



## Harborough District Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment

### Document Details

Title	Harborough Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2022/23
Date created	January 2023
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide Harborough District Community Safety Partnership (HDCSP) with a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues across Harborough district. The report provides information on police recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, and domestic and hate incidents and offences, Fire and Rescue Road Traffic Collisions and Substance Misuse. The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.
Geographical coverage	Harborough District
Time period	Data is analysed up to end December 2022 where possible plus historical data where available.
Distribution:	Internal use only not for public publication.

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## **1.Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

The Partnership Strategic assessment is a statutory document produced annually to inform Community Safety Partnerships about crime, disorder and community safety issues in their area. The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to provide Harborough Community Safety Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, disorder and community safety issues to enable the partnership to review, modify or change their priorities.

### **1.2 Partnership Background**

Harborough Community Safety Partnership is made up of representatives from six partner agencies.

- Harborough District Council
- Leicestershire Police
- Leicestershire County Council – includes Leicestershire Youth Offending Service
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Turning Point – Substance misuse recovery service
- East Leicestershire and Rutland Integrated Care Board
- 

Community safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Policing
- Reducing Reoffending
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Road Safety
- Substance Misuse
- Violent crime
- Protecting Vulnerable People

### **1.3 Harborough District Population**

In Harborough, the population size has increased by 14.3%, from around 85,400 in 2011 to 97,600 in 2021. This is higher than the overall increase for England at 6.6%.

50.5% of the Harborough District population were female.

As of 2021, Harborough District is the 9th least densely populated of the East Midlands, The population density of Harborough district is 165 persons per Square Kilometre (Sq Km). As you would expect the mostly densely populated area is the (MSOA\*) Market Harborough with 1,893 people per Sq Km. In contrast the (MSOA) "Tilton, Billesdon and Great Easton" has the lowest density at 29 people per Sq Km

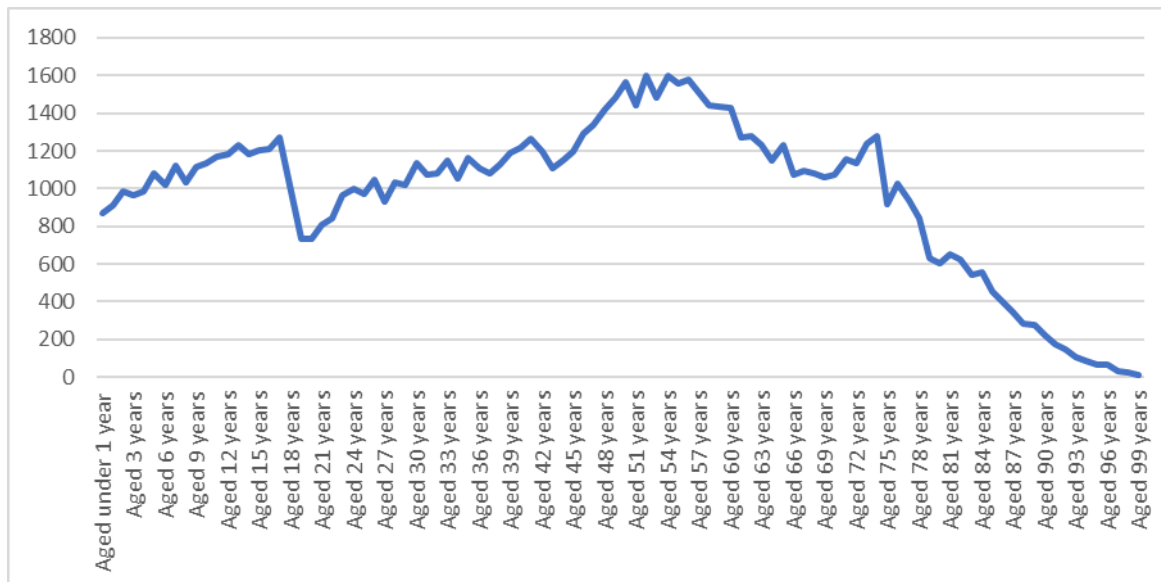
\*

MSOA - Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are made up of groups of LSOAs, usually four or five. They comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a usually resident population between 5,000 and 15,000 persons. MSOAs fit within local authorities.

### Age Profiles

The latest data allows us to determine an age profile for the district – Figure 1 below shows the number of people at each age by year, Census day 2021

Figure 1: Numbers of people in Harborough District by Age by year



When looking at age ranges, 22% (21,475) are over 65 years, 61.6% are between 15-64 years, and 16.3% under 15 years.

Age ranges across the district - The median age of population for Harborough is 45 years. Data at the MSOA level shows that across the district the oldest median age is in the area of "Tilton, Billesdon and Great Easton" at 51 years, compared to "Broughton Astley" which has the youngest in the district at 42 years.

### Local context of Ethnicity across Harborough district and Leicestershire

As part of the "White" ethnic group, 91.0% of the total population in Harborough identified their ethnic group as "English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British",

As with the national data the next most common high-level ethnic group was "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" accounting for 5.4% of the total population of Harborough.

2.1% identified as the high level ethnic group "Mixed", 0.7% identified as high level ethnic group "Black, Black British, Caribbean or African, and 0.8% Other.

Harborough District has the largest percentage of English speakers in the county at 97.19% In the census of 2011 98% of the population spoken English as their first language,

The most frequently spoken other language for Harborough include:

Gujrati 363 (0.38%)

Punjabi 335 (0.35%)

Polish 307 (0.32%)

Romanian 222 (0.23%)

Portuguese & Hungarian 99 & 91 (0.10%)

**Local Religious composition of Harborough and Leicestershire**

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
Harborough 2021	50.2	0.3	2.5	0.1	1.1	1.5
Harborough 2011	65.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.7

**1.4 Current Priorities**

We focussed funding and time on one main priority in each group (in bold). This was complimented with an **Action Plan** that will covered a number of further issues and include supplementary Engagement and Communication plans.

**Cross cutting priorities**

- To prevent and raise awareness of the effects of substance misuse
- To increase community engagement and cohesion across the district and reduce fear of Crime.
- Encourage the legitimate sharing of information between agencies.

**People**

Understanding the causes of violence and coercive behaviour to provide support and interventions for vulnerable individuals and families.

Focussing on:

**Domestic Abuse** - Increase referrals to services for both victims and perpetrators

Exploitation\* - County Lines and CCE

Serious Violent Crime – Violence with injury (will be new Statutory Duty)

Racial Hate crime

\*Exploitation includes all types of grooming including– CSE, County Lines and Radicalisation.

**Places**

Working with communities to reduce crime and ASB by utilising available powers and resources in a targeted way.

Focussing on:

**Anti-social behaviour** – including Neighbour disputes and Recreation Areas

Illegal drug use - including Cannabis use in residential properties

Violence in the night time economy and Public Order

Road Safety – Speeding

**Property**

To help support and advise our communities on taking personal responsibility, by promoting good practices and using partnership resources to reduce property based crime.

Focusing on:

**Rural Crime** – including theft, damage, arson and also the criminal damage and ASB associated with fly grazing

Acquisitive crime – concentrating on prevention and feelings of safety

Cybercrime and scams - including work with young people

### 1.5 OPCC Priorities: 2021-2024

The priorities of the OPCC:

- responding to rural criminality and wildlife crime, with police in rural areas working with rural crime teams.
- Business crime and rural crime
- Reduction of violent crime including knife crime
- Tackling domestic abuse including changing of offender behaviour
- Night time economy strategy to drive down violence
- Safer communities with officers working in schools and youth clubs etc
- Use of communities through Neighbourhood watch, Speed watch etc
- Serious Violence reduction through VRN

### 1.6 Statutory Duties for CSPs

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 sets out the legal requirements for local authorities, the police and other key partners & agencies to work together to tackle crime and disorder in their area in partnerships. Under the Police and Justice Act 2006, a duty was placed on the partnerships to join together in a formal strategic group to undertake frequent strategic assessments of levels and patterns of crime and drug misuse in their area and to produce annual rolling three year community safety plans.

#### **Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004**

The requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews came into effect on 13th April 2011 as a result of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).

#### **Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011**

This introduced directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to replace Police Authorities in England and Wales. It is a requirement for the PCC to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs and for those authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan. The legislation also brought with it a mutual duty for the PCC and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.

#### **Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015**

This places a legal duty on local authorities “when exercising its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. Prevent is one of four strands of the government’s counter terrorism strategy, and aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

**The Domestic Abuse Act 2021** placed new duties on local authorities across England to ensure that victims of domestic abuse and their children can access the right support in safe accommodation when they need it.

**The Serious Violence Duty** will require local authorities, the police, fire and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities to work together to formulate an evidence based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, and then produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues. Prisons, youth custody agencies and educational authorities may also need to work with these core partners.

### 1.7 Data

In order to provide a holistic representation of problems within the Partnership area Information from various partners is used in this document. These include:

- Harborough District Council
- Leicestershire Police
- Office of Police and Crime Commissioner
- Leicestershire County Council

- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Public Health
- Government National Figures

## 2. Key Findings

### Crime:

In the year ending March 2022, the crime rate in Harborough was about the same as the average crime rate across similar areas (rates per 1000), it was also the lowest rate in Leicestershire, just above Rutland.

By end of Quarter 2 although total crime rate had increased it was still the lowest rate across Leicestershire, and is similar to Q2 figure pre covid in 2019.

By end of Quarter 3 volume of crime had risen by 6.6% year to date to December 2022. Acquisitive crime had risen across the board, this has been rising steadily since its dramatic drop during Covid, but still remains below pre-covid levels. The main rise in volume crime is violence with injury. The beat of Harborough North has experienced the most crimes during the current YTD (April – December 2022).

### Top Three crimes as at end Q3:

Violence Without Injury (includes stalking and harassment)

Violence with injury

Public Order offences

Violence figures include domestic abuse offences which are a large proportion of the incidents.

### Serious Violence (VRN definition does not include DV)

Serious Violence Crime incidents are low in the Harborough District, representing around 5.5% of incidents across LLR. The majority, 91.5% of these are assault with injury followed by 3.8% robbery of personal property and 2.5% assault with serious harm.

However, figures have increased from 2021/22 from 219 to 236 for 2022/23. There was a peak between September and November.

### ASB:

ASB incidents continue to decrease rates below pre-covid levels. However, the perception of ASB is that it is increasing. Communication and engagement around ASB will to be included in the new action plan.

All ASB incidents in Harborough have seen a significant decrease in the current YTD to December 2022.

There has been a -33.4% decrease in the number of ASB incidents in Harborough in the Current YTD to December 2022, compared to the previous YTD

The Harborough Town and Harborough North beats have both recorded the most incidents in the current YTD

### Domestic Abuse:

Domestic crime and incidents for Harborough have shown a steady increase since Q1 2018/19 rising from 7.3 to 12.9 per 1000 population in Q2 2022. Domestic Violence with injury has also risen over the same period but has remained level at around 2.8 per 1000 for the last 5 quarters.

There is an overall increase of 18.5% year to date, for all offences and incidents to September 2022.

The number of police domestic incidents recorded from April -December 2022 has seen a small decrease of -2.7% from the previous YTD. The Harborough North beat had the highest number of domestic incidents in the YTD. The majority of domestic incidents recorded occurred in a dwelling and were violence without injury offences.



## Road Safety:

Road traffic collisions recorded by LFRS for the first three quarters of this year are up on the previous year to date from 64 to 77, this was mainly due to a peak of incidents in October 2022. Largest number of incidents are in the Misterton Ward, followed by Kibworth, Lutterworth East and Billesdon and Tilton. (M1, A5, A4304, A6, A47)

Harborough had 4 offence(s) for death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving recorded in 2022 Q2 (rolling 12 months ending September 2022), this is the highest rate when tabled against our Experian Mosaic near neighbours.

## HATE:

In the recent VRN Survey 64.6% of respondents agreed that “your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together” – this was up from 61% in 2019.

For the same question in Leicestershire Insight Survey this was down to 86% in Qtr 2 from 89% in Qtr2 in 21/22.

The number of flagged hate crimes has seen a decrease in the current YTD to December 2022, when compared to the same time period of the previous YTD (down 8). Public Disorder offences and Violence Without Injury offences are the two crime types that have the most incidents flagged as hate crime. There has been a significant increase of +28% in the number of hate crime incidents that are Violence with injury offences. The Harborough North beat has recorded the most hate crimes in the current YTD.

However, rolling 12 month data to September 2022 shows a small increase of 9 “all hate Crime and offences” ytd of 8.2% to 119. the majority of the incidents are racial 43.9% with the next largest category being sexual orientation at 29.5%.

## Public Engagement/Consultation:

### Violence Reduction Network Community Safety Survey – 2022

This survey was last completed in 2020, in 2022 numbers answering the survey was down from 416 to 214 so this should be taken into account.

There was a slight decrease in feelings of safety during the day and night, and a slight increase in those that felt ASB and crime was a problem in their areas.

However, there was also a decrease in those that felt ASB and Crime was more of a problem than the year before.

Of those that had witnessed ASB the main age groups involved were between 10-20 years of age.

The main ASB witnessed or experienced was fly tipping followed by vandalism, both up on the last survey. Drunk and rowdy behaviour was down on 2020.

The main crimes experienced or witnessed were vehicle crime up nearly 20% from 2020 followed by rural crime.

There was a slight increase in percentage of those who had been a victim of crime and an increase in those that did who then reported to the police.

In free text areas issues mentioning the Traveller community were the predominant concern – all mentions were made from respondents in the Lutterworth area. Although some respondents listed direct incidents involving the Traveller community, there was also a large proportion of comments showing that there was a perception of crime/asb linked to the Traveller community.

The next largest issue was around vehicle nuisance, predominantly around speeding.

### Leicestershire Community Insight Survey 2022 – Harborough results

77% agree that “ASB has decreased or stayed the same” this is down from 94% at same time last year (Sept 2021) and has steadily been decreasing from that point.

80% feel safe outside in their local area after dark – this has dropped from 81% last year. However, this is still the second highest percentage in Leicestershire after Hinckley and Bosworth.



Police survey – Neighbourhood Link

Top concerns for Harborough District in current financial year

ASB

Road Safety

Drug Dealing and Drug Taking

And to a lesser extent House Burglary and Vehicle Crime.

Top concern for rural communities – ASB

Drug Taking and Drug dealing more of a concern in more urban areas.

Parish Consultation

14 Parishes completed a survey monkey questionnaire.

Top three concerns were Road Safety, Acquisitive Crime and Antisocial behaviour.

Within Road Safety – biggest concern was around speeding followed by awareness of cyclists and horse riders

Within Acquisitive Crime - top concerns were Thefts from Farms and outbuildings, Heritage Crime (includes theft of lead from churches) and cybercrime/online fraud

Within ASB – biggest concerns were Criminal Damage, threatening and abuse behaviour and noisy neighbours and vandalism.

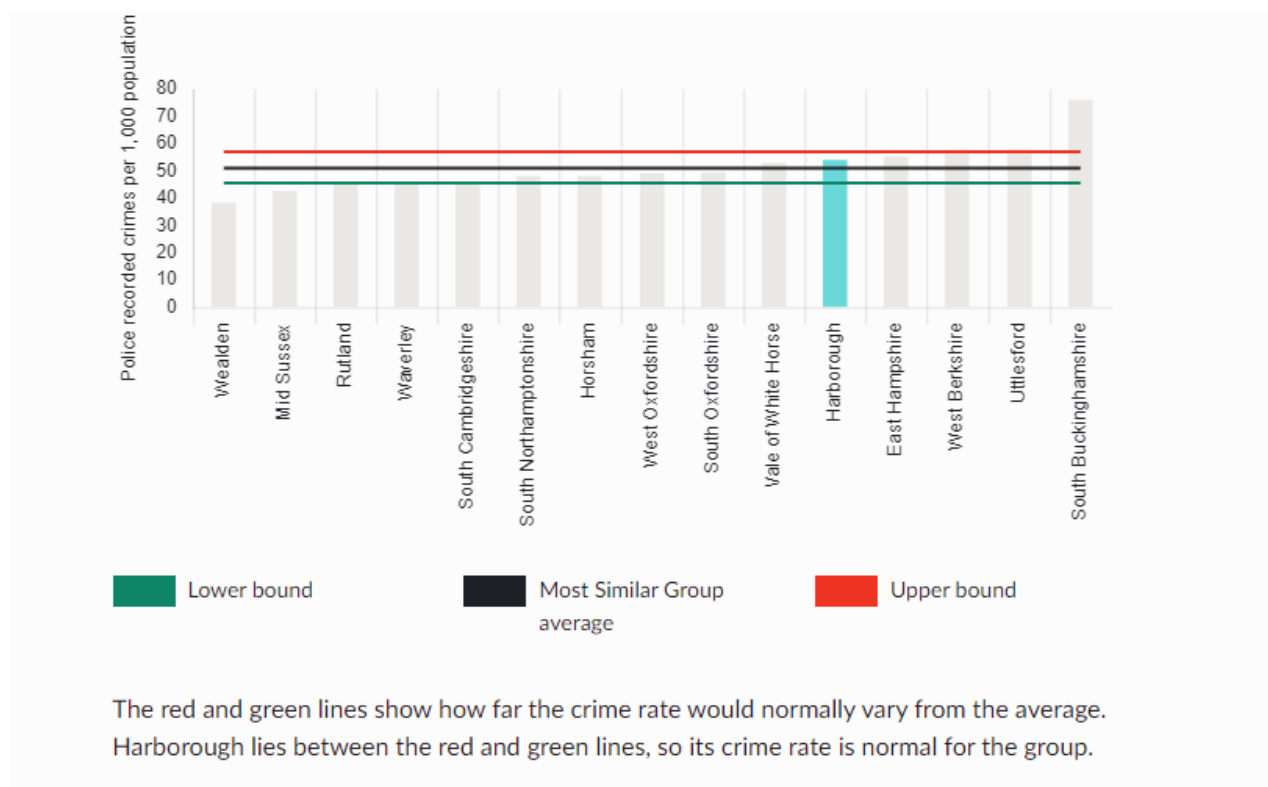
### 3. Crime

#### 3.1 Total Crime Overview

##### Crime in Harborough Compared with crime in similar areas.

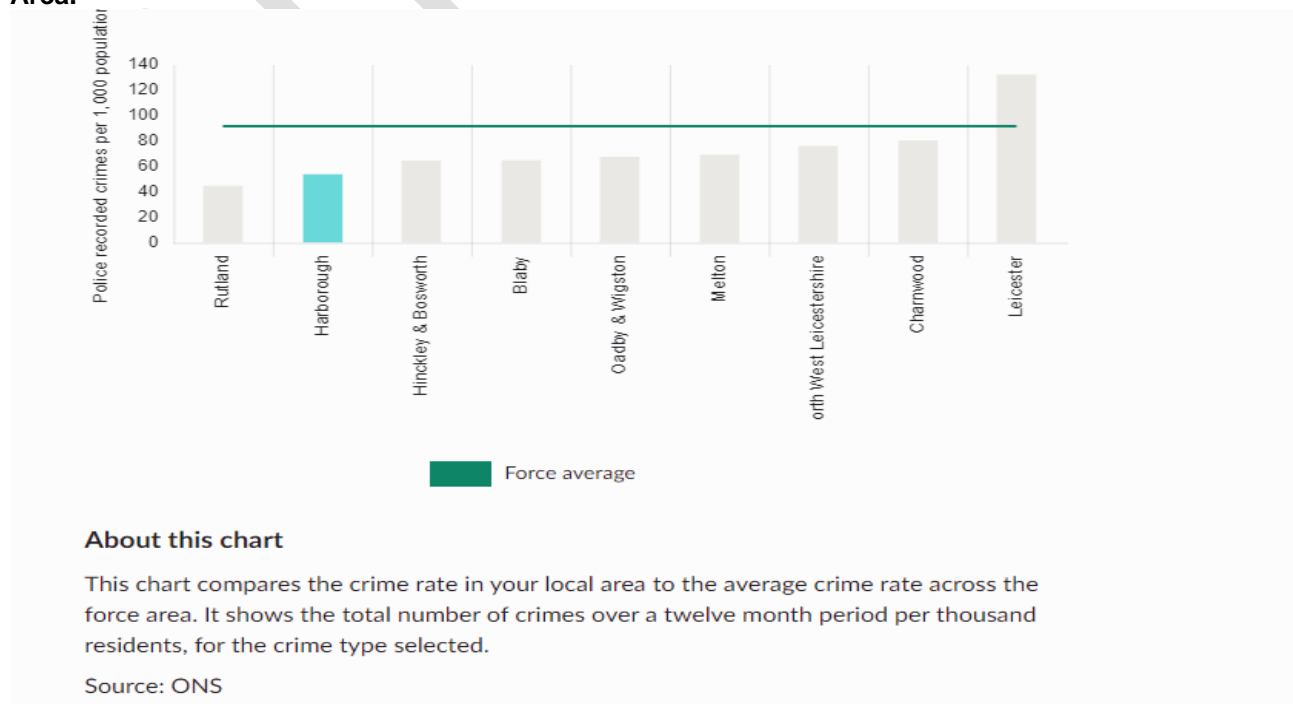
In the year ending March 2022, the crime rate in Harborough was about the same as the average crime rate across similar areas

**Figure 1.**



Source: ONS

**Figure 2 .Crime in Harborough compared with crime in other areas in the Leicestershire Force Area.**

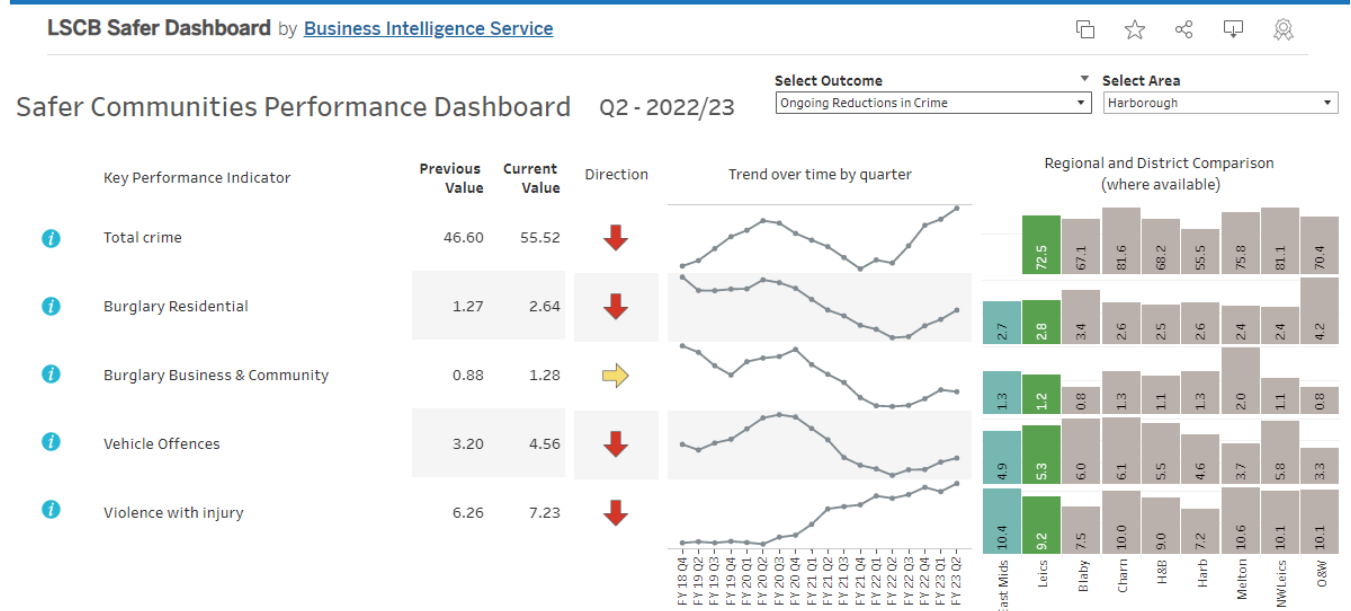


In the year ending March 2022 the crime rate in Harborough was lower than the average for the Leicestershire force area.

### LSCSB Safer dashboard -Safer Communities Performance Dashboard Q2 2022/23

Ongoing reductions in Crime – total crime rate per 1000 people

Figure 3



Although total crime rate has increased to 55.52 per 1000 from 46.6 for same period last year, it is still the lowest rate across Leicestershire, and is similar to Q2 figure pre covid in 2019 of 53.49.

Burglary and vehicle offences have both increased, but as still below pre-covid levels.

However violence with injury has seen a steady increase from Sept 2019 at 3.24 up to 7.23 per 1000 in 2022.

### 3.2 Local Crime – Volume

Figure 4: - Total crime Harborough YTD from Leicestershire Police figures.

1st April - 31st December 2022				
Performance Measure	Current position	Previous year	Change	% Change
Total Crime	3961	3716	245	+6.6%
Violence Without Injury (includes Stalking and harassment)	978	983	-5	-0.5%
Violence With Injury (includes domestic)	553	464	89	+19.2%
Public Order	472	487	-15	-3.1%
Criminal Damage	368	434	-66	-15.2%
All other theft offences	362	345	17	+4.9%
Vehicle Crime	322	259	63	+24.3%

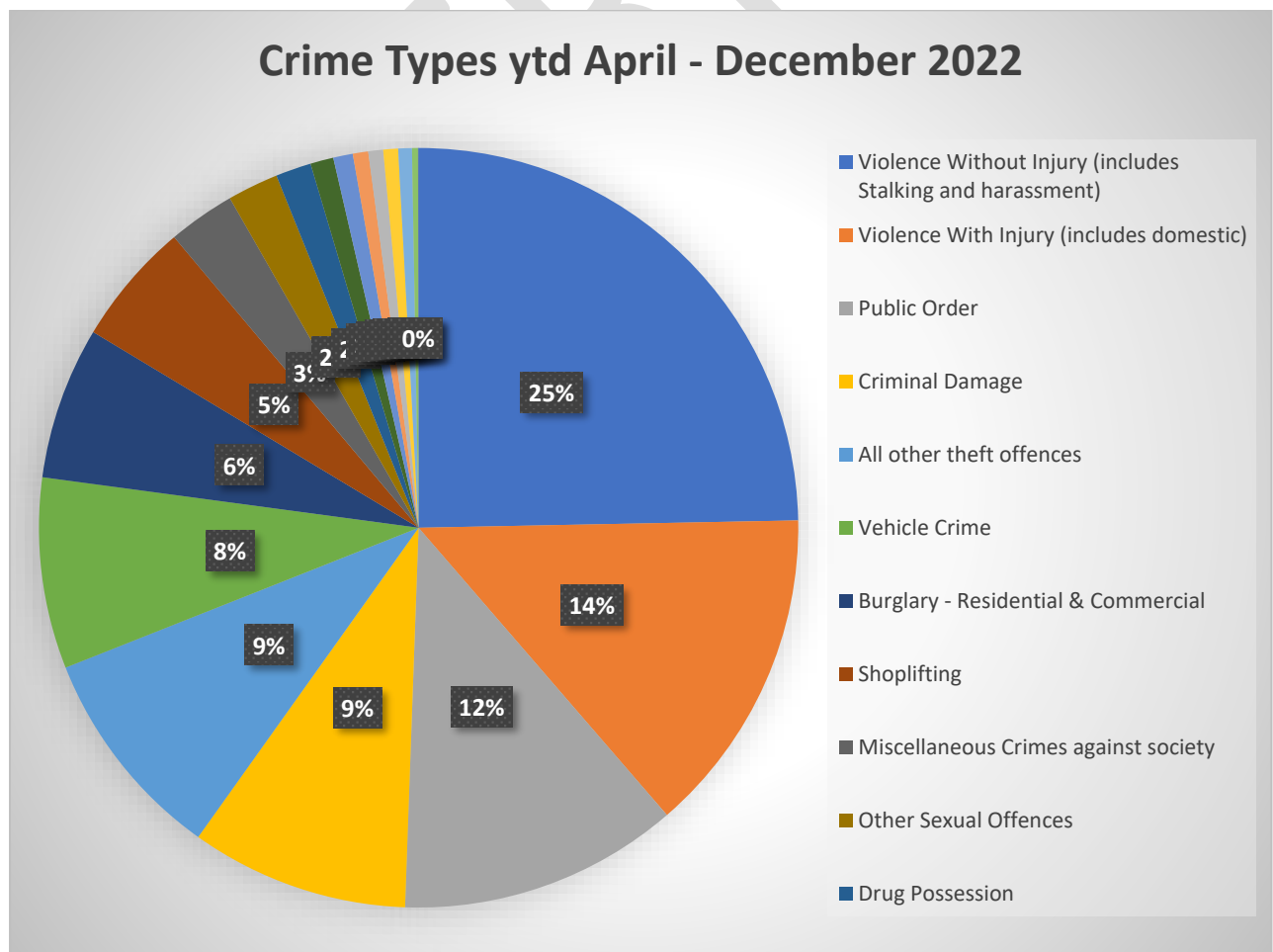
Burglary - Residential & Commercial	257	173	84	+48.6%
Shoplifting	208	125	83	+66.4%
Miscellaneous Crimes against society	113	110	3	+2.7%
Other Sexual Offences	86	93	-7	-7.5%
Drug Possession	60	63	-3	-4.8%
Rape	39	50	-11	-22%
Arson	33	26	+7	+26.9%
Bicycle theft	26	14	12	+85.7%
Possession of Weapons	25	19	6	+31.6%
Theft from the Person	25	11	14	+127.3%
Drug Trafficking	23	50	-27	-54%
Robbery of personal	10	8	2	+25%
Robbery of business	-1	-1		

Overall crime is slightly higher this year than same period last year, there were peaks in May, August and November. Acquisitive crime has risen across the board, this has been rising steadily since its drop during Covid, but still remains below pre-covid levels. The main rise in volume is violence with injury.

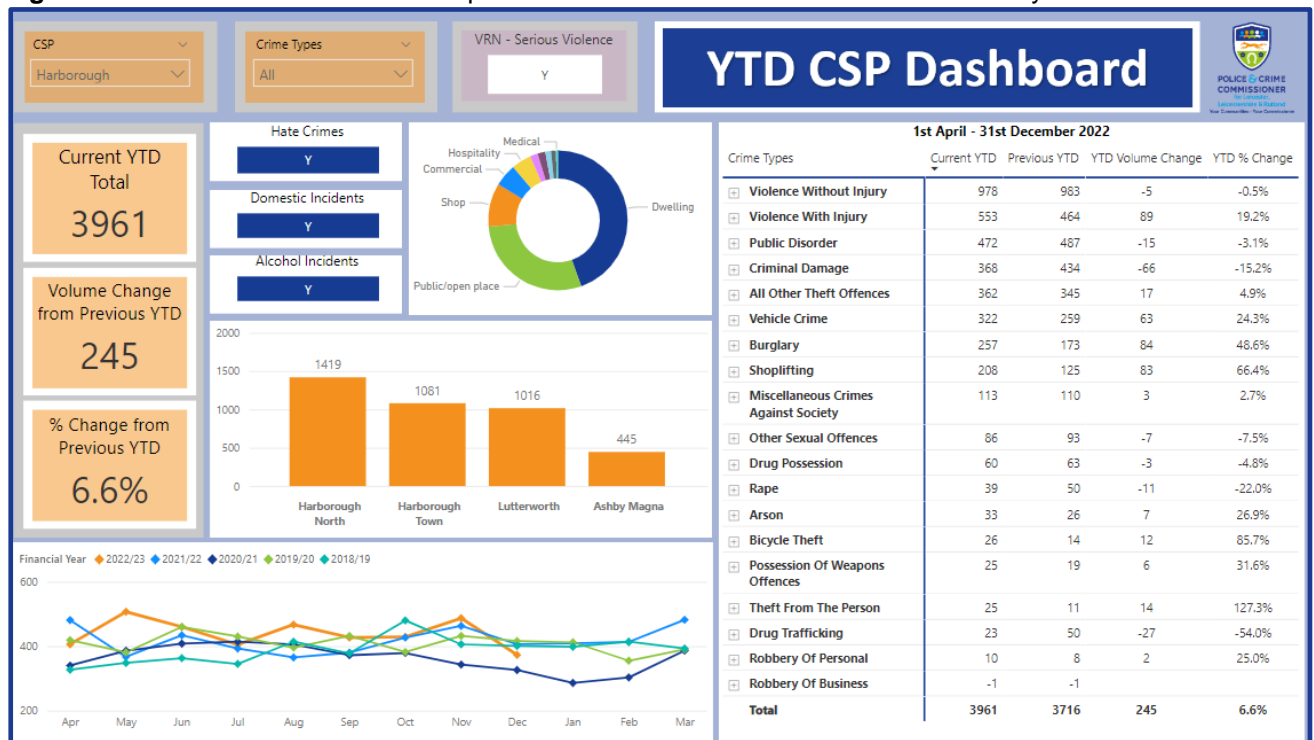
Theft From The Person offences were the crime type that saw the highest percentage increase in the current YTD; with a +127% increase seen in the number of these crimes from the Previous YTD

**Figure 5**

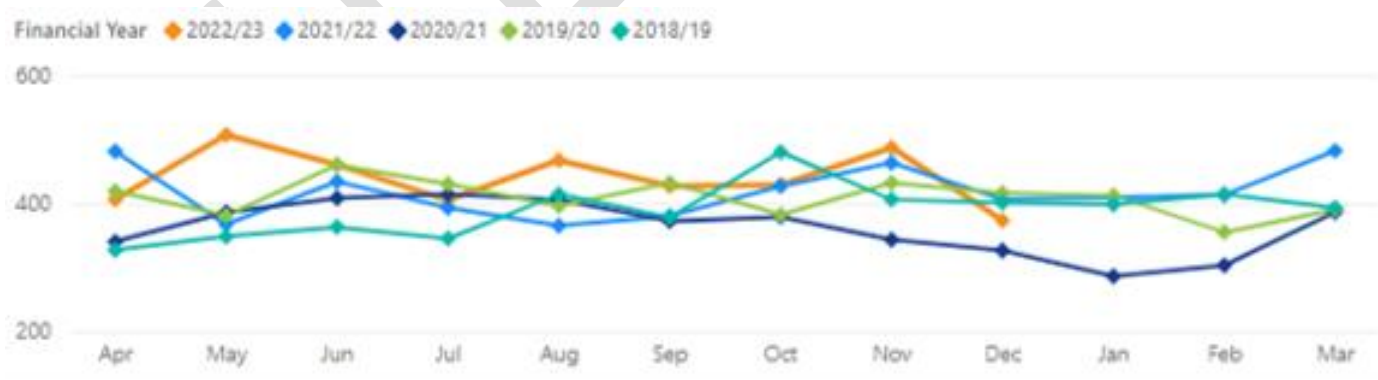
pie chart to show the crime type by % of overall crime YTD April –December 2023



**Figure 6:** Crime dashboard overview April -December 2022 - OPCC Performance Analysts



**Figure 6:** 5 year comparison from Police Year YTD Q3 data.



### Top 3 volume crimes

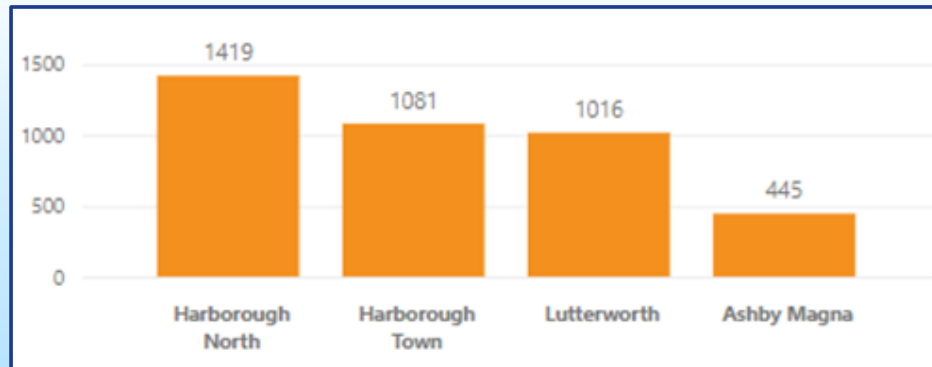
**Violence without injury** – this includes stalking and harassment. Due to national crime recording standards, now most assaults and public order offences have an associated harassment offence. By the very definition of the crime, most have harassment, alarm or distress caused, and so if a person mentions harassment it is recorded.

**Violence with Injury** – Violence With Injury offences remain the most common crime type across all beat areas.

**Public Order** – although there has been a slight drop in public order offences it is the third highest in volume offences.

**Figure 7** - Beat comparisons April 2022 – December 2022 YTD - OPCC

## 1b. YTD Beat Area Comparisons



The number at the top of each bar on the bar chart shows the volume of all crimes occurring in each beat area between the current YTD (April – December 2022).

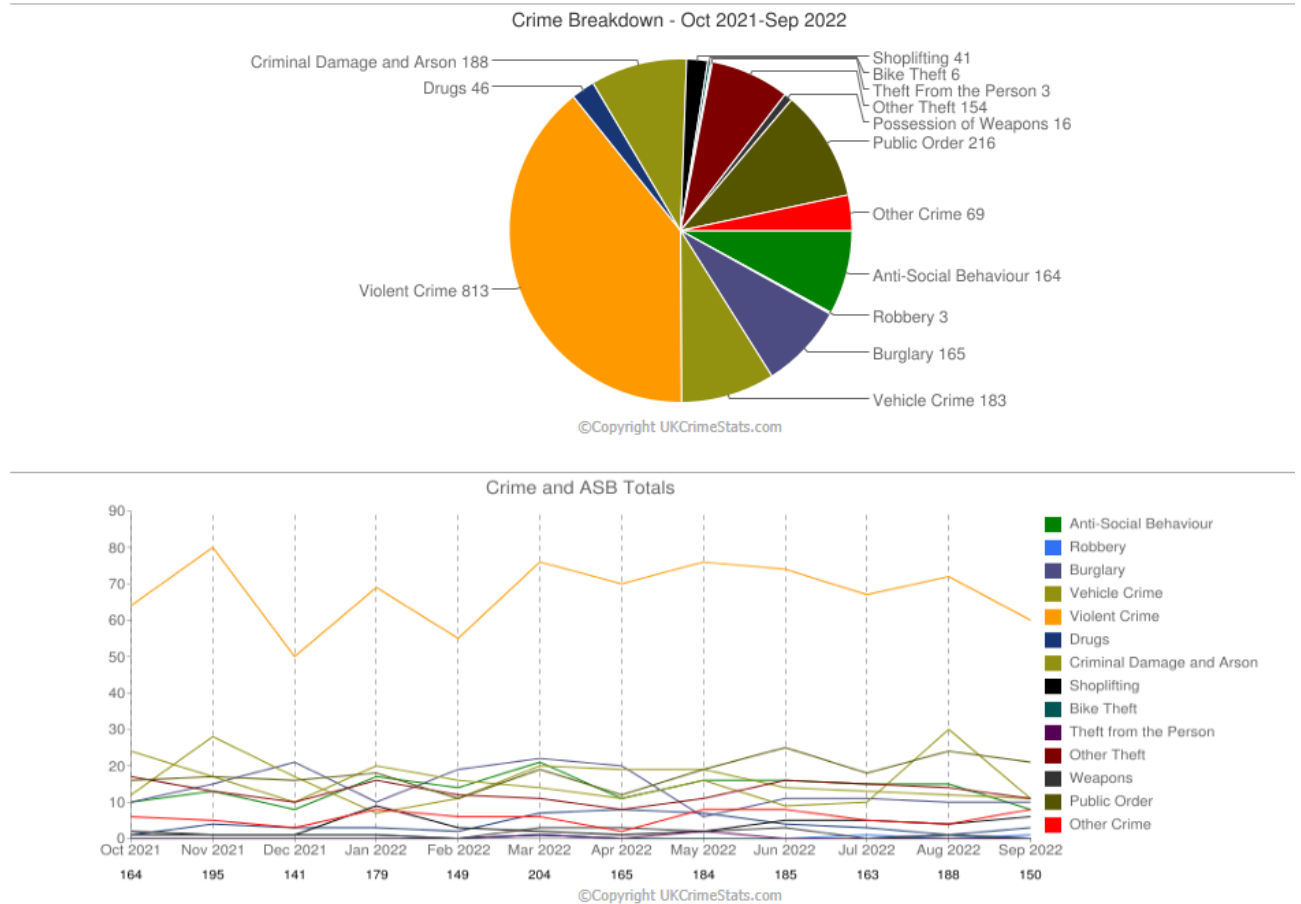
Harborough North has experienced the highest levels of crime in the current YTD, with Ashby Magna experiencing the lowest levels.

### Ashby Magna is the Broughton Astley Beat.

The beat of Harborough North has experienced the most crimes during the current YTD (April – December 2022). Violence Without Injury offences is the most common crime type in the Current YTD which has remained at a similar rate to the previous YTD. Shoplifting offences are seeing the largest percentage increase in the Current YTD in Harborough North, compared to all other crime types with a +269% increase seen from 13 to 48.

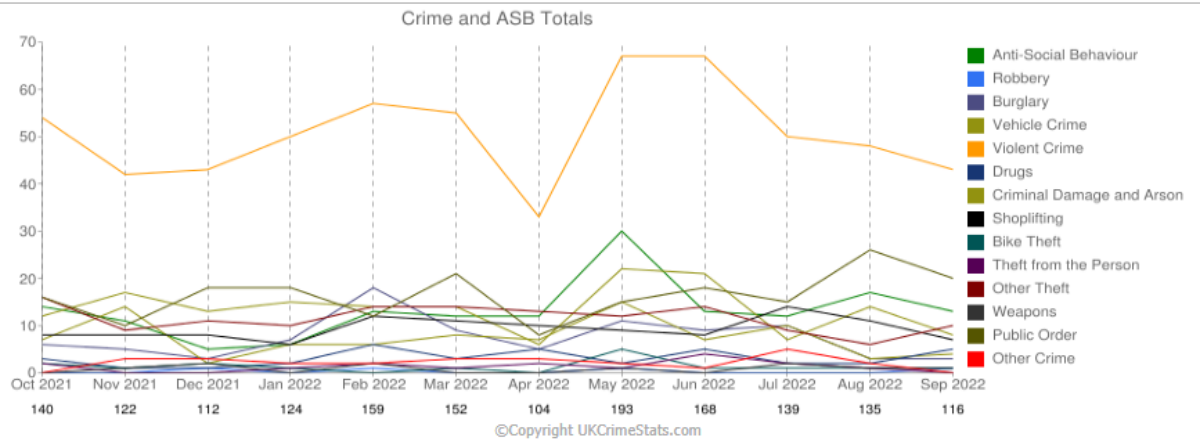
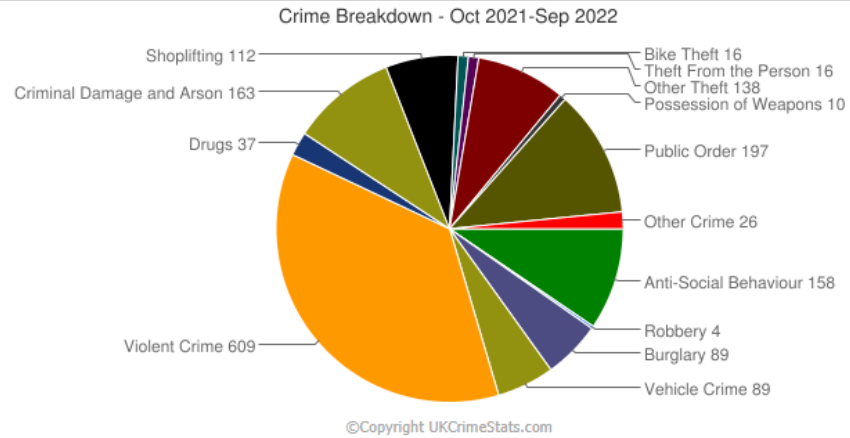
Figure 8: UKcrimestats.com - Crime breakdown for October 2021-Sept 2022

### Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Harborough North

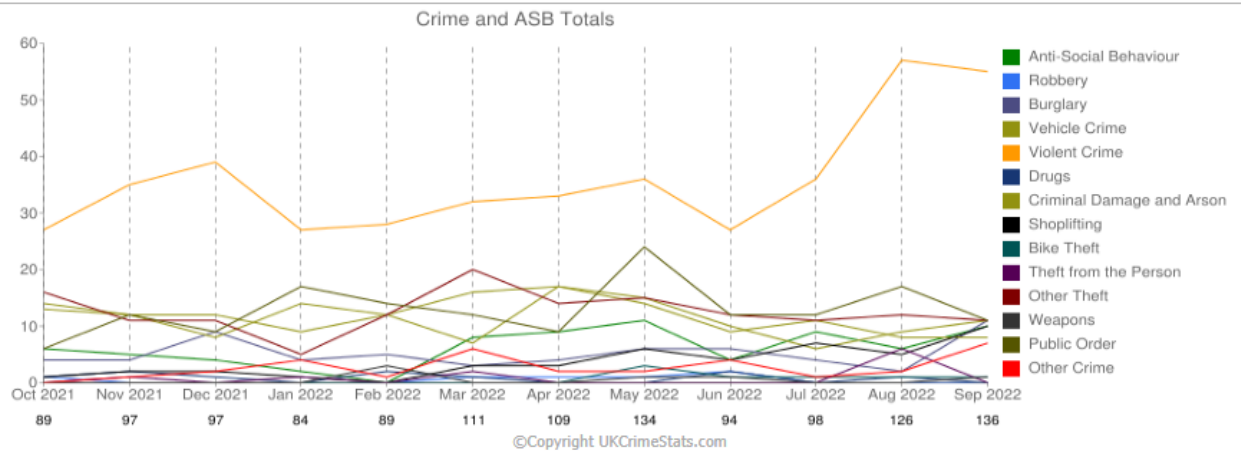
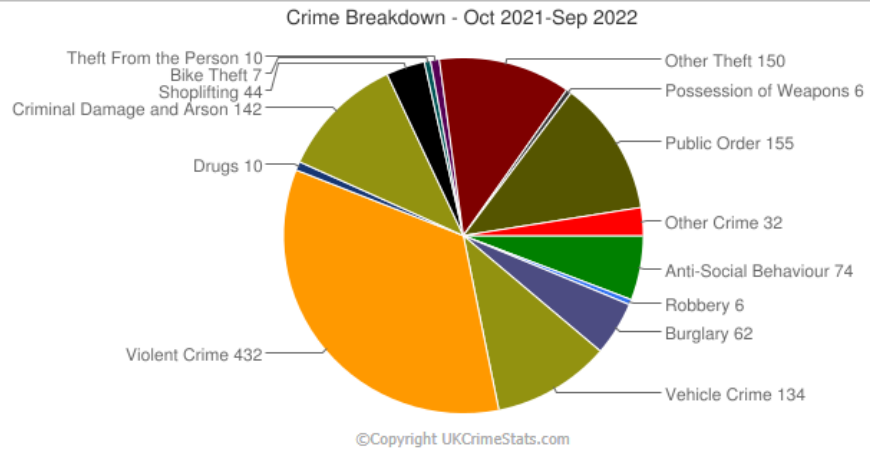




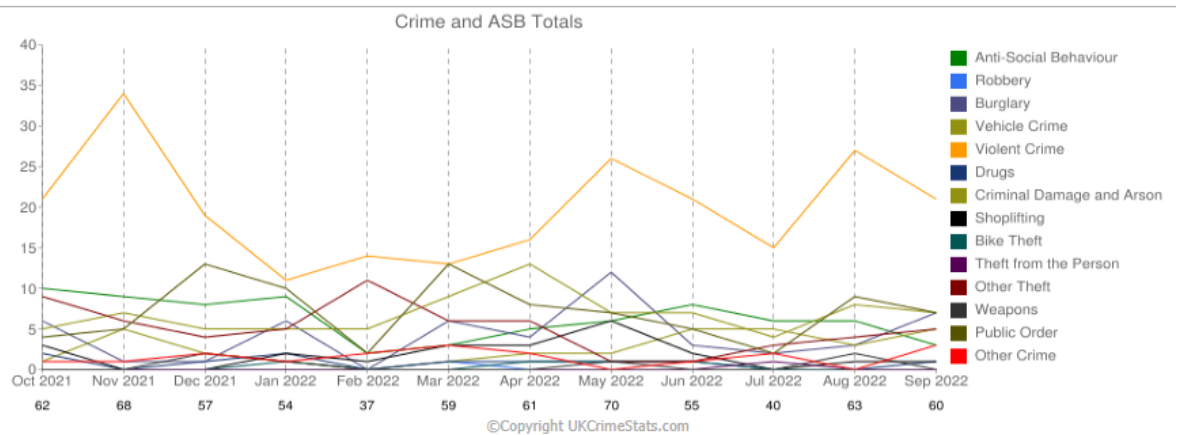
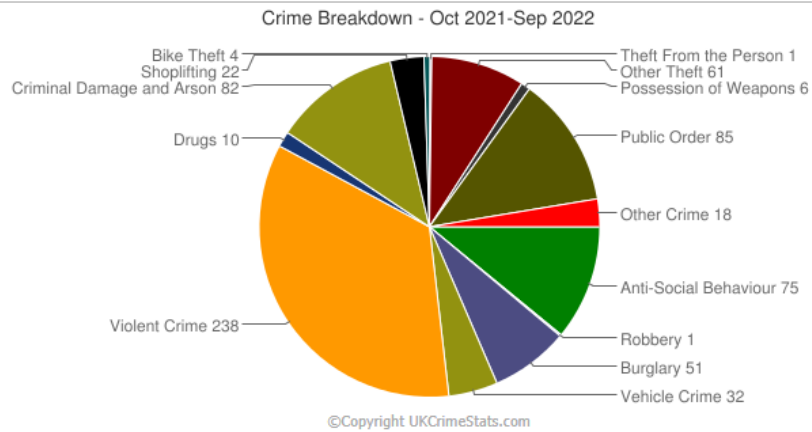
## Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Harborough and the Bowdens



## Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Lutterworth

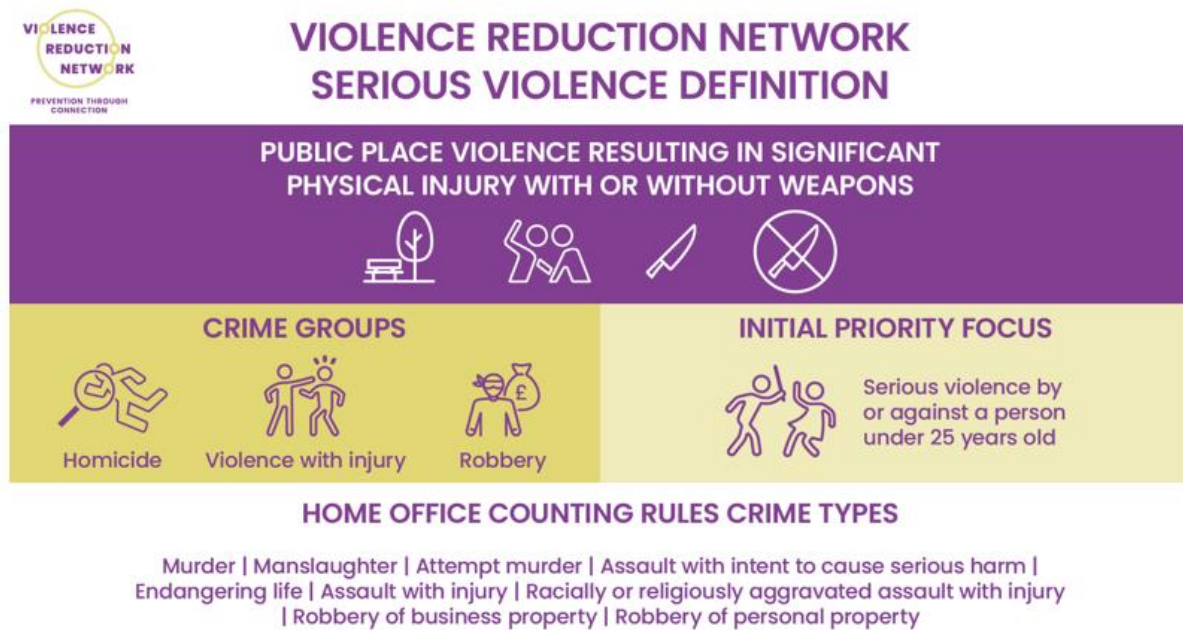


## Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Broughton Astley and Walton



### 3.3 Serious Violence as defined by VRN

Figure 9:



#### Data from VRN Dashboard – as at January 2023

Serious Violence Crime incidents are low in the Harborough District, representing around 5.5% of incidents across LLR. The majority, 91.5% of these are assault with injury followed by 3.8% robbery of personal property and 2.5% assault with serious harm. However figures have increased from 2021/22 from 219 to 236 for 2022/23. There was a peak between September and November.

Peak hours are between Midnight and 1am and also between 15.00- 16.00.

Main location is in public/open spaces 58% of incidents

3% are drug related, 18.2% alcohol related and 4.2% have a knife flag (10 incidents).

Police Serious Organised Crime report states that the focus for violence intelligence for the area is around HMP Gartree.

#### 3.4 Knife Crime

Possession of a weapon figures remain low although up on the year before with ytd figures for Qtr 3 being 25 this year compared with 18 the year before (and similar to 2020 at 22)

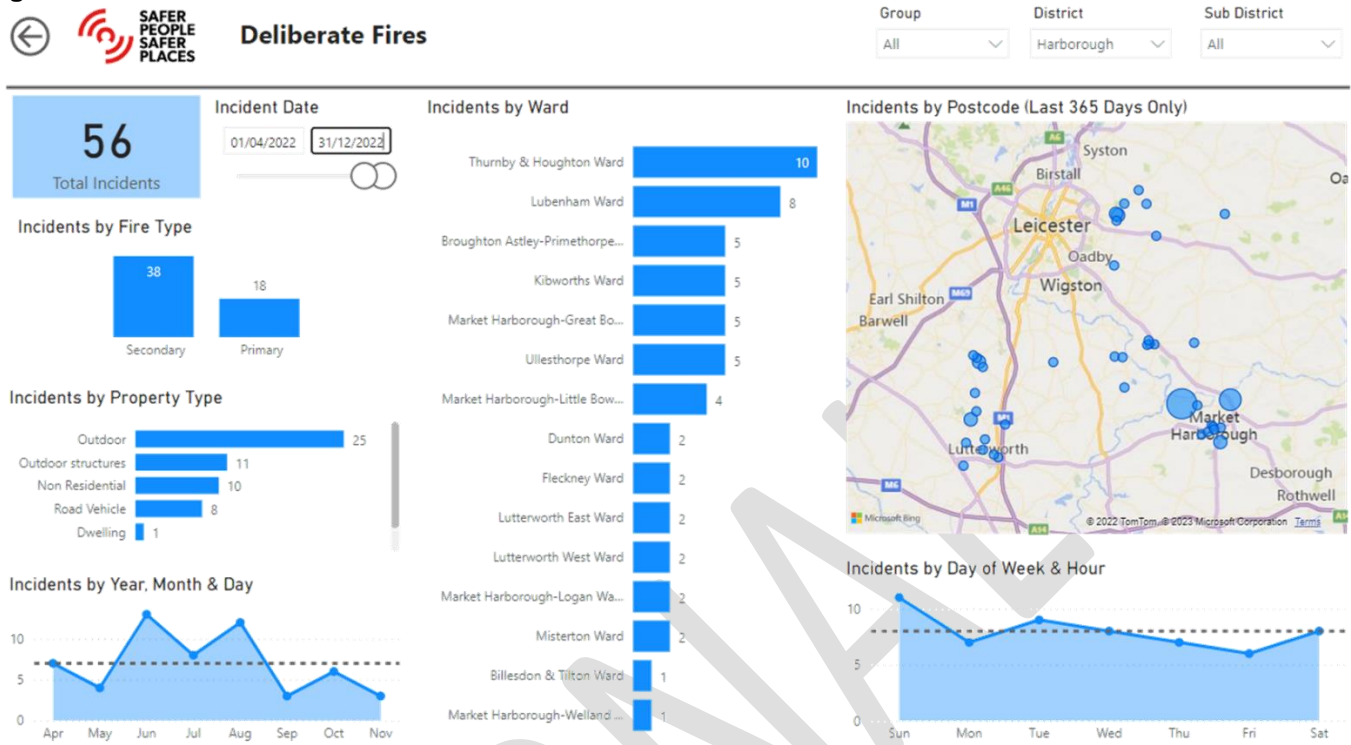
#### 3.5 Arson

Police Arson figures are up by +26.9% from 26 to 33 incidents. (Back to the same level in 2020 - 34)

LFRS reported 38 secondary fires in this period (up from 24 last year) and 18 primary fires..

Peak between June and August when weather was extremely warm and dry.

Figure 10:



### 3.6 Substance misuse

#### Drug Offences

Drug possession remained stable at 60 offences (3 less than the last year) and drug trafficking (dealing) decreased from 50 to 23 back to similar level as it was 2020.

**Figure 11:** Extract from Police Drug report March 2022

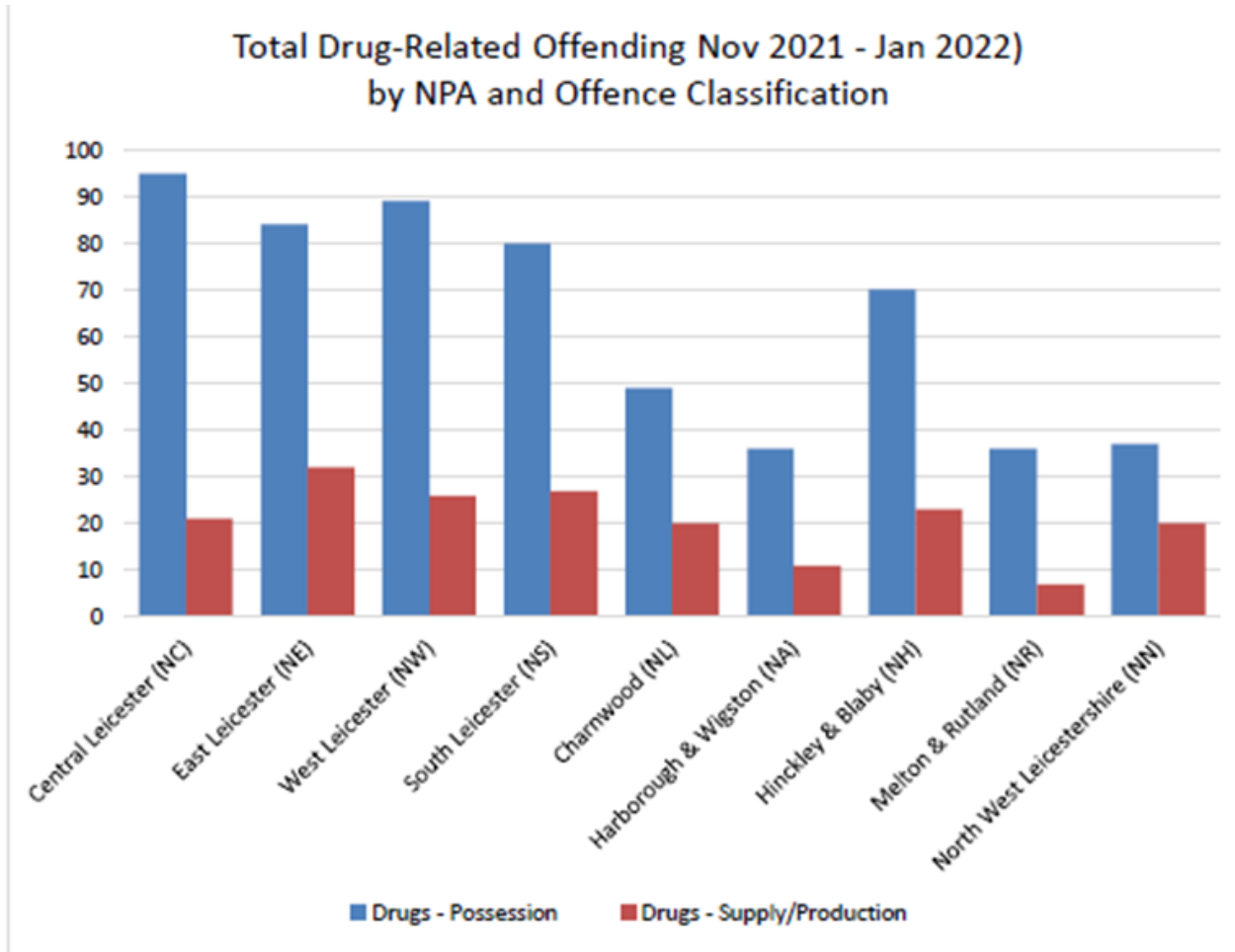
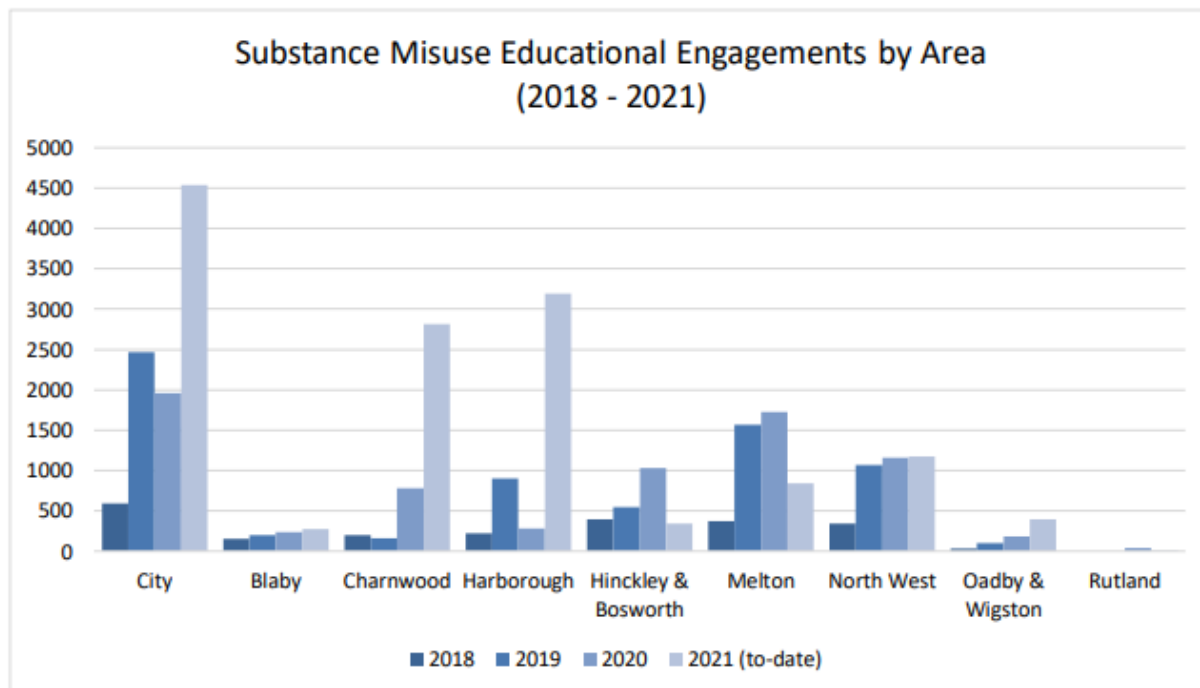


Table 4: Recorded Drug offences by NPA and Classification

**Figure 12:****Educational Engagement by District**

The majority of engagements continue to occur within the City of Leicester, as would be expected, but a great many engagements are currently taking place within the wider County, most notably, Harborough, and Charnwood, an area which has previously seen very little activity.

We are increasingly seeing 'repeat business' from many schools, with the Police offer being adopted as a standing part of the PSHE curriculum by many.



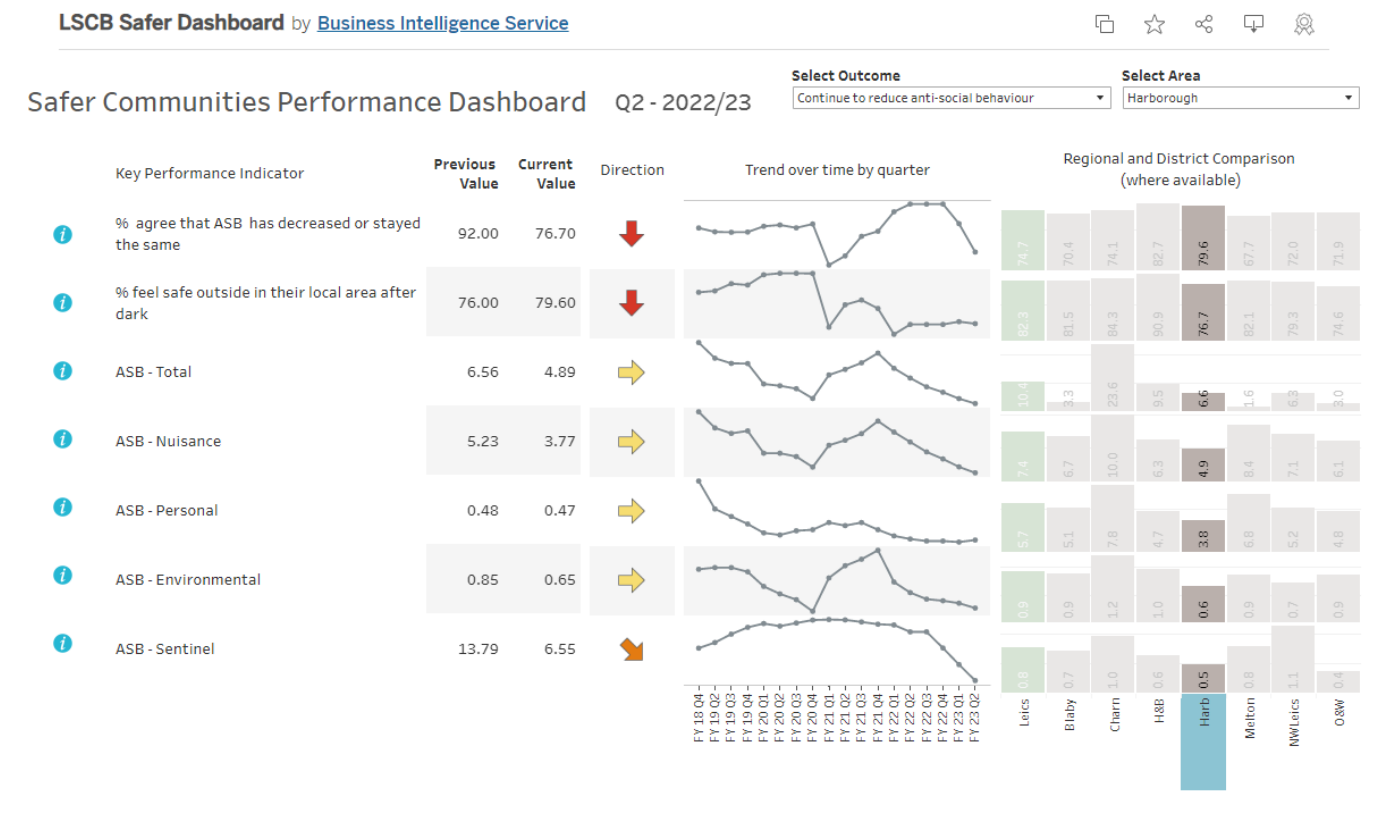
*Table 28: Young people reached with substance misuse educational packages across LLR by area (2018 - 2021)*

Schools engaging in 2021: Robert Smyth Academy, Welland Park, Lutterworth High, Thomas Estley and Kibworth Mead.



## 4.0 Anti-social Behaviour

**Figure 13: LSCSB Safer Dashboard - Safer Communities dashboard Q2 2022/23**  
Rates per 1000 population rolling year to date

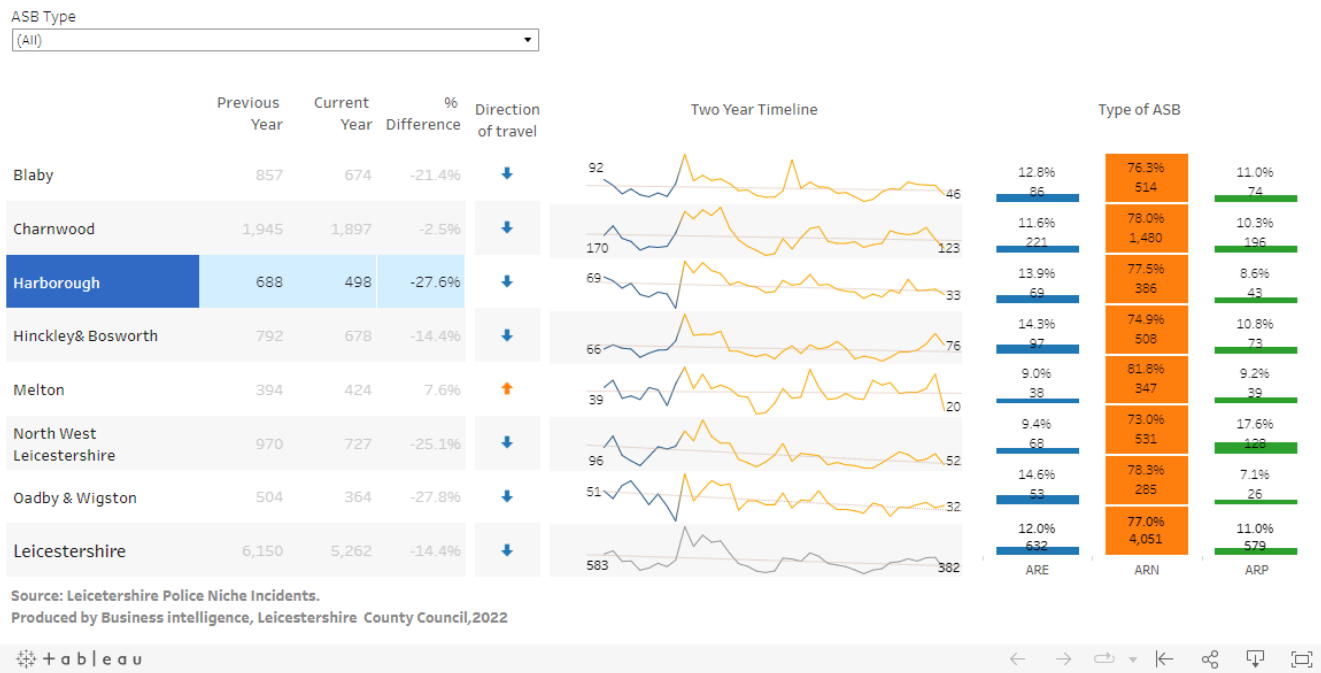


ASB continues to decrease and is below pre-covid levels. However the perception of ASB is that it is increasing.

For the 12 rolling months to September 2022 there was a -27.6 decrease in ASB – see dashboard below. This included a -26.6% decrease in environmental ASB, a -29.2% drop in nuisance ASB and a -12.2 drop in personal ASB.

Figure 14:

Anti-Social Behaviour Dashboard - Leicestershire Districts  
Rolling 12 months data till September 2022

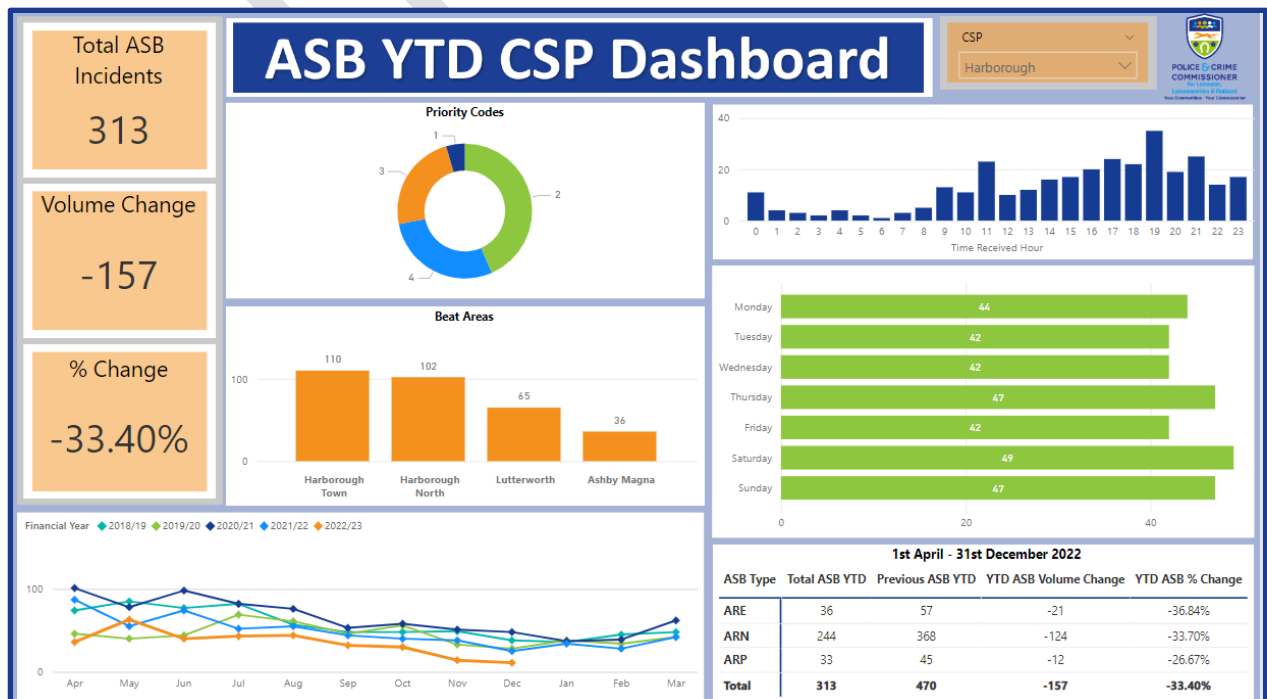


Details

☆ 0 👁 832

ASB Dashboard for Leicestershire, Leicester City, Rutland and the Force

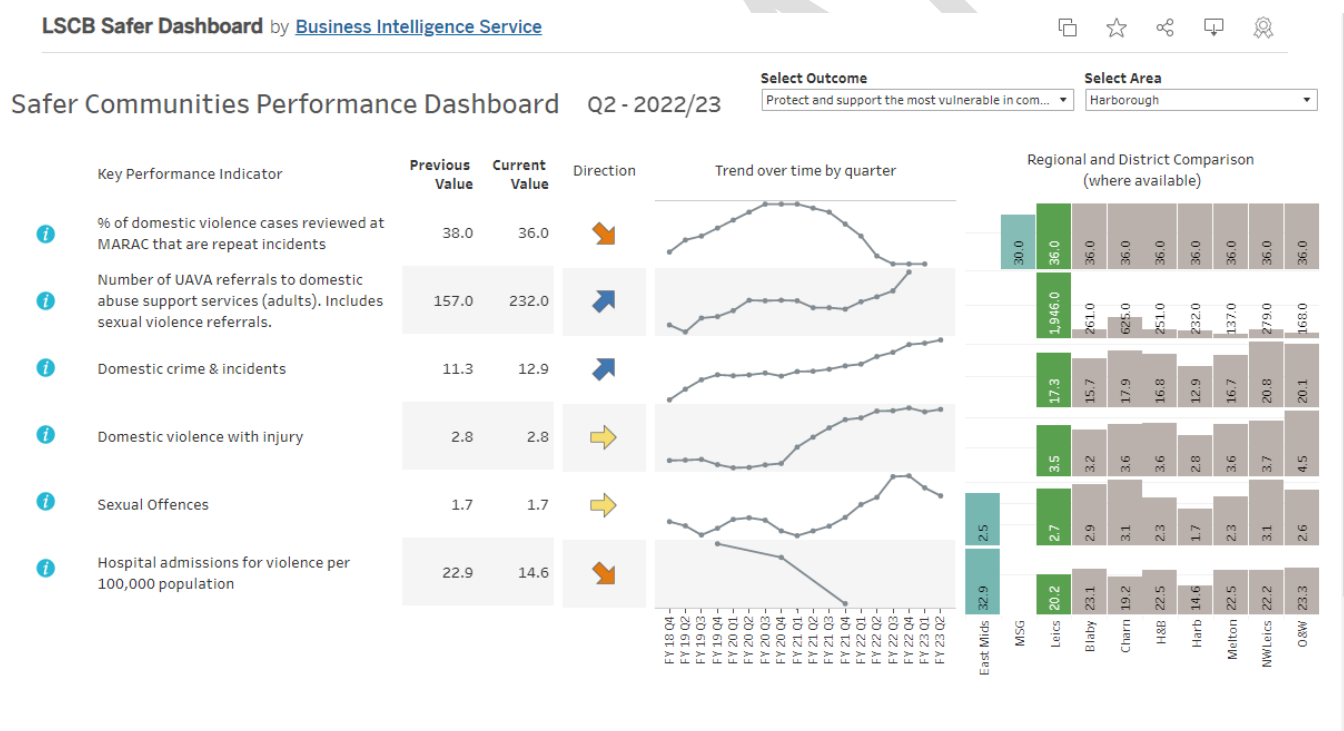
Figure 15: ASB Overview April – December 2022 – OPCC Analysts



All ASB incidents in Harborough have seen a significant decrease in the current YTD. There has been a -33.4% decrease in the number of ASB incidents in Harborough in the Current YTD, compared to the previous YTD. The Harborough Town and Harborough North beats have both recorded the most incidents in the current YTD. 'Residential' is the location type with the highest number of ASB incidents occurring there for this quarter. All types of ASB are down with the largest volume change in nuisance ASB down 124 incidents.

## 5.0 Domestic Abuse

**Figure 16: LSCSB Safer Dashboard – Protect and support the most Vulnerable Q2 2022**  
Rate per 1000 population

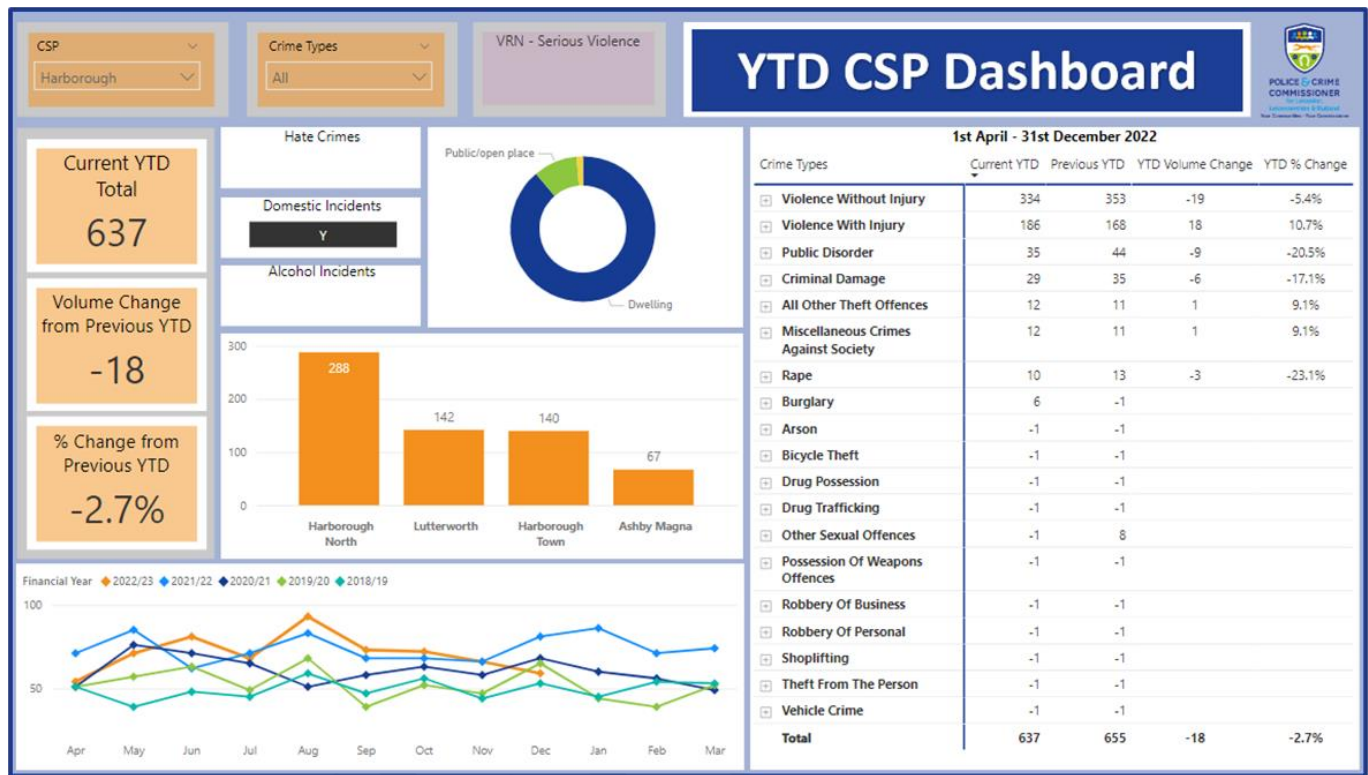


[LSCB Safer Dashboard | Tableau Public](#)

Domestic crime and incidents for Harborough have shown a steady increase since Q1 2018/19 rising from 7.3 to 12.9 per 1000 population in Q2 2022. Domestic Violence with injury is risen over the same period but has remained level at around 2.8 per 1000 for the last 5 quarters.

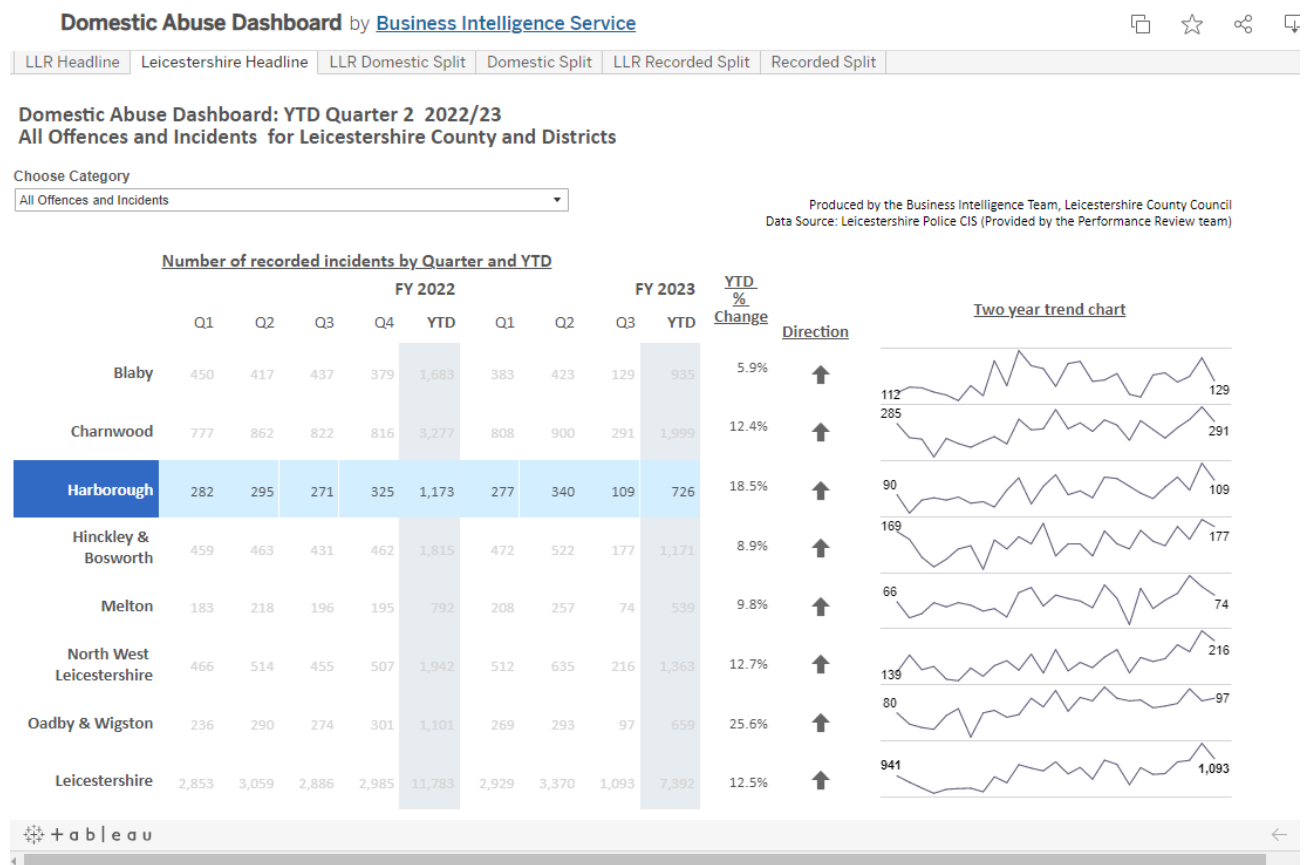
The number of referrals to support services (UAVA) increased in 2021/22 to 232 from 157 in 2021/21. (Change in commissioned services in April 2022 – no recent figures)

Figure 17: Domestic Incidents Ytd April – December 2023 (at Qtr 3)



The above shows the dashboard for domestic incidents for the current YTD in the Harborough. Overall, the number of domestic incidents recorded has seen a small decrease of -2.7% from the previous YTD. The Harborough North beat had the highest number of domestic incidents in the YTD. The majority of domestic incidents recorded occurred in a dwelling and were violence without injury offences.

**Figure 18: Domestic Abuse Dashboard -Police figures**



[Domestic Abuse Dashboard | Tableau Public](#)

There is an increase of 18.5% year to date change for all offences and incidents to September 2022

## 6.0 Road Safety

Data from Leics Fire and Rescue Service

**Figure 19:**  
**RTC's**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Fatalities in Q3	Fatalities this year	Non-fatal injuries
2018/19	17	16	18	20	71	0	3	50
2019/20	18	17	36	34	105	3	8	64
2020/21	16	24	17	13	70	0	1	51
2021/22	27	17	20		64			38
2022/23	24	17	36		77			

Majority of these are on the major roads within the district – A47, A6, A5, M1, A4304. Highest Month was October (18 events) and the worst day was Wednesday.

**Figure 20:**

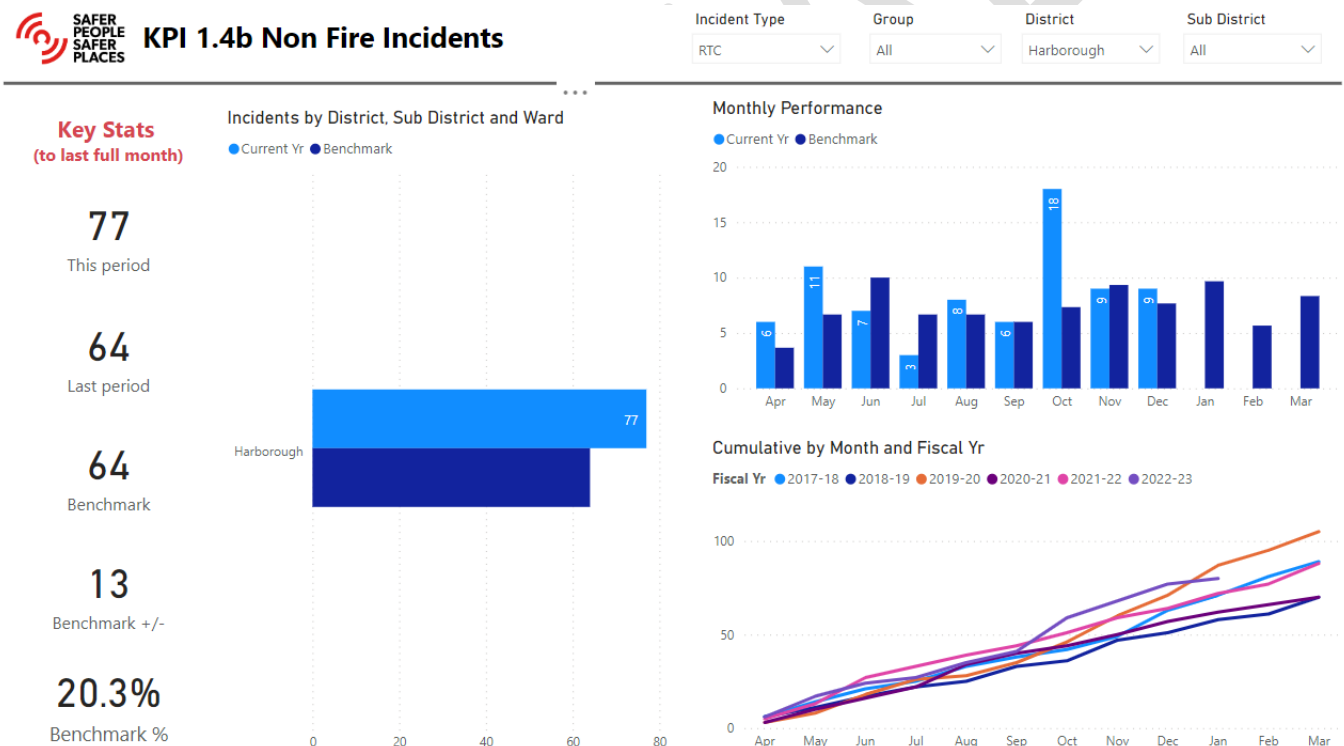
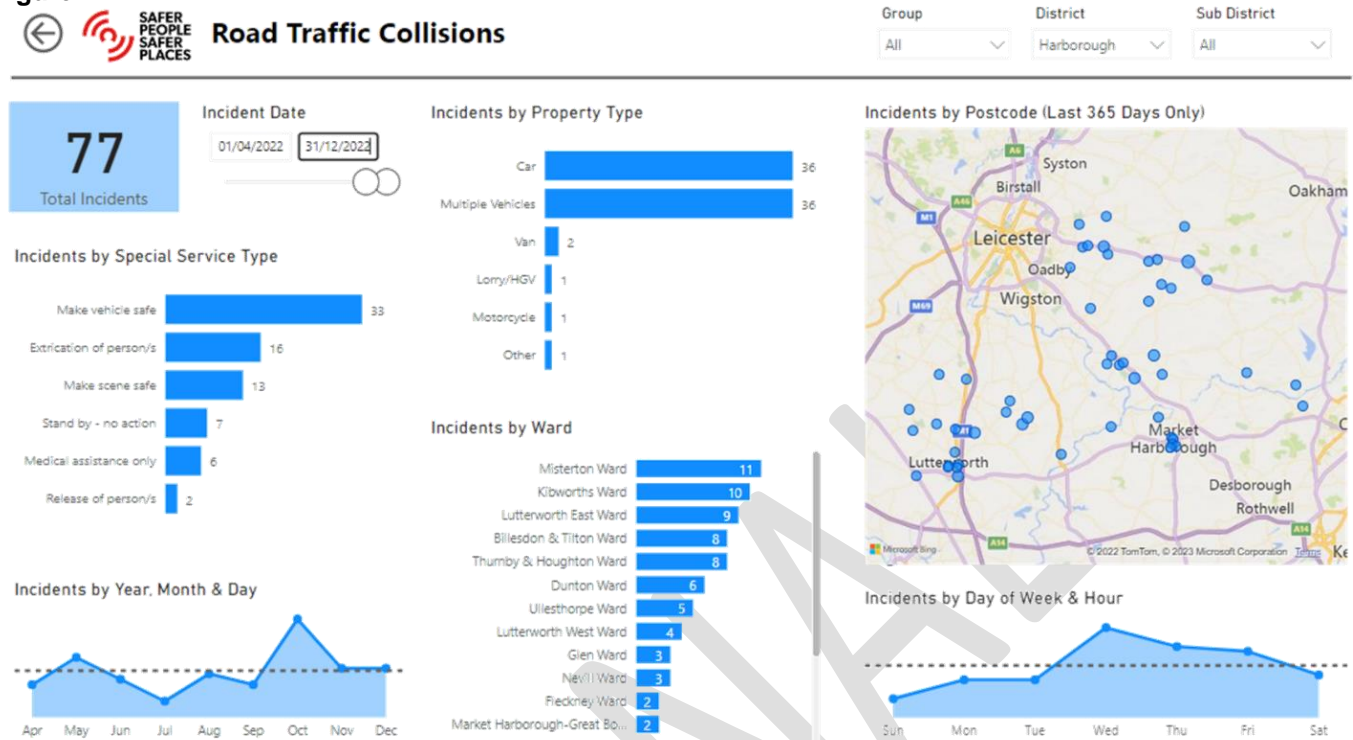


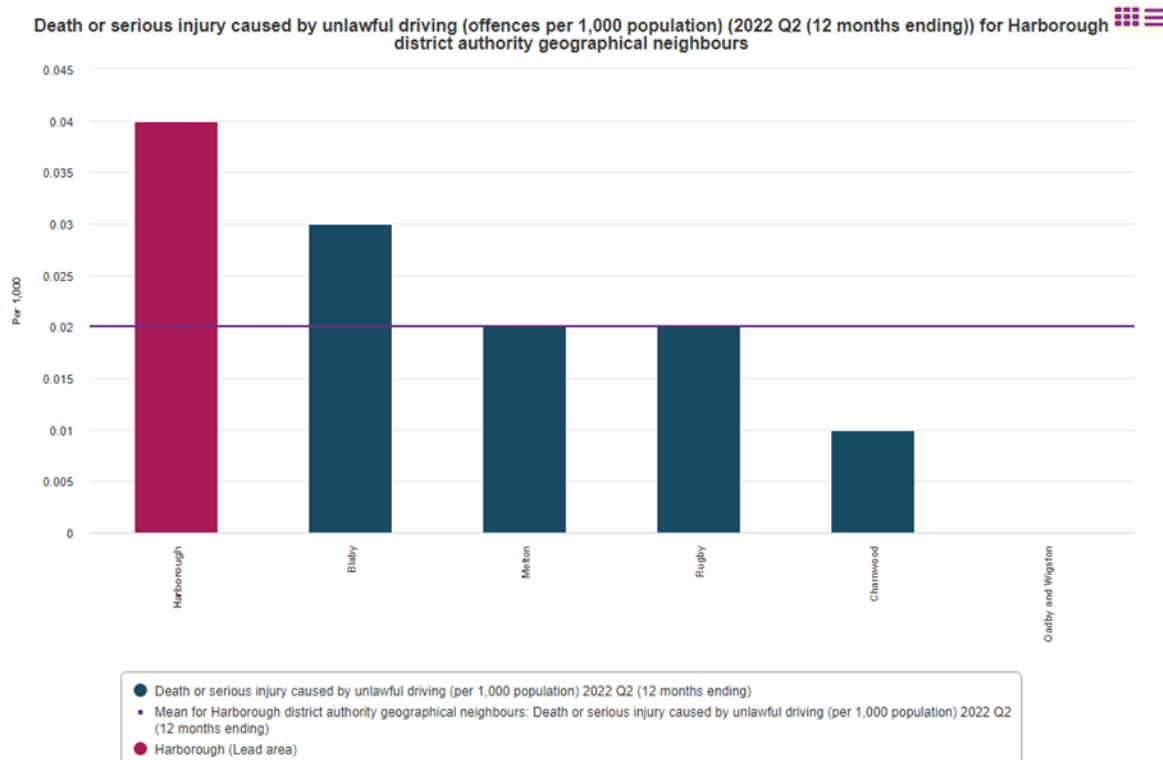
Figure 21:



### Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving

Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving (offences per 1,000 population) - This category shows the number of deaths or serious injuries caused by unlawful driving. This includes causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving and causing death by driving: unlicensed or disqualified or uninsured drivers (which is part of violence against the person). This data is based on rolling calendar quarter covering 12 months.

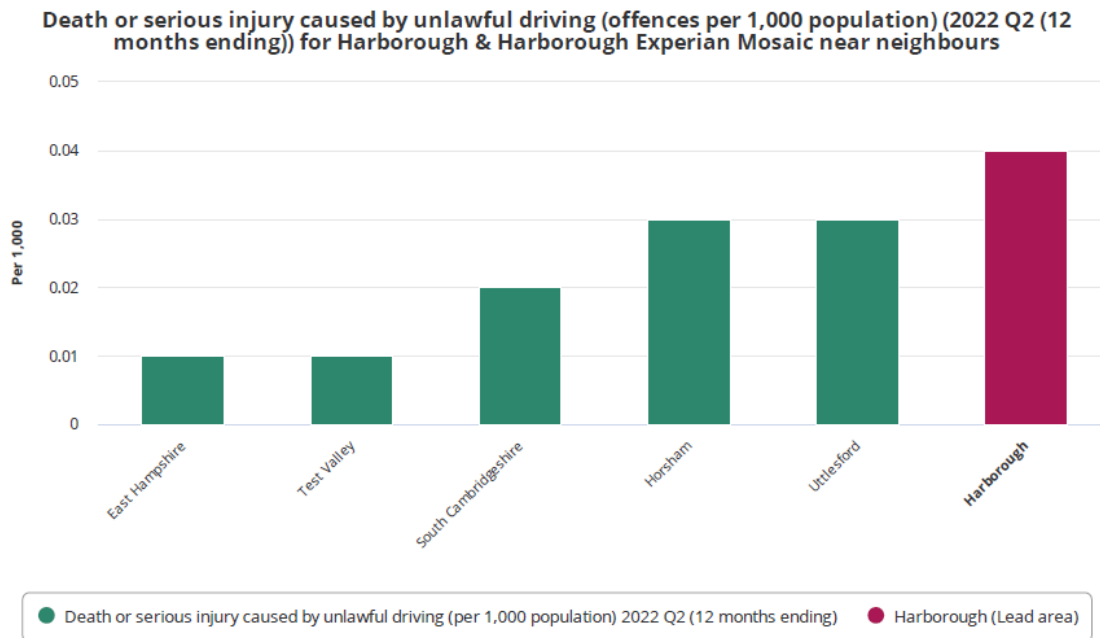
Figure 22





Harborough had 4 offence(s) for death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving recorded in 2022 Q2 (12 months ending), with 13 death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving offences recorded in Harborough Experian Mosaic near neighbours in total, the equivalent of 0.04 crimes per 1000 people offences. There are some authorities who did not have any death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving offences recorded the last four quarters.

**Figure 23:**



Source:

[Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving \(offences per 1,000 population\)](#), Data updated: 25 Dec 2022

**Source LG Inform :**

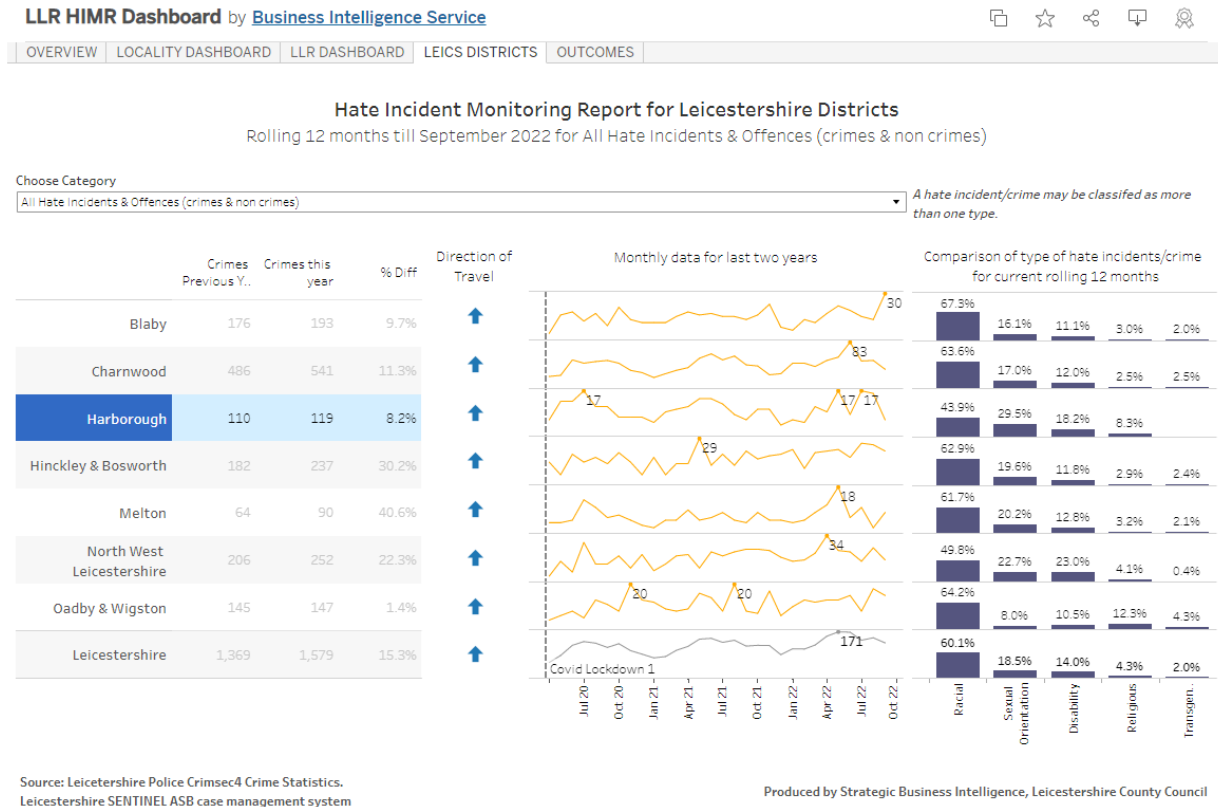
Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving (offences per 1,000 population)

Data updated: 25 Dec 2022

## 7.0 Hate Crime and incidents

### Leicestershire Hate Incident Monitoring Project

**Figure 24 : Rolling 12 months To September 22.**



Rolling 12 month data to September 2022 shows a small increase of 9 “all hate Crime and offences” ytd of 8.2% to 119. the majority of the incidents are racial 43.9% with the next largest category being sexual orientation at 29.5%.

May July and August had highest peaks for offences which has been similar in the previous two years.

In terms of offence type the majority of the incidents were “violence against the person” (81 incidents). This has however seen a reduction on the previous year of 19.8% from 97.

Figure 25: Flagged Hate Crimes – ytd April – December 2022

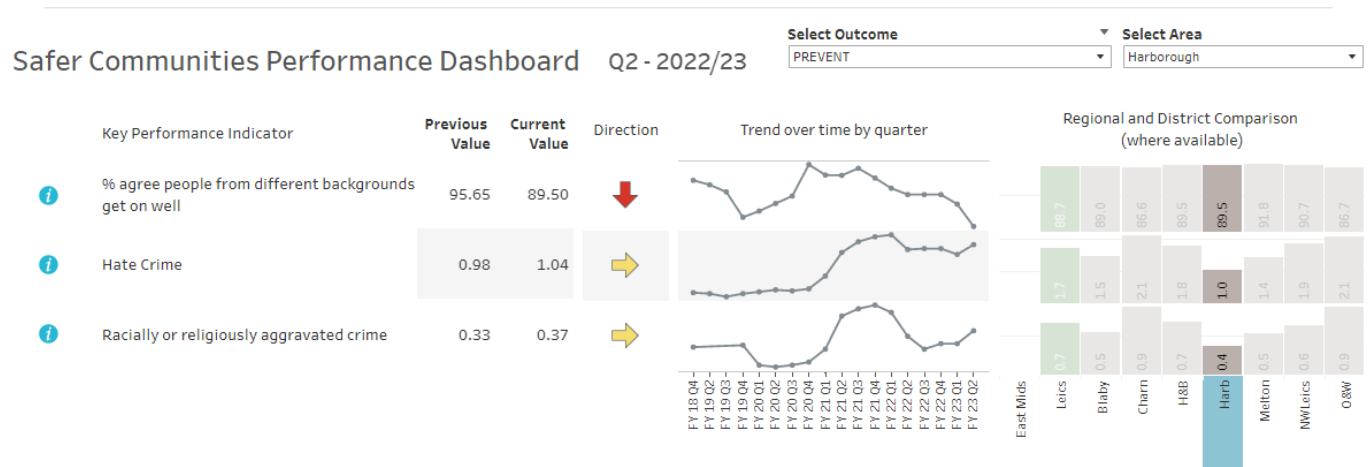


The number of flagged hate crimes has seen a decrease in the current YTD when compared to the same time period of the previous YTD. Public Disorder offences and Violence Without Injury offences are the two crime types that have the most incidents flagged as hate crime. There has been a significant increase of +28% in the number of hate crime incidents that are Violence with injury offences. The Harborough North beat has recorded the most hate crimes in the current YTD.

## 8.0 Prevent

Figure 26: Safer Communities Performance Dashboard – Prevent Q2- 2022-23

LSCB Safer Dashboard by [Business Intelligence Service](#)



Harborough had 5 Prevent referrals in the last CTLP period. This is up 1 from the previous year. Prevent referrals have increased by 17% on the previous year across Leicestershire, and are now comparable to 2019 and 2020 (pre Covid). The highest proportion of referrals originate from the Education and policing sectors.

- Information from CTLP December 2022.

## 9. Other Serious and Organised Crime

### 9.1 County Lines

The term County Lines describes gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into other areas of the country, often small towns, using dedicated mobile phone lines or another form of 'deal line' which can be a person. They are likely to exploit children or vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

There are currently no mapped County Lines in policing area NA (Harborough and Oadby & Wigston) – October 2022.

### 9.2 Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is considered a serious crime in the UK. It can take many forms, including human trafficking, forced labor, servitude, slavery, sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation. The following are examples of modern slavery:

- Being forced to work and being paid very little, in particular below the minimum wage.
- Being forced to work long hours doing physical labor.
- Being controlled through fear, mental abuse and repeated physical violence.
- Being forced to commit crimes.
- Being sexually exploited.
- Being exploited by a partner, relatives or other persons.
- Being forced to marry without consent.
- Having a passport taken away from you.
- Being brought to the UK to work and/or being moved to different parts of the country on a regular basis.

We do not have specific crime statistics for Modern Slavery offences in this area. Leicestershire figures for National referral mechanism below 21/22.

**Figure 27**

Modern Slavery Team	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	June 22	July 22	Aug 22	Sep 22
Total NRM occurrences	22	25	14	17	15	12	21	20	25	28	53	74

Modern Slavery Enforcement work (PVOT potential victims of trafficking)	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	June 22	July 22	Aug 22	Sep 22	Chg
Number of PVOTs engaged with	4	3	6	5	5	9	10	8	15	8	-7
Number of PVOTs liberated	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	+1
S45 Defence assistance	8	7	5	8	9	4	5	6	12	6	-6

Year on Year there is a 236% increase in NRM referrals, seeing September 2022 figures at 74 referrals as opposed to 22 the previous year.

The rise in NRM referrals is a national picture and may be as a result of numerous factors such as,

- Increased awareness of staff dealing with people that are potential victims of trafficking (PVOT'S)

- Training that has been delivered to front line staff in relation to when to submit an NRM report
- An increase in recorded criminal exploitation crime and modern slavery matters
- An increase in suspects in criminal cases claiming that they have been exploited

## 10.0 Fraud and Cybercrime : [//www.actionfraud.police.uk/data](https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/data)

The infographics below show the NFIB Fraud and Cybercrime Dashboard - 13 months of data to November 2022 for Leicestershire Police

<https://colp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/0334150e430449cf8ac917e347897d46>

**Figure 28: Cybercrime**

er Crime Dashboard - 13 months of data

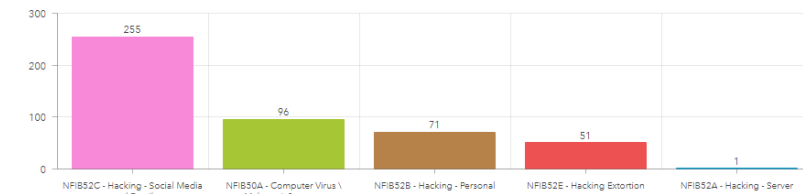
NUMBER OF REPORTS      REPORTED LOSSES

**475**      **£3.9K**

Last update: 11 seconds ago

Last update: 11 seconds ago

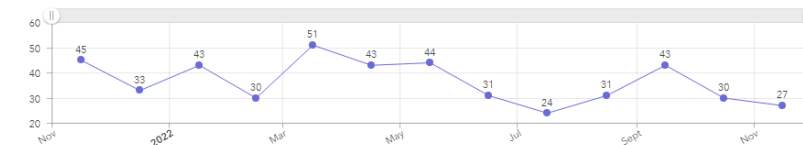
TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



Last update: 12 seconds ago

MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUMES

If you hover over the data points, the month will show in the American date format currently. Use the slide bar at the top of the chart to zoom in and out.



Start to filter data if no data is appearing

Last update: 12 seconds ago

Majority of incidents are from hacking – social media and email.  
**Fraud**

er Crime Dashboard - 13 months of data

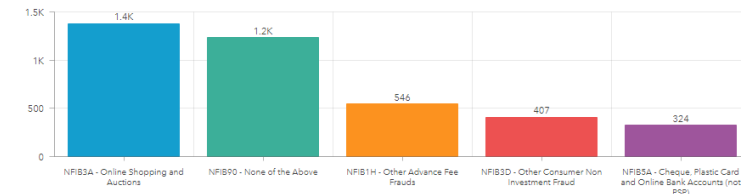
NUMBER OF REPORTS      REPORTED LOSSES

**5,328**      **£31.9M**

Last update: 7 seconds ago

Last update: 7 seconds ago

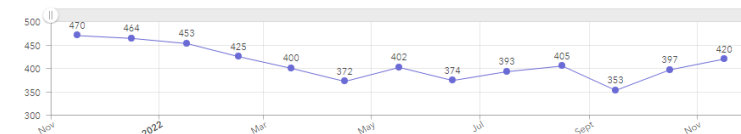
TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



Last update: 7 seconds ago

MONTHLY REPORTING VOLUMES

If you hover over the data points, the month will show in the American date format currently. Use the slide bar at the top of the chart to zoom in and out.



Start to filter data if no data is appearing

Last update: 7 seconds ago

Majority of incidents from online shopping and auctions

Please note that 30% of young people in the 2021 survey (in 9.3) were concerned about online crime and of those that said they had been a victim of crime 56.6% of those said it was online crime.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2022>

**Fraud** – information from *Crime in England and Wales: year ending June 2022*

*Crime against households and adults using data from police recorded crime and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).*

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) showed that there were 3.8 million fraud offences in the year ending June 2022, no significant change compared with the year ending March 2020 (3.7 million offences). Within fraud offences, bank and credit account fraud significantly decreased (15%) to 2.1 million offences and advance fee fraud increased tenfold to 611,000 offences compared with the year ending March 2020 (60,000 offences). This may indicate fraudsters taking advantage of behavioural changes during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, such as increased online shopping. For example, advance fee fraud offences included scams where victims transferred funds to fraudsters for postal deliveries.

Previous estimates from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) showed that levels of fraud increased during the coronavirus pandemic, as shown in our *Nature of fraud and computer misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2022* article. CSEW estimates for the year ending June 2022 have shown that fraud has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.

Fraud offences investigated by the police are recorded and collected by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) from Action Fraud and two industry bodies, Cifas and UK Finance. Police recorded fraud increased by 11% in the year ending June 2022 compared with the year ending June 2021. This increase needs to be interpreted in the context of differences in coverage and fraud types captured by each reporting body as well as administrative changes [note 1].

The increase was mainly driven by a rise in offences recorded by UK Finance, who reported a 108% increase (to 319,311 offences) compared with the year ending June 2021. This was a result of an increase in reporting from their existing members because of engagement from UK Finance, as well as reports coming in from new members who joined towards the end of 2021. Cifas also reported a 9% increase (to 341,417 offences) compared with the year ending June 2021.

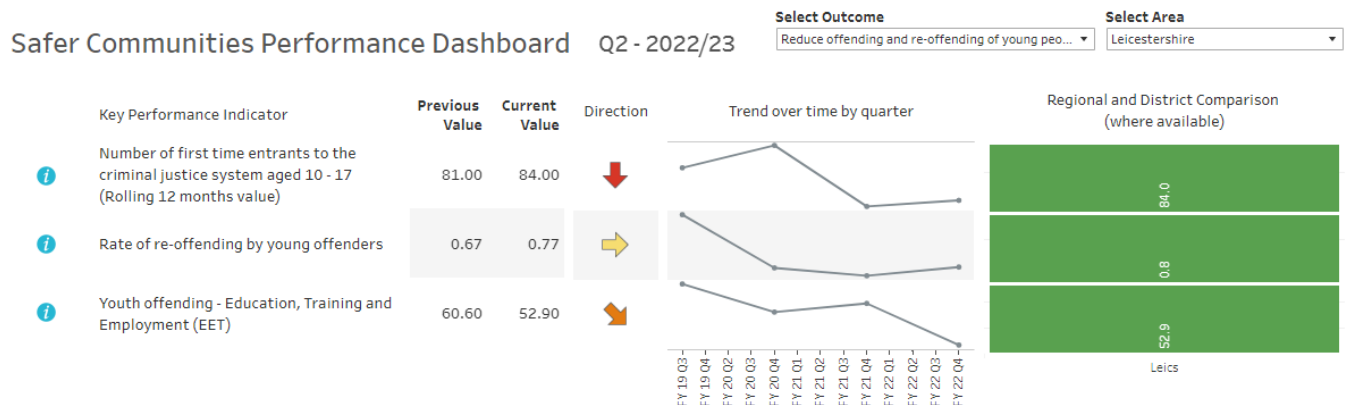
In contrast, Action Fraud (the public-facing national fraud and cybercrime reporting centre) reported a 23% decrease in fraud offences (to 326,753 offences) compared with the year ending June 2021, when offences were at record levels (424,397 offences). This was driven by a 34% decrease in "Other fraud" (to 98,956 offences) and a 25% decrease in consumer and retail fraud (to 117,985 offences) and may be related to changes in behaviour as restrictions to social contact were lifted.

**1. Notes for Fraud:**

The UK Finance figures and NFIB totals presented in this bulletin and accompanying data tables are supplemented by provisional data provided by UK Finance. This is as a result of inconsistencies in the data collection process impacting a small percentage of the records supplied by UK Finance. The NFIB and UK Finance are working to ensure that all referrals from this period are processed, at which point the need for provisional data will be removed.

## 11 .Reducing Offending and Re-Offending

### Figure 29:

LSCB Safer Dashboard by [Business Intelligence Service](#)

The national youth justice data is being revamped.

Therefore the data is only available to the period March 2021-March 2022.

#### (a) First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System

The number of first-time entrants (FTE's) entering the criminal justice system (CJS) aged 10-17 had started to stabilise but more recent data has been positive and the Q4 data currently sits at 84. It is pure conjecture, but the later downturn/levelling may be attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic.

FTE totals for Leicestershire only were:

2014/15 190  
2015/16 124  
2016/17 126  
2017/18 101  
2018/19 100  
2019/20 111  
2020/21 88  
2021/22 84

#### (b) Reoffending by Young Offenders

The rate of re-offending by young offenders had shown a positive downward trend generally which appears to have levelled. The reoffending rate currently sits at 0.77 per thousand population for the current rolling 12 months compared to a previous rolling year figure of 0.67 offences.



## 12.0 Community Based Surveys

### 12.1 Violence Reduction Network Community Safety Survey:

214 people completed the survey in the Harborough District in 2022. (416 in 2020)

**Summary of Survey 2022 & previous survey in 2020:** (combined % of Strongly agree and agree)

**78%** down from 81% Satisfied in place they live

**64.6** up from 61% Agree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together

**81%** down from 85% feel safe at home in my local area during the day

**63%** down from 69% feel safe at home in my local area at night

**77%** down from 81% feel safe outside in my local area during the day

**45%** same as 2020 at 45% feel safe outside in my local area at night

**60%** down from 63% feel that people in my local area can be trusted

**91%** up from 89% feel that I can ask my neighbour for help

**48%** up from 45% felt ASB was a problem in their local area

**45%** up from 41% felt crime was a problem in their local area

**18%** felt serious violence was a problem in their area (not asked last time)

**35.81** down from 49.63% felt ASB was more of a problem than last year

**6.05** up from 3.23% felt ASB was less of a problem than last year

**34.42** down from 40.20% felt Crime was more of a problem this year

**1.4%** down from 4.90% felt crime less of a problem this year

**11.63%** felt serious violence was more of a problem

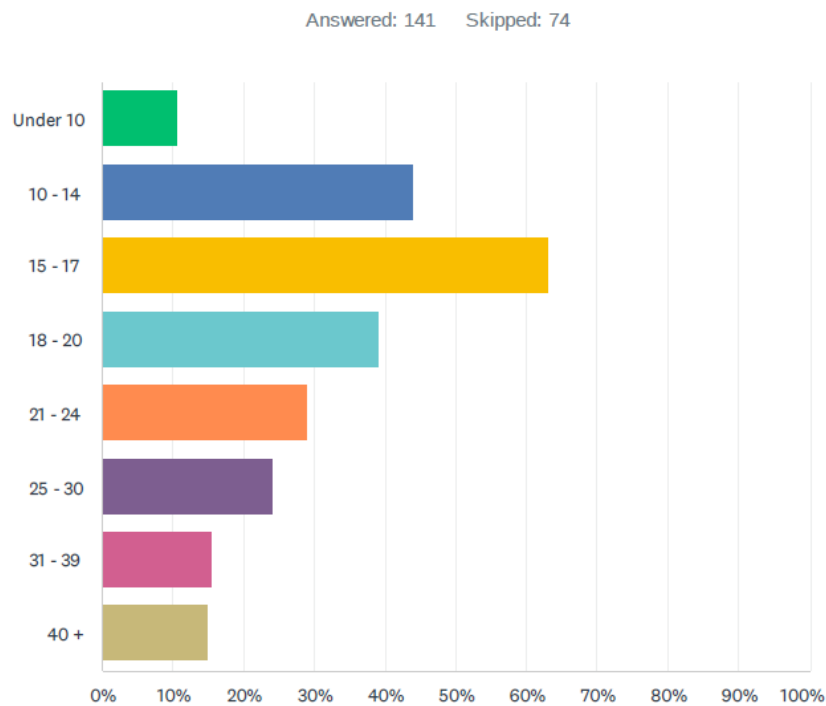
**3.26%** felt serious violence was less of a problem

**ASB Witnessed or experienced -Age** (combined all reports from daily to once a year)

Of those that has witnessed ASB in their area (141) the largest age group of those involved was 15-17 years at 63% and then 10-14 years 44% and 18-20 39%.

Figure 30:

Q6 If you have witnessed anti-social behaviour in your local area, please select the approximate ages of those who were involved (tick all that apply):



**ASB Witnessed or experienced - type** (combined all reports from daily to once a year) 215 answered

Fly tipping	81% up from 76%
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property	69.3% up from 68%
People being drunk or rowdy in a public place	59% down from 66%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	64.6% similar to 64%
People using or dealing drugs	60.75% similar to 60%
Environmental nuisance (e.g. bonfires)	54% down from 59%

**Crime Witnessed or experienced:** (combined all reports from daily to once a year)

215 answered

Vehicle crime (e.g. theft of or from a car)	57% up from 38%
Rural crime (e.g. theft of farming equipment)	32% up from 30%
Burglary (e.g. someone entering your house illegally)	27% down from 29%
Financial crime (e.g. someone using your personal information or scamming you to steal money)	27% similar to 26%
Street-based violence (e.g. being pushed or punched)	23% down from 25%
Theft / Robbery (e.g. someone stealing your mobile phone)	23% up from 19%
Online crime (e.g. someone using the internet or technology to bully, stalk or pressure you into doing something)	22% down from 29%

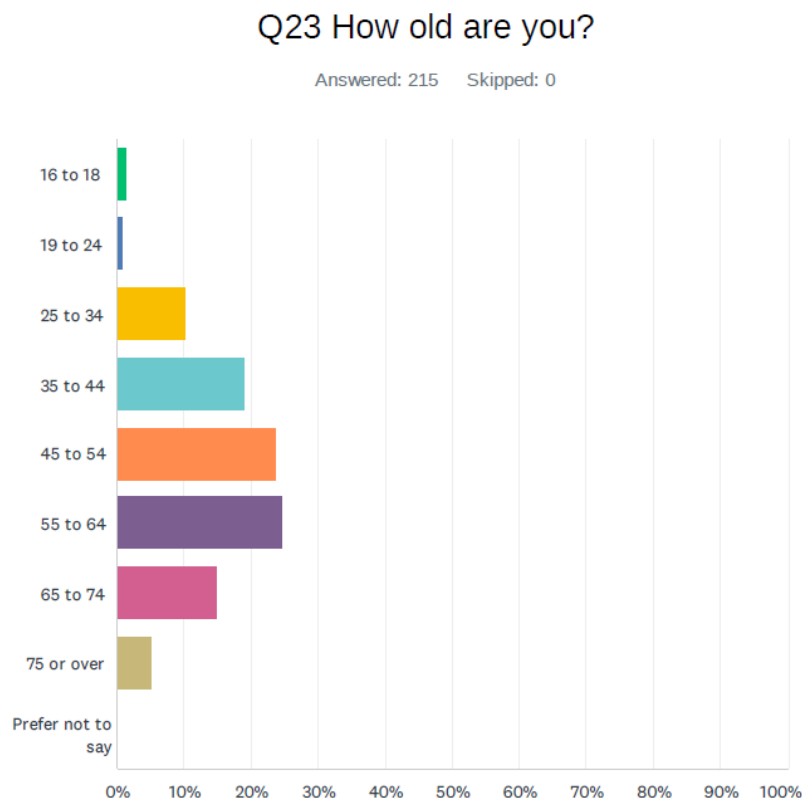
Hate crime	21% up from 19%
Domestic violence (e.g. being emotionally, physically or financially abused)	10% down from 12%
Weapon crime (e.g. someone carrying a knife or using it while committing a crime)	9% down from 12%
Child criminal exploitation (e.g. forcing or manipulating a person under 18 into committing a crime)	7% similar to 6%
Modern slavery (e.g. being forced or manipulated into working (such as construction, nail bars or car washes))	4% similar to 5%
Child sexual exploitation (e.g. forcing or manipulating a person under 18 into sexual activity)	1% similar to 2%

#### Been a victim of crime in past 12 months

15.42% up from 13% -yes  
 84.58 down from 87% - no  
 67.65% up from 55% reported to police (31.35% down from 45% didn't report to police)

**74% of those that completed the survey were female and with 67% employed.  
 Age groups below**

Figure 31



There were also 3 sections where free text could be added regarding answers to the questions.

Out of 89 open ended answers to respondents concerns of crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area, issues from the Traveller community were the predominant concern with 21 references made. All mentions

of the Traveller community were made from respondents in the Lutterworth area. Although some respondents listed direct incidents involving the Traveller community, there was also a large proportion of comments showing that there was a perception of crime/asb linked to the Traveller community.

15 respondents made comment around vehicle nuisance, this was predominantly around speeding on local roads.

Issues around substance misuse and youths both received 13 comments and largely interlinked with each other with parks and green spaces being areas of concerns.

9 respondents commented that there was a lack of police presence or actions (following reports) in their local areas, a large proportion of these respondents were in the Lutterworth area.

## **12.2 Police Neighbourhood Link Survey**

### **6% of households are signed up**

#### **Top concerns for Harborough District in current financial year**

ASB

Road Safety

Drug Dealing and Drug Taking

And to a lesser extent House Burglary and Vehicle Crime.

Top concern for rural communities – ASB

Drug Taking and Drug dealing more of a concern in more urban areas.

## **12.3 Parish Consultation**

14 Parishes completed a survey monkey questionnaire.

Top three concerns were Road Safety, Acquisitive Crime and Antisocial behaviour.

Within Road Safety – biggest concern was around speeding followed by awareness of cyclists and horse riders

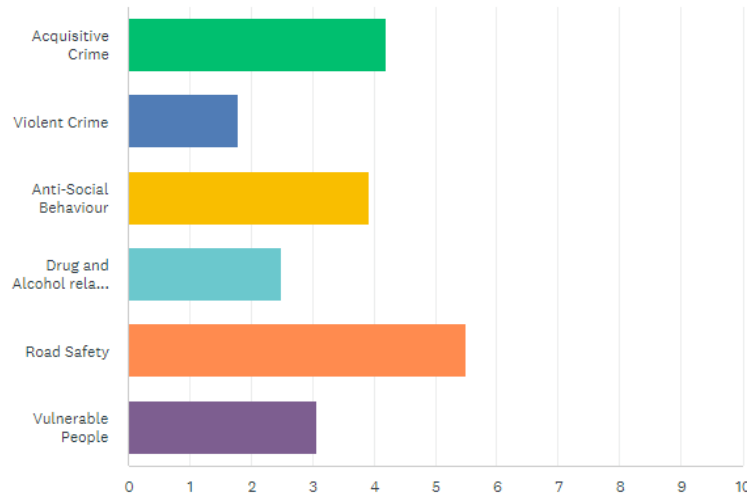
Within Acquisitive Crime - top concerns were Thefts from Farms and outbuildings, Heritage Crime (includes theft of lead from churches and cybercrime/online fraud

Within ASB – biggest concerns were Criminal Damage, threatening and abuse behaviour and noisy neighbours and vandalism.

Figure 32

Please reorder the priorities below, where 1 is the most important to your parish, and 6 is the least important to your parish.

Answered: 14 Skipped: 0

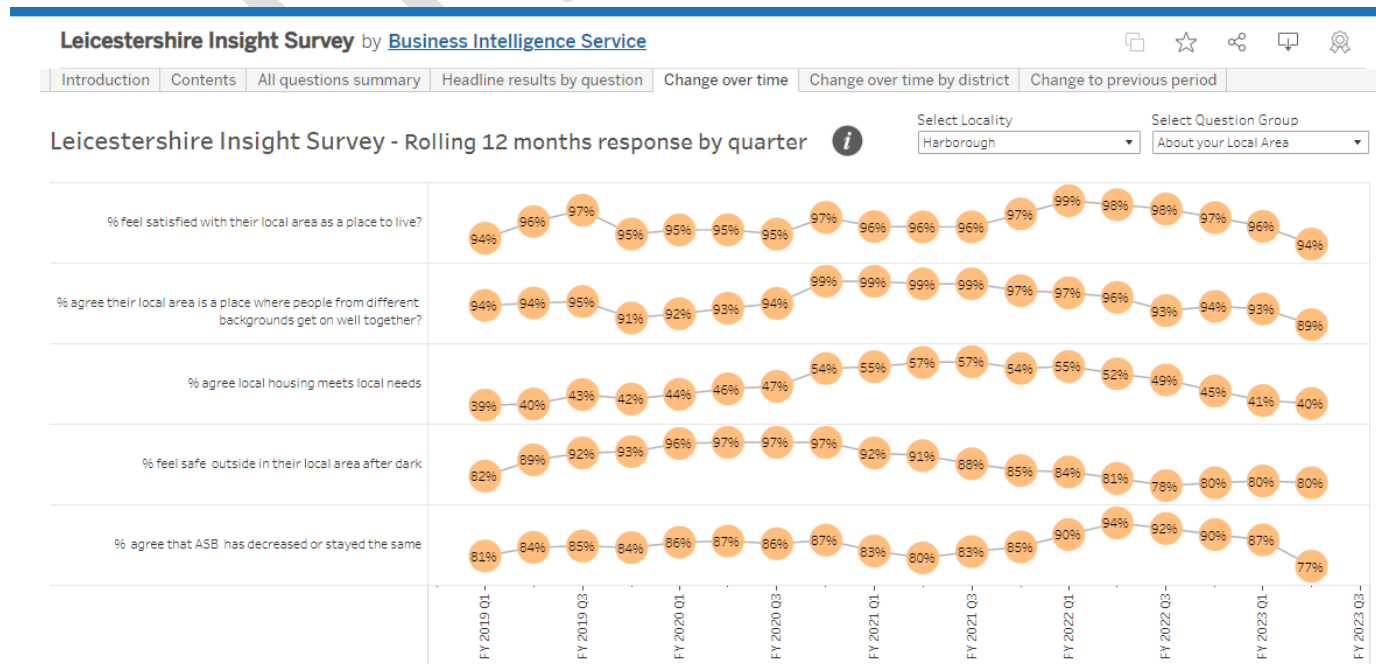


## 12.4 Leicestershire Community Insight Survey 2022

Leicestershire County Council has commissioned a Community Insights Survey to understand public perceptions across areas important to the council. 1600 are surveyed across the County. Survey Topics include - Feelings of Safety

Here are the results for Harborough up to Q2 (Sept 2022)

Figure 33 Leicestershire insight survey:



77% agree that “ASB has decreased or stayed the same” this is up down from 94% at same time last year (Sept 2021) and has steadily been decreasing from that point.

80% feel safe outside in their local area after dark – this has dropped from 81% last year. However this is still the second highest percentage in Leicestershire after Hinckley and Bosworth.

### **12.5 Police Young People's Safety Survey 2021.**

477 young people completed the survey for the OPCC in Autumn 2021 aged between 11 and 24 – the majority were between 11 and 15 (405), 84% were White British with an even split male and female.

#### **Feelings of safety.**

94.5% (includes neither agree or disagree) of young people felt safe in Harborough District in daylight hours. With only 56.5% (includes neither agree or disagree) feeling safe after dark.

Main concern appears to be outside in local area at night when 29% did not feel safe and 8% did not feel safe in their local park.

#### **How much of a problem are issues in your local area?**

Main concerns were people using or dealing drugs 32% and online crime 30%  
There were also 21.22% that felt knife crime was an issue.

When asked did they know someone who carried a knife 18% said yes (86). Of the 477 3% (14) said they had carried a knife.

When asked why they had carried a knife over 80% said for protection/to feel safe

#### **Drugs and Alcohol**

33% (156) said they had consumed alcohol in last 12 months

Only 4.83% (23) said they had taken an illegal drug in past 12 months – the majority of these 19 said this was cannabis. 65% of the 23 said they took drugs or alcohol to see what it was like with 61% to get high or feel good and 30% to forget their problems.

26% of these also said they took them because their friends were doing it and 26% because it was offered.

### **12.6 Other Consultation:**

#### **HAT**

An officer attended HAT (Harborough Action Team) a group for people with learning disabilities, and discussed feelings of safety and crime. Those present said they felt safe in Market Harborough, however they said they were a little worried about ASB. They had heard people shouting and being rowdy which they said was a bit worrying. They had also been approached by people in town asking for money which was a bit upsetting – these were rough sleepers or people begging for money outside shops. Online and telephone scams was also a concern for one attendee.

### 13. Recommendations for 2023/24 and Three Year Plan

#### People

Understanding underlying causes of violence and coercive behaviour to provide support and interventions for the Community (vulnerable individuals and families.)

Focussing on:

Domestic Abuse  
Serious Violent Crime  
Exploitation\*

\*Exploitation includes all types of grooming including– CSE, County Lines and Radicalisation.

*Action plan needs to include communication around Prevent as this was highlighted in LLR inspection for the County.*

#### Places

Working with communities to reduce incidents by utilising available powers and resources in a targeted way.

Focussing on:

Road Safety - Fatal Four  
Anti-social behaviour  
Public order incidents

*Action Plan to include communication to improve perception of ASB*

#### Property

To help support and advise our communities on taking personal responsibility, by promoting good practices and using partnership resources to reduce acquisitive crime.

Focusing on:

Rural Crime  
Vehicle Crime  
Domestic burglary  
Financial Fraud and scams

Cross cutting priorities

- To prevent and raise awareness of the effects of substance misuse
- To increase Community Engagement across the District.
- Encourage the legitimate sharing of information between agencies.