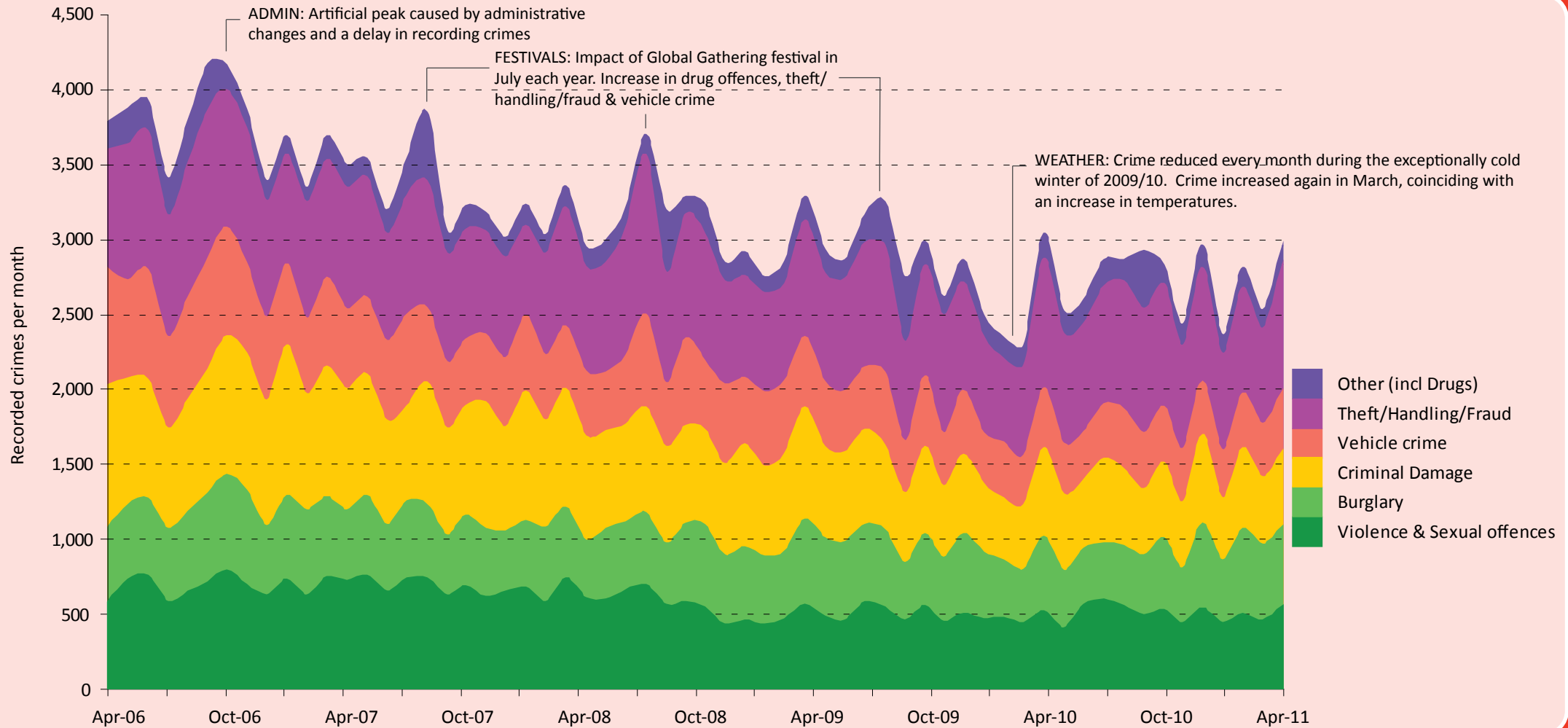


Community Safety

This section summarises a set of indicators relating to recorded crime, anti-social behaviour and other community safety issues. The graphic presented here visualises the trend in recorded crime in Warwickshire during the past five years, disaggregated by types of offence.

CHANGE IN RECORDED CRIME, BY TYPE, 2006 - 2011

Source: Warwickshire Police



Recorded Crime

Description

Levels of crime and disorder are consistently found to be the single most important factor influencing the quality of life for Warwickshire residents. This indicator considers levels of recorded crime, as reported by Warwickshire Police, focusing on 'volume crimes' such as burglary, violence, vehicle crime and criminal damage.

Performance

Between April 2010 and March 2011, a total of 32,789 crimes were recorded in Warwickshire. This represents a reduction of 3.1% on the previous 12 months (33,828 recorded offences).

There have been reductions in the number of recorded offences in Warwickshire across three of the four volume crime categories, with reductions being seen in criminal damage, domestic burglary and vehicle crime offences.

The most recent findings from the British Crime Survey reveal that crime is continuing to fall nationally and advises that Police recorded crime is down 6% in the year to December 2010 compared with the year ending December 2009.

Source: Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly Update to December 2010 - 20th April 2011



Figure 6.1: Recorded Crime Rates, by borough/district, 2010/11

Borough/ District	All Crimes	Domestic Burglary	Criminal Damage	Vehicle Crime	Violent Crime
North Warwickshire	56.87	8.42	9.56	10.40	9.21
Nuneaton & Bedworth	76.26	13.84	14.47	8.28	16.62
Rugby	63.41	9.87	11.30	7.76	13.05
Stratford-on- Avon	49.67	5.32	8.86	5.71	8.06
Warwick	58.58	7.66	11.14	6.96	9.76
Warwickshire	61.28	9.05	11.24	7.52	11.47
Most Similar Forces	60.21	7.54	11.04	5.78	12.95

Source: Warwickshire Police, IQanta (Home Office); National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2010

Note: Rates are per 1,000 population except domestic burglary (per 1,000 households)

In Warwickshire, only one of the key crime types in the Figure 6.1 has seen an increase since 2009/10, this area being violent crime. Levels have increased slightly by 2%. Nationally, violent crime, as reported in the British Crime Survey for the period January to December 2010, saw no statistically significant change from the previous year.

The crime type experiencing the largest reduction was domestic burglary which reduced by 11% when comparing the period April 2010 to March 2011 to the corresponding period of 2009/10. In the most recent twelve month period there were on average twenty less domestic burglaries recorded per month than in the previous period. This reduction reflects a national trend.

Crime is continuing to fall across the county

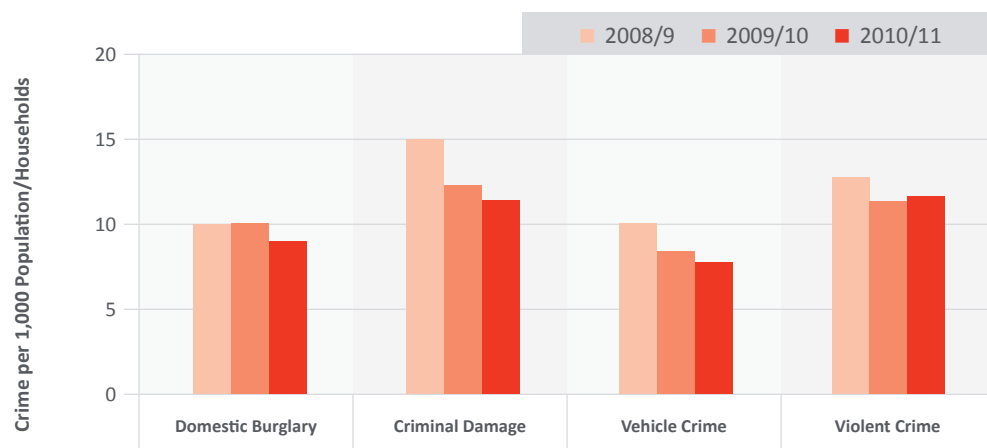
Warwickshire's overall crime rate has reduced in line with the average for the policing areas deemed to be the most similar to Warwickshire. Warwickshire has an overall crime rate of 61.28 per thousand population against an average of 60.21 for its most similar groups.

According to the British Crime Survey, Warwickshire residents faced a 15.3% chance of suffering a household crime during 2010. This is a very slight increase of 0.2% on the risk in 2009 (15.1%) and compares to an average of 14.4% across Warwickshire's most similar police force areas.

In terms of personal crime, Warwickshire's residents faced a 6.3% risk during 2010, a 0.1% increase on the previous year, compared to an average of 4.9% across the most similar police force areas.

Recorded Crime

Figure 6.2: Recorded crime rates by type, 2006/7 to 2010/11



Source: Warwickshire Police, IQuanta (Home Office); National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2011

Note: Rates are per 1,000 population except domestic burglary (per 1,000 households)

At a lower geographical level, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 was recently released, which looks at the level of deprivation across each lower layer Super Output Area (SOA) in the county. Lower layer SOAs each cover around 1,500 residents and Warwickshire has a total of 333 across its five boroughs and districts. One of the indicators used to derive an IMD score is crime deprivation, which uses crime rates regarding violent notifiable offences and reports of burglaries, theft and criminal damage. Each of the crime rates are then aggregated to produce a crime and disorder score for each of the SOAs in the country.

It is beneficial to analyse crime deprivation from the IMD 2010, because it allows us to identify pockets of high risk areas that may have been hidden at a borough and district level. Also, it enables a thorough comparison of crime in Warwickshire, against a national level.

Figure 6.3: Number of SOAs on a district and borough level within top percentiles of crime deprivation nationally, 2007 and 2010

	Most deprived SOAs nationally					
	Top 10%		Top 20%		Top 30%	
	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007
Warwickshire	20	13	42	36	63	57
North Warwickshire	0	0	1	0	3	0
Nuneaton & Bedworth	15	9	27	25	34	39
Rugby	1	3	5	8	13	11
Stratford-on-Avon	0	0	0	0	1	1
Warwick	4	1	9	3	12	6

Source: English Indices of Deprivation, Department of Communities & Local Government, 2010

Within the 333 SOAs in Warwickshire, 63 occupied the top 30% most crime deprived areas in the country in 2010, compared to 57 in the previous IMD assessment in 2007. The majority of these SOAs are based within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (54%). However, there are five fewer SOAs in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough that fall within this percentile since 2007, but crime deprivation seems to have become more acute, with six more SOAs now in the top 10% of crime deprivation in the country. The picture in Warwick District also seems to have worsened since 2007, with five more SOAs in the district in the top 30% of the country, three of which fall within the top 10%. In 2007, none of the SOAs in North Warwickshire Borough were within the top 30% of crime deprivation in the country, whereas three joined this percentile in 2010. However, there does appear to have been some improvement in Rugby Borough, where although similar numbers of SOAs exist within the top 30%, the number that fall within the top 10% has reduced.

Recorded Crime

Figure 6.4 shows the five areas most at risk of criminal activity, based on each SOA's crime and disorder score, and also the five safest areas in the county. The most crime deprived area, Abbey Priory in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough is ranked 431st out of over 32,400 SOAs in the country, showing very high levels of deprivation in this area compared to the rest of the county. The majority of the safest areas in the county belong to Stratford-on-Avon District, where the lowest ranked SOA is Wellesbourne South, which is amongst the 200 safest SOAs in the country.

Figure 6.4: Top and bottom ranked SOAs in crime deprivation, 2010

County Rank of Crime Score	SOA Name	Borough/District	National Rank of Crime Score (out of 32,482)
1	Abbey Priory	Nuneaton & Bedworth	431
2	Poplar North West	Nuneaton & Bedworth	878
3	Camp Hill Village Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	897
4	Campion Hills & Newbold Comyn	Warwick	965
5	Milverton South East	Warwick	993
329	Snitterfield & Wolverton	Stratford	31,945
330	Long Compton	Stratford	31,946
331	Weddington St. Nicholas East	Nuneaton & Bedworth	31,967
332	Castle Green & Malthouse	Warwick	32,163
333	Wellesbourne South	Stratford	32,291

Source: English Indices of Deprivation, Department of Communities & Local Government, 2010

Outlook

Each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has a requirement to produce a Partnership Plan and new plans have been agreed which commence on April 2011. The plans are informed by the Warwickshire Community Safety Agreement and also the CSP Strategic Assessments.

Further Information

For more information please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on **01926 418645** or at research@warwickshire.gov.uk.

For more information on the partnership plans, please visit the following websites:

North Warwickshire Partnership Plan
http://www.northwarks.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=1596

Nuneaton & Bedworth Partnership Plan
<http://www.nuneatonandbedworth.gov.uk/community-living/crime-prevention/community-safety>

Rugby Partnership Plan
http://www.rugby.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=531

South Warwickshire Joint Partnership Plan:
<http://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/WDC/Health-social-care-and-safety/Community+safety/>

Anti-Social Behaviour

Description

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined as any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person's quality of life. ASB is legally defined as someone acting 'in a manner that caused, or was likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself'.

The new coalition government have stated that they will review the way that ASB is dealt with, which will prompt new legislation. Home Office guidance for dealing with ASB already has more of a focus on dealing with, and supporting the victim.

Consultation exercises consistently demonstrate that levels of disorder and ASB have a significant impact on community well-being. Whereas criminal offences often directly affect only the victim, ASB can, on occasions, impact upon whole communities.

Performance

This is the final time that the Quality of Life Report will be able to feature ASB incidents broken down into fifteen different categories. April 2011 saw a change to the police incident reporting system and there will now only be three categories available. However, for the purposes of this report we can still focus on the fifteen categories.

The results show that nearly two-thirds of incidents are reported as being 'rowdy / nuisance', whilst approximately one in ten were classified as 'malicious / nuisance communications' or 'vehicle related nuisance'.

The level of ASB reduced again in 2010/11, by 1.4%, but local variations were reported. The largest reduction was experienced in Rugby Borough where an 8% fall was reported; this follows on from an 18% reduction reported in last year's Quality of Life report. North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also saw reductions in ASB; 5% and 2% respectively.

However, increases in ASB were experienced in the south of the county over the past twelve months. Warwick District saw the highest increase in incidents (4%) and Stratford-on-Avon District reported a 2% increase.

Despite the reduction in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, the borough still reports the highest rate of ASB with 64 incidents for every 1,000 residents. This has decreased from 79 incidents reported per 1,000 residents in 2008/9, but remains well above the county average of 47. The borough reports an average of 22 incidents reported per day to the police, with 31% of the total ASB in Warwickshire being reported in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough alone.

The level of anti-social behaviour continues to reduce in Warwickshire, with the biggest reductions witnessed in Rugby Borough

Anti-Social Behaviour

Figure 6.5: Recorded ASB incident numbers and rates, by borough/district, 2010/11

ASB Type	NW	N&B	R	S	W	Warks	% of Total
Rowdy/Nuisance*	1,792	5,377	2,679	2,812	4,454	17,114	67%
Malicious/Nuisance Communications	295	814	538	589	681	2,917	11%
Vehicle Related Nuisance	400	954	434	275	329	2,392	9%
Abandoned Vehicles (Not Stolen or Causing Obstruction)	174	261	268	239	327	1,269	5%
Noise Nuisance	50	142	64	83	150	489	2%
Trespass	30	68	92	46	132	368	1%
Street Drinking	26	88	40	50	122	326	1%
Hoax Calls to Emergency Services	21	84	62	38	71	276	1%
Animal Problems	20	20	16	21	26	103	< 1%
Begging/Vagrancy	-	31	8	30	29	98	< 1%
Inappropriate Sale/Use/Possession of Fireworks	1	15	6	3	6	31	< 1%
Prostitution Related Activity	-	-	-	-	2	2	< 1%
Total	2,809	7,854	4,207	4,186	6,329	25,385	100%
Rate Per 1,000 Residents	46	64	45	35	46	47	

Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2011

* Includes rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour/nuisance neighbours/environmental damage and littering

Note: Solvent misuse is not routinely used as a measure of ASB, as incidents are classified as a crime

Perceptions of ASB – British Crime Survey Results December 10

The British Crime Survey records information about the public perception of ASB. There are three questions asked in the survey which relate to quality of life for residents. Firstly the survey records information relating to the perception of anti-social behaviour. Warwickshire figures saw a slight, but not statistically significant, increase in respondents advising that ASB is a problem in their local area. Figures increased from 10.7% in the period January to December 2009, to 12.8% in the period January to December 2010. Unfortunately the increase means that Warwickshire sits above the recorded average for the policing areas deemed to be the most similar to Warwickshire (8.7%). Worryingly, Warwickshire residents have the highest perception that ASB is a problem in their local area, compared to all of the other policing areas most similar to Warwickshire.

In terms of rates per 1,000 residents, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough experiences nearly twice the rate of anti-social behaviour recorded in Stratford-on-Avon District. Residents in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough suffer a rate of 64 ASB incidents per thousand residents, this compares to a rate of 35 incidents per 1,000 residents in the Stratford-on-Avon District.

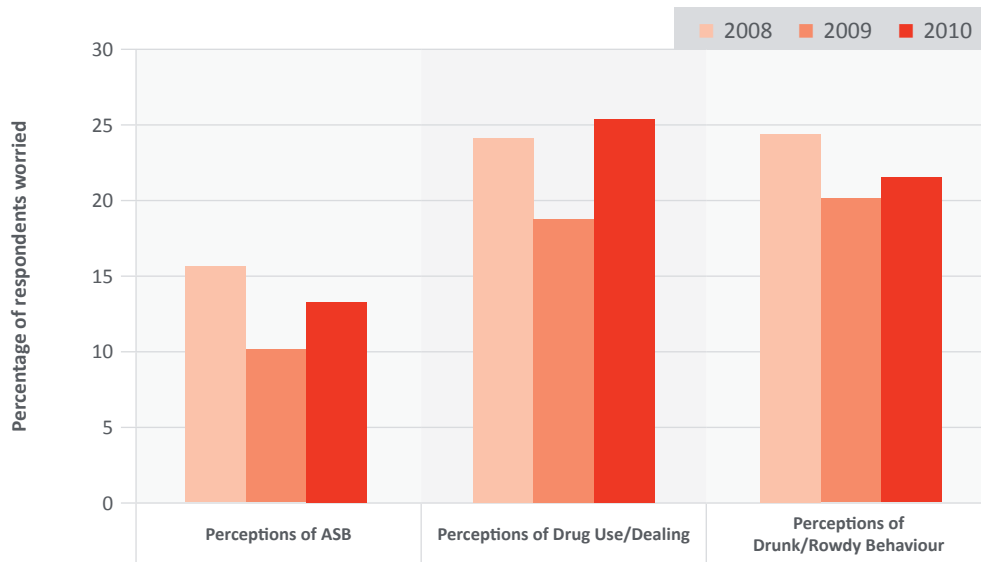
The gap has reduced from 2008/9 figures where Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough suffered a rate of 79 ASB incidents per 1,000 residents compared to a rate of 37 for Stratford-on-Avon District.

The survey also asks respondents how much of a problem they feel drug use and dealing is a problem in their local area. Warwickshire saw a significant increase over the last twelve months. Figures increased by 6.7 percentage points, from 18.5% in the period January to December 2009, to 25.2% in the period January to December 2010.

The final question relating to perceptions of ASB is the perception of respondents towards drunk and rowdy behaviour being a problem in their local area. Warwickshire did not see a significant change in the results as figures increased from 20.3% in the period January to December 2009, to 21.6% in the period January to December 2010.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Figure 6.6: British Crime Survey Results 2008 - 2010



Source: IQanta (Home Office)

Outlook

Each Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has a requirement to produce a Partnership Plan and new plans have been agreed which commenced in April 2011. The plans are informed by the Warwickshire Community Safety Agreement and also the CSP Strategic Assessments.

Further Information

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