



Lincolnshire Police: Community Differences Report

An exploration into the factors that influence crime rate in comparable areas of low and high deprivation

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1. Meet the team



Name: Brooke Lancaster

Course: Accountancy and Finance, 2nd year

Reason for participation:

To improve employability skills, gain knowledge in different subject areas and different business practises.



Name: Mona Vleyee

Course: LLB Law, 3rd year

Reason for participation: To gain an understanding of an industry outside of my study area, and to further acquire new skills such as presentation and report making.



Name: Heather Groves

Course: History, 2nd year

Reason for participation: To experience working as part of a team and deepen my skills of communication, research and gain insight into the inner workings of business models



Name: Uchechi Eluwa

Course: Advertising and Marketing

Reason for participation: to advance and strengthen my employability skills and to get more experience outside of my degree and background.

2. Introduction

Project Overview:

This project will observe 4 separate areas, 2 from an area of low deprivation and 2 from an area of high deprivation. By exploring the criminological, sociological and geographical differences within these 4 locations, alongside databases and secondary information, we will highlight key trends and patterns. With Lincolnshire's crime rates drastically exceeding the UK national average for most crime types including: anti-social behaviour, sexual assault, and shoplifting, this report will identify the main causes for this in order to then establish recommendations and solutions for tackling these problems.

The recommendations will be established following the analysis and analytical comparison of these locations, which consist of:

- **Boston 002A** (LSOA* E01026010)
- **Lincoln 006B** (LSOA E01026176)
- **West Stamford** (LSOA E01026359)
- **Boston** (LSOA E01026364)

**LSOA = Lower Layer Super Output Area, a geographical location classified for simplicity and data analysis.*

This report will provide insights into the key factors that impact crime rates and police confidence, which in turn can aid the decrement of these issues to generate improved community cohesion and socio-economic stability.

Project Aims:

- I. Understand the key factors that influence crime rates in areas of low and high deprivation and how they differ from each other.
- II. Explore how these key factors impact crime rates and police confidence and the theoretical concepts possibly evidencing this.
- III. Using trends found during the investigation, generate effective recommendations for Lincolnshire Police to enforce in order to decrease crime rates and improve police confidence in certain lacking areas.

Summary of Research Methods:

This report will be structured by presenting 2 areas of high deprivation levels and the comparison of the trends shown followed by an exploration of 2 areas of low deprivation. An overall contrast between areas of high and low deprivation will then allow trends to be found on a smaller and larger scale to gauge high-quality analytical patterns.

The data will be gathered in a secondary manner using open-source data bases, statistical websites and area comparison data bases to gauge trends and generate conclusions. This data will then be presented in the form of various charts/ graphs for clear understandability and comparability.

3. High Deprivation LSOA Overviews

Location 1: Street in Lincoln City (LSOA E01026176)

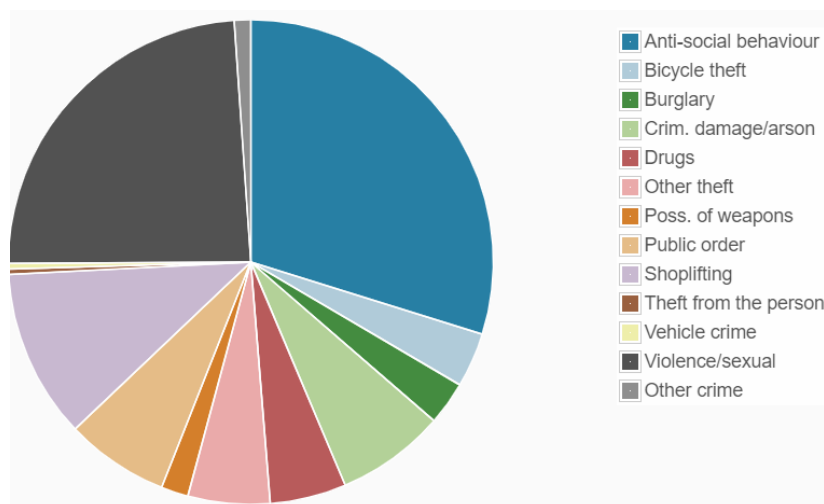
Sincil Bank LN5 7TJ E01026176

Sincil Bank in Lincoln city was chosen for comparison within this report since it holds a high deprivation rate on the index of multiple deprivation (IMD) Decile (where 1 is the most deprived 10% of LSAOs) having a score of 1. Alongside this, the Sincil Bank area holds a score of 1 for the employment decile, where 1 is the most deprived 10% of LSAOs.

Geography: Firstly, exploring the geography of the area, the road is comprised of semi-detached houses and terraced houses with a high ratio of renting/SO student renting. Student communal living is the dominant resident type. The house price score was a low 14/100 indicating smaller properties of lower quality/an area with limited opportunities and low attractiveness. In terms of the outer local area, a shopping centre and several chain stores line the town centre, along with Cinemas and restaurants.

Social: The UK job score for this area was 22/100, indicating high levels of unemployment and low skilled labour with low wage rates. 38% of the population are students/ professional, 16.23% of the population are rented family living and multicultural metropolitans, 7.95% ethnic dynamics and 5.35% of the population suburbanites and 1.66% ageing urban living.

Crime: The UK crime score for this area within Lincoln city is 11/100, drastically below the national average. Looking at the below pie chart shows the ratio segmentation of the different crime types within the area. This chart indicates how 34.45% of the crimes were anti-social behaviour, this level is not only 296 counts above national average, but also gains substantial negative media attention via the concerning volumes of crime occurrences in this sector. Shoplifting is also largely above the national average at 19.56%, with 498 crimes recorded compared to the national average of 54. During November 2020, this area experienced 272 crimes in total, which is also slightly higher than the national average.

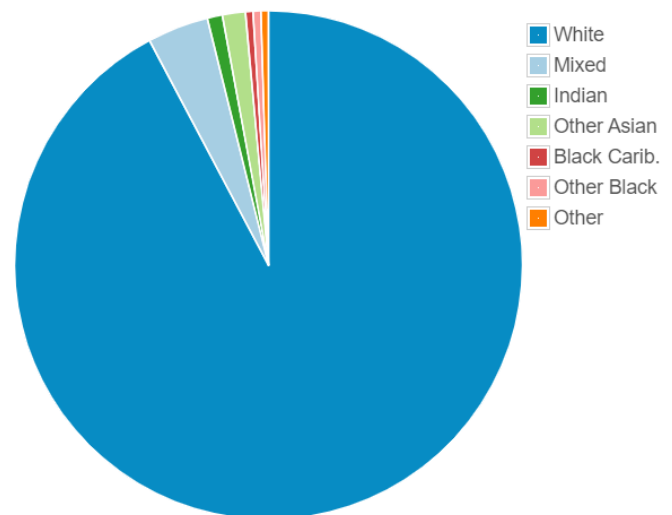


Information Analysis:

Looking at the rate of shoplifting in Sincil Bank, it is almost 20% of total crimes committed, which is 10 times higher than the UK average. This potentially reflects the age demographics of the area. According to YouGov, 25% of people shoplift below the age of 20, thus with a constant influx of

students into the area, shoplifting would be estimated to increase accordingly. Moreover, with primary and secondary schools within the area scoring 30/100, it suggests poor behaviour and education systems which would exacerbate crime rates in the younger demographic. The geographic aspect of multiple chain stores and a shopping centre would further attract this type of crime into the area from large residential locale. Arguably, shoplifting is higher in this area due to the small-scale retail area, hence with limited retail parks to target, the rate of crime is concentrated more towards Lincoln City town centre. This region is also known for high rates of drug and assault crimes, which could result in lower priority crimes such as minor shoplifting to be resolved at a slower rate; damaging police confidence and the shops abilities to engage in measures to combat crimes.

Ethnic Group	
White	190
Mixed Ethnicity	8
Indian	2
Other Asian	3
Black Caribbean	1
Other Black/African/Caribbean	1
Other	1
Total	206



In Sincil Bank, ethnic diversity is lower than the national average as seen in the above pie chart, but how does this link to crime? According to the journal by Indre De Soya and Carmen Noel, 'Does ethnic diversity increase violent crime?' a conditional effect is observed by which high diversity and income inequality is associated with low violence rates. Moreover, measures of 'ethnic polarization' encourage high social frictions causing socio-political failure. This is further backed by evidence from the civil war expressing that 2 segmented groups with little diversity increases crime significantly. (de Soysa and Noel, 2018). This is relevant because during the civil war, conflict broke out between 'the United States of America and the Confederate States of America' and the lack of neutral individuals from differing ethnicities intensified the bad blood as only two opinions were fuelling the war; increased diversity would have added outsider perspectives on the rivalry to help diffuse the feud. Thus, with the influx of a younger and diverse population for the University of Lincoln, it aids in diffusing the concentrated demographics within the region to ensure crimes of similar types are less concentrated in both occurrence and location.

(Sincil bank has a 6% higher white population than national average.)

Violence and Sexual assault crimes have decreased drastically since the introduction of lockdown protocols and closing of nightclubs/ bars in the town centre. This is indicative of when these crimes occur as well as who is victimised- intoxicated individuals. Thus, with 38.42% of the population regarded as students, a large proportion of these will participate in freshers' week and social events, increasing their vulnerability to such crimes. Moreover, this highlights how sexual assault crimes are significantly more common in the younger generation, the office for national statistics states that 'An estimated 3.1% of women (510,000) and 0.8% of men (138,000) aged 16 to 59 experienced sexual assault in the last year in the UK.' Moreover, 'The CSEW (crime survey for England and Wales) showed that around 5 in 6 victims (83%) did not report their experiences to

the police.’ Thus, police confidence needs to be improved within the Sincil Bank area in order to successfully decrement un-reported sexual offence crimes.

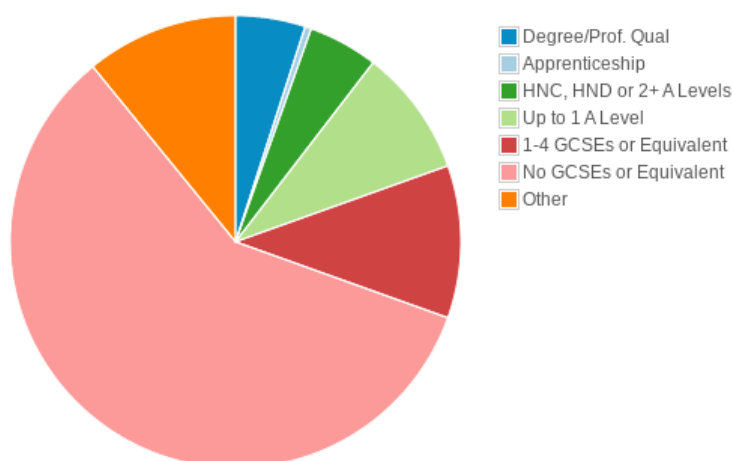
Location 2: Street in Boston (LSOA E01026010)

Fenside Road, Boston, PE21 8JN

This road is in the Fenside ward which is under the local authority of Boston. Fenside Road and the area surrounding it was ranked at 1,094 out of the 32,844 on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) with a decile of 1. This makes the area a part of the 10% of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the UK meaning that they are better than only 3% of areas in England.

Geography: The road is comprised of a mixture of house types featuring detached, semi-detached, terraced, flat and converted flat properties. There has been shown to be a large portion of Flat, terraced, and semi-detached housing. The Census taken in 2011 showed that renting from the council and other social organisations like charities and housing associations was the highest type of housing tenure for Fenside Road. Very few were shown to have a mortgage or outright own housing in this area. Despite it being ranked the lowest overall in the IMD for the living environment it was seen to be 77% better than other areas around the UK and the housing price score was 15 out of 100 (the higher the score the better the housing).

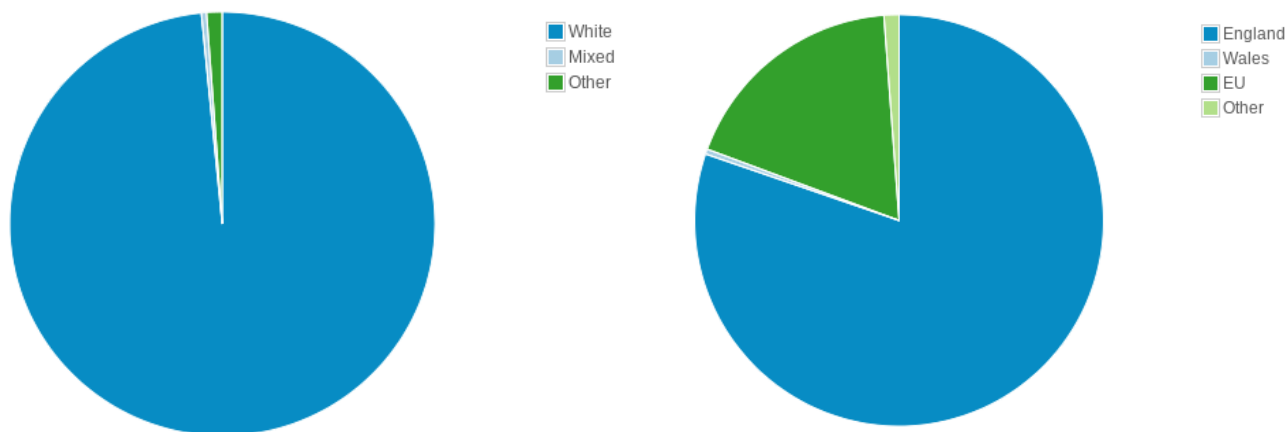
Social: Education in this area is ranked 15 out of 32,844 LSOAs which is reflected in the type of skillset and job set of those in this area. It was also exhibited that education quite low with a number of people having no GCSEs or equivalent when it came to their highest qualification level achieved. Moreover, Fenside Road has an income deprivation rank of 2,082 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. This displays that not many people are making a good income in this area and whilst still apart of the 10% most deprived areas for this section. Only 0.9% of people living in this area are employed in higher managerial and professional occupations, with a high number of semi-skilled, unskilled manual workers alongside those who claim state benefits or are unemployed. This area is not an ageing population with over 70% of people residing here being under the age of 45 with, the average age of residents being around 31 years old.



Pie chart displaying the Highest qualifications achieved for those living on Fenside Road.

Boston has high immigration levels, a large number of people from different countries reside there, mainly eastern European. The ‘Policy exchange think tank’ produced a report that explored how much structural and identity integration has been done in the UK, and ‘Boston finished bottom of 160 towns and cities with a minimum population of 20,000 and a minimum non-White British

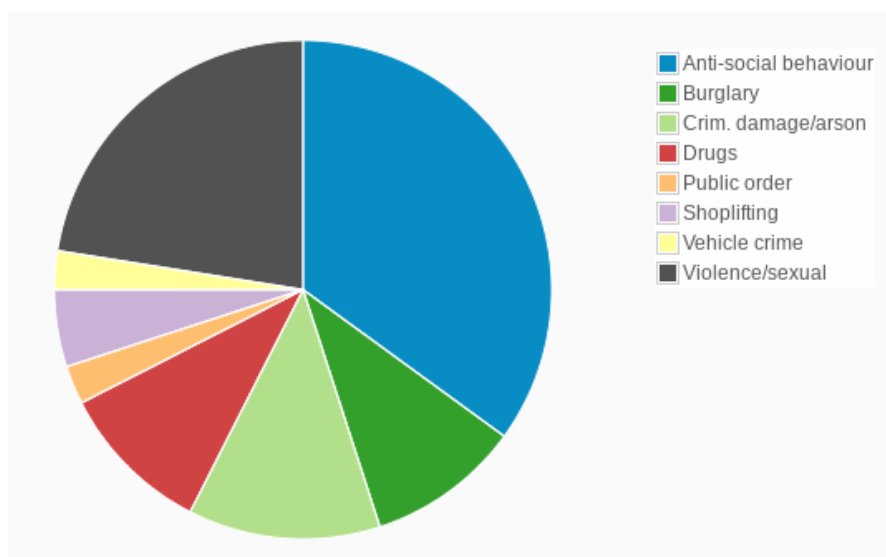
minority population of 15 per cent'. The information evidences that Boston has not been the best at integrating those who immigrated from another country into their communities. Fenside Road is less ethnically diverse in comparison to the UK average. The 2011 Census highlighted that 249 people living on Fenside road were Caucasian (white), 1 person was of mixed ethnicity and 3 were of other ethnicities and when it came to the country of birth, as expected, the highest percentage were those who were born in England.



- (Left) Pie chart of the ethnic groups that reside on Fenside Road.
- (Right) Pie chart displaying the country of birth for those residing on Fenside Road.

Crime: In Boston and Skegness, it was recorded that 12,531 crimes were committed, 3,029 were categorised as violent or sexual offences and in Boston, the highest crime is anti-social behaviour and violent crime. *The Independent* recorded violent crime in Boston and showed that Boston has a rate of 15 murderous crimes for every 100,000 people.

Fenside Road has a crime score of 15 out of 100 (*the higher the score the lower the crime levels*), displaying that the crime in this area is quite high. The highest level of crime documented for Fenside Road was anti-social behaviour and sexual violence/violence. Following close behind these crimes were drugs, criminal damage, arson and burglary. The most recent documentation of a crime within Boston news displaying that a man was arrested for suspicion of possessing a firearm on the 9th November 2020.

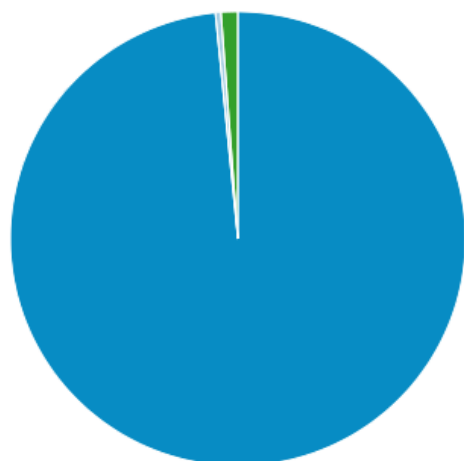


(Left) Pie Chart from December 2020 on crimes committed on Fenside road

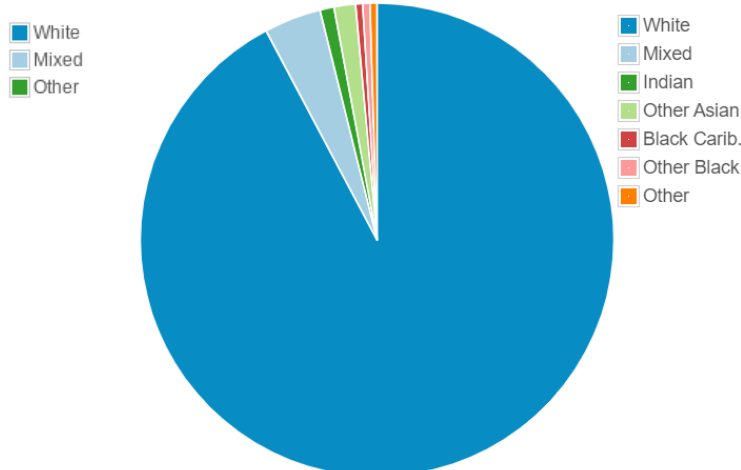
4. High Deprivation LSOA Comparison

Comparison 1: Ethnic Diversity

a) Fenside Road



b) Sincil Bank



The above charts indicate the diversity of the populations at the two locations. Interestingly, even though Sincil Bank is considered to have a much lower ethnic diversity compared to the national average, it is significantly more diverse than Fenside road. At Fenside road 98.3% of the population are of white origin, whereas at Sincil Bank this figure stands at 92%; as well as exhibiting a larger range of differing ethnicities. Even though previous research has indicated the benefits of ethnic diversity through reducing ethnic polarization and social frictions, further research (Hjorth, 2020) has evidenced how high densities of these varying ethnicities and cultures can result in higher levels of violence/hate crimes as dense regions result in excessive overlapping of culture. From this, it explains how Sincil Bank experiences slightly higher violent crimes and possession of weapons occurrences compared to Fenside Road.

In terms of density, the housing type for both areas exacerbated these crimes with terraced housing and at Sincil bank 16.23% of the population are rented family living and multicultural metropolitans. Overall, even though both areas experience high population density, the increased ethnic diversity at Sincil Bank increments the social tensions due to certain ethnicities attempting to dominate certain areas; potentially with various international minimarkets concentrated in this area.

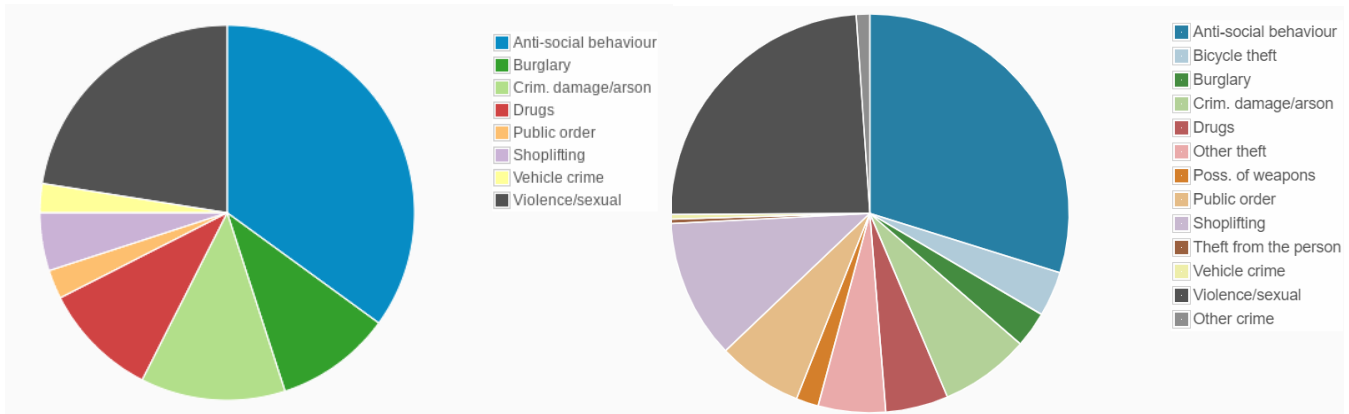
Comparison 2: Education

Education in both of these areas is similarly low, at Fenside Road only 0.9% of people living in this area are employed in higher managerial and professional occupations, and at Sincil Bank the UK job score is 22/100, considerably lower than the national average. Moreover, 38.42% of the population is regarded as students at Sincil bank, and with the Lincoln area as a whole experiencing low levels of graduate retention, unemployment and low-levels of education tend to remain more common. *But how does this relate to crime?*

According to a published Journal from the University of Essex, 'Analyse the relationship between unemployment and crime' it was found that 'The 13.7% fall in wages caused the total property crime rate to increase by 13.9% over the 10-year period,' and so with burglary at both Sincil Bank and Fenside Road being above national average, a relationship between these two variables of education and property crime seems to be consistent with research.

Arguably, this follows the assumption that individuals who receive a higher education tend to receive a larger salary which isn't the case in some circumstances. During pandemic economy, a large proportion of labour-based jobs where unskilled workers are required became vacant and jobs targeted to higher education became scarce. Thus, resulting in many unskilled workers benefitting in terms of salary as their demand was increasing. Between 2019 and 2020, burglary and property crime decreased by 50% at Sincil Bank and even more at Fenside Road. Hence, with unemployment for low skilled workers decreasing during the pandemic, property crime decreased accordingly.

Comparison 3: Residential/ Retail



a) Sincil Bank

b) Fenside road

The Pie charts (above) for both areas crime rates suggests that burglary is more common at Fenside Road, which would be an obvious result as Fenside road does not consist of any mini-markets or local drug stores and the terraced housing increases housing density. However, secondary research on databases indicates how in the month of December 2020, Sincil Bank experienced 20% more burglaries compared to Fenside Road.

A clear deduction from this data is the fact that 1/3 of Sincil Bank's population are students, combined with data of increased bicycle crime at Sincil Bank, it highlights how students' belongings such as laptops tend to hold high monetary value and so are desirable targets to criminals for burglary. Thus, even though Sincil Bank is surrounded by retail areas vulnerable to shoplifting, the area still experiences more burglaries than Fenside Road due to the student concentrations and student housing within the locale. This further suggest that students are a higher target compared to the population at Fenside Road due to both housing type representing a low wage.

5. Low Deprivation LSOA Overviews

Location 3: West Stamford (LSOA E01026359)

Stamford is a town on the River Welland in Lincolnshire and it has an estimated population of 20,645. In 2013 it was rated the best place to live in a *Sunday Times Survey*, in part due to its picturesque buildings and urban environment. This section of the report will look at the LSOA E01026359 which falls under the jurisdiction of South Kesteven, with a focus on West Stamford. According to *CDRC maps*, West Stamford falls into the 6th decile of least deprived areas with a score of 18035. On TripAdvisor, the town has over 191 reviews and is rated 4.5/5 stars which highlights the pleasantness of the town and gives an indication of its tourist-driven economy.

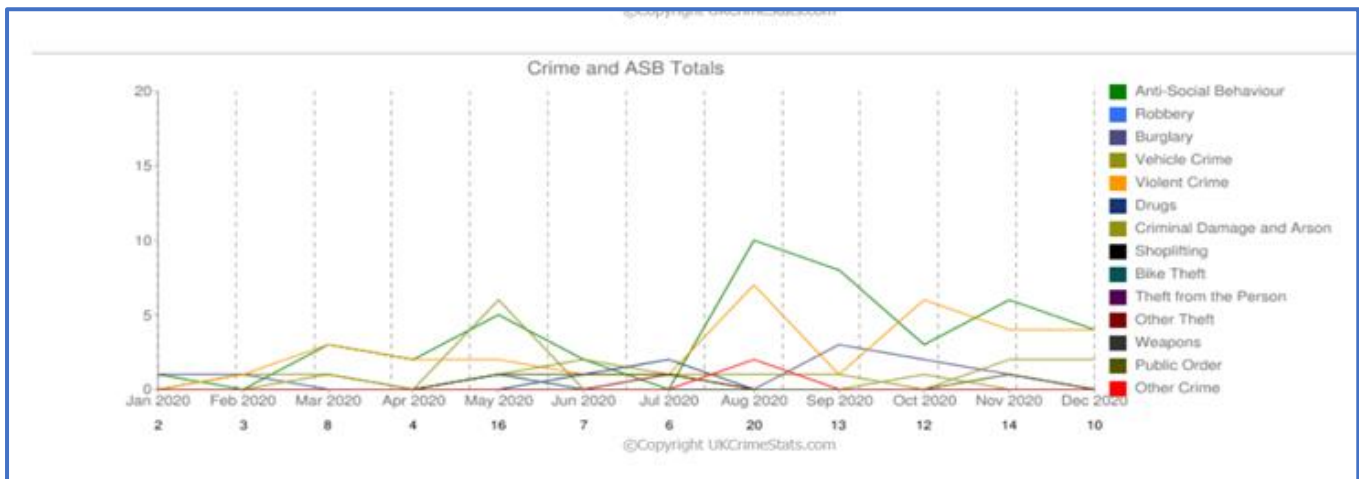
The LSOA E01026359 has a population of approximately 1853 people, according to the 2015 census, and it covers 173 hectares of land with an average of 6.67 people per hectare.

Social: Overall, the LOSA ranks 32,778 on the index of multiple deprivation which means it falls into the 10% least deprived areas in England. This LOSA also ranks in the top 10% least deprived for: income, employment, education, health and living environment. Where it falls out of the top 10% least deprived is in barrier to housing in which it scores 24,741 at 30% least deprived, which is surprising given the high scores of the other factors. In addition, West Stamford also ranks top 20% least deprived in terms of crime rate.

Geography: Stamford has a large retail and service sector indicating the more common type of jobs available with independent boutiques being the choice for shoppers. These include shoe shops, hairdressers, bakeries and most notably gift shops. The presence of gift shops indicated a high rate of tourism as a major factor to Stamford's economy. There is also the presence of national chains, indicating a homogeneous built environment with stores such as Tesco, Sainsbury's, Waitrose, and Morrison's. There is also the RAF Wittering base in the area, which was a major source of employment until 2018, which had ripples on the economy. Although Stamford still has its agriculture background to rely on for a small steady stream of jobs. In addition, it still retains most of its green spaces, being the first conservation area in England under the Civic Amenities Act 1967, and largely untouched by the Industrial Revolution with most of Stamford's buildings being from the 17th and 18th century.

Crime: Between January 2020 and December 2020, anti-social behaviour was the largest area of crime the LOSA dealt with by a large margin. Anti-social behaviour made up 38.39% of crimes in the LOSA in comparison to 28.57% of violent crimes. This shows efforts should be focussed to deter antisocial behaviour as it holds the most frequently committed crimes by 10%. However, that's not to neglect violent crimes as they are, in most cases, more likely to affect the victims with more severity than with anti-social behaviour.

What's interesting is how in the LOSA there were no reported crimes of shoplifting or robbery which may be attributed to the fact Stamford is in the top 10% least deprived in the country in terms of income and health services, meaning the residents have enough monetary funds that stealing isn't a thought to them. This insight provided by West Stamford can be interpreted that when people have enough funds to live and prosper, with adequate access to necessary services robbery and shoplifting crime falls.



Information Analysis:

As the graph further illustrates antisocial behaviour crimes peak in August with 10 out of the 43 antisocial behaviour cases happening in a single month which is 23.26% of all the reported ASB crimes being reported in a single month compared to the next highest month in November at 13.96%. In Stamford, 2019- police attempted to crack down on hare coursing which is an interesting example for anti-social behaviour to use. The connotations of anti-social behaviour in the mind of the public is young teenagers vandalising property or troubled youths causing disturbances found Simon Mackenzie in 'The drivers of perceptions of anti-social behaviour'. However, using the example of hare coursing challenges those perceptions and may help to explain the high rates of anti-social behaviour in a place that otherwise falls into the 10% least deprived areas in the country as animal sports are more a middle/upper-class activity. Thus, stereotypes of anti-social behaviour crimes being a predominantly working-class misconducts are challenged.

The government has released research into factors that can increase anti-social behaviour. This evidence stresses education in schools and the education system having a significant influence over youths (*the most likely demographic to commit anti-social crimes*). Communication between schools and the police force appears to be an important factor in deterring youths from anti-social behaviour. As the report comments 'Interventions that have a clear strategy for reducing risk factors and bolstering protective factors tend to be most effective at reducing youth crime and antisocial behaviour' (*Prevention and reduction: a review of strategies for intervening early to prevent or reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour*- Department of Education- May 2011). Hence the good education system in Stamford is necessary in helping to deter offenders of ASB in youths.

The anomalous result in Stamford's index of multiple deprivation analysis was its access to housing, while not terrible, it does fall out of the usual 10% least deprived into the 30% least deprived in the country. In fact, housing prices in South Kesteven are the highest in Lincolnshire according to Nick Neilson (Councillor for South Kesteven District Council). In 2016 the medium house price was 7.4 times the medium gross earnings and 11% of households are in poverty. This can help explain the inequalities in Stamford's access to housing as many of the residents own their homes outright. However, there are schemes in place to prevent homelessness such as the '*homelessness prevention scheme*' and the '*Lincolnshire Rough Sleeping Strategy*'. In Stamford it is a problem because there is no direct access to accommodation for rough sleepers, so they are forced to turn to Lincoln or sleep rough. This can in part help to explain the high ASB numbers for Stamford as the issues with access to housing highlights there is a correlation between access to housing and crime rates, with that correlation being the better the access the lower crime rates.

Location 4: Baston (LSOA E01026364)

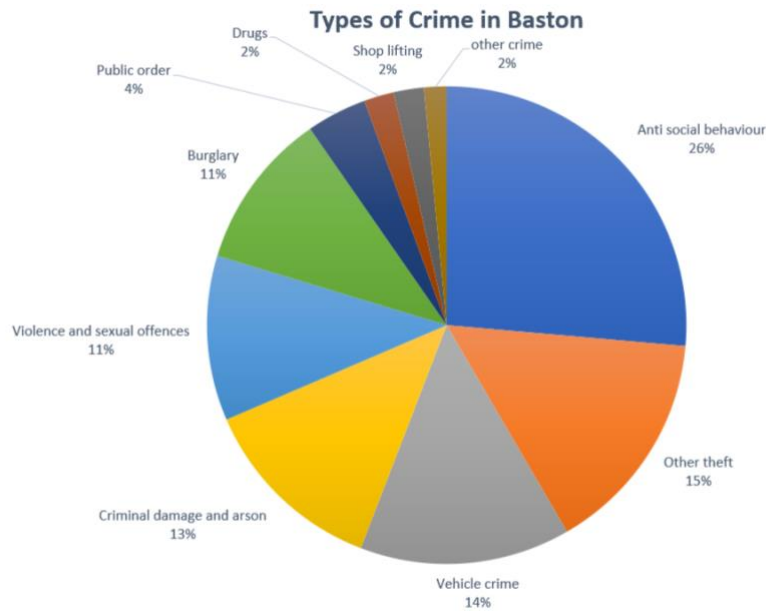
Baston is located in South Kesteven 012E which is ranked 31,184 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. Baston is amongst the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. The focus of this section of the report will be Main Street, Baston (PE6 9PA and PE6 9PB).

Geography: The Average house price in Baston is £292,000 with 78% of housing being owned or mortgaged. This is higher than the national average which suggests that Baston is a relatively affluent area. The house price score is 63/100 which means that Baston is more expensive than most places. There are 4 primary schools within 2.24 miles of mains street, Baston, of which have a 'good' rating from Ofsted. This could suggest a driving factor for people to come to Baston, as they have good schools in the area. Public green area score is 15/100, this suggests that Baston is heavily urbanised and there is not a lot of green space in the area. The structure of the area is mainly made from housing, schools, restaurants, and commercial areas.

Social: Baston has an area population of 1731 people with the average age being 44. In 2019, 55.6% of the population was 18-64, of that 274 were aged 50-59. In terms of Cultural diversity, 98% of the population are white of that 93.2% are UK born. This suggests that the majority of the population are adults, and Baston does not have an ageing or youthful population, this has an impact on the types of crimes reported. As some crimes are more specifically generalised to older or younger populations. In terms of income Baston are ranked 25,994 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. This is amongst the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. There are 10.6% of people claiming any kind of benefits which is lower than the national average of 13.5% this demonstrates that the Baston area has high income and low claiming of benefits compared to the rest of England.

With regards to employment, Baston is ranked 26,017 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. This is amongst the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. 25.6% of Baston residents have at least a level 4 qualification, this is higher than Lincolnshire average however lower than the average in England.

Crime: Between September-November 2020, there have been 5 reports of ASB, 7 reports of crime against a person and 1 report of theft. The crime score in Baston is 77 out of 100, with a higher score being better, this suggests that crime in Baston is relatively low in comparison to other areas however there is still room for improvement in crime rates.



The highest types of crime in Baston are ASB (*Anti-social behaviour*), other theft and vehicle crime. ASB is one of the highest crimes in England, therefore for Baston to have a high anti-social crime in comparison to other crimes is normal. However, in comparison to other places in Lincolnshire, other theft and vehicle crime is higher here than in other areas. This could be due to the different social and geographical differences between the places.

Police confidence: There are 7 self-declared neighbour watch schemes however, there are 0 verified by the police or local neighbour watch official volunteers. This could suggest that the locals of Baston might not have a lot of support from the police, as there are no neighbourhood watch schemes that are verified by the police.

6. Low Deprivation LSOA Comparison

This comparison will focus on two streets that were found to be best representatives of their respective LOSA's for the sake and ease of comparison. The analysis will be based on three factors: housing, education, and ethnicity/demographics. Those streets being:

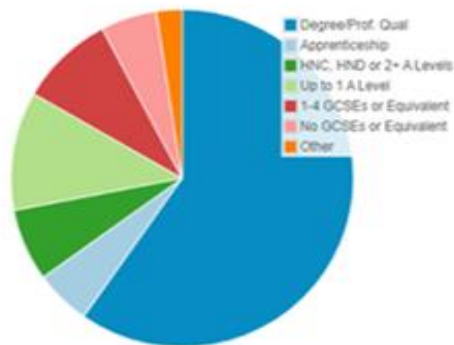
- **Tinwell Road Lane** (PE9 2SB) for the LOSA E1026359- West Stamford
- **Main Street** (PE6 9PA) for the LOSA E1026364- Baston.

Comparison 1: Housing

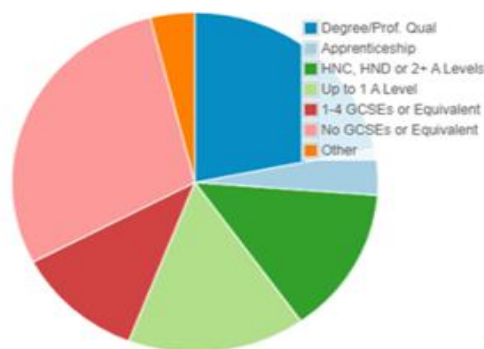
In Tinwell, Zoopla estimated the average house price to be £784,926 compared to Main Street of £292,000 and in both areas the vast majority of the houses are owned and not rented. There are no flats in Main Street and only 0.7% of housing on Tinwell Road Lane are flats. This is unsurprising as both areas fall into the least 10% deprived LOSA's in the country. In addition, the data highlights Stamford as a whole, faces the issue that the only area on the deprivation scale its lacking in, is its access to housing to people from a range of socioeconomic backgrounds. Tinwell Road Lane falls into the 30% least deprived in terms of access to housing and the fact 0.7% of housing are flats is evident of the lack of access which is further reinforced by the fact only 5% of houses on Tinwell Road Lane are rented. Incidentally, crime rates at Main Street in terms of anti-social behaviour are less, which enforces the idea types of crime are tied to access to housing as on Main Street 29% rent and out of that 89% rent are social housing renters which shows the diverse access to housing to people from a range of backgrounds.

Comparison 2: Education

At Tinwell Road Lane it is interesting that 59% of people have degrees in comparison to the national average of 27% and only 5% having no qualifications at all. On Main Street 21% of people hold degrees (*below the national average*) and 28% of people with no qualifications at all. However, it's worth noting that there is very little difference in the types of crime committed despite the differences in qualifications. Anti- social behaviour remains the biggest issue for police to contend with, but also violent crime which raises the question at just how effective education is when preventing crime, if such a highly educated area has similar crime rates (in our low deprivation analysis) with Main street that has lower average education levels. That's not to say education has no effect on preventing crime as a report by Department of Education- May 2011 found, that a good education system is essential to deter youth offender. The lack of difference may be explained through the types of anti-social crime, rather than just the stereotype with young people as the offenders.



Tinwell Road Lane- Stamford



Main Street- Baston

Comparison 3: Ethnicity/Demographic

A solution can perhaps be offered through demographic of the streets for the different in education. As the graphs demonstrate, the population of Tinwell Road Lane is representative of a more retiring population than Main Street.

Tinwell Road Lane has a population of 98% white ethnicity, which is the same for Main Street. This contributes very little to the crime statistics this section of the report is working with, however it is testament to the socioeconomic state of the areas, in that ethnic minorities are deterred from occupying the space to inhabit due to the high cost of living. Thus, access to more social housing will allow for the area to develop and attract ethnic minorities and perhaps reduce anti-social crime as the cost of living in those discussed areas decreases.

To sum up, in terms of housing, access to them can play a factor in anti-social crime rates as demonstrated with Main Street having 29% of its housing being renters and 89% of those renting social housing, while Tinwell Road Lane has 0.7% of their housing as flats. Thus, making it the more inaccessible of the two low deprivation places for people from lower socio-economic backgrounds. However, this is more a community issue than something police can contend with alone. Moreover, education is shown to have very little of an effect on crime statics. This is exemplified through 28% of people on Main Street having no education qualifications while only 5% of people on Tinwell Road Lane and yet crime rates are very similar.

7. Recommendations Based on High vs Low Deprivation Comparisons

This section will compare the crime rates/types in the areas of high and low deprivation in order to establish recommendations for future police provisions.

A. Ethnic Diversity:

A key aspect to note, is that in areas of low deprivation, previous exploration found that ethnic diversity was low, with 98% of the population white British, for both areas due to the high housing prices preventing ethnic minorities inhabiting the area. According to Dmitricova, 2019, ethnic minorities in the UK earn 10% less than the average white British individual, and further research indicates how the large influx of immigrants into the UK drastically benefits the low-skilled industry sectors where salaries are lower; 21% of low-skilled factory jobs in the UK are held by EU immigrants. Thus, ethnic minorities on average earn a lower salary and therefore are less likely to populate areas of high house prices.

However, ethnic diversity is also low at Fenside road, the area of high deprivation, and these house prices are drastically lower. At Fenside road, not only could the lack of international supermarkets/mini-markets steer away individuals of differing ethnicity, but also the fact that only '0.9% of the 98.4% white British population are employed in higher managerial and professional occupations' suggesting that supply of low-skilled workers is already heavily concentrated and the demand is low; providing no incentive for individuals of an ethnic minority background who are attracted to such jobs to inhabit the area.

Sincil bank has a white British population of 92%, closer to the national average of 89% than the other 3 locations. This is mainly due to the multicultural retail and grocery shops that line the area, attracting ethnic minority outsiders into the area through cultural acceptance and '*herd inhabiting*' which is a phenomenon in which the same ethnicities tend to populate the same areas for social cohesion and safety. Hence, there is no clear trend on ethnic diversity between the area of low deprivation and the areas of high deprivation. This links to crime because the 2 areas of low deprivation have significantly different occurrences of 'violent crime', with 32 in location 3 and 19 in location 4, even though the ethnic diversity is the same, thus previous secondary research linking violent crimes to ethnic diversity based on overlapping culture and tensions are questioned in relation to the 4 Lincolnshire based LSOAs.

Possession of weapons crime is only present at Sincil Bank out of all 4 locations, and this crime type has been found to associate with areas of high-density ethnic diversity as gang violence fuelled by cultural differences is common as well as hate crimes such as racism. Arguably, research compiled from prisons in England and Wales found that black men were 1.8 times more likely to be arrested for possession of weapons and Asian men 1.9 times more likely compared to a white British male. This suggests 2 concepts: Individuals of an ethnic background are more likely to be involved in violence related crimes in areas of high-density ethnic diversity or individuals of an ethnic background are more likely to be reported and arrested for such crime in a high density ethnic diverse area.

Ethnic Diversity Recommendation:

It is clear that few links can be made between ethnic diversity and crime rates within all 4 locations, due to the input of numerous environmental factors as well as lacking trends to analyse. However, secondary research of scholarly journals has indicated how high-density ethnic diverse areas are susceptible to outbreaks of violent crimes and weapon usage. Thus, focusing on the

area of Sincil Bank for this category, by aiding the housing issues within the area- such as overpopulated terraced housing and lack of green spaces to diffuse concentrations- violent crimes and weapons usage could be drastically reduced if social tensions were removed and community cohesion was improved. More specifically, providing several green space areas as opposed to 1/2 will dilute heavy concentrations of individuals and ensure overlapping cultures don't generate tensions and conflict. Moreover, by aiding police confidence in regard to biased arrests based on ethnicity, by educating staff on different cultures, it will allow ethnic minorities to feel both understood and non- victimised due to their ethnicity. Thus, '*global awareness*' days could be incorporated in to team building exercises to allow staff to gain more knowledge on different cultures, as this will help them better understand certain individuals' actions and reactions- bettering police confidence within the area and potentially preventing 'possession of weapons' crimes from occurring as much.

B. Education:

The education levels achieved do not always affect the amount of crime committed, only the type/a high quantity of higher Education does not always mean that there would no longer be offending. [Statitica](#) provided that 'In 2018, approximately 49 percent of people... obtained a degree', and the UK displayed to have a 99% literacy rate. However, the crime rate of the United Kingdom in 2019/20 was 96.4 per thousand people. Previous data has shown that 'there are three and a half times as many criminals living in the 20% most deprived areas as in the 20% least deprived areas'(). Yes, it can be argued that better education brings better opportunities and a better life but that is mostly in theory.

Zeroing into the two streets in our report Fenside Road and Tinsel Road Lane there was a very big contrast in terms of education levels. The main street was shown to have more highly qualified individuals in the area with 21% holding degrees being higher than the national average in the UK. In comparison to, Fenside road where the highest qualification acquired were GCSEs. Yet there seemed to be little difference in their participation in Anti-social crime.

The information presented brings into question if the problem lies in understanding what crime is and if there are proper protocols in place to prevent crimes from happening, rather than just looking at the lack of accessibility to general education being the root cause of crimes being committed. The recommendations given will be in accordance with trying to bridge the gap of understanding between the police and the public and trying to implement actions that will prevent anti-social crime from arising.

Education Recommendations:

The statistics provided, shows that education in schools do not incorporate an understanding of what crimes are in the UK especially what constitutes anti-social behaviours.

- Work with schools to give children and adolescence more police presence and talks which would educate them on the different types of crime and their consequences and impact on the wider community.
- This has been done in schools before with primary schools favouring the presence of PCSOs and secondary schools favouring PCs. If done on a regular basis studies have found that students began to see the police as more accessible to them, because of this early intervention they can then rely on the police in the future. School intervention will also increase understanding of what constitutes a crime in society, especially anti-social behaviour which seems to be the highest crime committed from all 4 different places, deterring them from doing it in the present or future. The talks can consist of explaining the different procedures taken by the police to tackle issues before fines or incarceration for

anti-social behaviours like warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Agreements, Notices Seeking Possession and Antisocial Behaviour Injunctions.

- Forewarning the police of the possibility to undergo unconscious bias training so they would be able to be sensitive to certain topics and when they are called to help intervene with certain issues or to stop some criminal behaviours. As the police were shown to be five times more likely to use force against Black people than White people (source) using tactics such as restraints and handcuffs which, could enforce biases into other children than making them feel comfortable in police presence to learn ways to be better in society.
- From a consensus taken in 2018 thinking seeing local police are important on foot 78% or in the police cars 77%. So, a good thing to implement would be police presence like PCOs for those who are presenting lesser anti-social behaviours like drinking in public or being rowdy. This will help to reach those who may not be in school or even are above the age of being in school to have police contact and an explanation as to why their conduct is wrong. As well as, to have police officers in local events with the opportunity to share what crimes are and how to prevent them.

These methods should hopefully take away the image that the police are aggressive especially in poorer areas where the only police interaction would be reprimanding/incarceration.

C. Housing/ Retail

A key finding of the report is that housing plays a significant factor in the level and type of crime that occur in an area.

In areas of high deprivation looked at, terraced housing seems to be commonplace with these types of houses encouraging anti-social behaviour due to the cluster the houses provide. Furthermore, terraced houses are often cheaply rented out to students. Using Sincil bank as an example, it has 1/3 of its living accommodation being rented to students which can explain the high rate of burglaries. This is due to the fact students are seen as easy targets as one house is likely to contain multiple valuable electronics and be poorly protected because terraced houses have a reputation for being less well maintained and easy targets. Moreover, on Fenside Road anti-social crime remains the most prevalent crime police must contend with, perhaps in part due to the majority of people who live on the street being renters and thus not permanent residents. A myriad of articles by the BBC and the guardian reveals testimonies for people who rent in which they express their feelings of exclusion from the communities and people are less likely to uphold an area if they have no emotional attachment to it. One mother went as far as to describe her rolling contract as 'You don't feel you can be part of the community as you never know when you might have to go' which highlights the issue of temporary renting, especially those who can't settle in an area. This is very true of students as they're likely to settle in an area for less than a year and this high turnaround of people may contribute to crime rates as they feel no sense of community cohesion.

An interesting point to make is the difference between violent crime in-between areas of low and high deprivation. In areas of high deprivation, the levels of violent crime and sexual assault are higher than in areas of low deprivation. This can may be in part due to the socio-economic background of people living in the area, in that they are seen as easy targets and more vulnerable than perhaps areas of low deprivation. This is due to the built environment of the streets. Terrace housing provides places out of sight for violent crime, and high deprivation streets are usually unlit late at night either due to vandalism or lack of funds for lights. Moreover, in the low deprivation areas housing tended to be detached or semi-detached, for example in Tinwell Road Lane only

0.7% of the accommodation are flats. This makes the streets more exposed and they're generally more well-lit thus discouraging violent and sexual crime.

Housing/Retail Recommendations:

From research, it is evident there's a link between housing and crime, in that the type of housing and how well funded an area is can influence the type of crime and their frequency.

In a report 'A clean sweep?' in 2009 about street cleanliness between areas of high and low deprivation, it was proposed to ensure change the engagement of the public and the 'mainstream' was needed for anything substantial to happen. This is applicable in the sense having funding directed to the lower deprived areas needs the support of the public which may help to reduce violent crime at night if streets are lit at night. The desire for lit streets can be seen in numerous petitions over the years, especially in Lincoln where some streets are dark from one in the morning onwards which with a student population that frequent clubs and late-night walks back to their accommodations while intoxicated makes them vulnerable, especially women to violent and/or sexual crime. In addition, the report 'Improving Street Lighting to Reduce Crime in Residential Areas' argues that streetlights can deter crime. It also found that other social measures police in Leicester had taken to reduce anti-social behaviour through street cleans ups and making the area a more welcoming place to inhabit. One of the key strategies the Leicester police did was 'A Crime Prevention through Environmental Design survey that led to a plan for physical improvements throughout the development that included improved lighting' which reduced crime by 73% in terms of vandalization, and calls to police declined by 38%.

8. Conclusion

In both the high and low deprivation areas, anti-social behaviour has the highest crime rate. Which suggest that Anti-Social behaviour is a common crime and it doesn't depend on social or geographical factors. If we compare Lincoln to Baston there is a range of differences between social factors in both the high and low deprivation places. For example, as stated previously in the report, Lincoln has high unemployment and student population, whereas Baston has more of a working adult population, because of the social and geographical differences there is a difference in the types of crimes committed. Lincoln has a high shoplifting crime rate in comparison to Baston, as Lincoln is more of a commercial area than Baston, thus shoplifting is more prevalent.

Recommendations:

A key recommendation in order for the police to decrease crime rates and increase the public's confidence, is to establish the root cause of the highest or most common crimes in that specific area, as well as establish specific categories and profiles of those who are more likely to commit that type of crime and try to put in place early positive intervention. For example, studies reveal that poverty (i.e. low income, dependency on welfare), parents' history of convictions and imprisonment, single parenthood, and youthfulness of parents are some of the factors most closely associated with the risk of ASB and delinquency in children's later life (Rand Europe).

As ASB is one of the highest crimes in both the most and least deprived places, there are many different behaviours and actions that fall under the ASB category eg personal, nuisance and environmental behaviours. Therefore, a key recommendation would be to establish what is the highest category in antisocial behaviour and find out the most common type of ASB in the location. This will enable the police to help find the causes of high ASB and put structures in places to deter people from committing these

types of crimes. This will lead to increased police confidence from the residents of that area as they can actively see the police trying to deter people from committing ASB before it happens, rather than problems arising after the crime has been committed. There are many ways in which the police can increase their early interventions to deter people from committing ASB, impartially research suggests some ways in which the police can decrease ASB are:

- Contact with victims about their case will be designed to meet their individual needs.
- Provide victims of anti-social behaviour who feel targeted and all vulnerable victims with tailor-made support and real understanding.
- Work with partner organisations to efficiently tackle the changing nature of anti-social behaviour and to meet the demands of local communities.
- Tackle graffiti and related anti-social behaviour, which is often seen as a 'signal' crime and ensure that these crimes are stopped and where possible diverted.
- Neighbourhood Policing Teams and Community Safety Partnerships will engage with the victim in stopping the problem.
- Target key anti-social behaviour hotspots, identified through intelligence and previous patrols. (Northumbria police)

The police can also work with the local council to create early intervention schemes to deter and help people who are at risk of offending. These early interventions include:

- Increase educational activities
- Classes to help parents improve their parental skills,
- Provide a range of training and counselling services including academic education, vocational training, counselling, health care and education, recreation and job placement.
- Graduation incentives consistently show positive results on reducing delinquency.
- Wright et al (2004) concluded that in fact deterrence in the form of threat of costly punishment for criminal behaviour does inhibit criminal behaviour in those most at risk of offending.

Thank you for taking the time to work with us on this project and hopefully this report gave a new insight into some of the recommendations that could be used going forward to reduce crime rates and crime types in areas of similar deprivation.

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