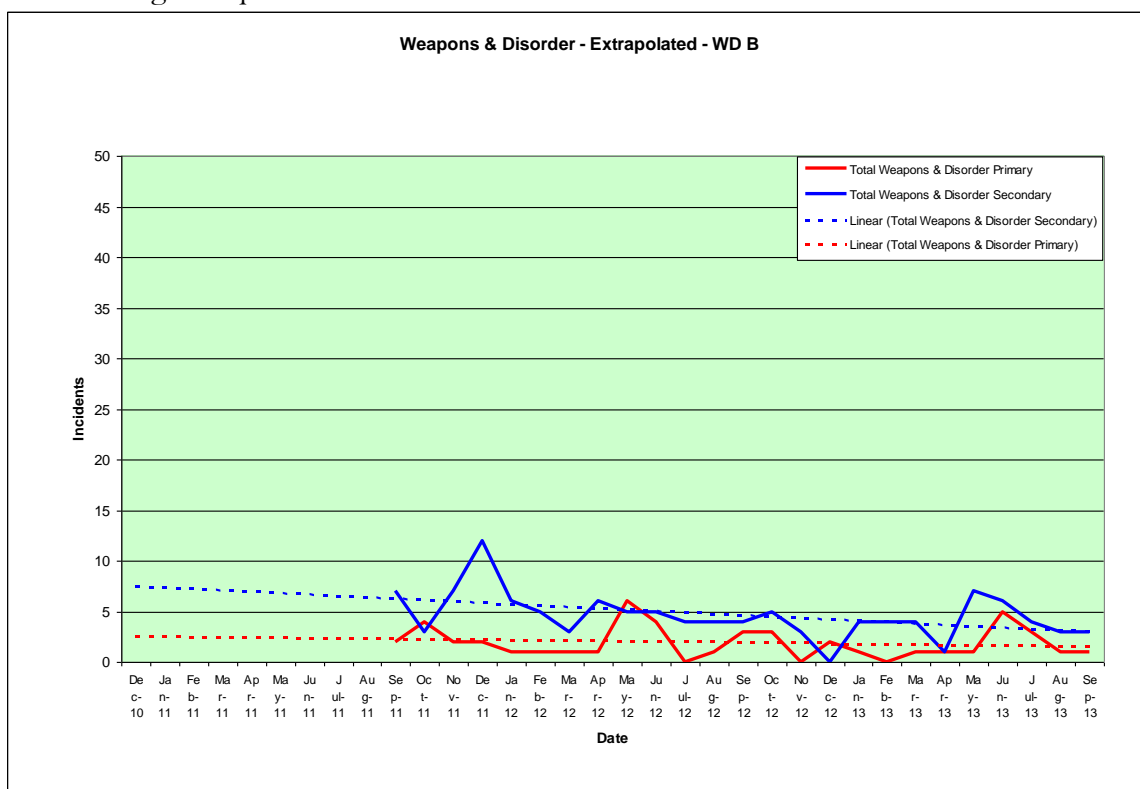
The extrapolated statistics paint a significantly worse situation for the residents of the Primary Research area with 12.9% of the statistical human population experiencing 43.97% of the overall recorded incidents; effectively approaching 1 in every 3 recorded incidents; and in the near-term, visibly increasing in scale compared to a continued reduction in the Secondary Research area. An easy assumption would be that as incidents are tackled outside of the Primary Research area, there is the potential that they are being channelled into the Primary Research area.

It is also evident that around March 2013, recorded incidents increased; again potentially coinciding with school leavers or reductions in street lighting.

19) Category 9 - PUBLIC DISORDER and WEAPONS

Accounting for some degree of inconsistency within the Police categorisations and re-categorisations, for incidents involving "Possession of Weapons"; "Public Disorder and Weapons" and "Public Order", a total of 160 incidents were recorded over the full-term within the Secondary Research area; of which, 47 (29.38%) were recorded within the Primary Research area; evidentially, disproportionate to the 11.46% of proportionality.

Once again, what appears to be a re-categorisation took place with recorded incidents commencing in September 2011.



In general overall terms, the results from this category indicate that; on average, a reasonably consistent reduction in incidents across both research areas is being maintained although recorded incidents within the Primary Research area are significantly disproportionate with nearly three times the proportional activity being experienced and for every incident recorded within the Primary Research area, only 2.4 incidents were recorded outside of the Primary Research area.

It is also evident that in this category, a notable increase in recorded incidents was reported in the period May to June 2013.

20) Category 10 - PUBLIC ORDER

Public Order has been captured within the preceding category.

21) Category 11 - ROBBERY

The data from Police.uk details categories for both “Robbery” and “Theft from the Person” which would seemingly be the same event with “Theft from the Person” having only three reported incidents throughout the entire secondary full-term research area; as such, Theft from the Person will be disregarded as a statistical outlier.

Robbery as a category seems to be the result of some re-categorisation with recorded data only appearing in February 2011 (1 instance) and August 2011 (1 instance) before consistent data being recorded from September 2011 onwards.

Over the full-term period a total of 31 incidents are recorded with 7 (22.58%) occurring within the Primary Research area and once again, evidencing a disproportionate level of recorded crime relative to the proportional 11.46%.

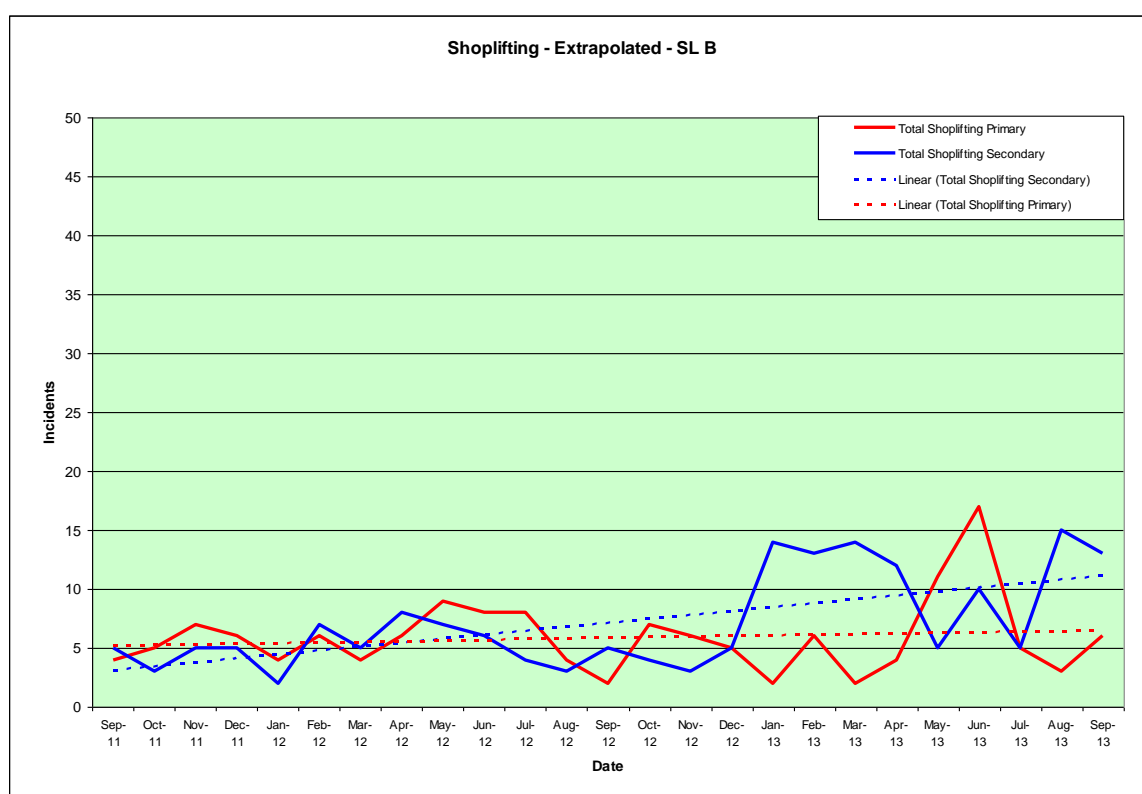
Once the primary data is extrapolated a more sinister result is evident with 1 event occurring within the Primary Research area for every 3.43 incidents outside of the primary area when if proportionality controlled outcome, 1 incident within the primary area would equate to around 7.75 events occurring outside of the Primary Research area.

In summary it is evident that the level of incidents recorded as “Robbery” within the Primary Research area are significantly disproportionate on a statistical and proportional level.

A set of four graphs are included in the appendices, but as there are so few events or trends to comment upon; there is little point in including any graphs in this section.

22) Category 12 - SHOPLIFTING

All graphs display an upward trend in both the full-term and the near-term



A total of 325 instances are recorded across the Secondary Research area; of which 147 (45.23%) were recorded in the Primary Research area. Without detailed geographic or demographic analysis, it is not expected that the Primary Research area contains a disproportionate amount of retail outlets; opportunities for shoplifting or likely demographics and therefore the headline results are substantially out of kilter with any statistical expectations with approaching half of all recorded incidents occurring within 1 mile of LE8 6LB but with a population equal to only 11.46% of the total.

The vastly disproportionate results may be as a result of one or more serial shoplifters or a particular security weakness at one or more retail outlets and only the Police are in a position to comment of that potential.

23) Category 13 – THEFT FROM THE PERSON

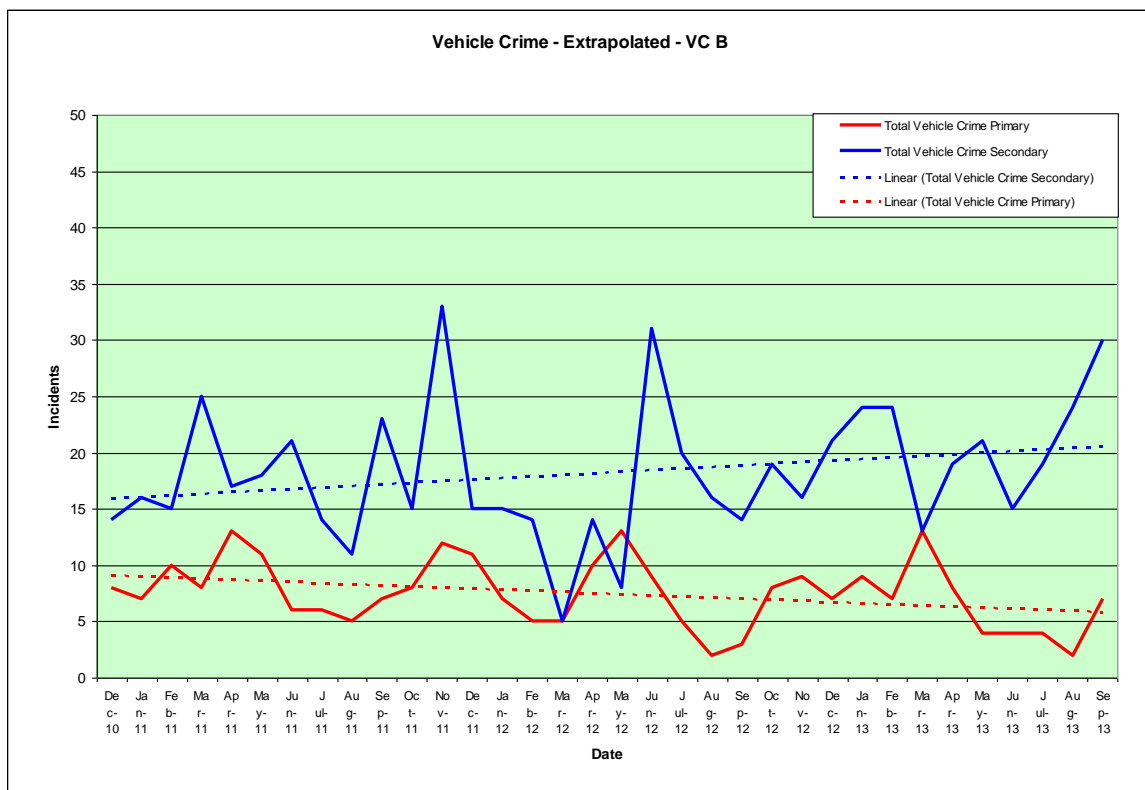
Theft from Person has been discounted as a statistical outlier due to the lack of recorded instances. Robbery in section 21 takes account of Theft from the Person for the purpose of this report.

24) Category 14 - VEHICLE CRIME

872 instances of Vehicle Crime are recorded across the Secondary Research area of which 253 (29.01%) are recorded within the Primary Research area and are once again substantially disproportionate to the statistical human population.

In the near-term, a total of 344 instances of Vehicle Crime are recorded across the Secondary Research area of which, 85 (24.71%) are recorded within the Primary Research area.

Although the results from the Primary Research area remain notably disproportionate to the statistical human population, the following graph VC B clearly displays a declining trend within the Primary Research area with a notable increase in the area outside of the Primary Research area with no explanation available within the remit and scope of this report.



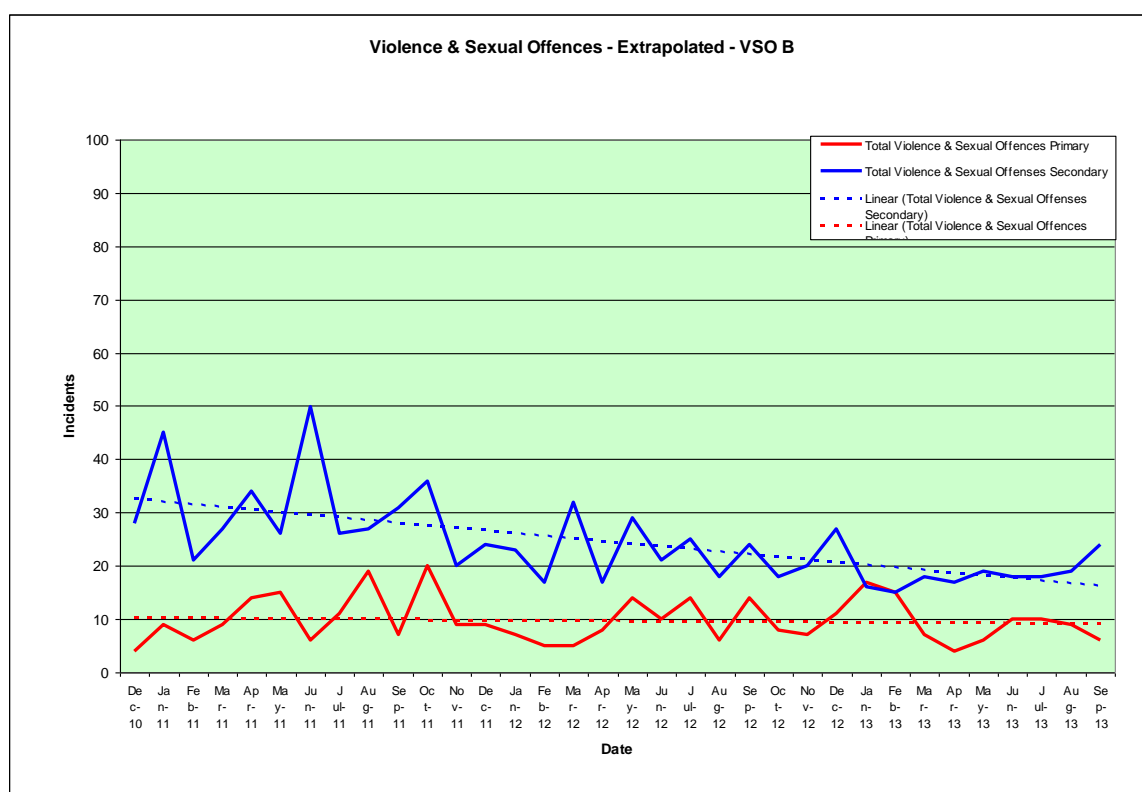
25) Category 15 - VIOLENCE and SEXUAL OFFENCES

Of the 1,161 total recorded incidents of Violence and Sexual Offences in the Secondary Research area, 331 (28.51%) were recorded in the Primary Research area; once again a notably disproportionate result when compared to the proportionality expectation of 11.46%.

In a more simplistic view, for every 2.5 incidents recorded in 88.54% of the statistical human population, 1 incident is recorded in the Primary Research area where only 11.46% of the statistical human population resides.

On a positive note, the average trend lines indicate a gradual reduction in recorded instances over the full-term although the near-term suggests a levelling off over the last 12 months as can be seen in the following graph VSO B and graph VSO D held in the appendices.

However, it cannot be ignored that of the 377 incidents recorded across the Secondary Research area in the near-term; 124 (32.89%) were recorded in the Primary Research area with notable peaks in December 2012 to February 2013 and only time will reveal where and to what summation the emerging trend will lead to.



26) ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCERS

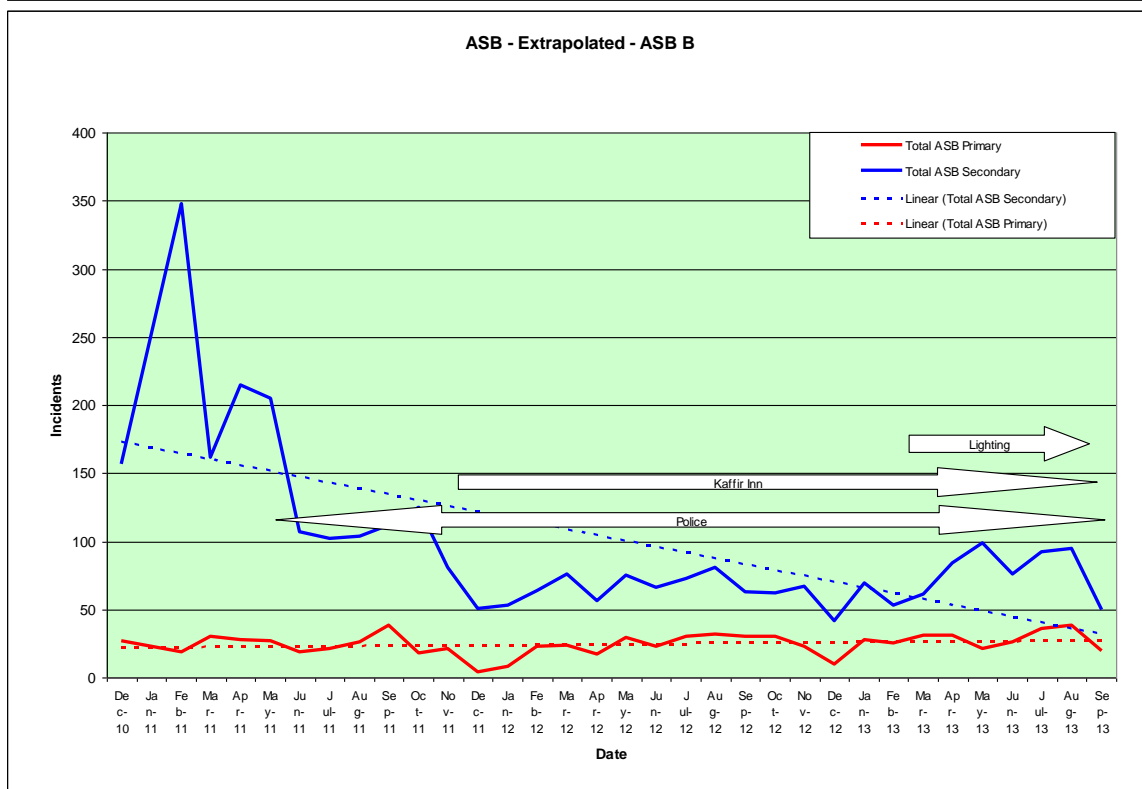
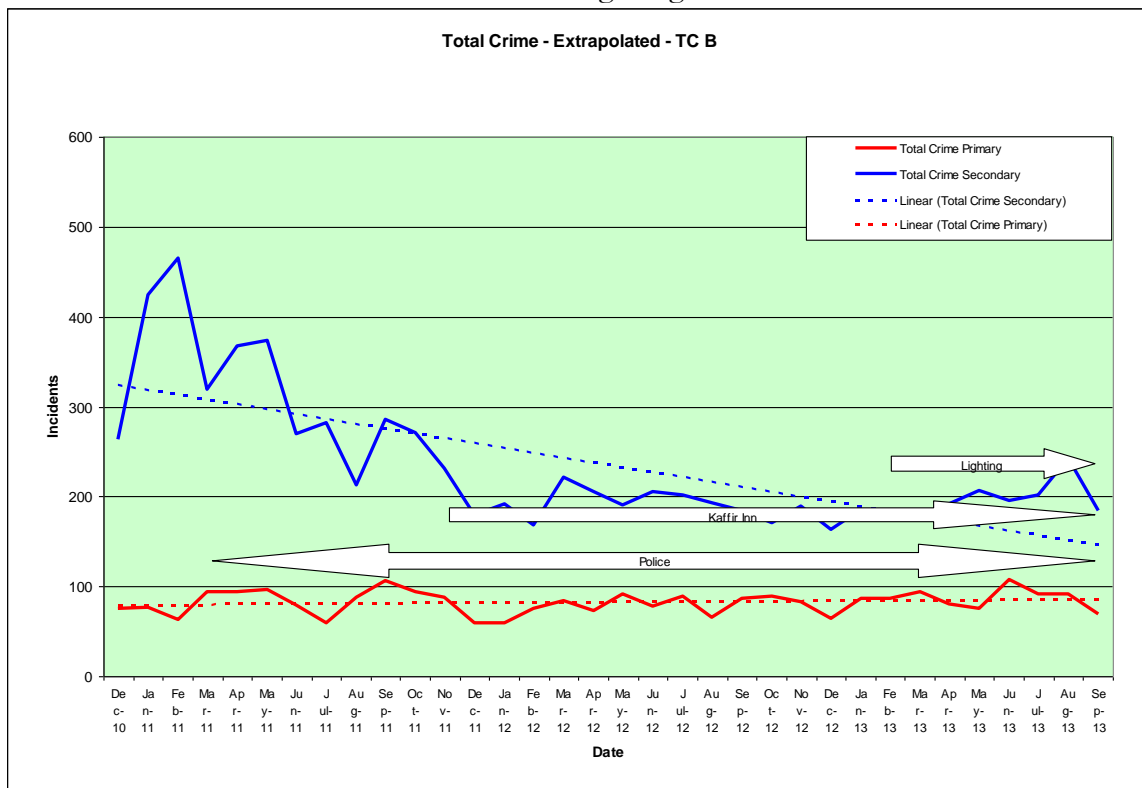
As set out in section 9, three potential environmental influencers are known to exist: -

- a. **15th November 2011** - a change of licensee at the Kaffir Inn public house immediately opposite Brookside Stores and also at the centre of the Primary Research area
- b. **Police LPU** – stationed within Whetstone at the Whetstone Parish Council offices between **January 2011 and September 2013**.
- c. **March 2013** – the reduction in overnight street lighting commenced.

This report will attempt to identify any observational (not statistical) correlation between the potential environmental influencers noted and effects on crime and trends.

With regards to the change of licensee at the Kaffir Inn public house, without a category that identifies “alcohol related crime” it is impossible to be accurate in any summation and therefore only an element of likelihood can be indicated at this time.

With date sensitive timelines, the following two graphs; Total Crime (TC B) and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB B) being the extrapolated versions, should indicate any identifiable increase in average trend in the Primary Research area if there is or was an impact resulting from the change of licensee at the Kaffir Inn; the Police being stationed within Whetstone or the reduction in street lighting.



Without significantly more detailed analysis, the indications are likely that: -

Police: Although both Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour decreased on average trend; although from a very high level initially, within the Primary Research area both categories display a slow and marginal average trend increase. Whereas it may have been expected that having the Police stationed in the heart of the Primary Research area would have resulted in a positive and downward effect on criminal activity within the Primary Research area, the expectation did not manifest itself in such manner.

Kaffir Inn: It is notoriously difficult to assign criminal behaviour with the sale of alcohol unless incidents are specifically reported as alcohol related crime or arise on the licensed premises due to the opportunity for clientele to change and events and activities at licensed hostelrys to attract or deter differing clientele and levels of alcohol consumption.

Although there is a gradual average trend increase in both Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour, over the full-term, the near-term as displayed in graphs Total Crime (TC D) and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB D) the analysis indicates a stable position within the Primary Research area and a gradual increase in the Secondary Research area. The indications therefore are that without more detailed analysis of recorded incidents, it is unlikely that the change of licensee at the Kaffir Inn has resulted in any notable change in local criminal behaviour although local knowledge may argue against that summation.

Street Lighting: With the timeline for the introduction of reduced street lighting in the Primary and Secondary Research areas laid over the graphs for Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour, a sudden and corresponding increase in recorded incidents is clearly indicated but only in so far as an indicative indication.

A more detailed analysis; outside of the scope of this report would be required to determine the times; geography and demographics of recorded incidents over the research periods to provide any level of proof; however, there is a stark indication that street lighting and criminal behaviour are in some way connected that should not be ignored.

Any effects from the reduction in street lighting could potentially be evidenced within the near-term increase in incidents as there has been an evidential increase in recorded incidents in the near-term, however, it also has to be recognised that the Primary Research area has consistently demonstrated a disproportionate level of incidents throughout this analysis.

To provide a more detailed overview within this report, a targeted level of pocket research into comparable reference time-frames has been briefly undertaken in an attempt to identify any localised effects from the street lighting policy implemented in March 2013.

The logical reference periods are April to September for 2011, 2012 and 2013 when the lighting policy was introduced and the table overleaf provides the statistical data for those reference periods. *See over:* -

Primary Research area	Apr-Sept 11	Apr-Sept 12	Apr-Sept 13
Total Crime	523	484	516
Anti-social behaviour	159	161	172
Bicycle theft	0	0	12
Burglary	57	41	68
Criminal Damage & Arson	8	46	57
Drugs	1	8	8
Other Crime	151	21	5
Other theft	13	37	60
Possession of weapons	2	15	2
Public Order	0	0	10
Robbery	1	0	1
Shoplifting	4	37	46
Theft from Person	0	0	1
Vehicle Crime	48	42	29
Violence and sexual offences	72	66	45
Total	1039	958	1032
Variance %'age	N/A	- (7.8%)	+ 7.72%
Secondary Research area			
Total Crime	2315	1664	1738
Anti-social behaviour	1004	575	668
Bicycle theft	0	0	43
Burglary	187	146	198
Criminal Damage & Arson	43	235	181
Drugs	10	34	27
Other Crime	40	40	30
Other theft	41	169	141
Public disorder and weapons	9	43	34
Public Order	0	0	0
Robbery	4	7	4
Shoplifting	9	70	106
Theft from Person	0	0	3
Vehicle Crime	152	145	157
Violence and sexual offences	266	200	160
Total	4080	3328	3490
Variance %'age	N/A	- (18.43%)	+ 4.87%

With only a brief summarised analysis it is very clear that in the three reference periods, where overall incidents across the secondary jagged edge research area encompassing a population on 53,220, record an overall downward trajectory the same trajectory was not replicated in the Primary Research area.

Although both areas are recording an increase in the latter analysis period above, it must not be forgotten that the population residing in the Primary Research area only accounts for 11.46% of the overall population therefore all results must be considered within that context.

27) LATEST RECORDED DATA

Since this report was commissioned, data for the period October 2013 has been released onto the Police.uk website. Although this report takes no account of that data within the previous analysis, it is important to at least briefly review the latest statistics within the two research areas to provide some indication of an up to date trend.

In the most basic of terms, the latest (October 2013) "Total Crime" for the Primary Research area records 95 instances with 36 (37.89%) of those recorded instances recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour. In direct comparison, the detailed 34 month full-term; Primary Research area totalled 2,796 recorded instances of Total Crime with 836 (29.89%) of those recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour indicating a worsening situation in the Primary Research area when compared to the full-term.

The near-term Primary Research area comparison recorded 1,107 total incidents of crime of which 349 (31.53%) were recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour.

In direct comparison within local and recent trends, the data for September 2011; the preceding and final month of the detailed analysis period, recorded a total of 69 recorded instances of crime of which, 20 (28.98%) were recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour; whereas the results for October 2013 record a greater number of crimes and a higher proportion of Anti-Social Behaviour than in September 2013.

Within the Primary Research area therefore, the most recent evidence suggests that matters within the Primary Research area record an upward and negative trend.

With regards to the Secondary Research area, a similar analysis is provided as follows: -

Of total crime recorded in the Secondary Research area in the month of October 2013, a total of 279 incidents are recorded of which, 90 (32.26%) are recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour.

For the full-term period a total of 10,788 incidents of Total Crime are recorded of which 4,314 (39.99%) were recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour but it must also be recognised that the full-term period commenced with an extremely high level of recorded crime.

In the near-term, a total of 3,576 instances of Total Crime are recorded of which, 1,262 (35.29%) were recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour a result that is far more in keeping with the most recent result of 32.26%.

Looking at the direct month on month comparison; where September 2013 recorded 253 instances of Total Crime with 70 (27.67%) instances of Anti-Social Behaviour, the recorded data for October 2013 produced 279 instances of Total Crime of which 90 (32.25%) were recorded as Anti-Social Behaviour; broadly in keeping (3% variance) with the near-term average results.

In short summary then; the most recent evidence suggests that matters and trends within the Primary Research area continue to be negatively disproportionate with the overall situation in the immediate and near-term generally deteriorating.

Due to the scale of statistical population, only time will conclude whether matters within the Secondary Research area are improving, declining or holding steady.

28) CONCLUSIONS

The relationship between population; incident rate and time-frame has to be recognised from the outset and in all aspects of the results found in this report. As was established earlier in this report, the population of 6,100 centred upon the settlement of Whetstone at the heart of the Primary Research area equates to 11.46% of the overall 53,220 population but has experienced a total of 2,796 total crime incidents out of a Secondary Research area total of 10,788 total crime incidents over the full-term period, thereby generating 25.92% of all recorded incidents under review; clearly disproportionate and by 126.17% - over double the proportional level of recorded crime.

Looking in more detail at Total Crime for the near-term, the Primary Research area records 1,107 incidents within a Secondary Research area total of 3,576 incidents, resulting in 32.79% and an extrapolated 44.83% of all incidents occurring within the Primary Research area; an irrefutably disproportionate level of incidents within a 1 mile radius of LE8 6LT; an average of 92.25 incidents per month within the Primary Research area compared to 205.75 incidents outside of the Primary Research area.

When proportionality is introduced however, of the total 3,576 incidents recorded across the Secondary Research area, 461 incidents per annum, 38.44 per month should be expected within the Primary Research area and 3,115 incidents per annum, 259.58 per month outside of the Primary Research area – in short, the Primary Research area has experienced a disproportionate excess of 53.81 incidents per month; on average when proportionality is introduced.

To bring some summarised more focused relevance to the evidence within this document, where total recorded crimes for the full-term in the Secondary Research area total 10,788; a proportional incident rate of 11.46% would manifest itself as 1,236 incidents within the Primary Research area; whereas 2,796 incidents were actually recorded; 1,560 (126.21%) in excess of statistical expectations and 45.88 too many incidents per month with proportionality.

Realistically; there can only be three logical explanations for such results to manifest themselves in this manner, either the resident population within the Primary Research area have a far greater tendency to report incidents, or; a disproportionate level of incidents are occurring within the Primary Research area; or a combination of both.

Drilling down into the recorded incidents of Anti-social behaviour, a total of 4,314 incidents were recorded across the Secondary Research area; of which, 836 (19.38%) were recorded within the Primary Research area.

In the near-term, a total of 1,262 incidents are recorded across the Secondary Research area; of which, 349 (27.65%) a variance of 8.27% (42.67% increase) were recorded in the Primary Research area – 24.59 incidents per month on average over the full-term negatively increasing to 29.08 incidents per month on average in the near-term.

As highlighted from the outset, the three environmental influencers of the Police being stationed within Whetstone village; the change of Licensee at the Kaffir Inn and the County Councils decision to restrict overnight street lighting must be taken into consideration and the results were broadly indicative in so far as: -

The Police being stationed in the heart of the Primary Research area resulted in no obvious reduction in criminal behaviour within the Primary Research area in stark contrast to a continued average trend decline outside of the Primary Research area; this can only be seen as an intriguing set of results when the close proximity of the Police is

taken into account. This is evidentially a specific point that should be addressed directly to the Leicestershire Police Authority or Police and Crime Commissioner; or both.

In consideration of alcohol related crime, without more detailed insight into those incidents that were recorded but not declared as alcohol related, there is no indication that the change of Licensee at the Kaffir Inn has resulted in any increase in criminal behaviour; that does not however prove that there is no correlation between recorded crime and the change of licensee, merely that not enough information is available to provide anything other than indicative opinion.

It is however understood by the report author that a number of concerns and incidents have been reported that would seem to emanate from persons that; in all likelihood, had been clientele of the Kaffir Inn and were walking to Blaby along Grove Road, Whetstone and this suggestion warrants more detailed analysis outside of the scope of this report.

When introducing the timeline for the reduction in street lighting in March 2013, there is a sudden and correlating increase in recorded incidents of Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in both the Primary and Secondary Research areas. This clear indication should not be ignored as a potential and specific causal effect of an increase in criminal behaviour as the initial indications are stark and the most recent data (October 2013) indicate a deteriorating situation.

This report sets out to only provide a brief insight into “trends” within a three year period and within a small but targeted sample area. For a more detailed analysis; report and identification of cause and effect, such as any increase or decrease in alcoholic sales, population shift, local agency activity; unemployment and the like, a more detailed commissioned report would be required to build upon the indicative findings in this report.

This report does not set out to suggest any solutions or provide detailed analysis or conclusions; it is no more than an overview analysis of “trends” within a study area and likely presents readers with food for thought and the instigation of a more comprehensive report.

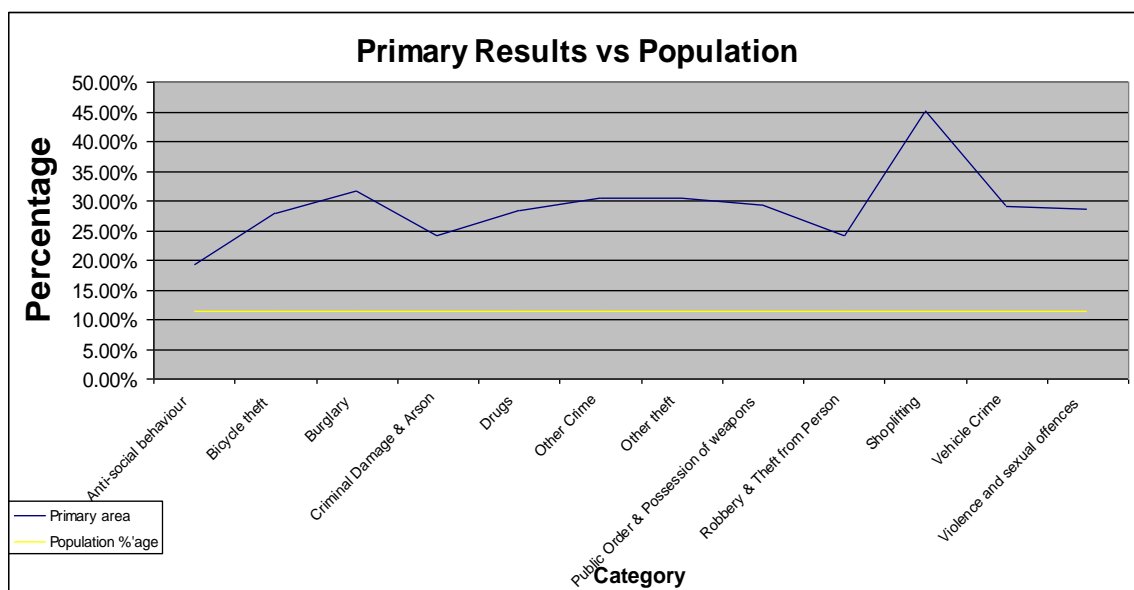
Furthermore, this report makes no attempt to quantify what appears to be a change in reporting and categorisation by the Police Authority; however, the key attributes of Total Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour are assumed to be constant throughout. As the report writer, we must challenge the wisdom of combining Public Order and Weapons into a single statistic as the effect on society and the individual victim are likely to be significantly different on virtually every conceivable level.

It is irrefutably evident throughout the analysis that the level of recorded incidents within the Primary Research area are negatively and substantially disproportionate to proportional expectations and clearly indicates that the Primary Research area is suffering significantly excessive levels of Crime and Anti-social behaviour in all recorded categories.

It is also evident that for whatever reasons, the sustained reduction in crime and Anti-social behaviour evidenced in the Secondary Research area is not; in any way shape or form; being experienced within the Primary Research area.

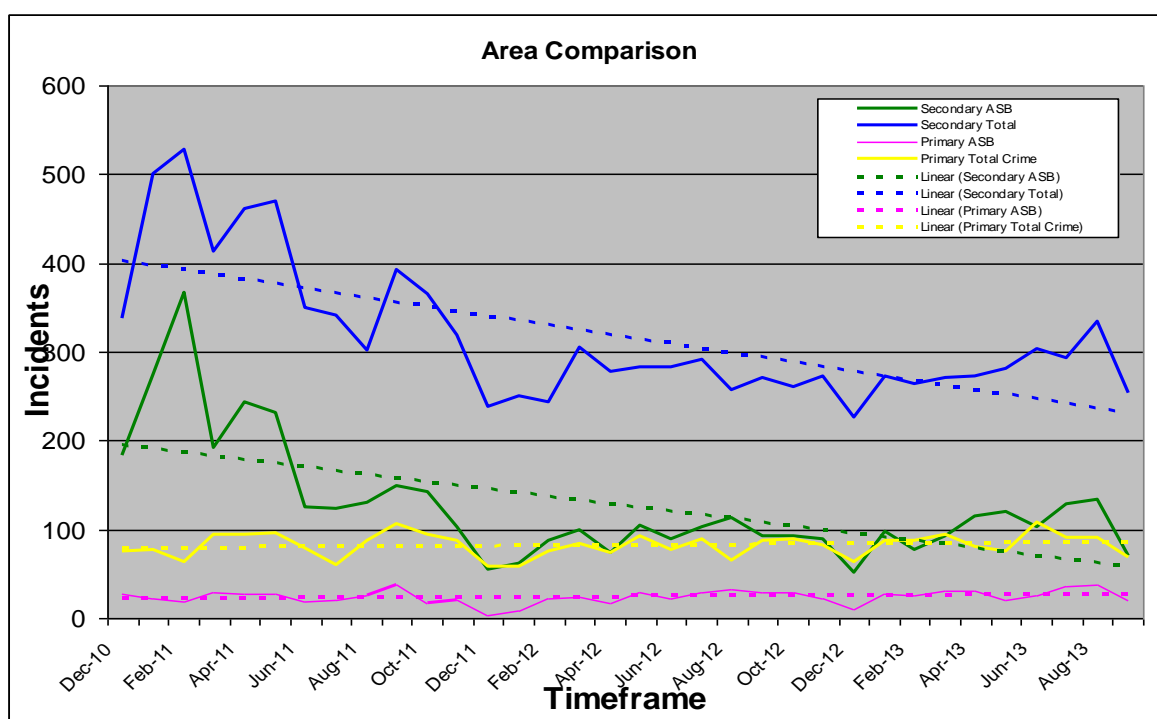
When considering the relationship between settlement population and recorded incidents of crime and Anti-social behaviour and to maintain equality across the Secondary Research area, a relative crime apportionment of 11.46% (yellow line in following graph) should manifest itself; however as is clearly evident, the results

statistically do not compare with that apportionment. It is therefore statistical fact that the Primary Research area has and is experiencing a significantly disproportionate and negative propensity of crime within a small research area of 1 mile radius of LE8 6LB and more detailed analysis needs to be undertaken to identify the influencing factors and for corrective measures to be implemented.



Turning our attention to the potential impact from post junior school education and the widening of social interaction and relationships; the consideration may be highly relevant as the Primary Research area is experiencing a vastly disproportionate level of recorded crime; with a distinct crossover of Primary activity and trend and Secondary average trend activity around February 2013 as displayed in the graphs following.

Evidentially, either one or more causal effects are manifesting themselves; almost as a magnet attracting a disproportionate level of criminal activity to within the boundaries of the Primary Research area; yet, no post 11 education establishments are located within the Primary Research area.



Total Crime and Anti-social behaviour in the Primary Research area is evidentially demonstrating a sustained increase throughout the full-term research period and could potentially be tracking a specific group or social trend as they migrate through the post 11 year education system either attracting; creating or bringing increased activity into the Primary Research area; it is not though the purpose of this report to identify root cause at this level as that is outside the scope of this report.

In consideration of the impact of any particular social trend, there is no obvious logical suggestion that would explain why the Primary Research area is suffering any distinct specific social trend that would not equally apply to the wider; Secondary Research area; it is therefore more likely related to specific groups; activities or individuals or perhaps as a result of increased Police activity outside of the Primary Research area despite their stationing within the Primary Research area virtually continuously throughout the full-term.

In summary and without discussing and concluding each of the categories examined within this document above in detail, the data and analysis clearly indicates that the Primary Research area has and is demonstrating a distinct resilience to any visual reduction in criminal activity compounded by a clear and substantial disproportionate rate of recorded incidents that have existed throughout the full-term 34 month analysis period plus one additional month encompassing the period December 2010 to October 2013.

It also appears evident that the most recent environmental influencer of reduced street lighting; is having a distinct and detrimental effect on society and this situation needs to be closely monitored and positively addressed by the relevant agencies.

Concluding full-term summary facts (Over 500 incidents):

	Proportional	11.46%	88.54%
	Total	Primary area	Secondary area
Total Crime	10,788	2,796 (25.92%)	7,992 (74.08%)
ASB	4,314	836 (19.38)	3,478 (80.62%)
Burglary	988	313 (31.68%)	675 (68.32%)
Criminal Damage & Arson	930	226 (24.30%)	704 (75.70%)
Other Crime	1,142	347 (30.39%)	795 (69.61%)
Other Theft	668	204 (30.53%)	464 (69.46%)
Vehicle Crime	872	253 (29.01%)	619 (70.99%)
Violence & Sexual Offences	1,161	331 (28.51%)	830 (71.49%)
Total	20,863	5,306 (25.43%)	15,557 (74.57%)
Statistical Proportional Expectation		2,391 (11.46%)	18,472 (88.54%)
Variance		2,915 (121.92%)	- (2,915)

REPORT ENDS

29) Appendix A – SOURCE DATA – (Dec 2010 – Sept 2011)

Primary Research area										
1 mile radii of LEs 6LB										
	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
Total Crime	75	77	63	94	94	96	79	60	88	106
Anti-social behaviour	27	23	19	30	28	27	19	21	26	38
Bicycle theft										
Burglary	8	11	7	4	11	9	7	7	11	12
Criminal Damage & Arson										8
Drugs										1
Other Crime	28	27	20	43	28	34	41	15	27	6
Other theft										13
Possession of weapons										2
Public Order										
Robbery			1							1
Shoplifting										4
Theft from Person										
Vehicle Crime	8	7	10	8	13	11	6	6	5	7
Violence and sexual offences	4	9	6	9	14	15	6	11	19	7

Secondary Research area data										
Jagged Edge										

Total Crime	338	501	528	413	461	470	349	342	301	392
Anti-social behaviour	184	275	367	192	243	232	126	123	130	150
Bicycle theft										
Burglary	23	44	25	20	28	32	28	28	24	47
Criminal Damage & Arson										43
Drugs										10
Other Crime	77	105	83	132	109	135	110	133	84	12
Other theft										41
Public disorder and weapons										9
Public Order										
Robbery									1	3
Shoplifting										9
Theft from Person										
Vehicle Crime	22	23	25	33	30	29	27	20	16	30
Violence and sexual offences	32	54	27	36	48	41	56	37	46	38

Secondary Research area

Extrapolated

Total Crime	263	424	465	319	367	374	270	282	213	286
Anti-social behaviour	157	252	348	162	215	205	107	102	104	112
Bicycle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	15	33	18	16	17	23	21	21	13	35
Criminal Damage & Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other Crime	49	78	63	89	81	101	69	118	57	6
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Public disorder and weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Public Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Theft from Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	14	16	15	25	17	18	21	14	11	23
Violence and sexual offences	28	45	21	27	34	26	50	26	27	31

30) Appendix A – SOURCE DATA – (Oct 2011 – Sept 2012)

Primary Research area												
1 mile radii of LE8 6LB	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12
Total Crime	94	88	59	59	76	84	73	92	78	89	65	87
Anti-social behaviour	18	21	4	8	23	24	17	29	23	30	32	30
Bicycle theft												
Burglary	12	14	7	8	10	7	13	3	2	10	2	11
Criminal Damage & Arson	9	7	6	6	10	9	7	1	9	10	6	13
Drugs	5	3	3	3	1	1		3	1		3	1
Other Crime	3	4	2	8	7	4	4	1	5	6	2	3
Other theft	10	9	9	6	8	12	7	3	7	6	7	7
Possession of weapons	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	4		1	3
Public Order												
Robbery				1		1						
Shoplifting	5	7	6	4	6	4	6	9	8	8	4	2
Theft from Person												
Vehicle Crime	8	12	11	7	5	5	10	13	9	5	2	3
Violence and sexual offences	20	9	9	7	5	5	8	14	10	14	6	14

Secondary Research area data												
Jagged Edge												

Total Crime	365	319	239	251	244	306	278	283	283	291	258	271
Anti-social behaviour	143	102	55	61	87	100	73	104	89	103	113	93
Bicycle theft												
Burglary	31	36	22	27	23	39	48	14	15	29	11	29
Criminal Damage & Arson	43	30	31	47	32	55	41	33	41	32	53	35
Drugs	12	9	10	12	2	5	5	10	6	4	3	6
Other Crime	10	1	6	14	15	5	9	3	6	8	4	10
Other theft	30	35	37	23	25	39	31	25	29	35	20	29
Public disorder and weapons	7	9	7	7	6	4	7	11	9	4	5	7
Public Order			7									
Robbery	2	1	1	2		3	1	3	3			
Shoplifting	8	12	11	6	13	9	14	16	14	12	7	7
Theft from Person												
Vehicle Crime	23	45	26	22	19	10	24	21	40	25	18	17
Violence and sexual offences	56	29	33	30	22	37	25	43	31	39	24	38

Secondary Research area

Extrapolated

Total Crime	271	231	180	192	168	222	205	191	205	202	193	184
Anti-social behaviour	125	81	51	53	64	76	56	75	66	73	81	63
Bicycle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	19	22	15	19	13	32	35	11	13	19	9	18
Criminal Damage & Arson	34	23	25	41	22	46	34	32	32	22	47	22
Drugs	7	6	7	9	1	4	5	7	5	4	0	5
Other Crime	7	-3	4	6	8	1	5	2	1	2	2	7
Other theft	20	26	28	17	17	27	24	22	22	29	13	22
Public disorder and weapons	3	7	5	6	5	3	6	5	5	4	4	4
Public Order	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	0
Shoplifting	3	5	5	2	7	5	8	7	6	4	3	5
Theft from Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	15	33	15	15	14	5	14	8	31	20	16	14
Violence and sexual offences	36	20	24	23	17	32	17	29	21	25	18	24

31) Appendix A – SOURCE DATA – (Oct 2012 - Sept 2013)

Primary Research area												
1 mile radii of LE8 6LB	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13
Total Crime	89	83	64	87	87	94	81	76	108	91	91	69
Anti-social behaviour	30	23	10	28	25	31	31	21	26	36	38	20
Bicycle theft									2	3	5	2
Burglary	8	6	5	12	7	21	16	13	14	7	8	10
Criminal Damage & Arson	8	14	9	10	16	11	4	8	15	8	12	10
Drugs	3	3		1	3	1		1	4	3		
Other Crime	7	3	6	4	3	1	3			2		
Other theft	7	11	9	3	5	5	10	11	10	10	12	7
Possession of weapons	3		2	1		1	1		1			
Public Order								1	4	3	1	1
Robbery		1				1					1	
Shoplifting	7	6	5	2	6	2	4	11	17	5	3	6
Theft from Person									1			
Vehicle Crime	8	9	7	9	7	13	8	4	4	4	2	7
Violence and sexual offences	8	7	11	17	15	7	4	6	10	10	9	6

Secondary Research area data												
Jagged Edge												

Total Crime	260	272	227	273	264	271	273	282	303	293	334	253
Anti-social behaviour	92	90	52	97	78	92	115	120	102	128	133	70
Bicycle theft								2	7	11	11	12
Burglary	20	22	16	37	30	42	35	37	39	23	29	35
Criminal Damage & Arson	27	48	43	29	49	37	21	23	33	31	49	24
Drugs	5	10	3	2	6	8	3	5	6	7	5	1
Other Crime	10	6	7	12	4	2	6	1	2	2	1	18
Other theft	33	29	27	9	13	17	26	19	26	23	29	18
Public disorder and weapons	8	3	2	5	4	5	2	6	11	7	4	4
Public Order												
Robbery	1	3	1			1	1	1			1	1
Shoplifting	11	9	10	16	19	16	16	16	27	10	18	19
Theft from Person									3			
Vehicle Crime	27	25	28	33	31	26	27	25	19	23	26	37
Violence and sexual offences	26	27	38	33	30	25	21	25	28	28	28	30

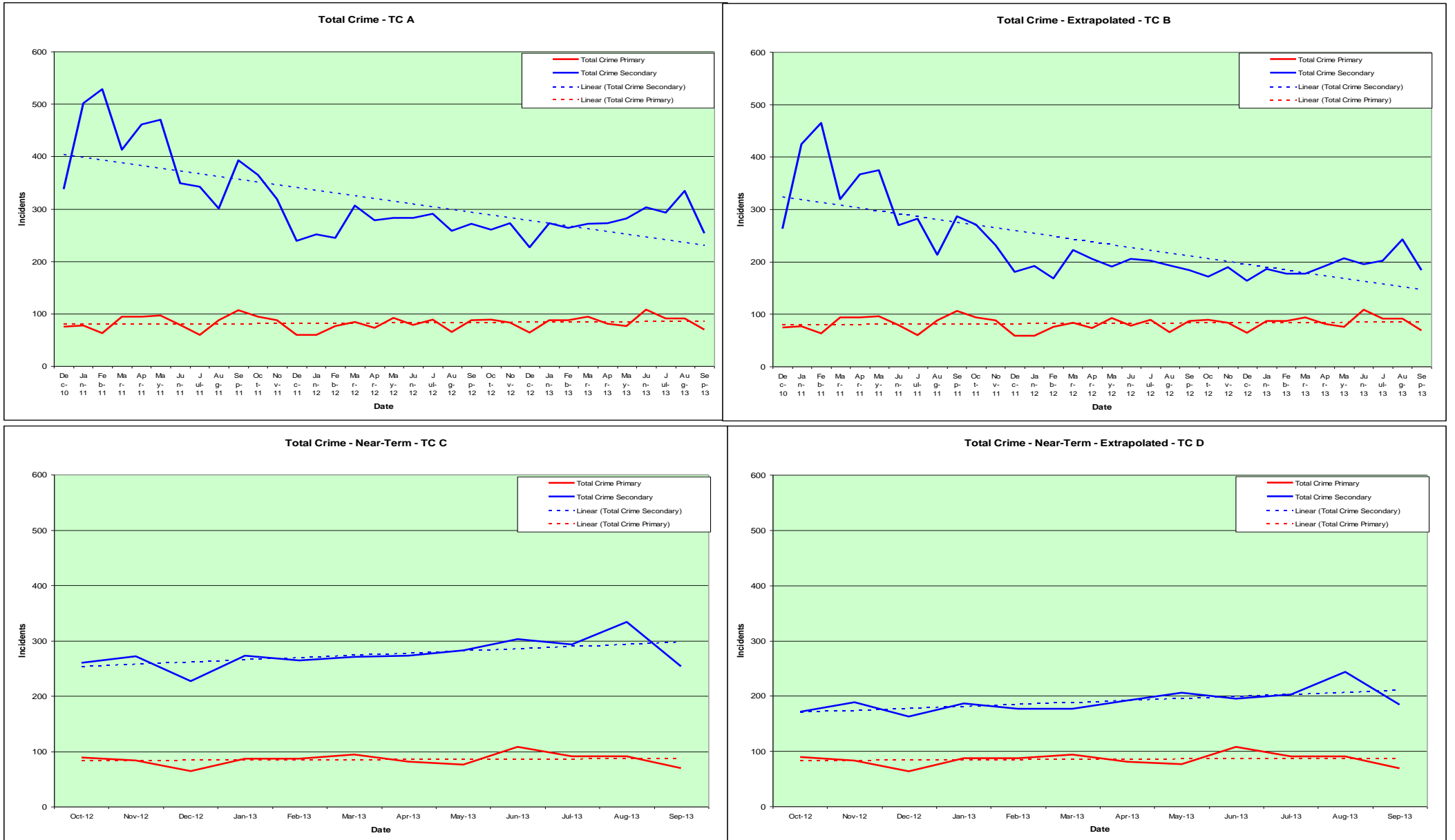
Secondary Research area

Extrapolated

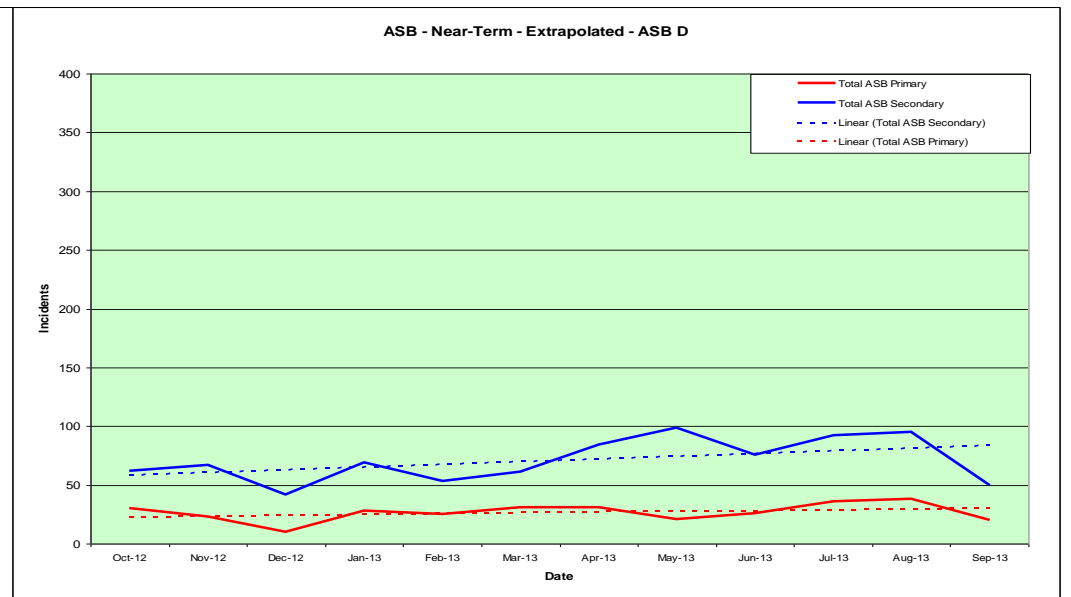
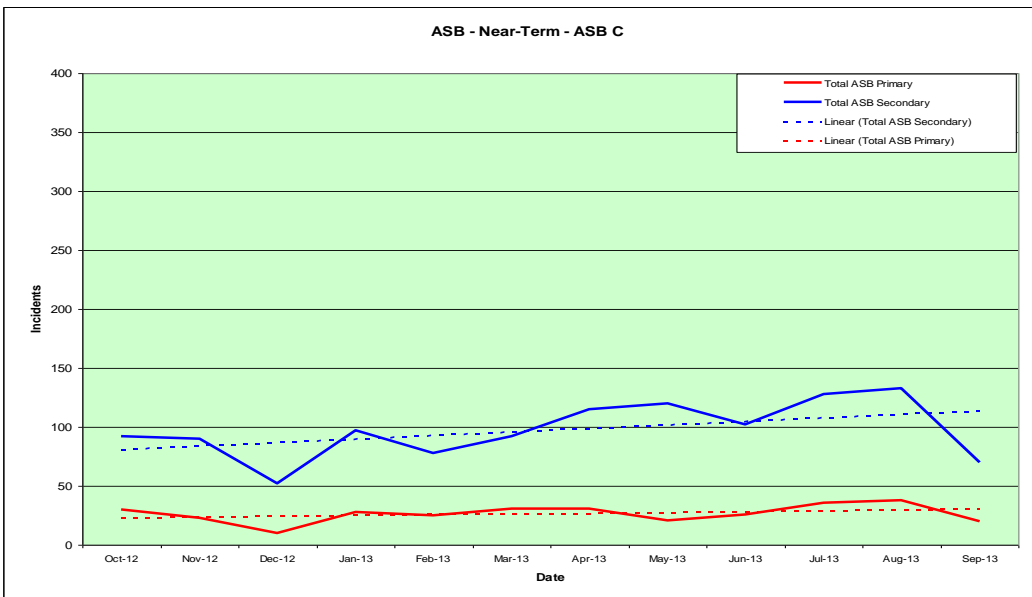
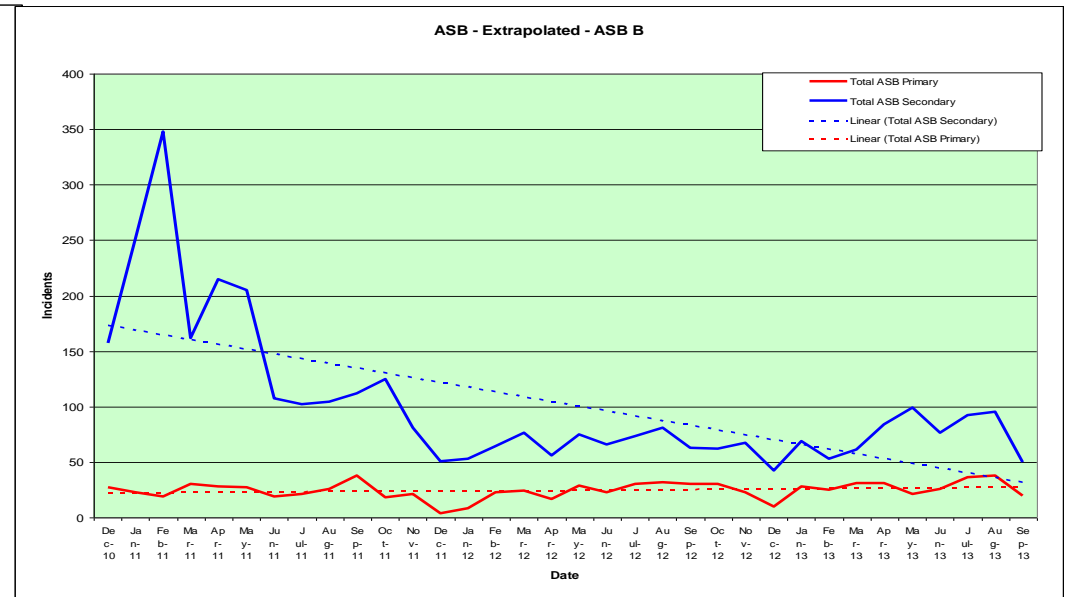
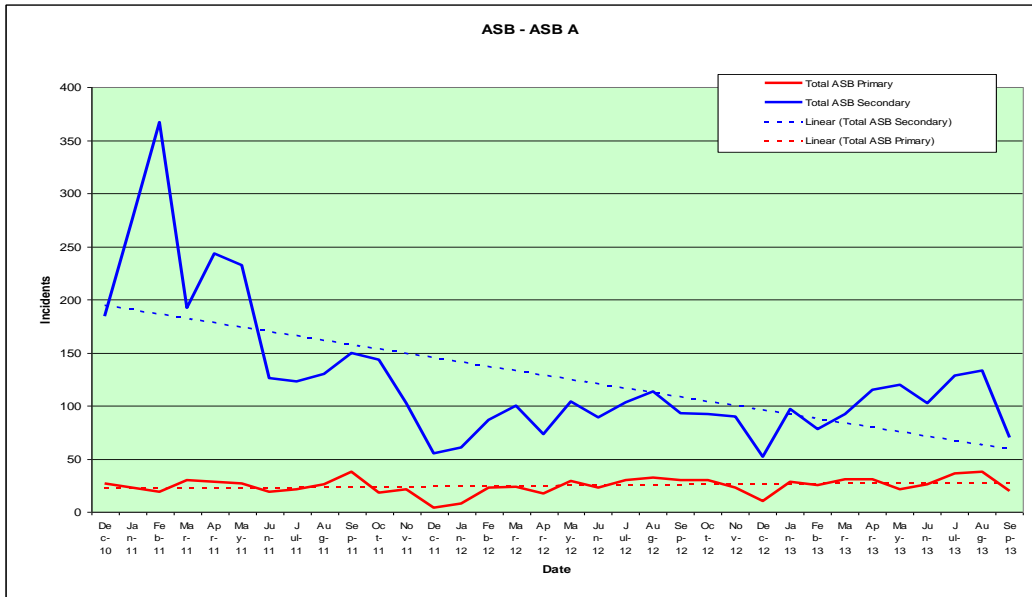
Total Crime	171	189	163	186	177	177	192	206	195	202	243	184
Anti-social behaviour	62	67	42	69	53	61	84	99	76	92	95	50
Bicycle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	6	10
Burglary	12	16	11	25	23	21	19	24	25	16	21	25
Criminal Damage & Arson	19	34	34	19	33	26	17	15	18	23	37	14
Drugs	2	7	3	1	3	7	3	4	2	4	5	1
Other Crime	3	3	1	8	1	1	3	1	2	0	1	18
Other theft	26	18	18	6	8	12	16	8	16	13	17	11
Public disorder and weapons	5	3	0	4	4	4	1	6	10	7	4	4
Public Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-4	-3	-1	-1
Robbery	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Shoplifting	4	3	5	14	13	14	12	5	10	5	15	13
Theft from Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Vehicle Crime	19	16	21	24	24	13	19	21	15	19	24	30
Violence and sexual offences	18	20	27	16	15	18	17	19	18	18	19	24

32) Appendix B - Graphs

Total Crime

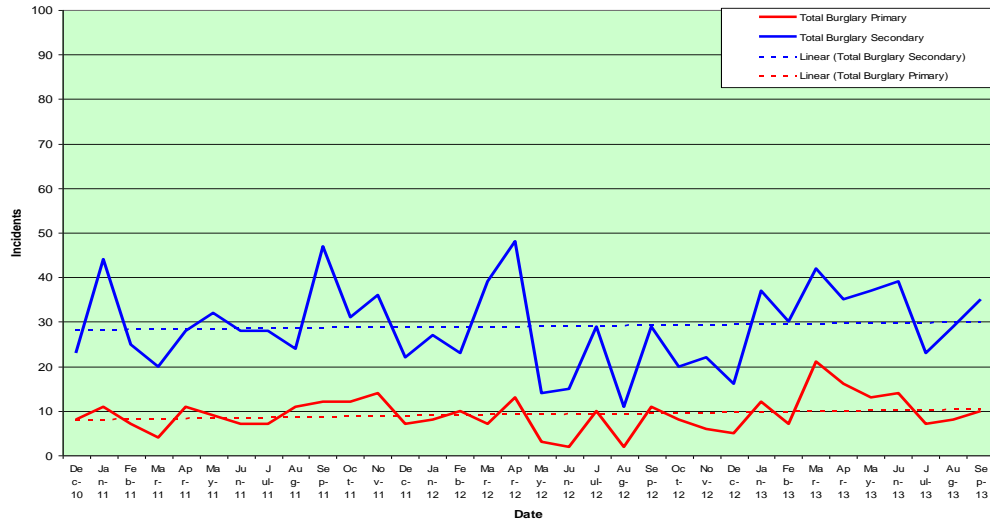


Anti-Social Behaviour

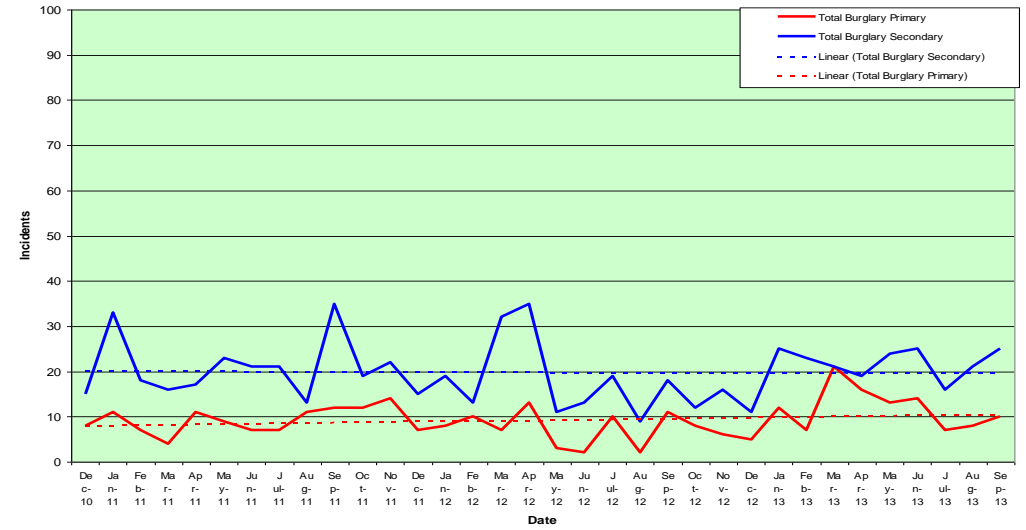


Burglary

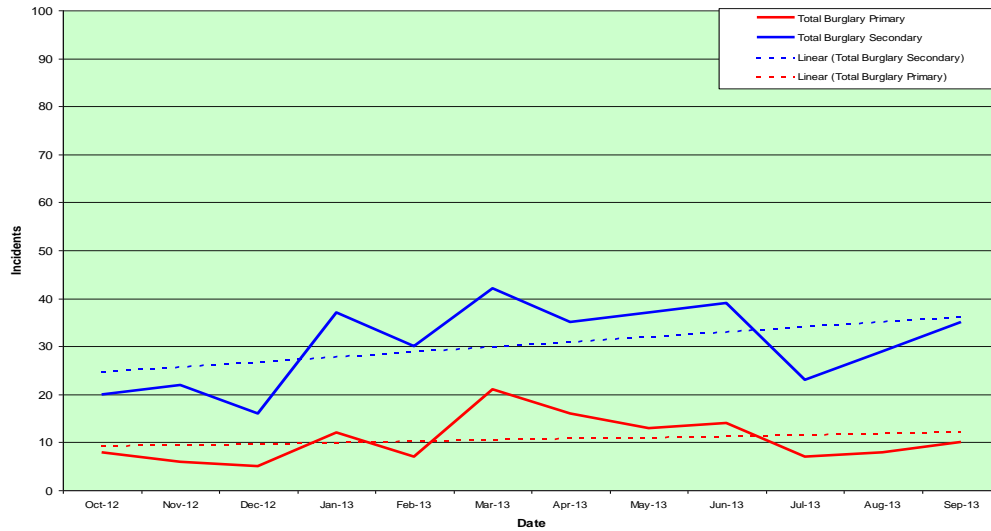
Burglary - B A



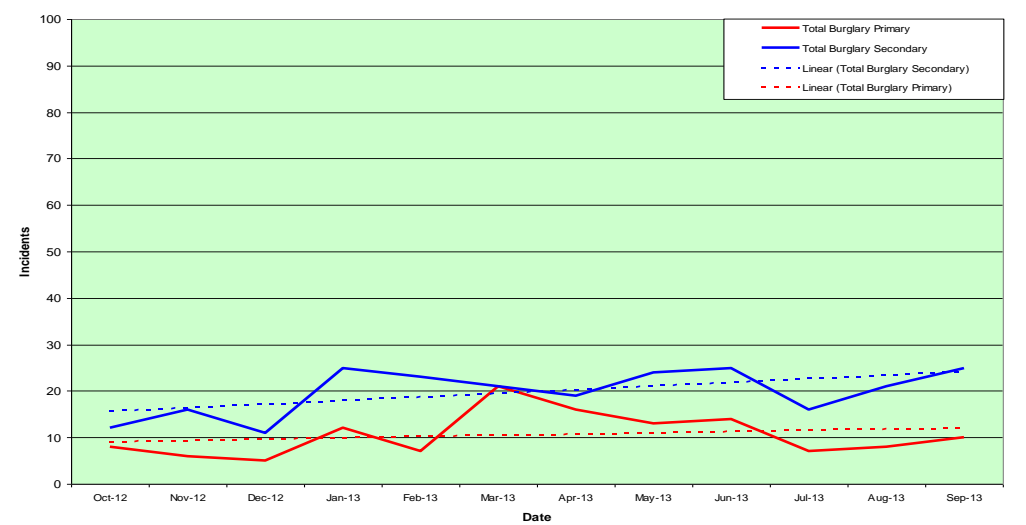
Burglary - Extrapolated - B B



Burglary - Near-Term - B C

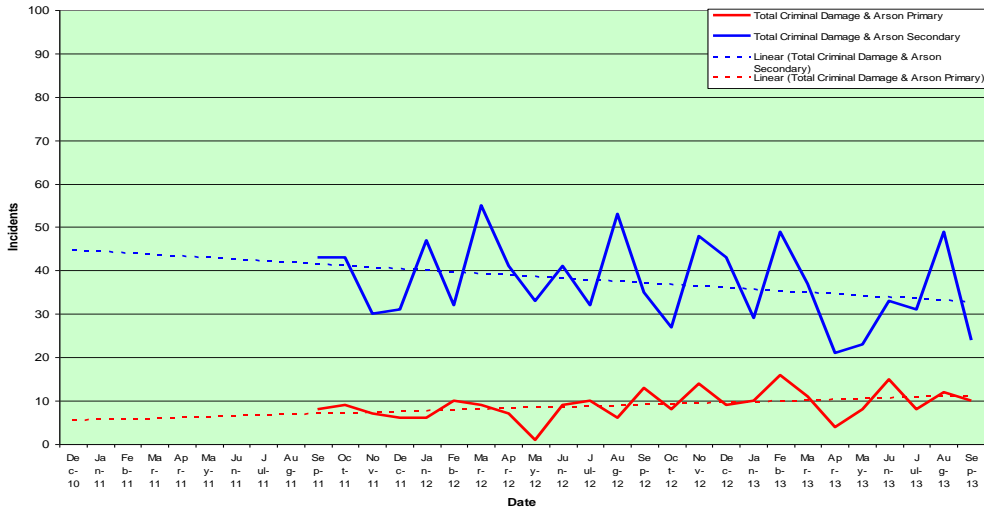


Burglary - Near-Term - Extrapolated - B D

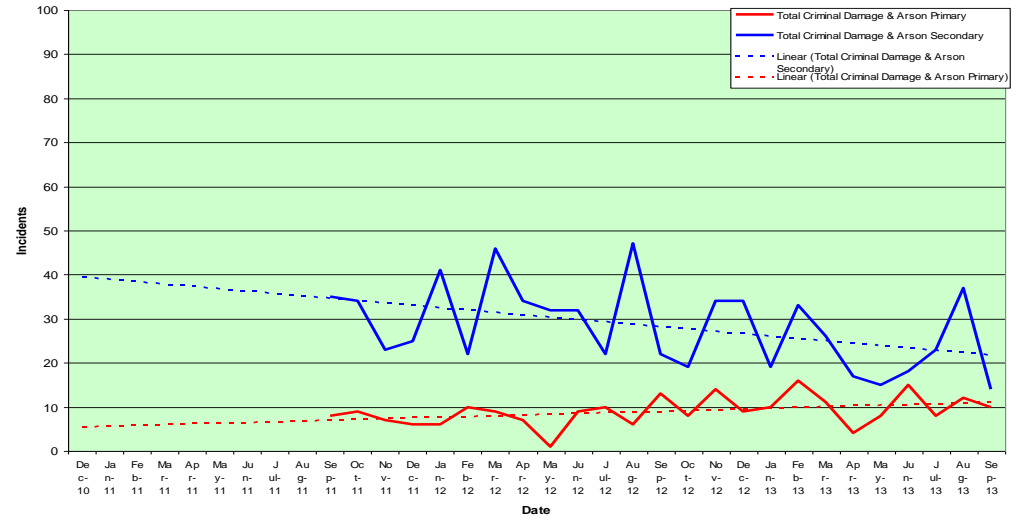


Criminal Damage & Arson

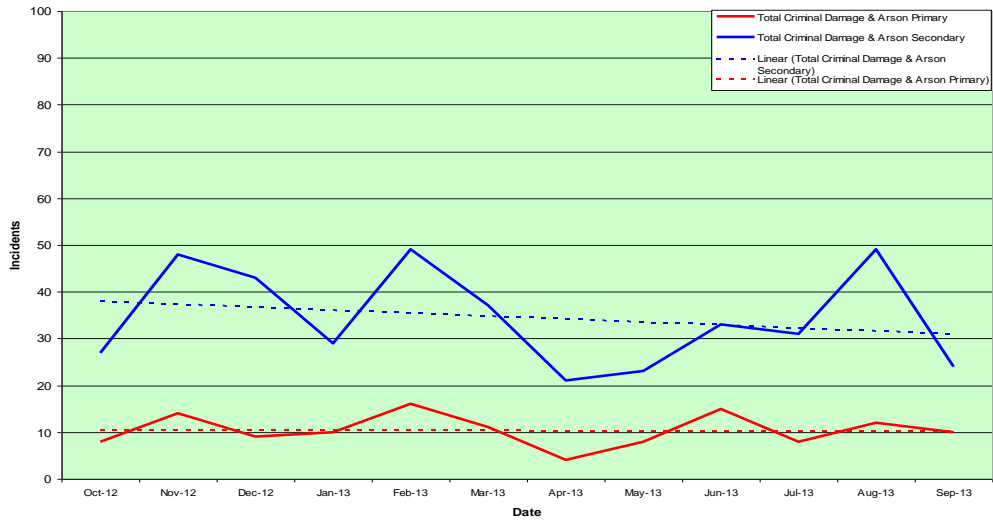
Criminal Damage & Arson - CDA A



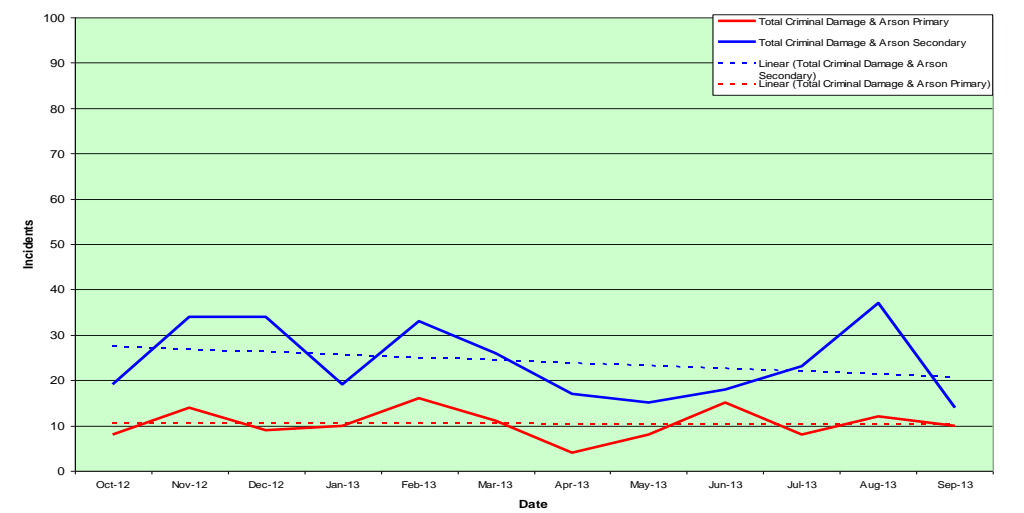
Criminal Damage & Arson - Extrapolated - CDA B



Criminal Damage & Arson- Near-Term - CDA C

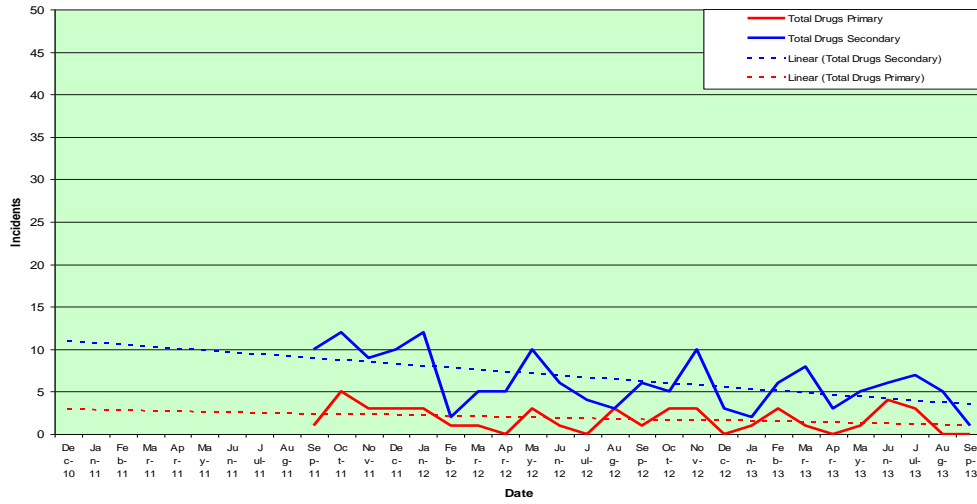


Criminal Damage & Arson - Near-Term - Extrapolated - CDA D

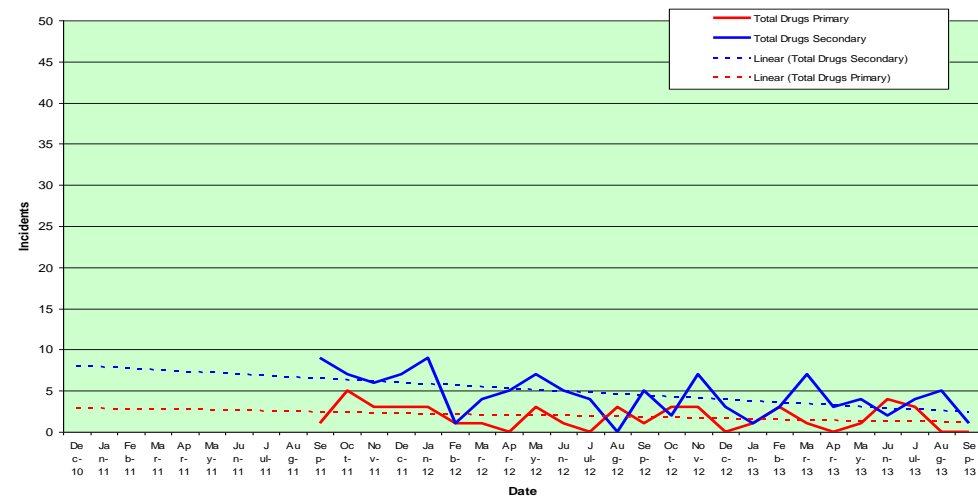


Drugs

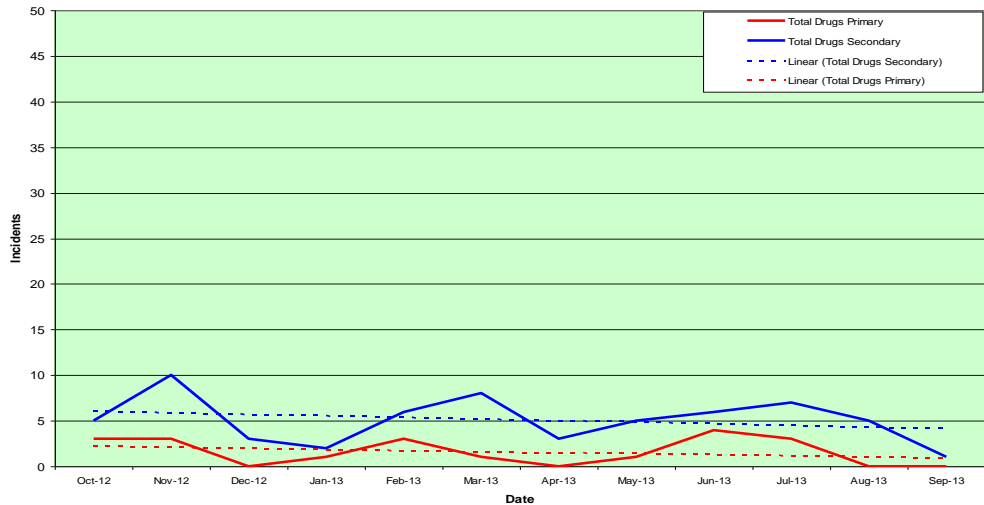
Drugs - D A



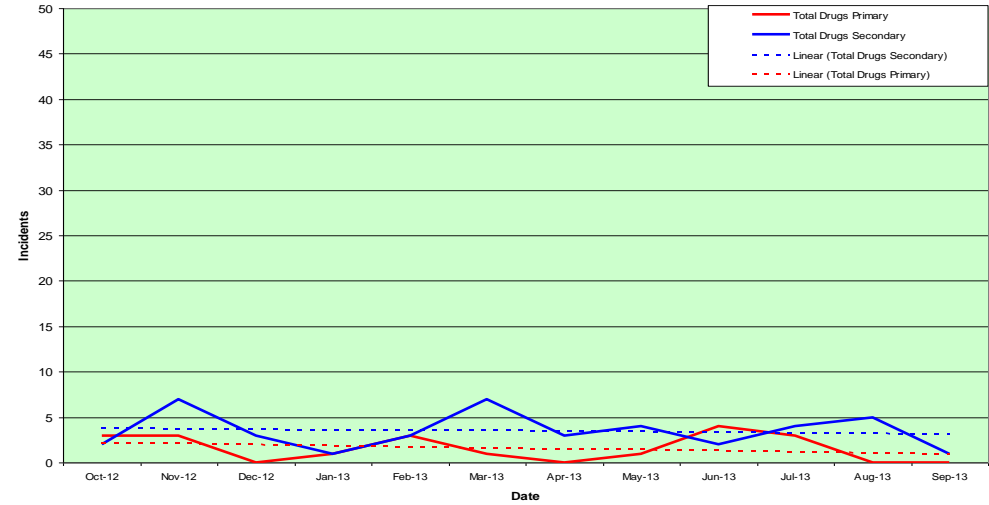
Drugs - Extrapolated - D B



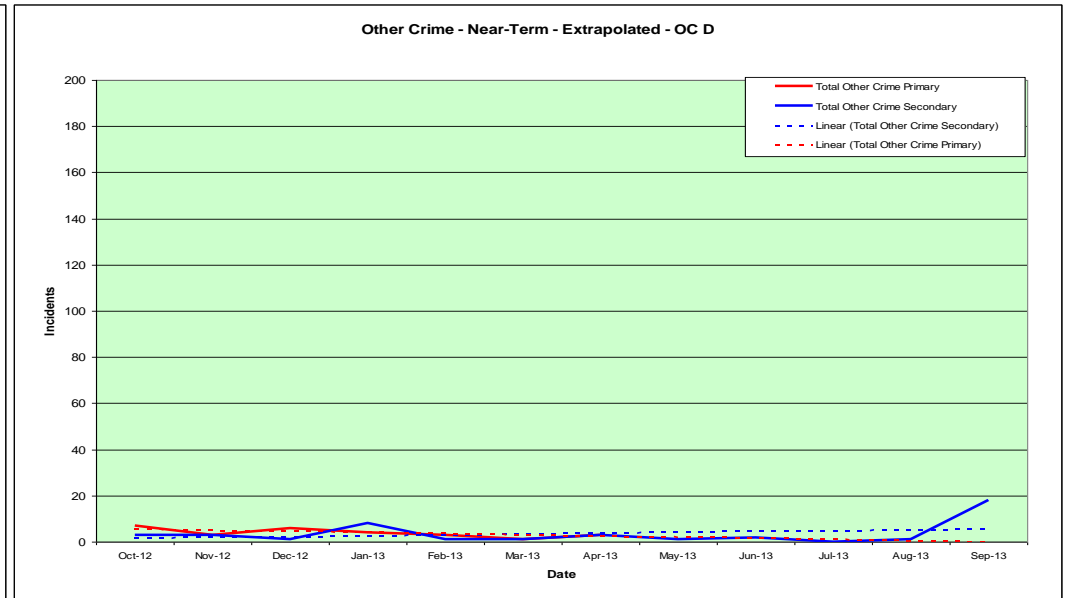
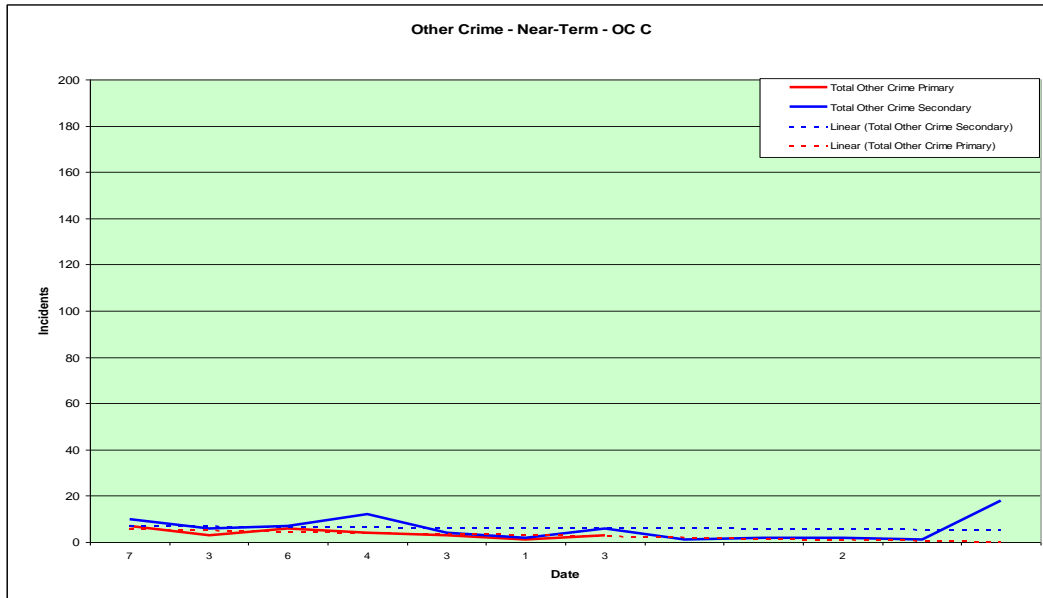
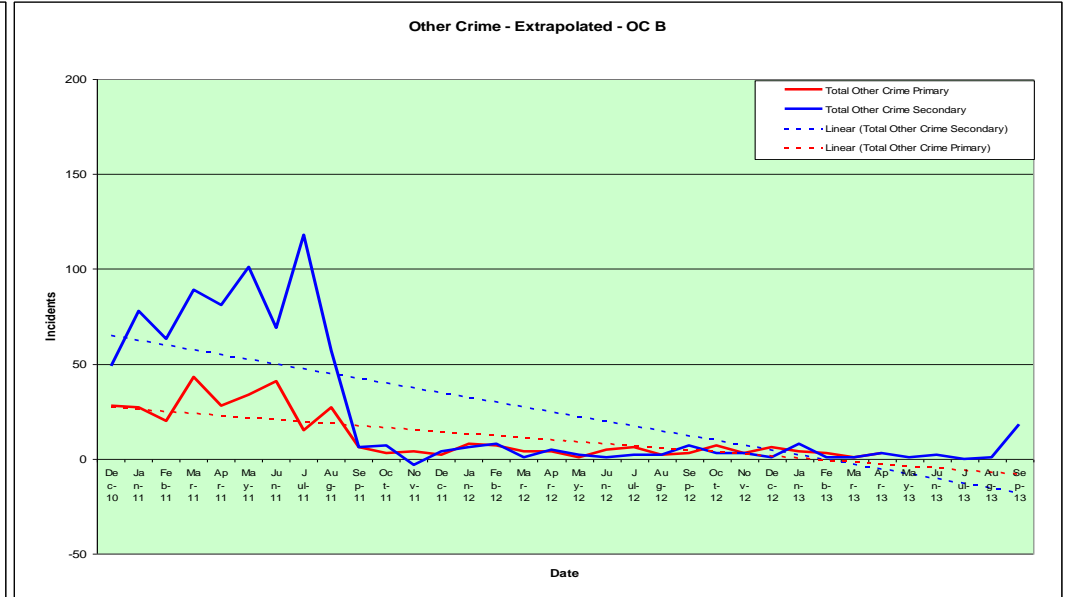
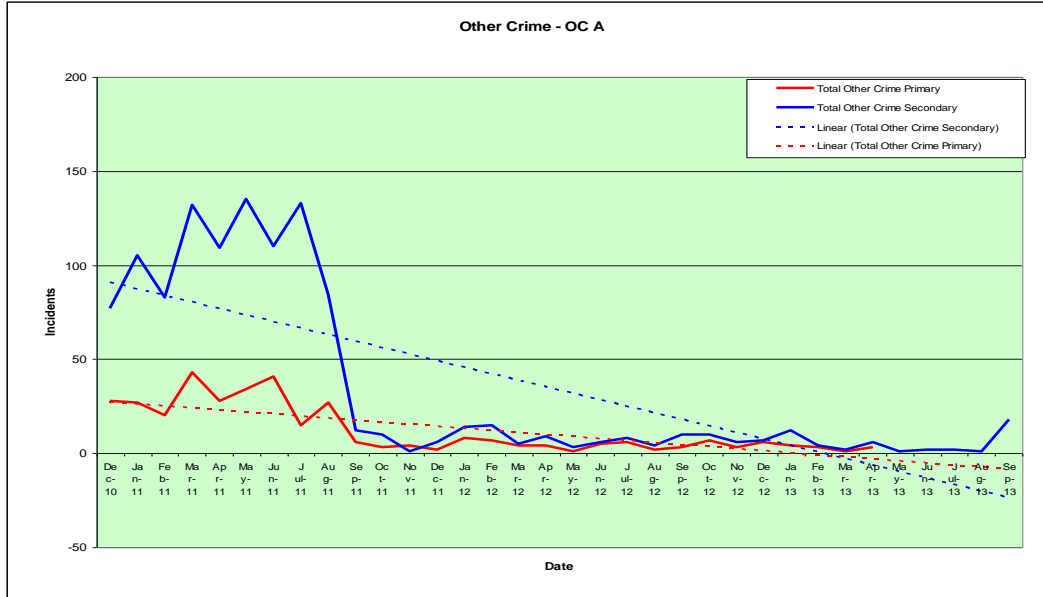
Drugs- Near-Term - D C



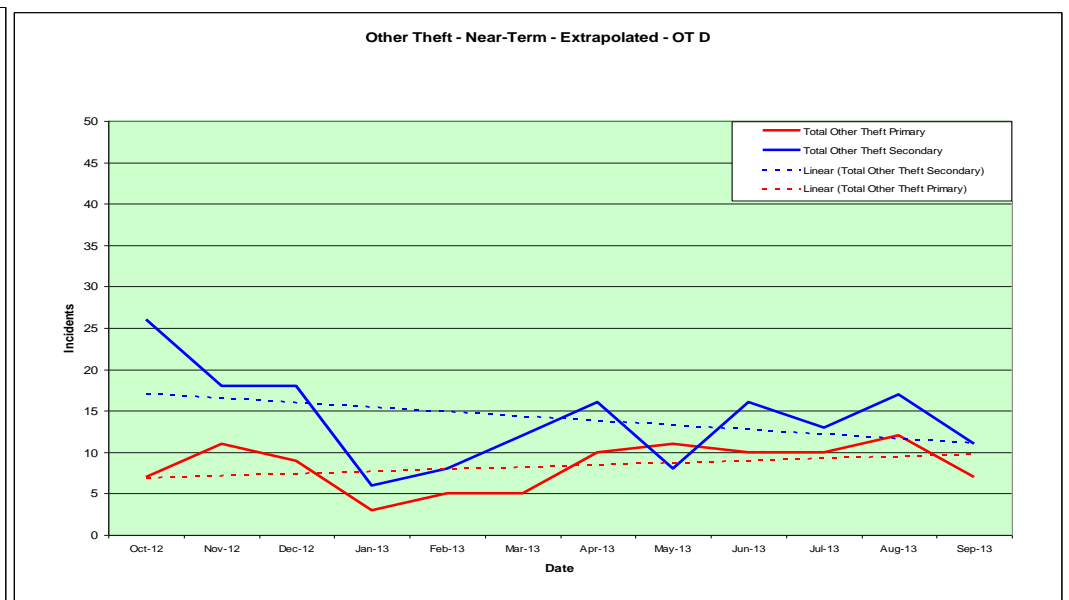
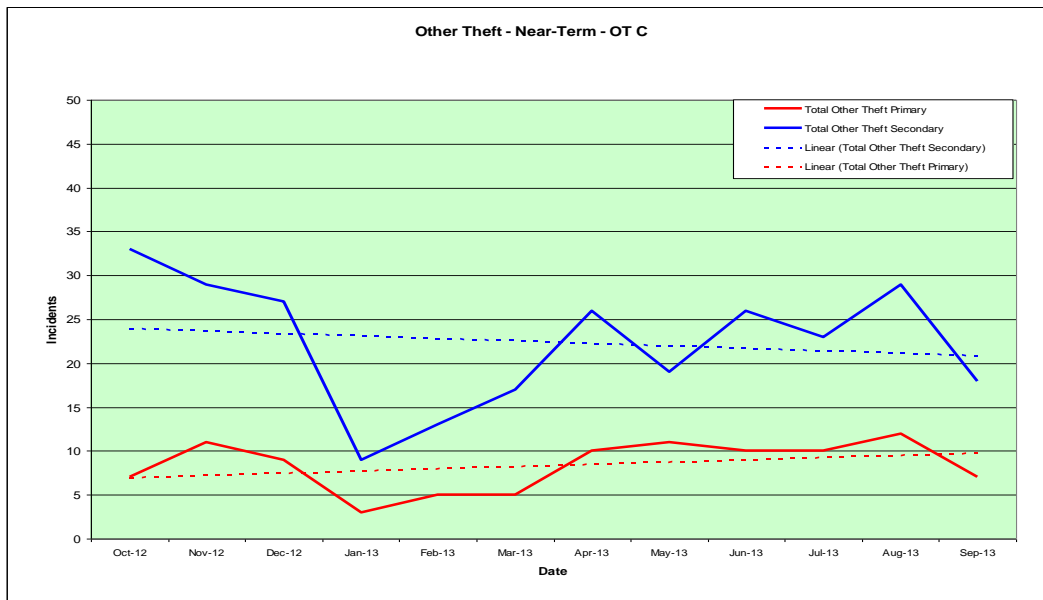
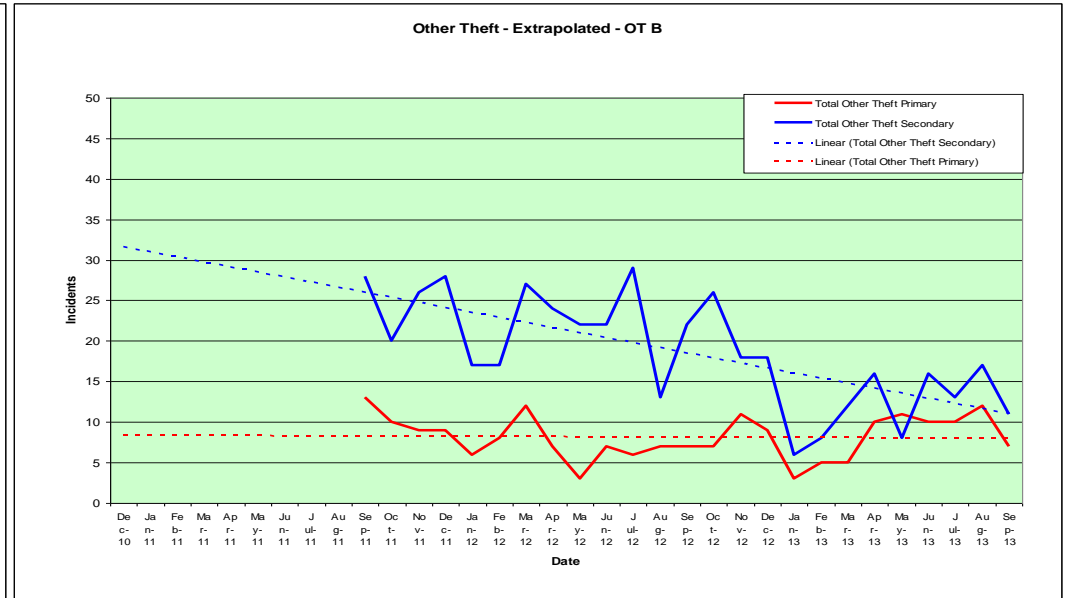
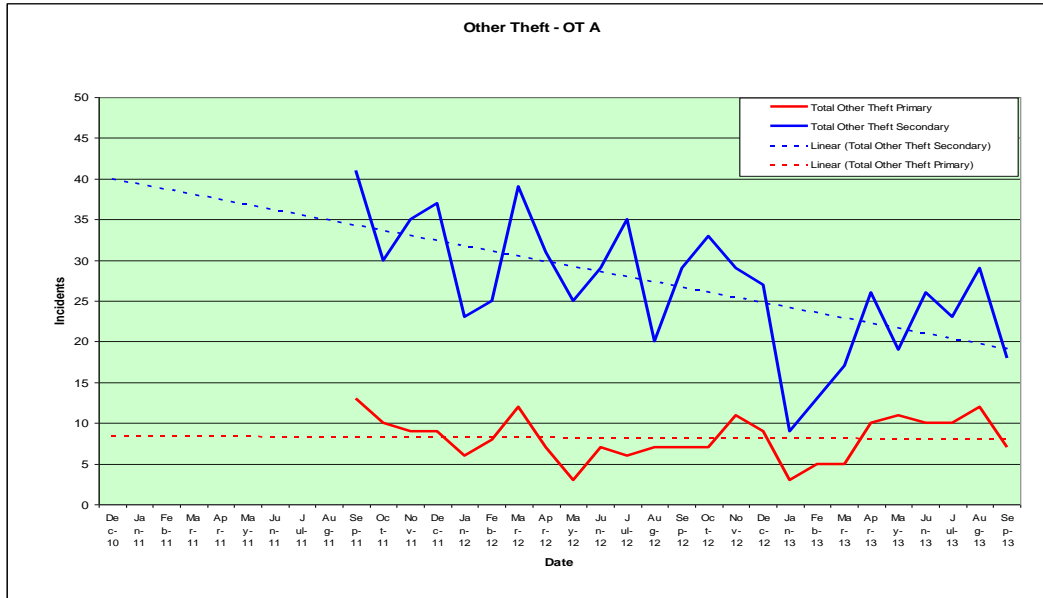
Drugs - Near-Term - Extrapolated - D D



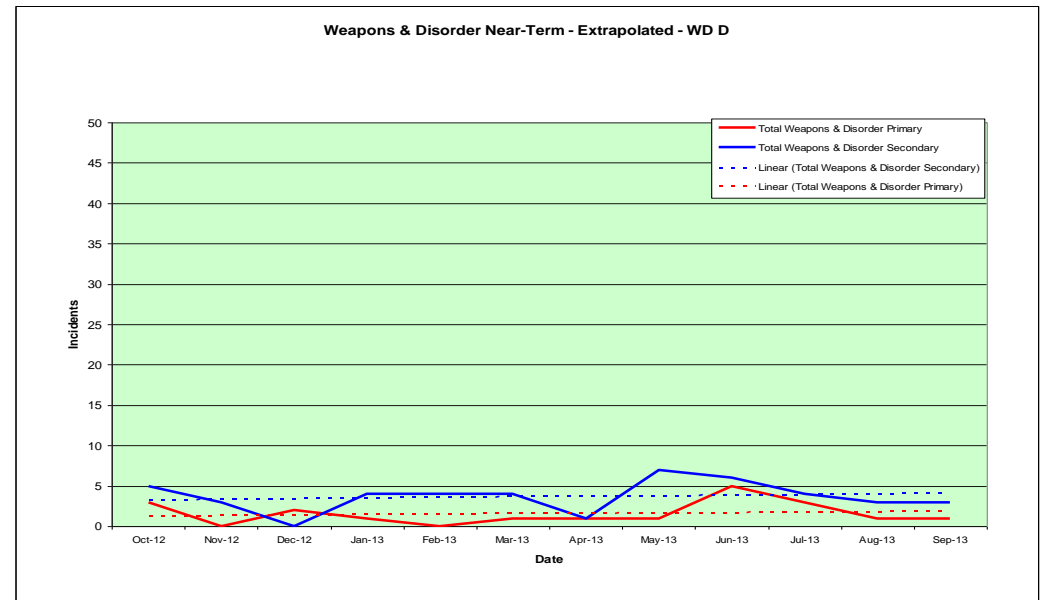
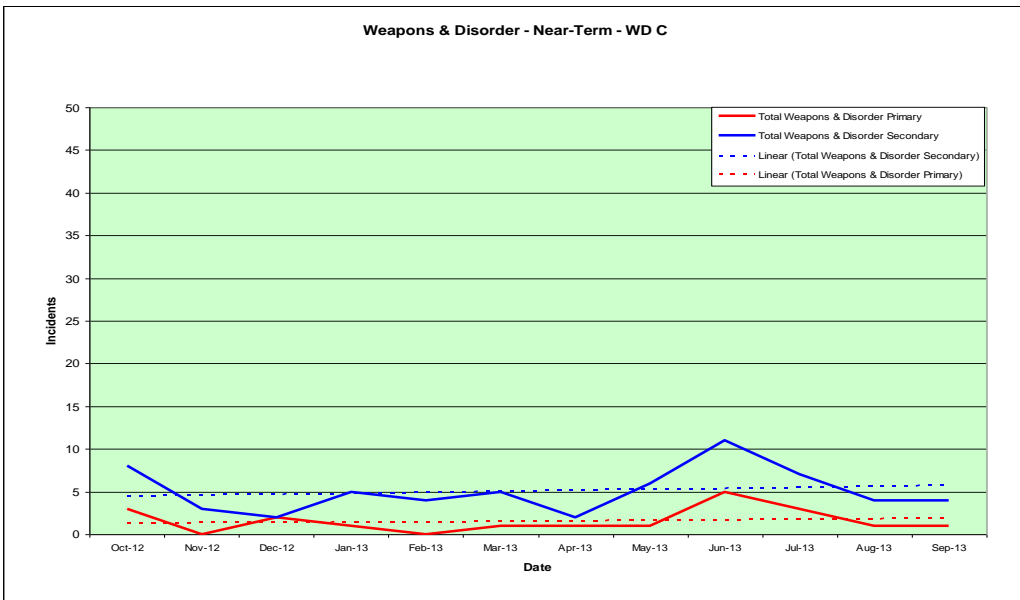
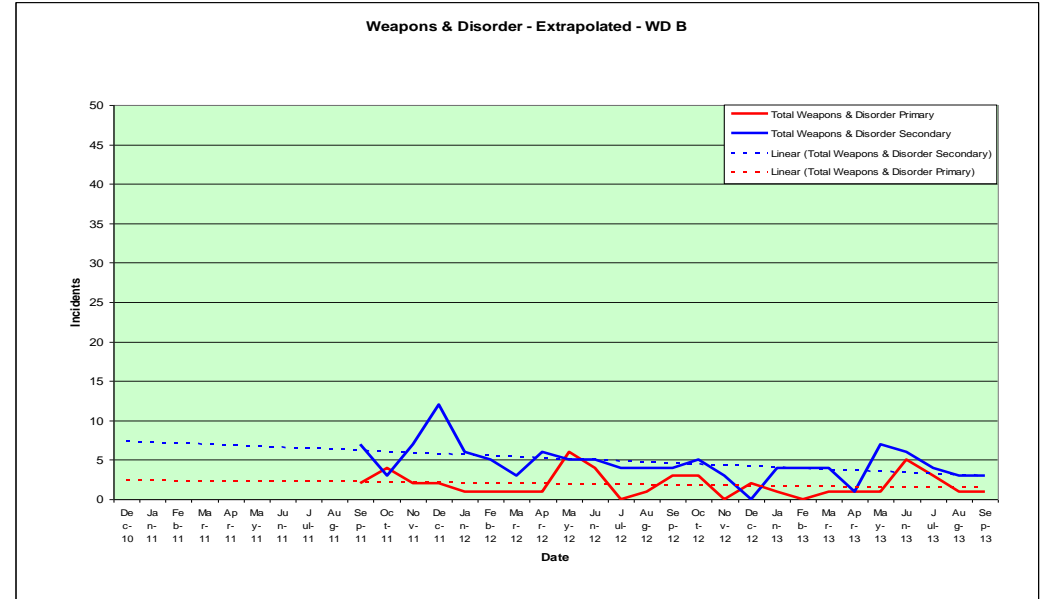
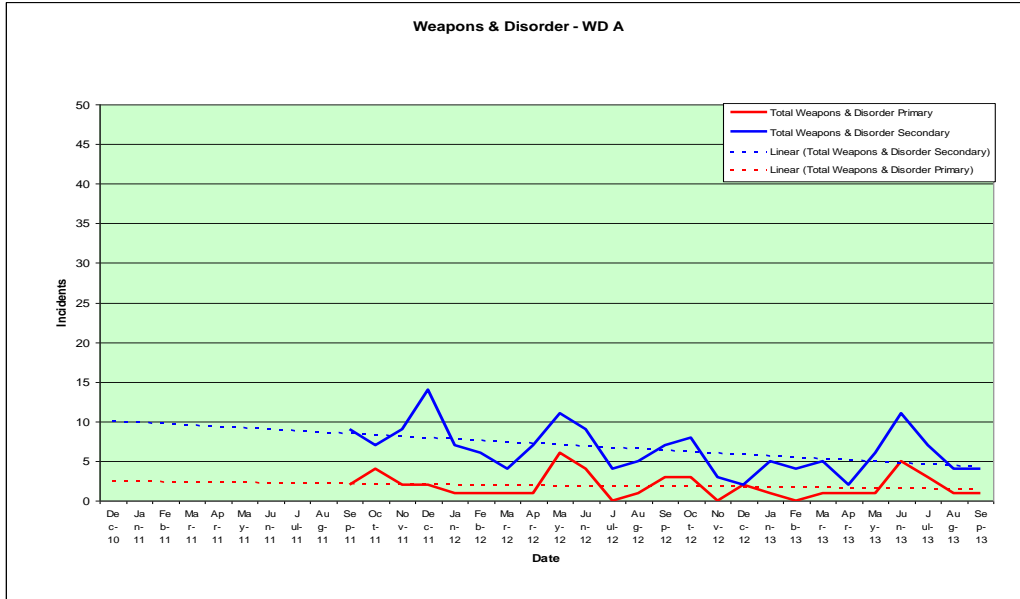
Other Crime



Other Theft

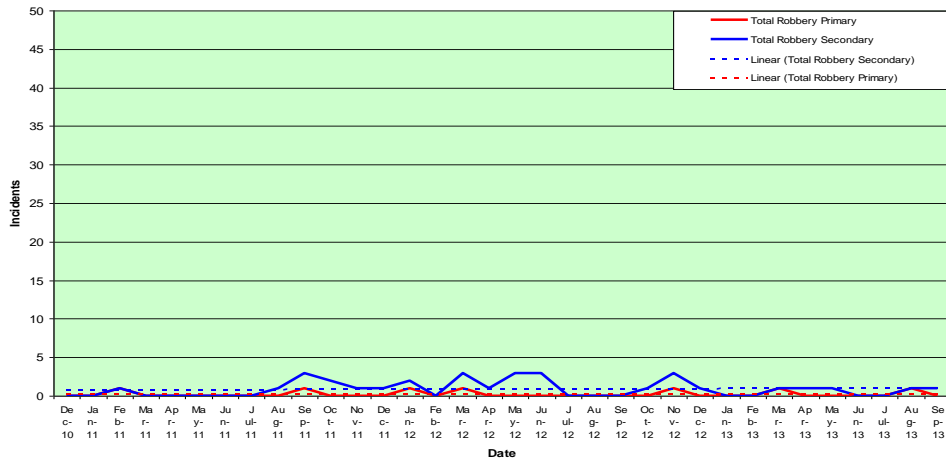


Weapons & Disorder

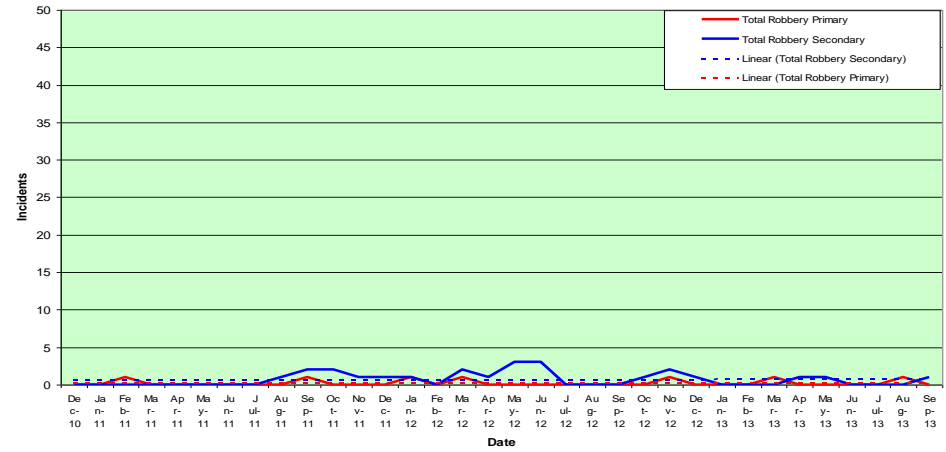


Robbery

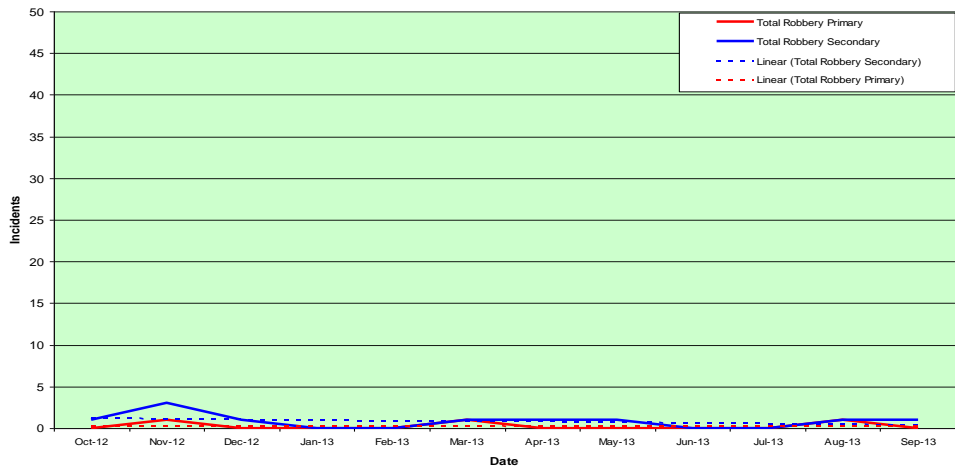
Robbery - R A



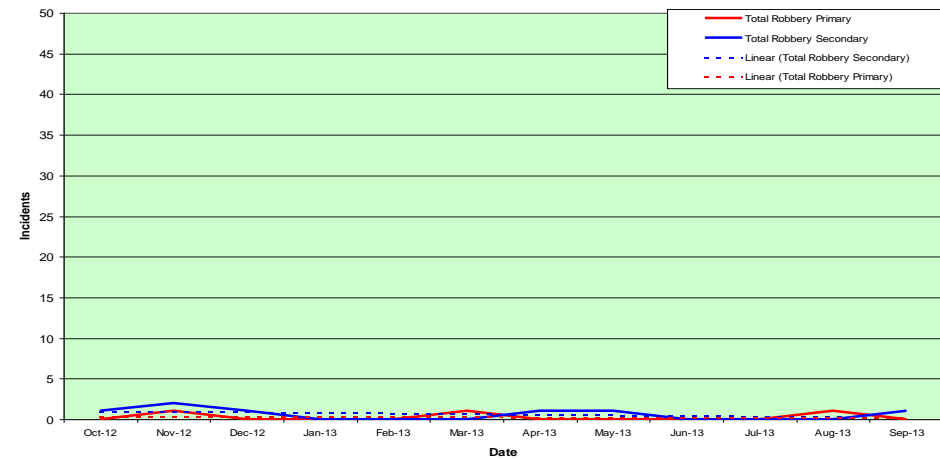
Robbery - Extrapolated - R B



Robbery - Near-Term - R C

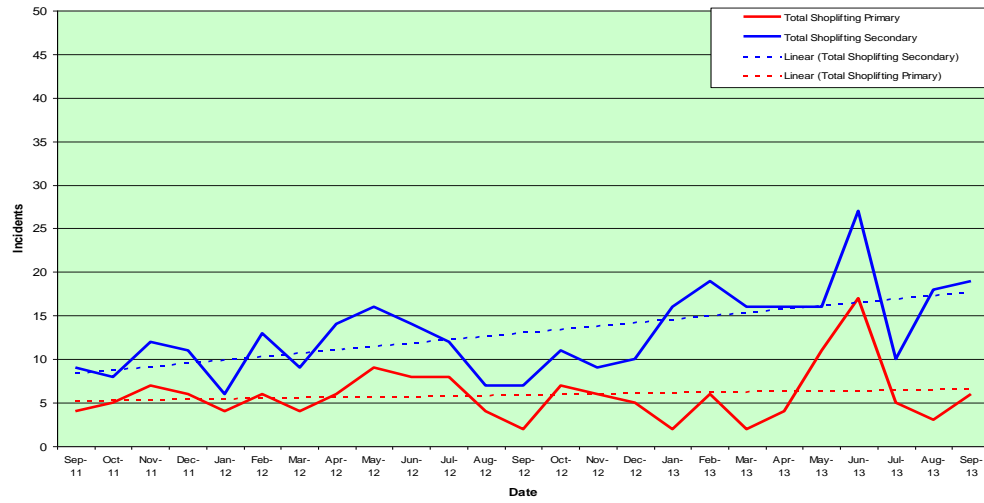


Robbery Near-Term - Extrapolated - R D

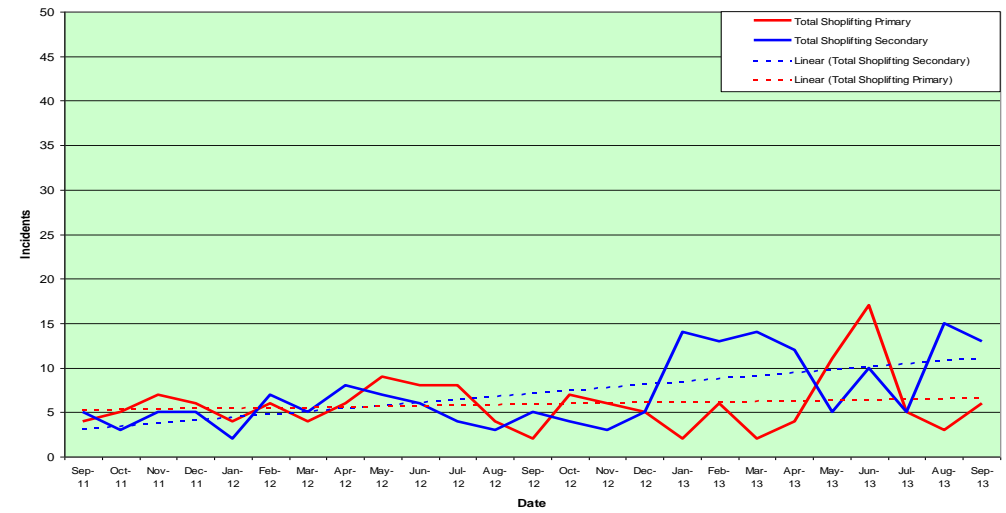


Shoplifting

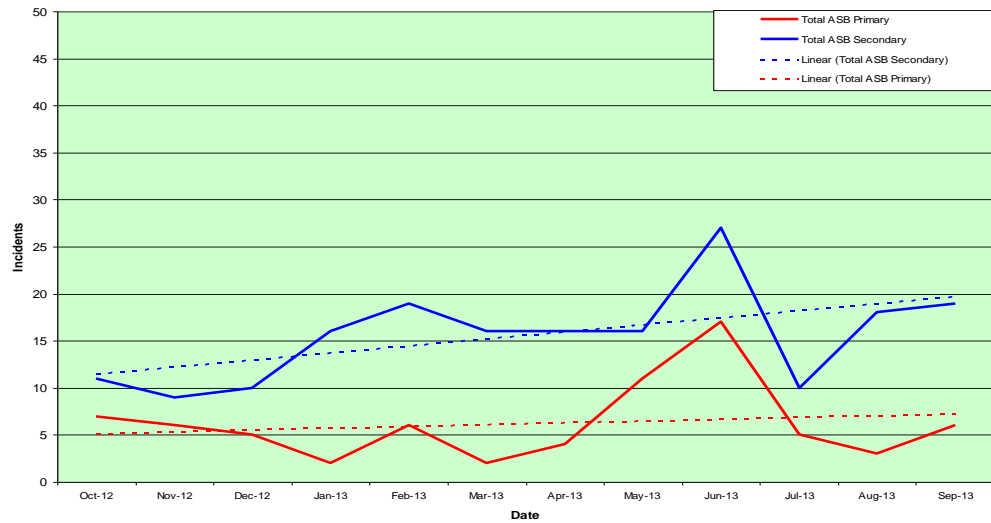
Shoplifting - SL A



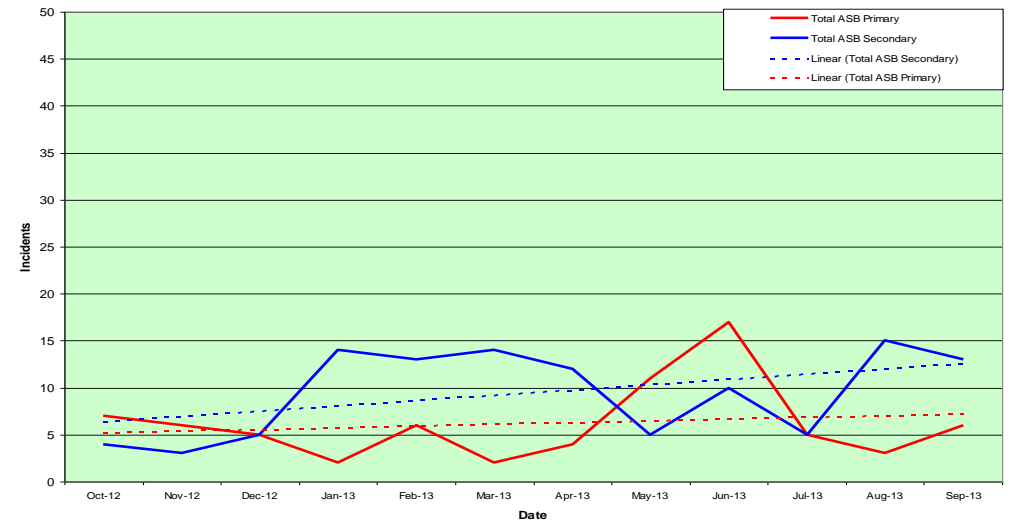
Shoplifting - Extrapolated - SL B



Shoplifting - Near-Term - SL C

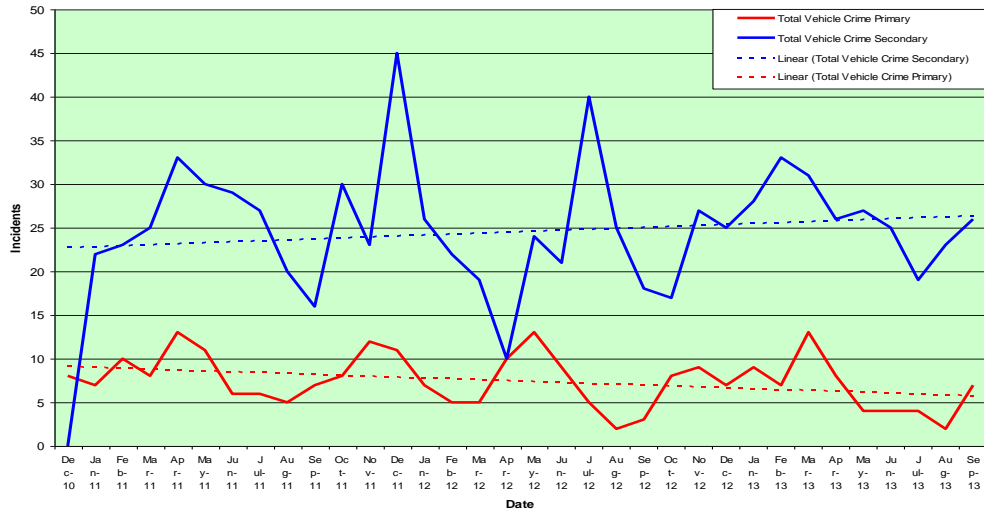


Shoplifting - Near-Term - Extrapolated - SL D

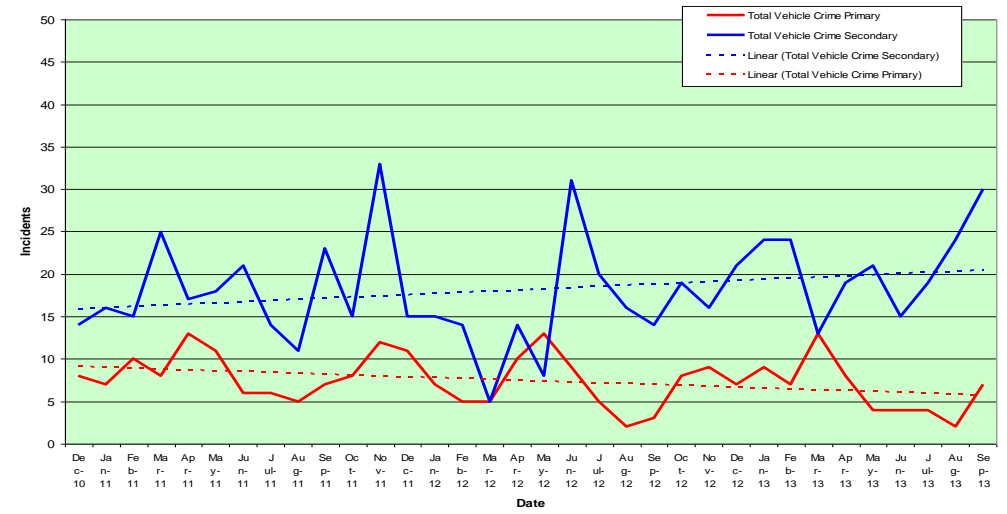


Vehicle Crime

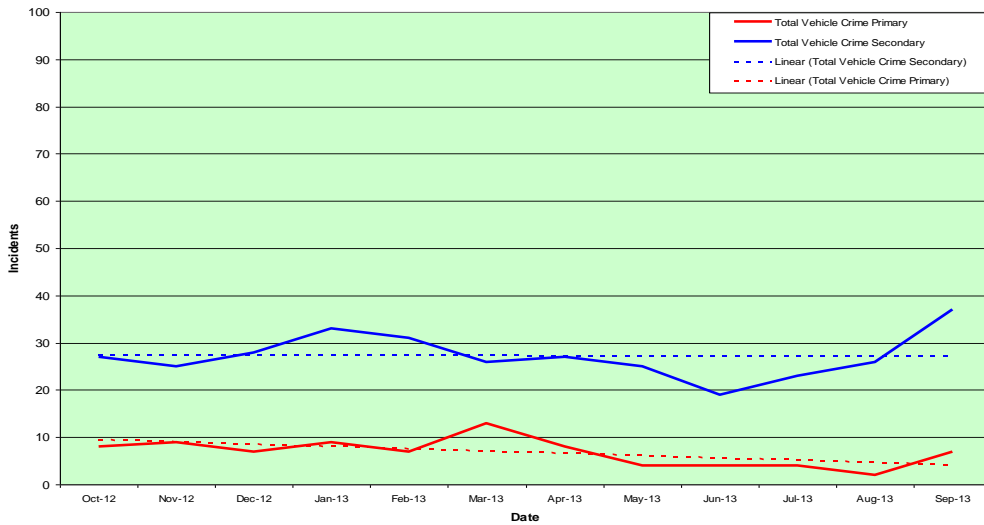
Vehicle Crime - VC A



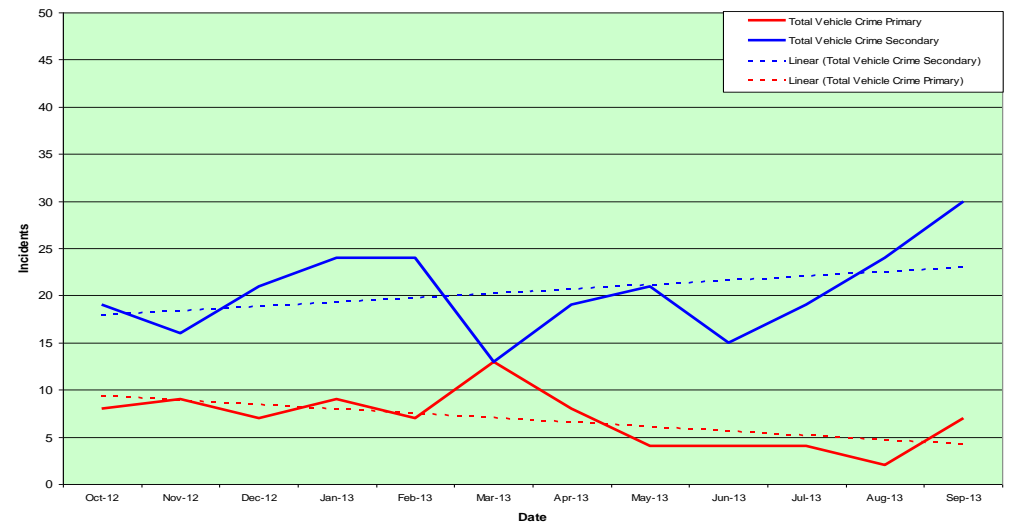
Vehicle Crime - Extrapolated - VC B



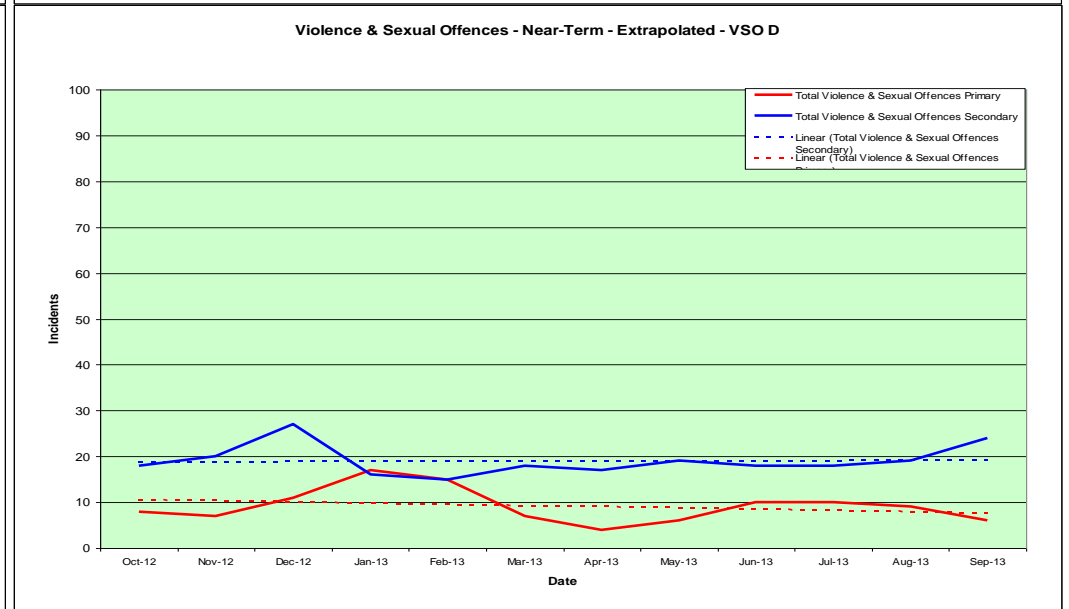
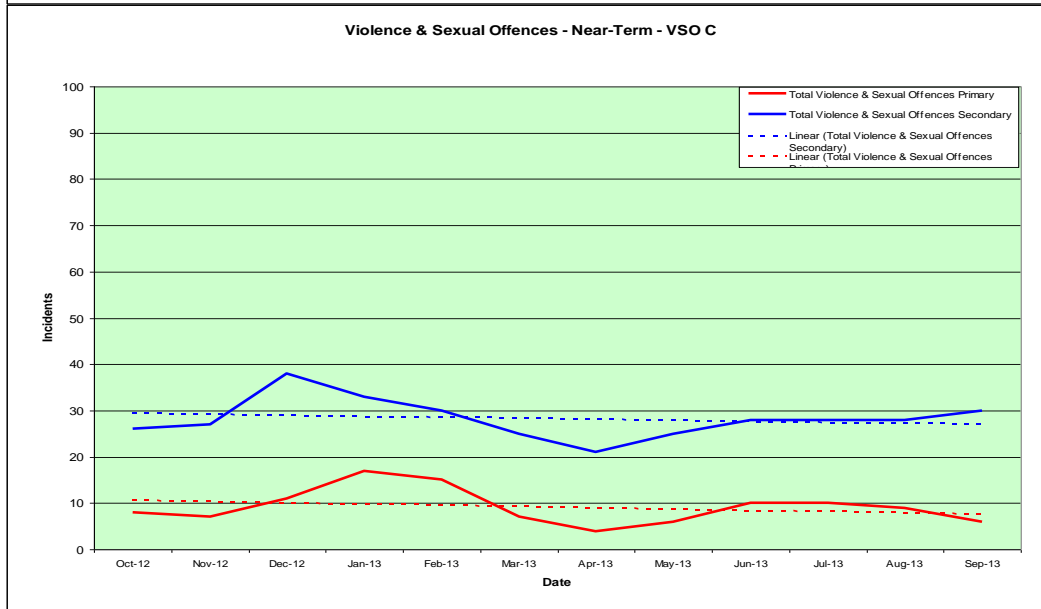
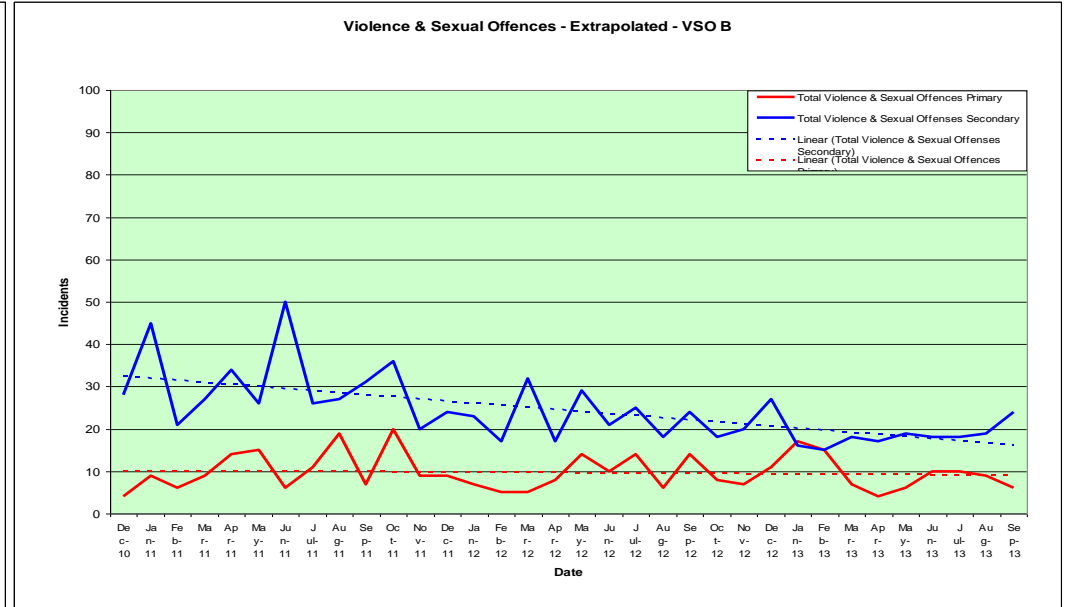
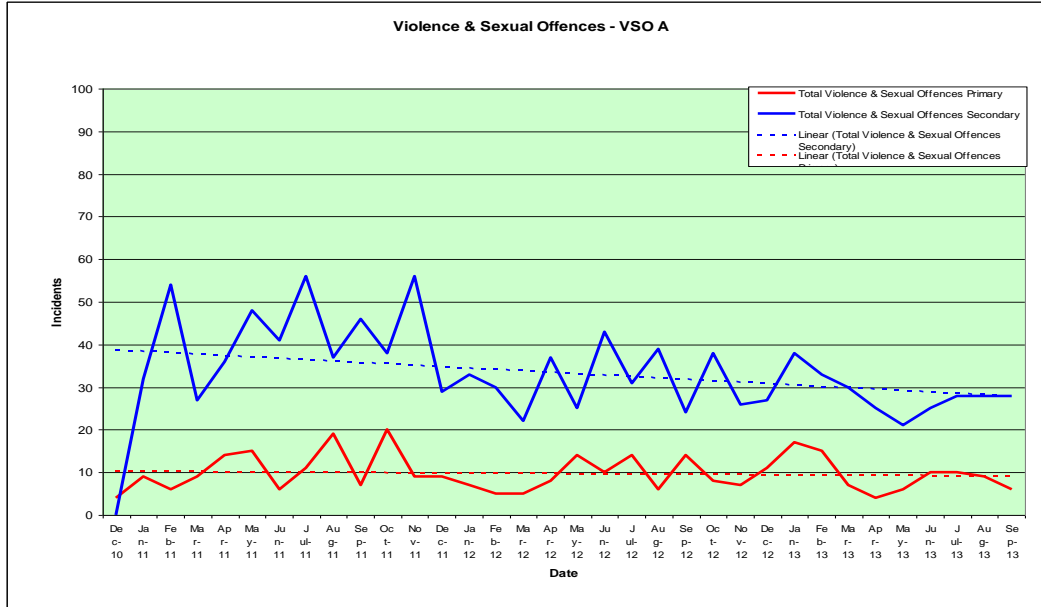
Vehicle Crime - Near-Term - VC C



Vehicle Crime - Near-Term - Extrapolated - VC D



Violence and Sexual Offence



END