

LIVING IN WARWICKSHIRE

Crime & Community Safety Report



Introduction to Topic

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) can frequently rank highly in the public's concern and as a result can have a detrimental impact on a person's quality of life. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act requires a number of responsible authorities to work together to reduce crime and disorder at a local level. These responsible authorities include the Police, Police and Crime Commissioner and Local Authorities. Working in partnership, these organisations are required to conduct research into crime and disorder problems in their local area, this research is then used in partnership to develop strategies to address and prioritise local concerns.

The Living in Warwickshire Survey 2016 asked Warwickshire residents a series of questions relating to crime and community safety, and included questions on:

- Perceptions of crime and ASB levels over the past 12 months in their local area
- Fear of becoming victims of certain types of crimes
- Perceptions of safety in different situations
- Perceptions of safety in different locations
- Magnitude of ASB issues

The current survey compliments the official police data as it provides a holistic picture on actual crime levels and perceived crime levels. Fear of crime refers to the fear of being a victim of crime as opposed to the local probability of being a victim of crime. Fear of crime may lead to social isolation as it may deter residents from using public transport and facilities (e.g parks), also it has been suggested that fear of crime can be

as damaging to a community as crime itself. Criminologists have identified relationships between fear of crime and adverse psychological and physical outcomes.¹

The following analysis broke each question down by age, gender, and resident's district/ borough. Only findings where there were differences based on respondent's demographic profile have been reported.

Results

Over the last 12 months, how would you describe crime in your neighbourhood?*

*By neighbourhood, we mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home

Overall, the majority of residents (51.2%) felt that crime in their neighbourhood had stayed the same, though over one in five residents (21.3%) felt that crime had increased (figure 1). The perception that crime had decreased was only shared by 5.7% of residents. Between August 2015 and July 2016 total recorded crime in Warwickshire was 32,268, when comparing this to the previous twelve months (August 2014 to July 2015) we can see there was an increase of 10% or 2,987 recorded crimes. This suggests that whilst residents may have viewed crime to have stayed the same in their neighbourhood over the past 12 months, at county level there was an increase in recorded crime.²

¹ Jackson, Jonathan and Stafford, Mai (2009) Public health and fear of crime: a prospective cohort study. British journal of criminology, 49 (6). pp. 832-847.

² iQuanta data



The view that crime had increased over the last 12 months was most pronounced in North Warwickshire, with 42.8% of residents from the borough holding this view, the equivalent figure for Warwick District was 10.8%, highlighting large variability in perceptions of crime across the districts and boroughs. Surprisingly, when looking at total recorded crime figures from August 2015-July 2016 with the same period 12 months previous, Warwick District saw the greatest increase in recorded crime, increasing by 21.1%, in comparison North Warwickshire Borough saw an increase in recorded crime of 7.3%. It should be noted that although volumes of crime appear to have increased, Warwickshire Police suggest this is mostly due to the improvements to crime recording (following an internal audit) and not an increase in day-to-day levels of offence.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (2015/16) revealed that 60% of respondents perceived crime to have gone up a little/a lot in the past few years nationally.³ Respondents who had lived in their local area for more than 3 years, were also asked if they thought crime had gone up 'a little' or 'a lot' in their local area, 31% of residents agreed that it had. Data for this question is provided for the whole of England and Wales only, no lower geographical breakdowns are included.

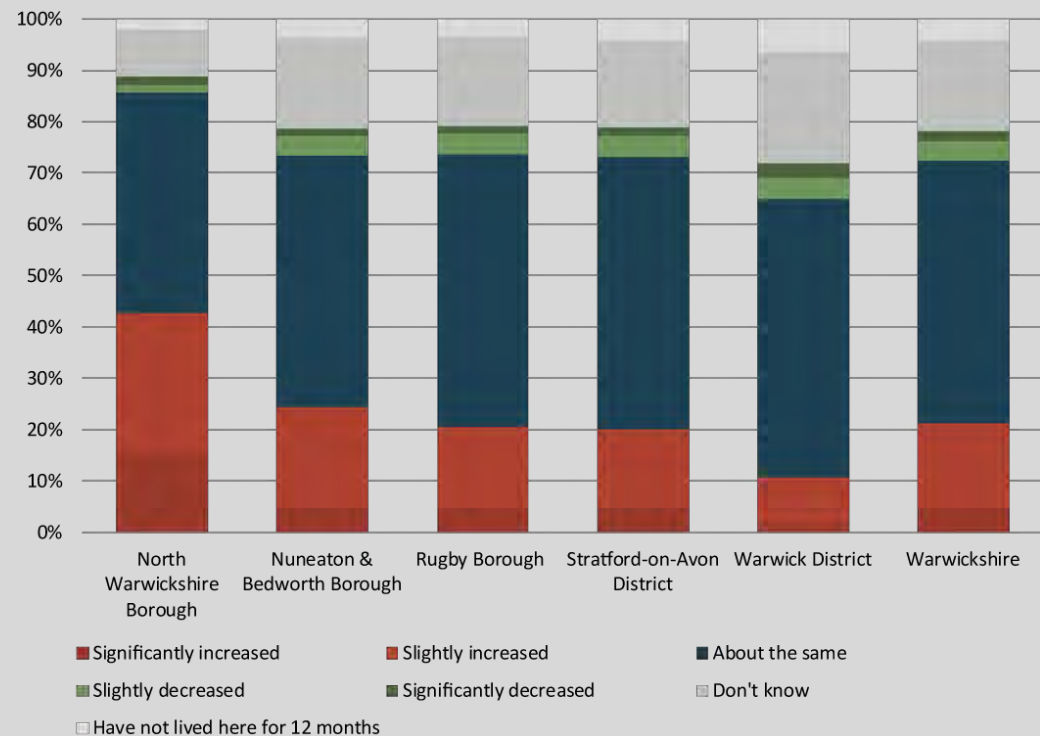


Figure 1 Perceptions of crime within each district and borough

Both the Living in Warwickshire Survey and the Crime Survey for England and Wales found little variation across the age groups and between genders regarding perceptions of crime levels over the past 12 months.

³ Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2016

In the last 12 months have you felt unsafe in any of these places in Warwickshire? If so, which ones?

- At school, college or university
- At work
- On public transport
- At or around a bus or train station
- In commercial places like shopping centres, shops or petrol stations
- In places of entertainment like theatres, cinema, cafes or restaurants
- At pubs, nightclubs, discos or clubs
- In car parks
- Outside such as on the street, in parks or grounds
- At home
- I have not felt unsafe in any of these situations

Overall, the majority of residents (61.8%) had not felt unsafe in any of the areas listed, in Warwickshire, over the past 12 months. However, when looking at responses within each district and borough, we can see almost half of residents (49.2%) from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had felt unsafe in one or more of the areas listed. Within Stratford-on-Avon District, 67.9% of residents reported not feeling unsafe in any of the areas listed, suggesting that residents within this district, feel safer than residents in the other district and boroughs.

Coventry City Council has also carried out a lifestyle survey entitled “Life in Coventry survey 2016”. In Coventry, 28% of residents reported feeling

unsafe in Coventry in the past 12 months; this is 10% less than reported in Warwickshire.⁴

Overall, ‘outside, such as on the street, in parks or grounds’ was the most frequently selected area for where residents had felt unsafe, with one in five residents selecting this area (figure 2).

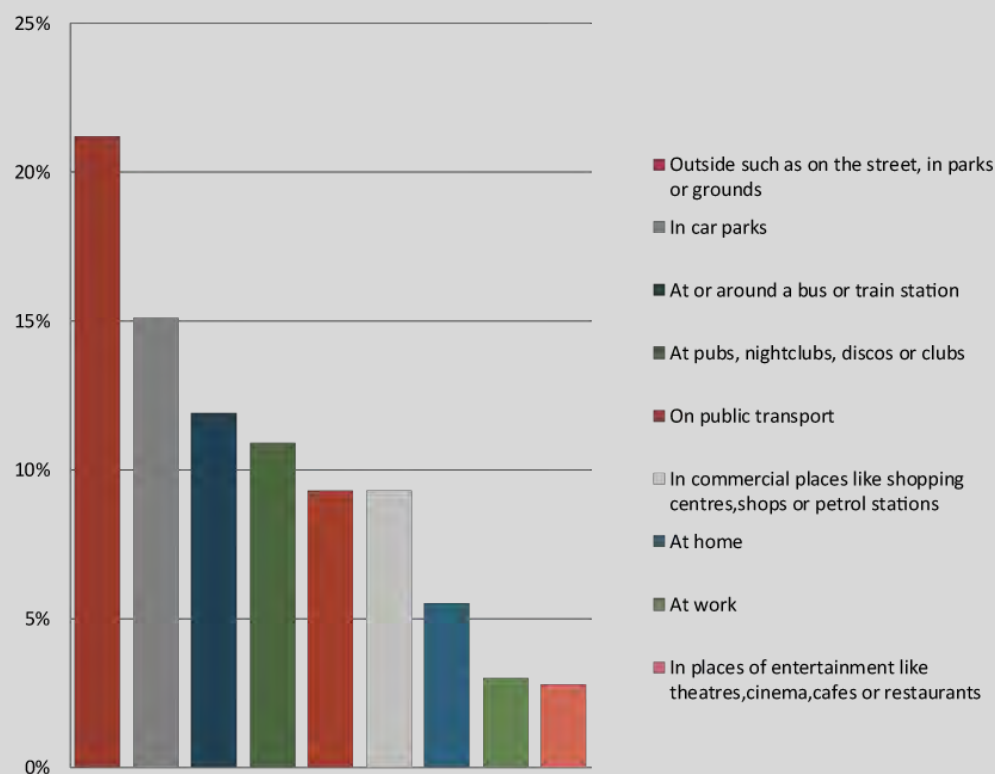


Figure 2 Areas where residents have felt unsafe in Warwickshire

⁴ Life in Coventry Survey 2016



When looking at the breakdown of responses within each district and borough 'outside, such as on the street, in parks or grounds' remains the most frequently selected area for where residents had felt unsafe (table 1). However, there are noticeable differences in terms of where people have felt unsafe within each district and borough. For example, within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 17.6% of residents reported feeling unsafe 'at or around a bus or train station', and 15.1% reported feeling unsafe 'on public transport'. When looking at the equivalent figures within the other districts and boroughs, we can see the proportion of residents feeling unsafe in these areas is smaller, suggesting that safety on and around public transport is an area of concern for residents in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, but not in the other districts and boroughs.

Table 1 Areas where residents have felt unsafe within each district & borough

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on- Avon	Warwick
At school, college or university	1.9%	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
At work	4.7%	3.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%
On public transport	9.2%	15.1%	6.7%	7.7%	7.8%
At or around a bus or train station	10.6%	17.6%	9.2%	9.2%	12.2%
In commercial places like shopping centres, shops or petrol stations	12.5%	14.5%	9.4%	7.2%	5.7%
In places of entertainment like theatres, cinema, cafes or restaurants	3.1%	4.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.9%
At pubs, nightclubs, discos or clubs	10.1%	14.0%	12.2%	7.1%	10.9%
In car parks	14.6%	20.0%	15.5%	13.2%	12.6%
Outside such as on the street, in parks or grounds	22.9%	31.1%	22.5%	14.7%	17.4%
At home	7.8%	8.1%	6.3%	4.0%	3.3%

The younger age group (18-29) is the only age group, where the majority (55.0%) of residents have felt unsafe in one of more of the areas listed (table 2). Moreover, when examining the proportion of residents within each age group who have felt unsafe, we can see this figure decreases as age increases, in other words, the older the resident, the less likely they are to have felt unsafe in any of the areas listed over the past 12 months, in Warwickshire.

Table 2 Areas where residents have felt unsafe within each age group

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
At school, college or university	3.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.50%	0%
On public transport	19.9%	10.4%	10.3%	6.7%	3.8%	5.9%	0.8%
At or around a bus or train station	20.8%	15.4%	10.3%	11.2%	8.9%	7.3%	1.6%
In commercial places like shopping centres, shops or petrol stations	11.0%	10.6%	10.3%	11.5%	8.4%	5.1%	4.1%
In places of entertainment like theatres, cinema, cafes or restaurants	3.9%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%	0%
At pubs, nightclubs, discos or clubs	25.0%	14.4%	11.8%	7.5%	5.1%	3.5%	1.6%
Outside, such as on the street, in parks or grounds	30.9%	28.8%	23.9%	21.1%	15.5%	11.0%	4.9%
At home	8.0%	7.2%	7.3%	5.0%	3.3%	3.3%	0%
I have not felt unsafe in any of these areas	45.0%	53.7%	56.7%	62.4%	71.4%	76.5%	85.5%
I have felt unsafe in one of more of these areas	55.0%	46.3%	43.3%	37.6%	28.6%	23.5%	14.5%

A higher proportion of female residents reported feeling unsafe in one or more of the areas listed, when compared to the equivalent figure for males (table 3). One in four female residents reported feeling unsafe in 'an outside (e.g. street, parks) area' in Warwickshire over the past 12 months, a further 18.9% of female residents reported feeling unsafe in 'car parks', compared with just 10.7% of male residents. The only area with a higher proportion of males feeling unsafe compared with females was 'at pubs, nightclubs or



discos', though this difference was minimal. A recent YouGov survey (2016) found that significantly more women than men say they feel unsafe in public places (63% versus 45%).

Table 3 Areas where residents have felt unsafe, by gender

	Male	Female
At school, College or university	1.0%	0.6%
At work	3.1%	3.7%
On public transport	8.1%	8.5%
At or around a bus or train station	9.7%	13.3%
In commercial places like shopping centres, shops or petrol stations	8.8%	8.6%
In places of entertainment like theatres, cinema, cafes or restaurants	2.0%	2.5%
At pubs, nightclubs, discos or clubs	10.8%	9.2%
In car parks	10.7%	18.9%
Outside such as on the street, in parks or grounds	17.3%	24.5%
At home	7.8%	8.1%
I have not felt unsafe in any of these areas	67.6%	56.9%
I have felt unsafe in one of more of these areas	32.4%	43.1%

How safe do you feel in your local area in the following situations....?*

*By local area, we mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home

1) 'Walking alone during the daytime', 'Walking alone after dark', 'Being in your home during the daytime', 'Being in your home after dark'.

As expected the majority of residents reported feeling 'very safe' whilst walking alone during the daytime, and also whilst being in their home during the daytime and after dark (figure 3). The majority of residents also felt very/fairly safe walking alone after dark, though one in five

residents reported not feeling very safe in this situation. When comparing the 2013 survey results with the 2016 survey results, we can see there is only slight variation between the two. The largest difference between the results is evident for the 'being in your home after dark' situation. Residents who completed the 2016 survey appear to feel safer in their homes after dark than residents from the previous 2013 version of the survey.

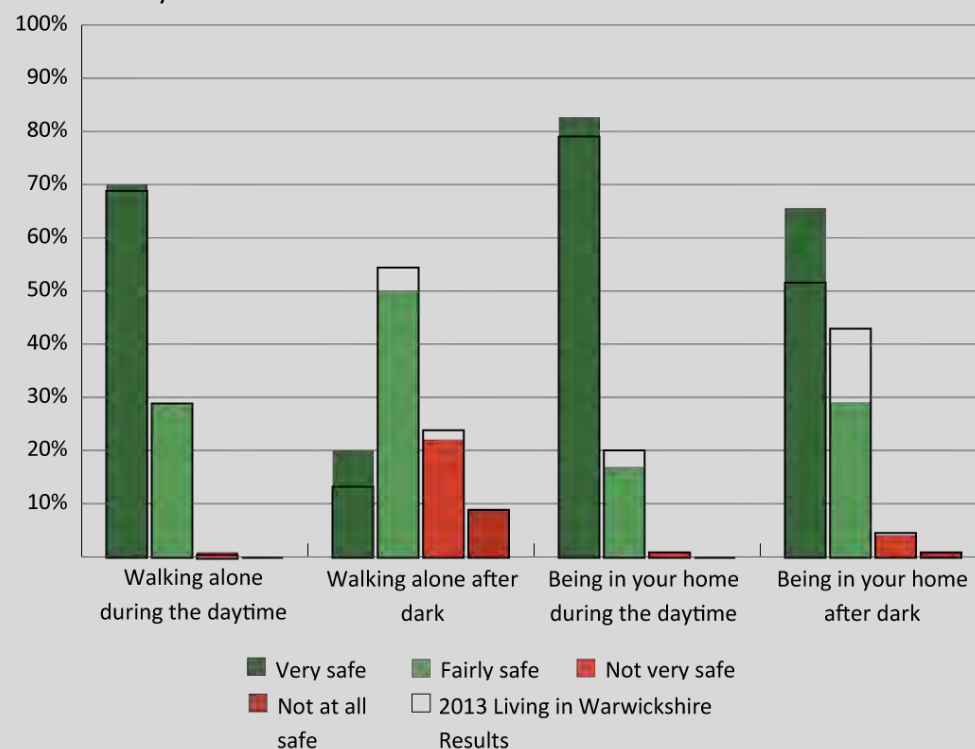


Figure 3 Perceptions of safety- comparison between 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey results and 2016 results



Walking alone during the daytime

Figure 4 demonstrates that residents in the south feel safer than residents in the north when walking alone during the daytime. Four in five residents from Warwick District reported feeling 'very safe' in this situation, compared with only 54.9% of residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough feeling this way. There was little difference between the 2013 survey results and the 2016 survey results for this question.

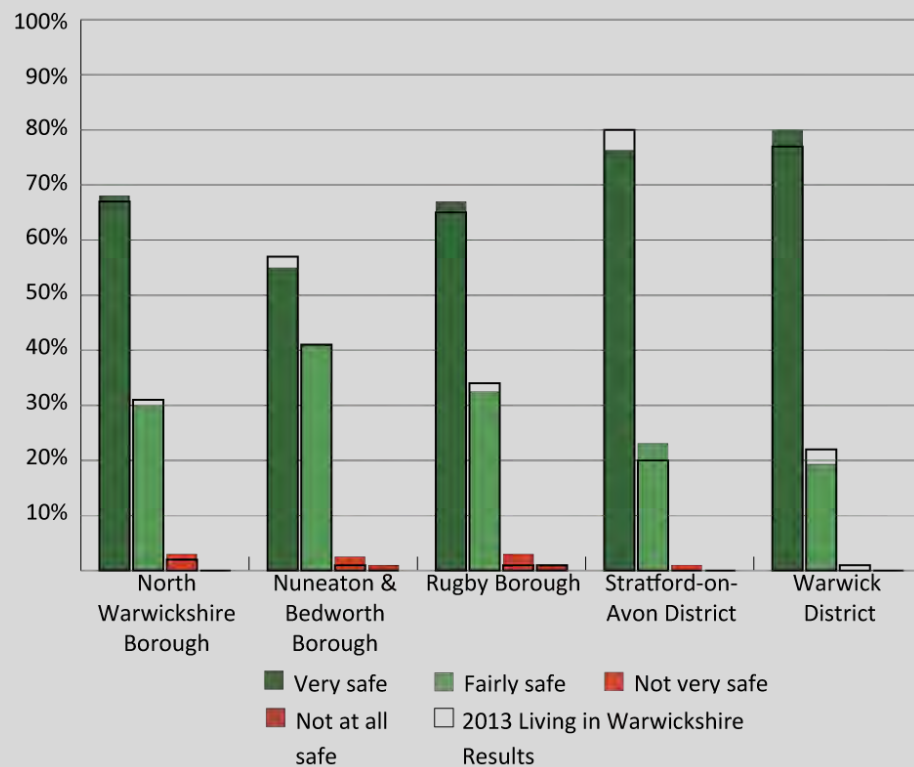


Figure 4 Perceptions of safety for walking alone during the daytime within each district & borough

Walking alone after dark

Responses were similar across the district and boroughs (figure 5), however residents from the south were more likely to feel very/fairly safe when walking alone after dark, in comparison to residents from the north. In Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 45.5% of residents felt not very/not at all safe in this situation, compared with 21.2% of residents from Stratford-on-Avon District feeling this way.

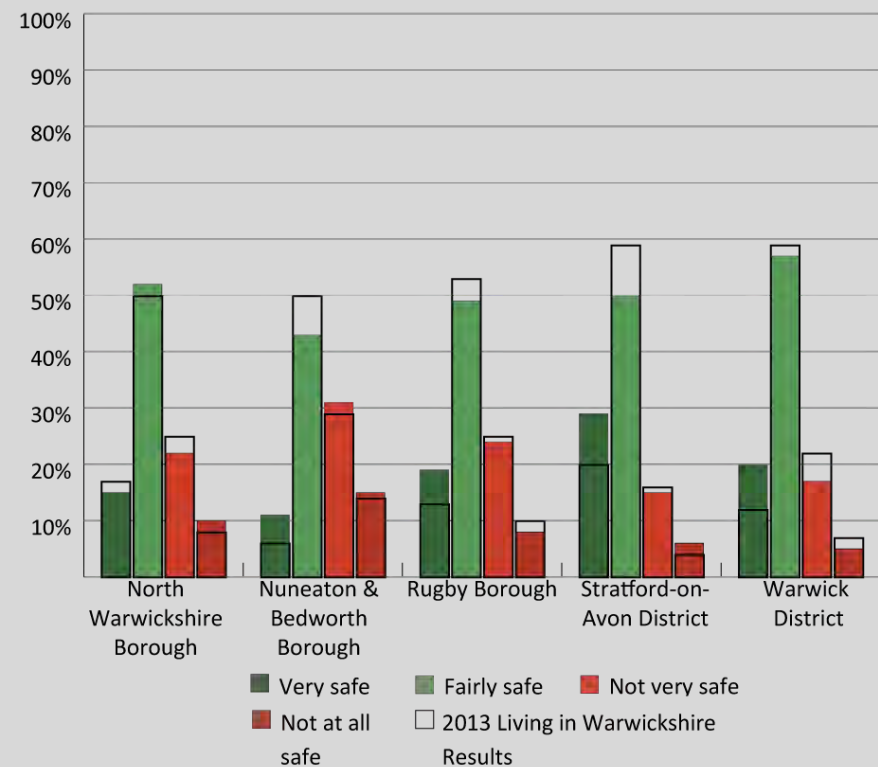


Figure 5 Perceptions of safety for walking alone after dark within each district & borough



Overall, 8.6% of residents reported feeling 'very unsafe' whilst walking alone after dark; this is equal to the national figure reported by the Crime Survey for England and Wales.⁵

Male residents tend to feel safer than female residents when walking alone after dark (figure 6). Whilst, 28.4% of male residents selected feeling 'very safe' in this situation, the equivalent figure for females was only 10.9%. Nationally, 61.7% of females reported feeling very/fairly safe in this context; this figure is slightly higher than that seen in our sample where 57.1% of female residents felt this way.⁵ For males the equivalent national figure was 85.8%, but in Warwickshire it was 83.3%. Figure 6 illustrates that male residents feel safer in this situation in 2016 compared to 2013. Overall, female residents felt less safe walking alone in 2016, when compared with the 2013 results, however this difference was minimal.

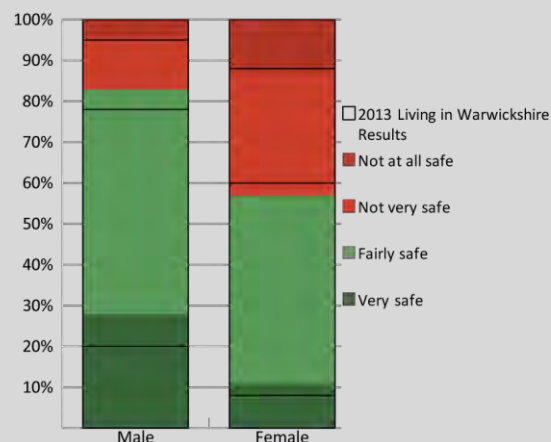


Figure 6 Perceptions of safety for walking alone after dark, by gender

⁵Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16

The proportion of residents within each age group who reported feeling 'very safe' whilst walking alone after dark increased with age, with a higher proportion of older adults feeling 'very safe' in comparison to younger adults (figure 7).

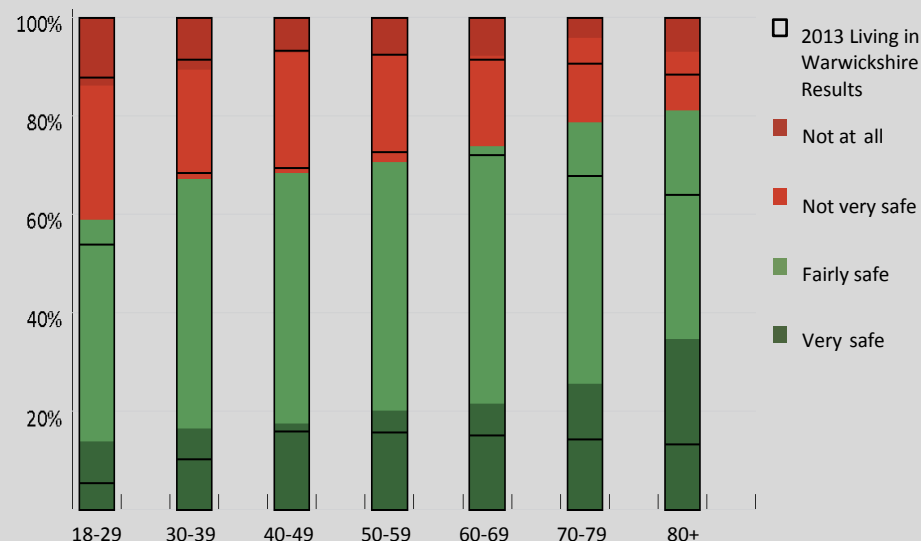


Figure 7 Perceptions of safety for walking alone after dark, by age

Being in your home after dark

Residents from the south of the county were found to feel safer in their homes after dark, than residents from the north of the county (figure 8). Nonetheless within each district and borough the majority of residents did feel either 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' in this situation. Across all of the district and boroughs increases in the proportion of residents selecting 'very safe' were seen when comparing the 2013 survey results with the



2016 survey results.

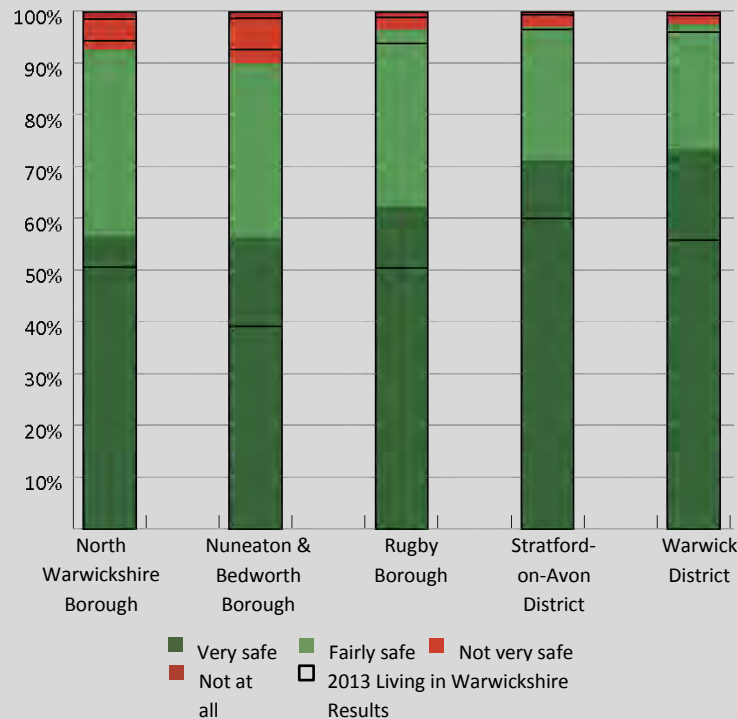


Figure 8 Perceptions of safety for being home after dark within each district & borough

Nearly three quarters of male residents reported feeling 'very safe' in their home after dark, this compares with four in seven females feeling 'very safe' in their home after dark (figure 9). Overall however, when combining the 'fairly safe' and 'very safe' responses, there is little difference between males and females. There was some variation between the 2013 and 2016 survey results, with a higher proportion of

both males and females selecting the 'very safe' option to this question in 2016.

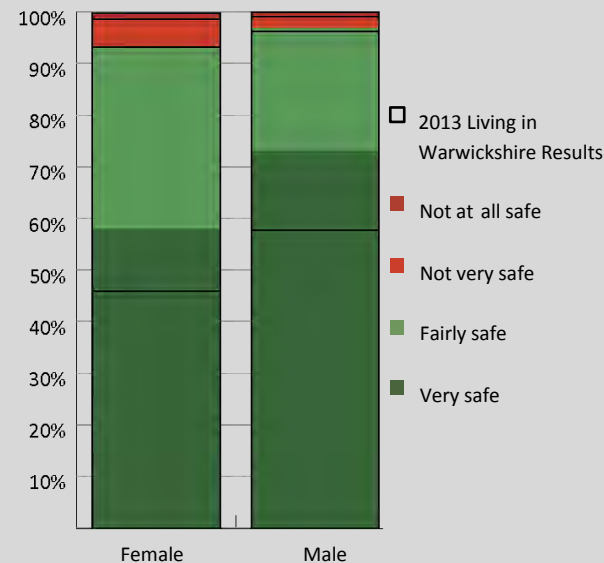


Figure 9 Perceptions of safety for being home after dark, by gender

In line with previous findings, table 4 suggests that as age increases, so do perceptions of safety with 78.4% of older adults (80+) feeling 'very safe' in their home after dark, compared with 54.0% of younger adults (18-29) feeling this way.



Table 4 Perceptions of safety for being home after dark, by age

	Very safe			Fairly safe			Not very safe			Not at all safe		
	2013	2016	% change	2013	2016	% change	2013	2016	% change	2013	2016	% change
18-29	42.8%	54.0%	11.2%	48.6%	35.7%	-12.9%	7.5%	8.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%
30-39	48.7%	63.2%	14.5%	46.5%	30.7%	-15.8%	4.4%	4.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	1.5%
40-49	54.1%	66.2%	12.1%	41.0%	29.3%	-11.7%	3.7%	3.3%	-0.4%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.1%
50-59	53.3%	66.9%	13.6%	41.6%	28.9%	-12.7%	3.8%	3.7%	-0.1%	1.3%	0.5%	-0.8%
60-69	54.7%	68.6%	13.9%	41.2%	28.3%	-12.9%	3.1%	2.5%	-0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	-0.3%
70-79	50.7%	70.5%	19.8%	44.2%	27.2%	-17.0%	4.5%	2.1%	-2.4%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%
80+	51.4%	78.4%	27.0%	43.1%	20.0%	-23.1%	3.9%	1.6%	-2.3%	1.6%	0.0%	-1.6%

How worried are you about being a victim of the following types of crimes...?

Theft

The majority of residents were not at all/not very worried about having their home broken into, or having their car stolen (figure 10). Nonetheless, nearly 42% of residents were very/fairly worried about having their home broken into, and just under a third of residents (30.2%), were either very/fairly worried about having their car stolen. There was little difference in terms of response breakdown between the 2013 Living in Warwickshire survey results, and the 2016 survey results, though residents of the 2016 survey appear less worried about theft related crime than residents of the 2013 version of the survey.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales found 11% of the 8,729 respondents surveyed were 'worried' about being victims of burglary and 6% were 'worried' about being victims of car crime⁶. This proportion is significantly less than seen in Warwickshire, suggesting that Warwickshire

⁶ Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16

residents are more worried about being victims of theft related crimes than residents elsewhere in the country. However, it must be noted that the Crime Survey for England and Wales does not provide smaller geographical breakdowns for this question, meaning we cannot compare Warwickshire directly with other areas.

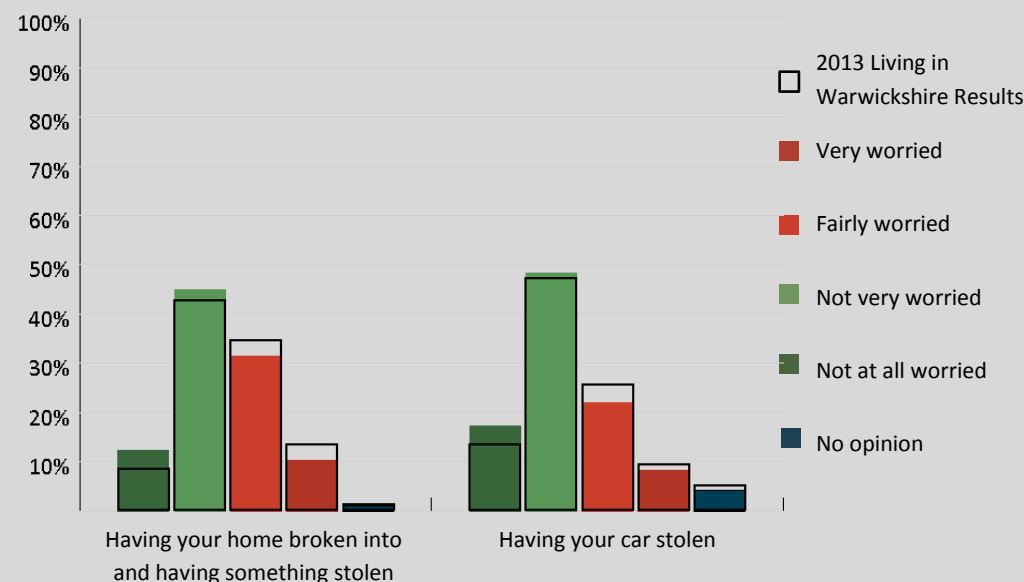


Figure 10 Fear of theft related crimes

Having your home broken into and something stolen

Figure 11 illustrates that residents living in the north of the county are more worried about having their home broken into than residents in the south. In North Warwickshire Borough 55.7% of residents were either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried' about having their



home broken into, similarly 51.5% of residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also felt this way. Conversely, only 29.4% of residents from Warwick District were worried about having their homes broken into. iQuanta crime data reveals that, between August 2015 and July 2016, North Warwickshire Borough had the highest rate of domestic burglary in the county (rate per 1,000 households), followed by Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, Rugby Borough, Warwick District and finally Stratford-on-Avon District.

Across the five district and boroughs, North Warwickshire Borough was the only area to see an increase in the proportion of residents feeling either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about having their homes broken into (+3.4%) and also about having their cars stolen (+5.9%), when comparing the 2013 survey results with the 2016 results.

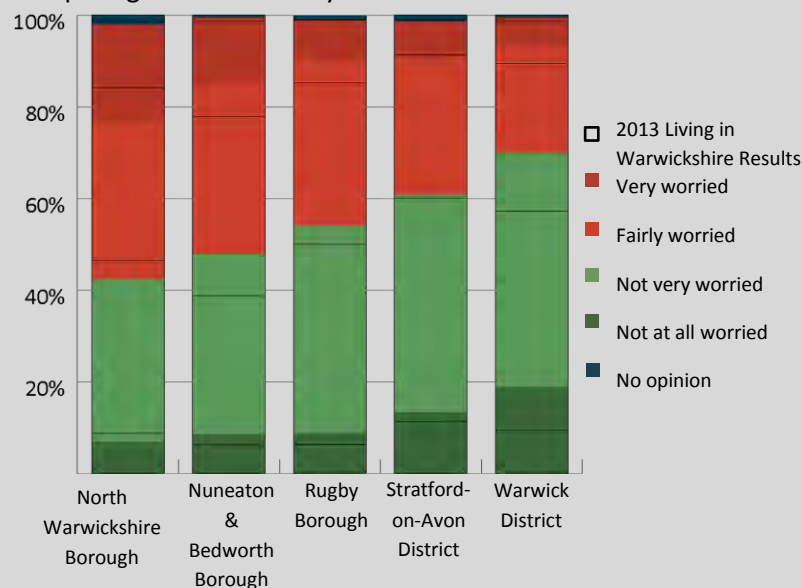


Figure 11 Fear of having home broken into, within each district & borough

Having your car stolen

Residents from the north of the county were more worried about having their car stolen than residents from the south of the county (figure 12). Nearly half (46.5%) of all residents from North Warwickshire Borough were fairly/very worried about having their car stolen, conversely the equivalent figure for Warwick District was 19.8%. North Warwickshire Borough was the only district/borough to see an increase in the proportion of residents selecting either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried' for this question, in the 2013 Living in Warwickshire survey this figure was 40.6%, but increased to 46.5% in the 2016 version survey.

Warwick District saw the greatest increase in the proportion of residents selecting 'not at all worried' for this question, increasing by 10.2% points from the 2013 survey to the 2016 survey. Data from Warwickshire Police shows that between August 2015 and July 2016, North Warwickshire Borough had the highest rate (per 1,000 population) of theft/unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle in the county, Stratford-on-Avon District had the lowest rate.

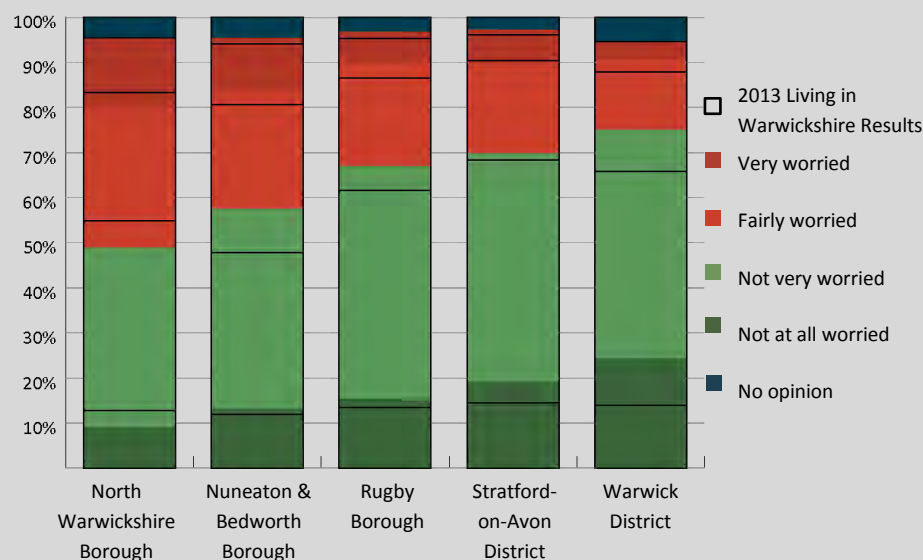


Figure 12 Fear of having car stolen, within each district & borough

Residents in the middle age range (30-69 years) were more worried about having their car stolen, when compared to young (18-29 years) and older adults (70+ years), however this difference was minimal (figure 13).

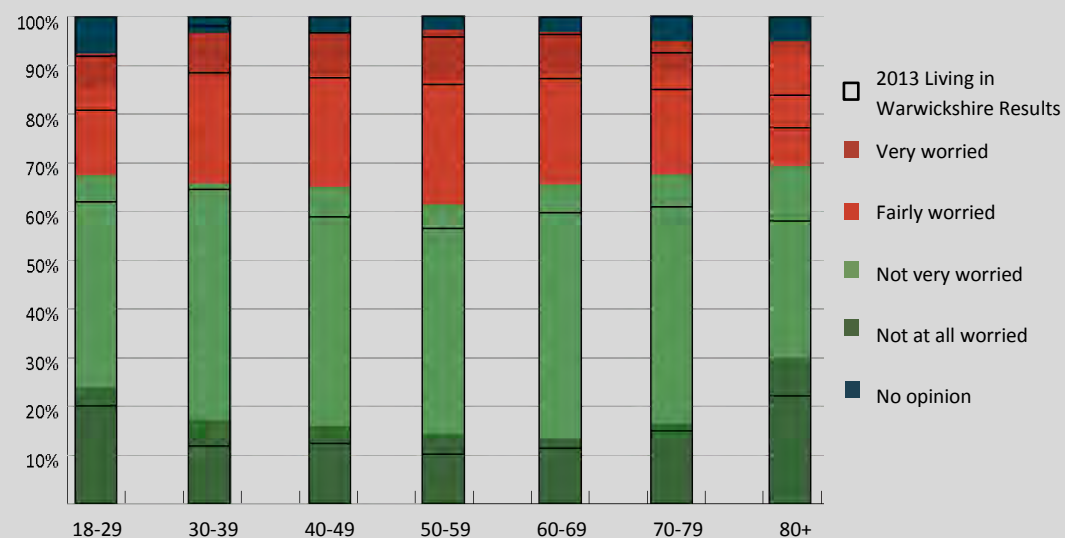


Figure 13 Fear of having car stolen, by age

Being attacked

The majority of residents were not at all/not very worried about being victims of the following types of violent crimes: being physically attacked by strangers, being physically attacked by someone they know or being verbally attacked by strangers (figure 14). Residents were more worried about being physically attacked by a stranger than someone they know. There was little difference between residents worry about being physically attacked by strangers, versus being verbally attacked.

Nationally, 12% of respondents to the Crime Survey for England and Wales said they worried about being victims of violent crime.⁷

⁷ Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16



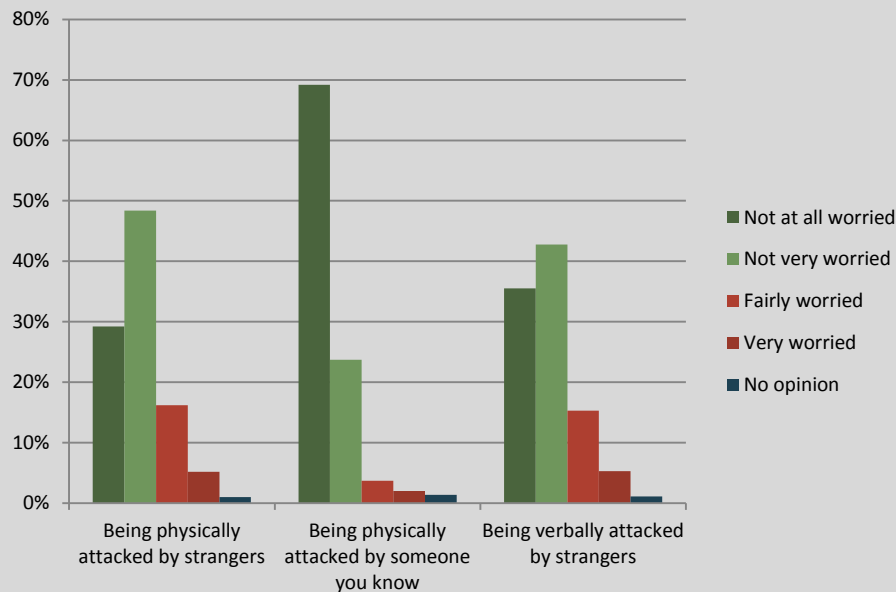


Figure 14 fear of being a victim of 'attack' related crimes

Being physically attacked by strangers

Figure 15 illustrates a divide between the north and the south of the county, with 30.2% of residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough indicating that they are fairly/very worried about being physically attacked by strangers. In the south of the county the equivalent figures for Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District are 15.3% and 17.0%, respectively.

Crime data from Warwickshire Police demonstrates that between August 2015-July 2016 Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest rate of violent crime (with and without injury) in the county, conversely

Stratford-on-Avon District had the lowest rate. North Warwickshire Borough was the only district/borough not to see an increase in the proportion of residents selecting 'not at all worried' for this question, when comparing the current results with the earlier 2013 survey results. Warwick District saw the largest increase in the proportion of residents selecting 'not at all worried' for this question.

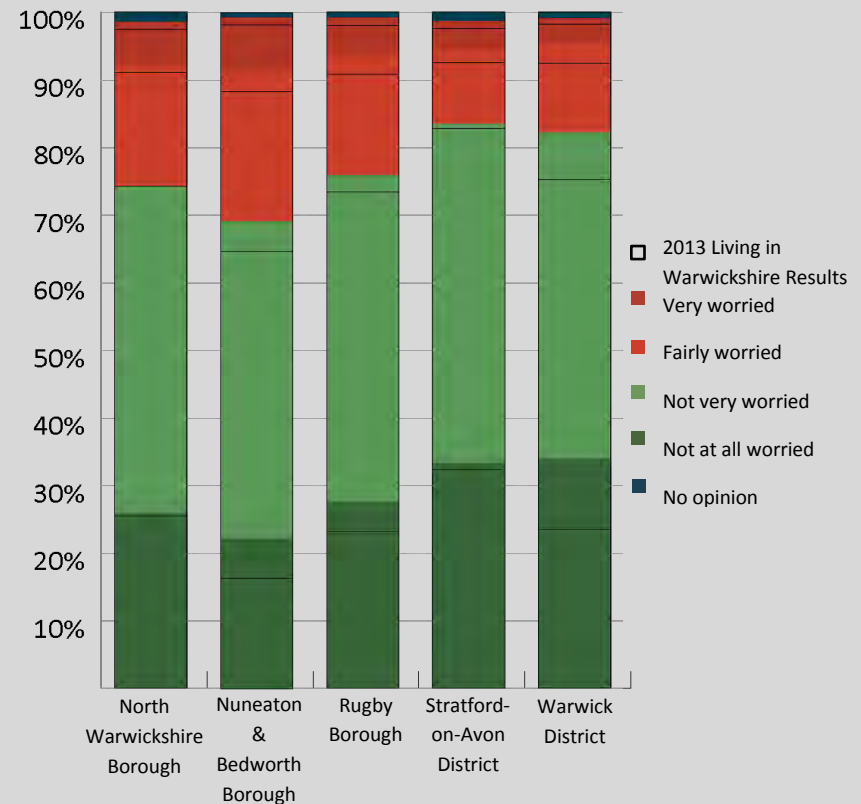


Figure 15 Fear of being physically attacked by strangers, within district & borough



Almost one quarter (24.3%) of female residents were fairly/very worried about being physically attacked by strangers, this compares with 17.8% of male residents (table 5). There was an increase in the proportion of males selecting 'not very worried' for this question, when comparing the current results, with the previous 2013 survey results. However, the opposite trend occurred when looking at the response breakdown for females, with the proportion of females selecting 'not very worried' decreasing between the two survey time points.

Table 5 Fear of being physically attacked by strangers, by gender, over time

	Female			Male		
	2013	2016	% change	2013	2016	% change
Not at all worried	21.0%	26.1%	5.1%	27.4%	32.5%	5.1%
Not very worried	51.9%	48.2%	-3.7%	47.9%	49.2%	1.3%
Fairly worried	18.1%	18.5%	0.4%	15.8%	13.5%	-2.3%
Very worried	7.4%	5.8%	-1.6%	6.5%	4.3%	-2.2%
No opinion	1.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	2.5%	0.6%	-1.9%

Figure 16 suggests that as age increases, the fear of being physically attacked by strangers decreases. Over one quarter (26.1%) of younger adults (18-29 years) were either very/fairly worried about being physically attacked by a stranger, as we go up the age range this figure decreases, to 19.4%, 13.2% and 10.5% for those aged between 60-69 years, 70-79 years and 80+ years respectively.

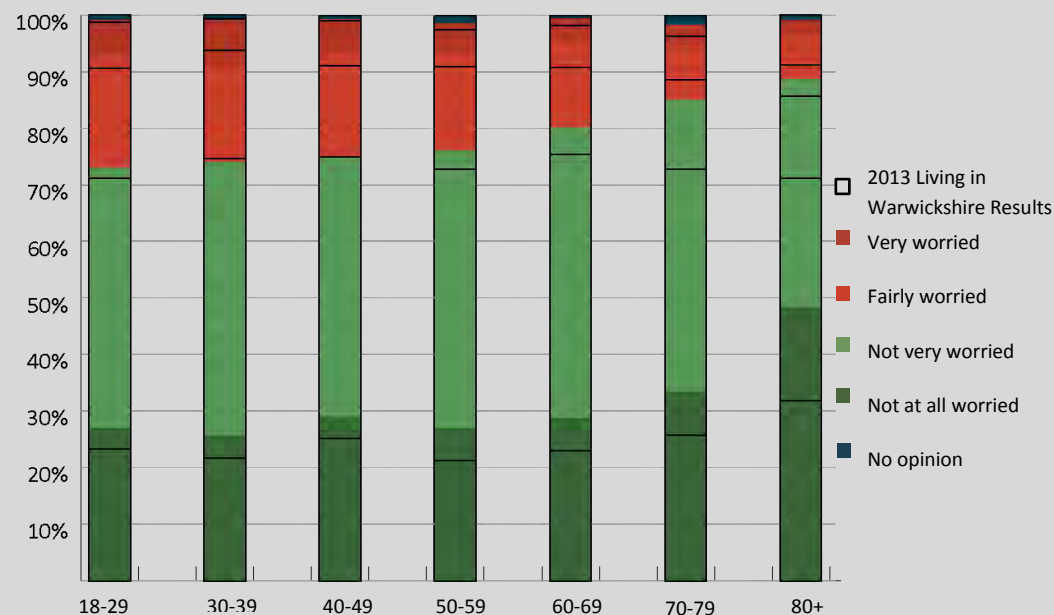


Figure 16 Fear of being physically attacked by strangers, by age

Fear of being physically attacked by someone you know

Warwick District had the highest proportion of residents who were 'not at all worried' about being physically attacked by someone they knew (73.1%), conversely, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the smallest proportion of residents who were 'not at all worried' about being a victim of this type of crime (61.8%, see figure 16). Within North Warwickshire Borough 8.0% of residents were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about being physically attacked by someone known to them, the equivalent figure for Stratford-on-Avon District was 3.7%. North Warwickshire Borough was the only



district/borough, not to see a decrease in the proportion of residents selecting either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried' for this question, when comparing the current results with the previous 2013 survey results.

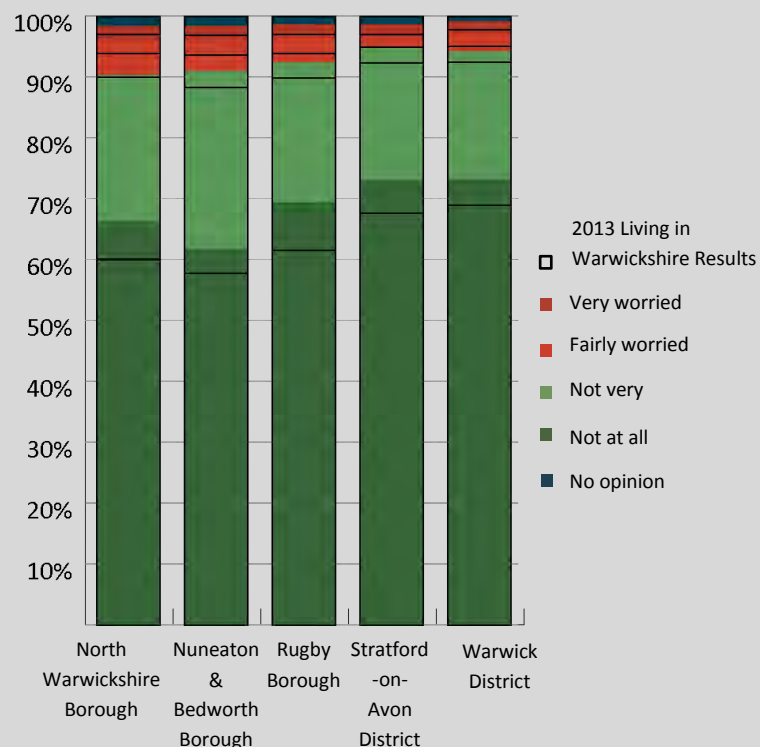


Figure 17 Fear of being physically attacked by someone you know, within district & borough

Female residents were slightly more worried about being physically attacked by someone they knew than male residents (table 6), though this difference was marginal. Close to 95% of male residents were either

'not at all worried' or 'not very worried' about being physically attacked by strangers, this compares with 91.6% of females. Table 6 suggests that whilst males feel less worried about being physically attacked by someone known to them now in 2016 than they did in 2013, the same cannot be said for females.

Table 6 Fear of being physically attacked by someone you know, by gender

	Female			Male		
	2013	2016	% change	2013	2016	% change
Not at all worried	67.3%	66.4%	-0.9%	61.3%	72.7%	11.4%
Not very worried	23.8%	25.2%	1.4%	29.5%	21.0%	-8.5%
Fairly worried	3.1%	4.3%	1.2%	4.0%	3.0%	-1.0%
Very worried	2.6%	2.7%	0.1%	2.9%	1.4%	-1.5%
No opinion	3.2%	1.4%	-1.8%	2.3%	1.0%	-1.3%

As with previous findings, figure 18 suggests that as age increases, fear of becoming a victim of certain types of crime decreases. When looking at the fear of being attacked by someone known to them, 9.4% of younger adults (18-29 years) stated they were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about being a victim of this type of crime, this compares with 3.3% of residents aged 60-69, 1.9% of residents aged 70-79 and 0.8% of residents aged 80 and over.



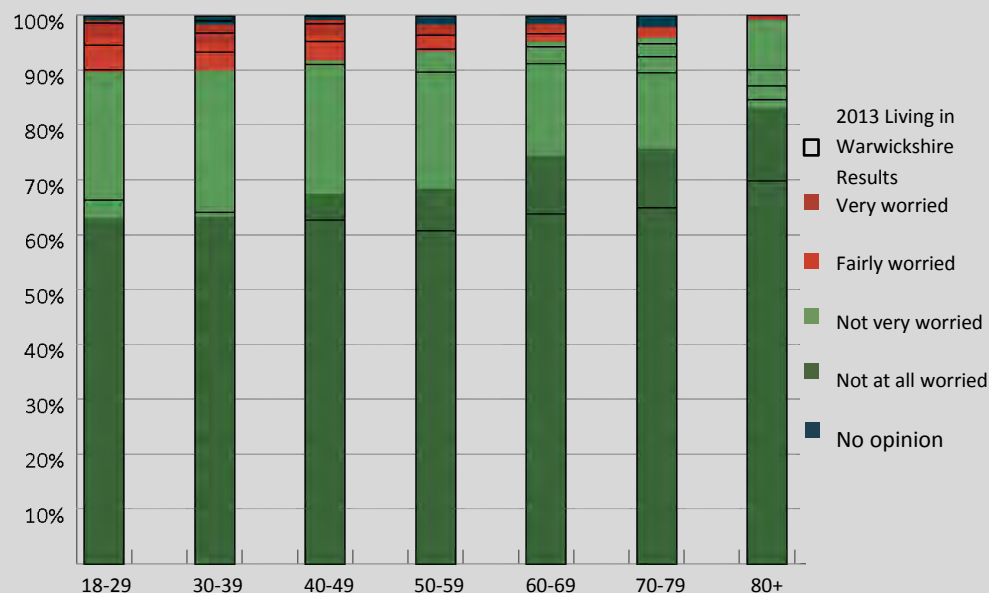


Figure 18 Fear of being physically attacked by someone you know, by age

Being verbally attacked by strangers

Nearly 30% of residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough were fairly/very worried about being verbally attacked by strangers (figure 19). By way of comparison, the equivalent figure for Stratford-on-Avon District was 15.8%. Rugby Borough had the second highest proportion of residents who were either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about being verbally attacked by strangers in the county, followed by North Warwickshire, Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District respectively.

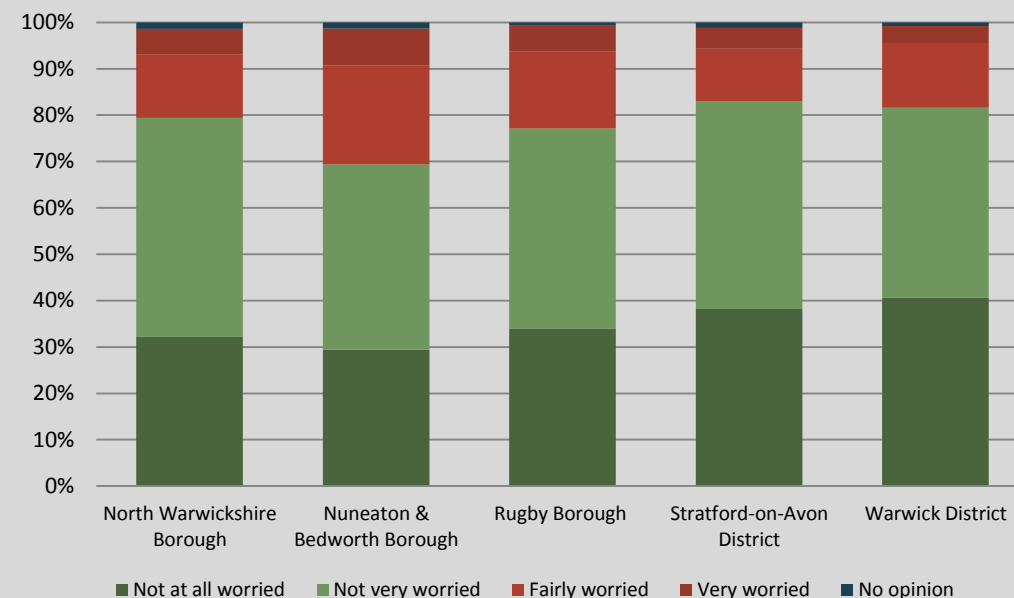


Figure 19 Fear of being verbally attacked by strangers, within district & borough

Nearly 40% of male residents were 'not at all worried' of being verbally attacked by strangers, for female residents this figure was 31.6% (figure 20). Over 17% of female residents were 'fairly worried' about being a victim of this type of crime, a slightly higher proportion than that seen in the male cohort (12.9%).

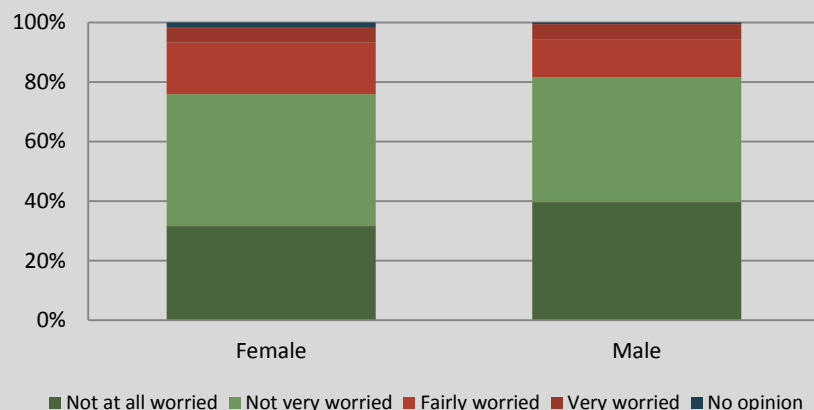


Figure 20 Fear of being verbally attacked by strangers, by gender

In support of previous findings, table 7 shows that as age increases, the proportion of residents who are 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' about being a victim of a verbal assault decreases. In the younger age group (18-29 years) 7.2% of residents were 'very worried' about being a victim of this type of crime, this compared with 4.3% of residents in the 60-69 age group, 1.1% of residents in the 70-79 age group and only 0.8% of residents in the 80+ age group (table 7).

Table 7 Fear of being verbally attacked by stranger, by age

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Not at all worried	32.6%	30.6%	34.0%	33.0%	36.2%	41.8%	56.5%
Not very worried	36.8%	41.4%	42.4%	45.0%	48.3%	45.5%	30.6%
Fairly worried	23.0%	18.2%	16.1%	15.9%	10.1%	9.5%	11.3%
Very worried	7.2%	8.9%	6.5%	5.3%	4.3%	1.1%	0.8%
No opinion	.5%	.9%	1.0%	.8%	1.2%	2.1%	0.8%

Cybercrime

Residents were much more worried about being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing, fraud and/or identity theft than they were of being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment (figure 21). The majority of residents (81.1%) were either 'not at all worried' or 'not very worried' about being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment, however, over a third of residents (34.0%) were 'fairly worried' about being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing, fraud and/or identity theft, with a further 15.4% of residents 'very worried' about being a victim of this type of crime. By way of comparison, 11.1% residents were 'fairly worried' about being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment, with a further 5.6% of residents 'very worried' about being a victim of this type of crime.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales has recently produced headline estimates (20TH October 2016), however these estimates do not include fraud and computer misuse offences, as questions about these crimes types were not included until October 2015, meaning a full year's worth of data has not been published yet. However, data from these questions has been released as experimental statistics (experimental statistics are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed), and estimates that 2.0 million computer misuse offences were experienced by adults in the 12 months prior to them being interviewed for the crime survey (year ending September 2016).

To gain a measure of the true scale of cybercrime in Warwickshire a survey was commissioned by the Warwickshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner,



Warwickshire County Council and the Warwickshire Observatory to ask the public to share their experiences of cybercrime (2015). The survey suggests that 82,200 people fell victim to online crime in the last 12 months in Warwickshire. Worryingly, around 2.4% of residents have no idea how to protect themselves online. Moreover, over half of residents were targeted by phishing scams, with one in ten going on to become victims.

The cybercrime survey found the two most prevalent types of online attack were phishing scams (56.4%) and viruses/malware (49.5%). A total of 58 (7.6%) residents had been targeted in the form of online harassment/bullying.

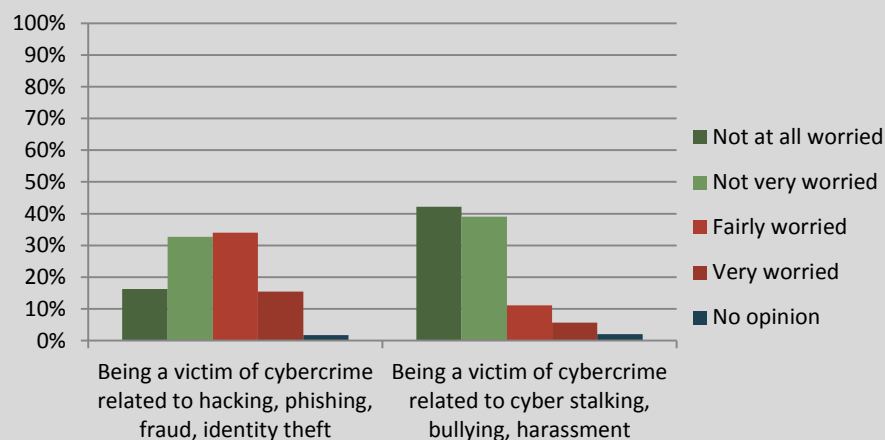


Figure 27 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime

Being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing, fraud, identity theft

Residents from Warwick District were the least worried about being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing and/or identity theft, with 51.2% selecting either 'not at all worried' or 'not very worried' for this question (figure 22). Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest proportion of residents who felt fairly/very worried about being a victim of this type of crime (51.7%).

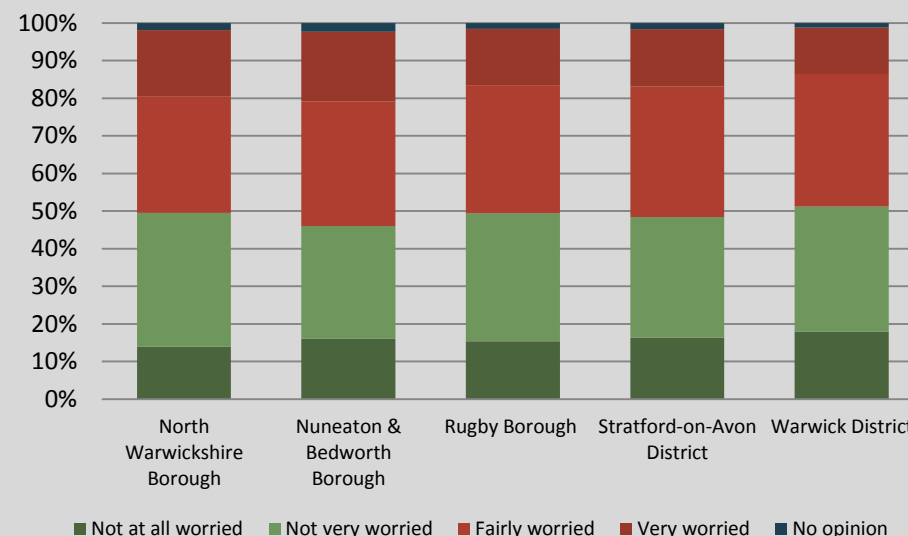


Figure 22 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing, fraud, identity theft, within each district & borough

The younger age group (18-29 years) had the highest proportion of residents who were either not at all/not very worried about being a victim of this type of cybercrime, with two in three



(65.7%) residents in this age group feeling this way (table 8). Residents aged between 50-59 years were most fearful of being a victim of this type of crime, with five in nine residents from this age group selecting either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' for this question (55.8%). As expected, the oldest age group (80+ years) had the highest proportion of residents selecting 'no opinion' for this question, when compared to the other age groups (7.1%). The Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey (2015) found that the proportion of victims of phishing scams almost doubles from the 18-29 years to 30-44 years age group and remain high through the older demographic age groups, this may suggest older internet users are being targeted for this type of online attack.

Table 8 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime related to hacking, phishing, fraud, identity theft, by age

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Not at all worried	27.9%	17.1%	14.2%	12.8%	9.9%	14.2%	22.2%
Not very worried	37.8%	35.0%	32.3%	29.8%	31.2%	31.4%	25.4%
Fairly worried	21.5%	33.3%	38.7%	36.5%	40.5%	35.4%	23.8%
Very worried	11.8%	13.3%	13.7%	19.3%	17.2%	16.1%	21.4%
No opinion	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	2.9%	7.1%

Being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying, harassment

Across all of the district & boroughs, the majority of residents were either not at all/not very worried about being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment (figure 23). Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest proportion of residents selecting either 'fairly worried' or 'very worried' for this question (18.5%), with Warwick District having the smallest proportion of residents selecting these options (15.0%).

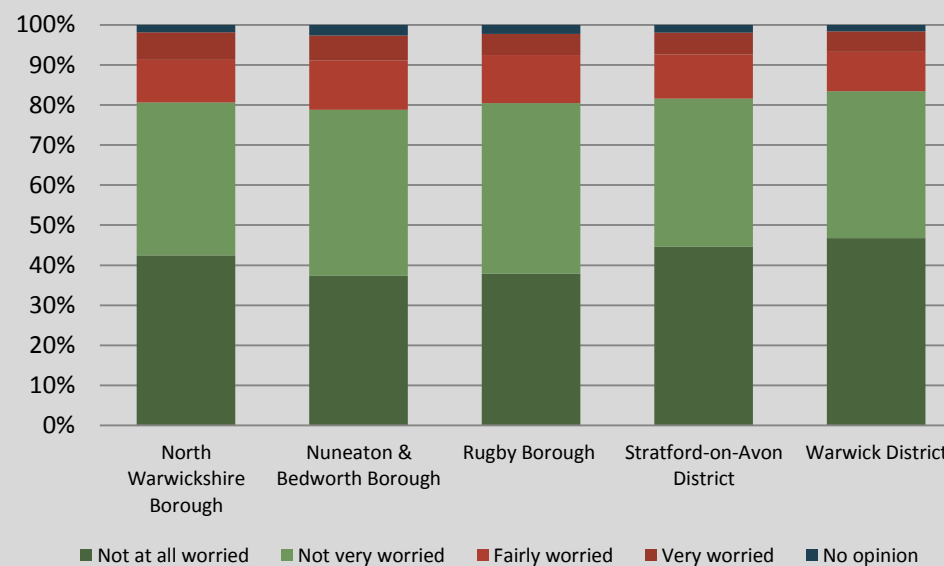


Figure 23 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying, harassment, within each district & borough



47.1% of male residents did not feel 'at all worried' about being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment; the equivalent figure for female residents was 37.3% (figure 24). The Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey (2015) found that around one in every two residents targeted for online stalking/harassment or bullying considered themselves victims and that females were twice as likely to be a victim of online harassment or bullying as males.

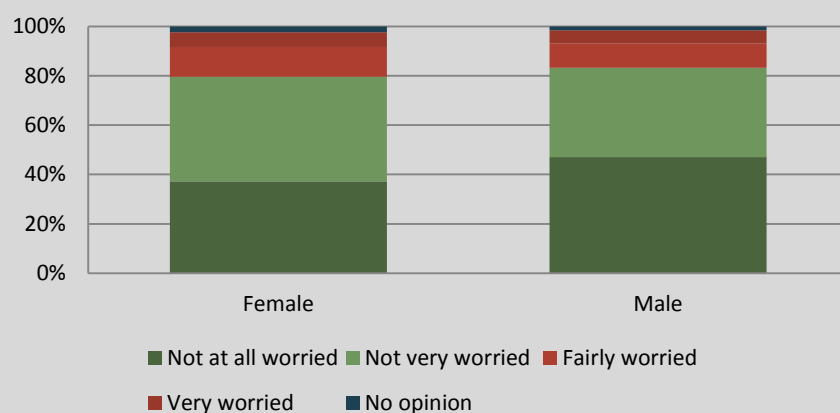


Figure 84 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying, harassment, by gender

In line with previous findings, the oldest age group (80+ years) again had the highest proportion of residents selecting 'no opinion' for this question, when compared to the other age groups (7.3%, see table 9). Interestingly, this age group also had the highest proportion of residents selecting 'not worried at all' (48.0%) and the highest proportion of residents selecting 'very worried' (7.3%), when compared to the other age groups. This shows there is quite a lot of variation within this age

group, in terms of how concerned people are about being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying and/or harassment.

The Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey (2015) found that 16.4% of under 18s were affected by 'online harassment or bullying', this was a noticeably higher proportion than witnessed in the other age groups suggesting that beyond the age of 18 years, internet users become less prone to this type of cybercrime. Please note, the Living in Warwickshire Survey was open to adults aged 18+ years only, no residents aged under 18 years old were included in the sample. Had this age group been included it may have been that a higher proportion of residents would have been worried about becoming victims of this type of crime.

Table 9 Fear of being a victim of cybercrime related to cyber stalking, bullying, harassment, by age

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Not at all worried	43.7%	41.2%	42.5%	38.6%	41.8%	43.5%	48.0%
Not very worried	37.9%	39.7%	37.7%	40.5%	41.3%	39.4%	29.3%
Fairly worried	10.3%	12.0%	12.8%	13.1%	10.4%	9.1%	6.5%
Very worried	7.0%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	4.3%	4.5%	8.9%
No opinion	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	3.5%	7.3%



Which of the following applies to your understanding of the risks you might face online?

The majority of residents felt that they had an understanding of the risks they might face online, with 54.8% of residents selecting that they knew what the risks are but did not feel at risk, and a further 32.1% of residents selecting that they knew what the risks are and did feel at risk (figure 25). A very small proportion of residents believed there were no risks (2.3%), whilst other residents whilst not knowing what the risks are, still felt at risk (6.4%). Nearly 4% of residents neither knew of the risks nor felt at risk. Taken together, these results suggest knowing what the risks are decreases people's perception of being at risk, whilst not knowing what the risks are, increased perception of being at risk.

The Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey (2015) also asked residents this question, with figure 25 demonstrating very similar results were drawn from both surveys. The current survey strengthens and builds on the findings of the cybercrime survey, as the current survey identified a similar breakdown of responses on a much larger sample size (766 in cybercrime survey).

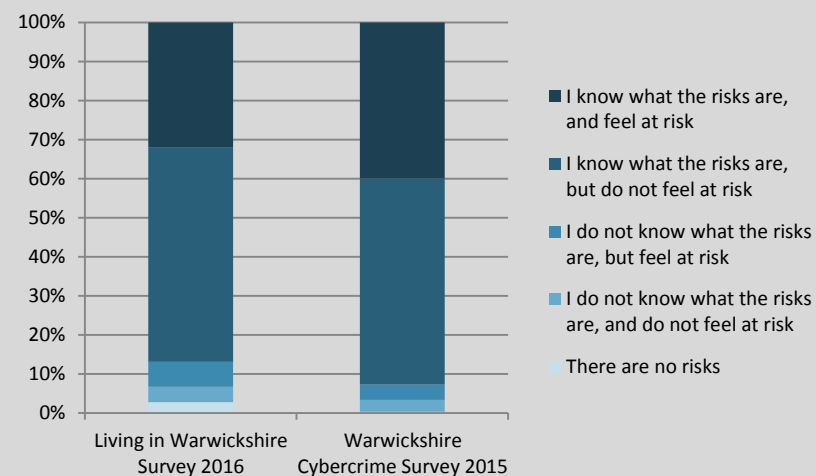


Figure 25 Understanding of the potential risks faced online- comparison between Living in Warwickshire Survey 2016 and Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey 2015

There was some variation between the district & boroughs in response to this question. In Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 5.0% of residents felt that there were no risks online, however in North Warwickshire Borough only 0.7% of residents shared this perception. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also had the highest proportion of residents who felt they did not know about the risks faced, nor did they feel at risk (5.5%). Conversely, Rugby Borough had the highest proportion of residents who despite not knowing what the online risks were, still felt at risk (8.1%). Warwick District had the highest proportion of residents who felt they knew what the risks were, but did not feel at risk (56.0%), whilst North Warwickshire Borough had the highest proportion of residents who felt both that they knew of the risks and felt at risk (table 10).



Table 10 Understanding of the potential risks faced online, within each district & borough

	North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	Stratford-on- Avon District	Warwick District
There are no risks	0.7%	5.0%	1.6%	2.1%	3.4%
I do not know what the risks are, and do not feel at risk	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	3.6%	2.9%
I do not know what the risks are, but feel at risk	5.4%	5.5%	8.1%	5.9%	6.9%
I know what the risks are, but do not feel at risk	55.2%	53.2%	55.2%	54.4%	56.0%
I know what the risks are, and feel at risk	34.7%	30.7%	31.3%	34.0%	30.8%

For older adults (80+) knowledge of the risks faced online had little impact on their perception of feeling at risk. One quarter of residents aged 80 and over, felt they did not know what risks they faced online, nor did they feel at risk, a further quarter of residents aged 80 and over felt that they had knowledge of the risks faced online, but still did not feel at risk. Table 11 reveals that as age increases, the likelihood of someone feeling at risk, whilst not having an understanding of what the risks are also increases.

In the 70-79 years age group the proportion of residents who felt like this was 9.8%, likewise, the equivalent figure for those aged 80 and over was 16.3%. By way of comparison, the proportion of residents who felt like this in the 18-29 years age group was just 3.6%. The majority of residents aged 59 and under, believe they know what the risks they face online are, yet they do not feel at risk. One in five younger adults (18-29 years) feel they knew what the risks are, and feel at risk. This was the smallest proportion out of all of the age groups. By way of comparison, 41.2% of

residents aged 60-69 years believe they know that the risks are, and feel at risk.

Table 11 Understanding of the potential risks faced online, by age

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
There are no risks	5.6%	4.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%	5.7%
I do not know what the risks are, and do not feel at risk	3.1%	1.5%	1.6%	4.7%	2.3%	5.9%	25.2%
I do not know what the risks are, but feel at risk	3.6%	4.8%	4.9%	6.2%	7.1%	9.8%	16.3%
I know what the risks are, but do not feel at risk	67.6%	63.5%	60.1%	49.6%	48.3%	46.1%	25.2%
I know what the risks are, and feel at risk	20.1%	25.7%	31.9%	37.9%	41.2%	36.0%	27.6%

The Warwickshire Cybercrime survey found that there is a big difference in the perception of online risk depending on the age of the respondent, with the overall trend being that as age increases; knowledge of the online risks reduces slightly, whilst the feeling of being at risk increases significantly. The current research did not follow the same trend, instead it found feelings of risk increase with age up to 60-74 years and then decrease again (combining both those that did and did not know what the risks are). As with the Warwickshire Cybercrime survey, knowledge of risk was found to decrease with age.



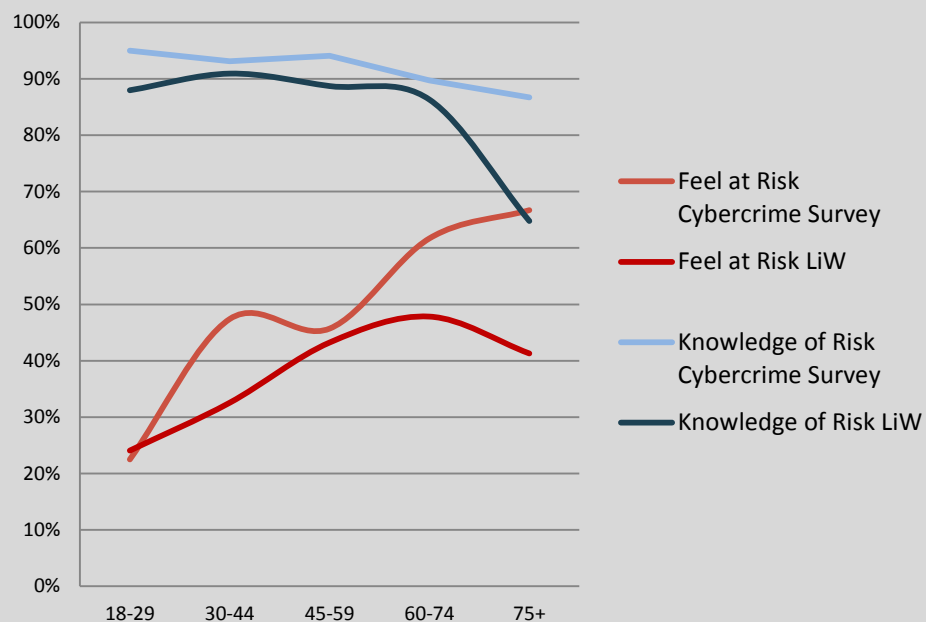


Figure 26 Comparison with Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey (LiW- Living in Warwickshire)

Anti-Social Behaviour

Over the last 12 months, how would you describe anti-social behaviour in your neighbourhood? (e.g. rowdy behaviour, loud music, dumped rubbish, vandalism)?*

*By neighbourhood, we mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home

The majority of residents felt that anti-social behaviour had stayed about the same in their local area, over the past 12 months. This finding was

also consistent in all of the district and boroughs, except North Warwickshire Borough, where only 45.5% of residents believed anti-social behaviour had stayed the same (figure 27). At county level the number of ASB incidents reported between April 2015 and March 2016 decreased by 5% when compared with the same time period 12 months prior (2014/15).

North Warwickshire Borough had the highest proportion of residents (41.5%) who perceived anti-social behaviour to have increased over the past 12 months, the equivalent figure for Warwick District (19.6%) was half that seen in North Warwickshire Borough. Figure 27 demonstrates that residents from the north of the county were more likely to perceive anti-social behaviour to have increased, than residents from the south of the county. When combining responses into 'increased' versus 'decreased', overall residents were more likely to think anti-social behaviour had increased rather than decreased. When examining the total number of reported ASB incidents between April 2015 and March 2016, with the same time period 12 months prior, Rugby Borough saw the largest increase in reported incidents (1.2%), closely followed by North Warwickshire Borough (1.1%). The other districts and boroughs saw decreases in the number of reported ASB incidents. When comparing the ASB incident rates per 1,000 population within each district and borough, during the April 2015-March 2016 period, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest rate at 42.0 per 1,000, followed by North Warwickshire Borough (33.1). Stratford-on-Avon District had the lowest rate in the county at 18.3.



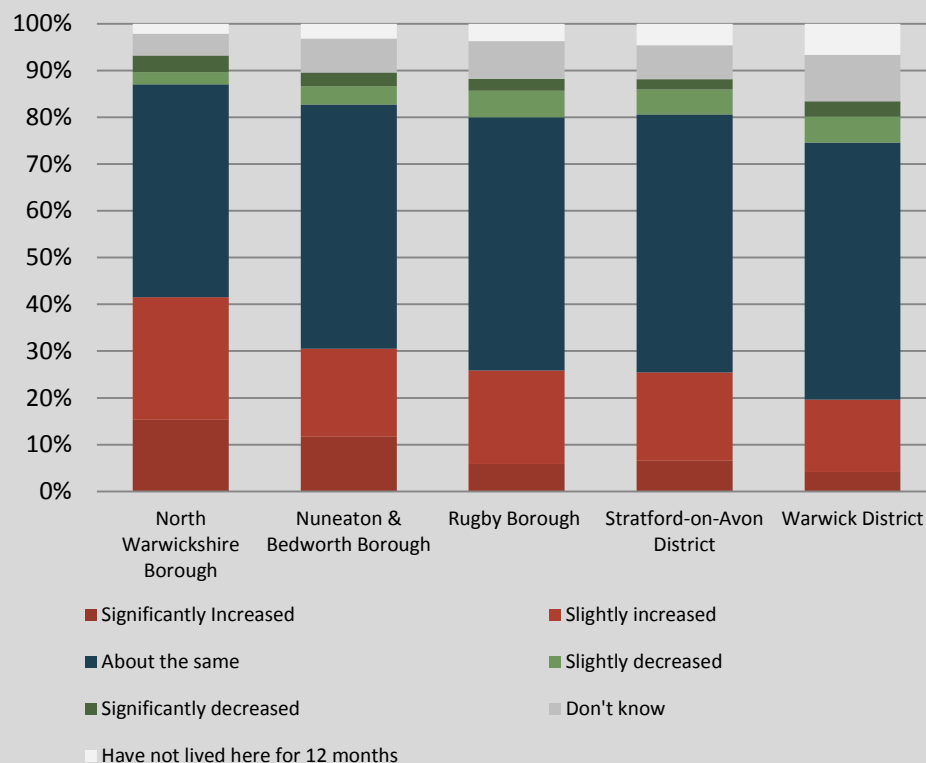


Figure 27 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour in local neighbour, over a 12-month period within each district & borough

How much of a problem are the following in your local area*?

*By local area, we mean the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from your home

Overall 'Speeding' was seen as the biggest problem, followed by 'Rubbish or litter lying around' and then 'Nuisance motor cycles'.

A large proportion of residents (45.9%), felt speeding was problem in their local area, with just under a third of residents stating it was a 'fairly big problem' and around one in seven residents seeing it as a 'very big problems' (tables 12 & 13). A quarter of residents felt 'rubbish or litter lying around' was a 'fairly big problem' in their local area, with a further 10.4% believing it to be a 'very big problem'. The Crime Survey for England and Wales found that 31% of residents felt that 'rubbish or litter lying around' was a very/fairly big problem. Over a quarter of residents felt 'nuisance motor cycles' were a problem in their local area (27.2%).

The proportion of residents perceiving the issue of 'rubbish or litter lying around' to be either a 'very big problem' or 'fairly big problem' in their local area increased by 10.1% in the 2016 Living in Warwickshire Survey, when compared to the earlier 2013 version of the survey. For all of the other listed 'problems' there was little difference in residents perceptions of the severity of ASB related issues in their local area, when comparing the results from the two surveys.

Table 12 Severity of problems in local area comparison with 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey (*% change)

	Very big problem			Fairly big problem			Not a very big problem			Not a problem at all		
	2013	2016	% *	2013	2016	%	2013	2016	%	2013	2016	%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	2.7%	3.1%	+0.4%	5.7%	7.4%	+1.7%	32.9%	35.5%	+2.6%	58.7%	53.9%	-4.8%
People being drunk and rowdy in public places	3.1%	2.9%	-0.2%	10.3%	10.4%	+0.1%	39.4%	37.1%	-2.3%	47.1%	49.4%	+2.3%
Rubbish or litter lying around	6.5%	10.4%	+3.9%	19.4%	25.6%	+6.2%	50.2%	46.1%	-4.1%	23.9%	17.7%	-6.2%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	3.3%	4.1%	+0.8%	11.1%	12.9%	+1.8%	49.2%	45.8%	-3.4%	36.4%	37.0%	+0.6%
People using or dealing drugs	5.0%	6.3%	+1.3%	10.9%	12.3%	+1.4%	33.0%	32.1%	-0.9%	51.0%	48.9%	-2.1%
Being harassed or attacked due to ethnicity, religion, disability or sexual orientation	1.0%	1.2%	+0.2%	2.3%	2.6%	+0.3%	23.2%	18.9%	-4.3%	73.5%	77.2%	+3.7%
Teenagers hanging around on the street	6.0%	5.7%	-0.3%	14.6%	14.7%	+0.1%	42.4%	39.1%	-3.3%	37.0%	40.4%	+3.4%
Troublesome neighbours	2.3%	4.0%	+1.7%	4.2%	5.9%	+1.7%	25.7%	27.8%	+2.1%	67.9%	62.2%	-5.7%
Deliberate fire starting	1.1%	0.9%	-0.2%	1.9%	1.8%	-0.1%	15.3%	12.5%	-2.8%	81.7%	84.7%	+3.0%

Table 13 Severity of problems in local area (scenarios not included in the 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey)

	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all
Dangerous dogs	1.1%	4.6%	21.2%	73.1%
Serious neighbourhood crime, involving gangs, guns or knives	1.1%	2.3%	12.5%	84.1%
Mugging	0.8%	2.7%	14.3%	81.9%
Speeding	15.3%	30.6%	32.2%	21.8%
Nuisance motor cycles	10.5%	16.7%	33.8%	38.9%

A) Speeding

Speeding appears to be a problem for residents in all of the district and boroughs, though this is most pronounced in North Warwickshire Borough, where 52.7% of residents felt this was a very/fairly big problem (table 14). In Stratford-on-Avon District the majority of residents also felt this way (51.8%). Warwick District had the smallest proportion of residents who viewed speeding as a problem in their local area, with 37.1% of residents viewing it as a problem.

Table 14 Severity of 'speeding' problem by district & borough

	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all
North Warwickshire Borough	16.6%	36.1%	31.6%	15.7%
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	15.8%	28.6%	29.0%	26.6%
Rugby Borough	16.9%	31.5%	32.9%	18.6%
Stratford-on-Avon District	19.5%	32.3%	31.8%	16.4%
Warwick District	9.4%	27.7%	35.0%	27.8%



B) Rubbish or litter lying around

One in five residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough felt 'rubbish or litter lying around' was a 'very big problem' in their local area, and just under one in three residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough felt it was a 'fairly big' problem (table 15). Table 15 demonstrates that littering is seen as much more of a problem in the north of the county when compared to the south.

Table 15 Severity of 'Rubbish or litter lying around' problem by district & borough

	Very big problem			Fairly big problem			Not a very big problem			Not a problem at all		
	2013	2016	%	2013	2016	%	2013	2016	%	2013	2016	%
North Warwickshire Borough	8.9%	10.2%	1.3%	22.3%	35.5%	13.2%	47.8%	44.1%	-3.7%	21.1%	9.7%	-11.4%
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	10.5%	20.1%	9.6%	25.1%	31.1%	6.0%	46.9%	37.1%	-9.8%	17.5%	11.7%	-5.8%
Rugby Borough	6.7%	9.0%	2.3%	20.4%	24.0%	3.6%	48.7%	48.5%	-0.2%	24.1%	18.5%	-5.6%
Stratford-on-Avon District	3.5%	5.8%	2.3%	14.0%	21.4%	7.4%	51.7%	51.1%	-0.6%	30.8%	21.5%	-9.3%
Warwick District	4.4%	7.5%	3.1%	16.7%	21.9%	5.2%	53.5%	48.2%	-5.3%	25.4%	22.1%	-3.3%

C) Nuisance motor cycles

Table 16 illustrates that 'nuisance motor cycles' are perceived as being much more of a problem by residents living in the north of the county than residents living in the south of the county. In North Warwickshire Borough, 17.1% of residents perceived 'nuisance motor cycles' as a 'very big problem', the equivalent figure for Warwick District was just 4.0%.

One in five residents from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough perceived 'nuisance motor cycles' as a 'fairly big problem', likewise, one in five North Warwickshire Borough residents also felt this way. Conversely, in Warwick District one in two residents felt 'nuisance motor cycles' were 'not a problem at all'.

Table 16 Severity of 'Nuisance motor cycles' problem by district & borough

	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all
North Warwickshire Borough	17.1%	21.8%	37.0%	23.7%
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	14.6%	20.7%	34.3%	30.5%
Rugby Borough	12.4%	19.4%	33.9%	34.1%
Stratford-on-Avon District	9.3%	14.6%	33.6%	42.4%
Warwick District	4.0%	11.1%	32.1%	52.5%

D) Other

'Very big problem' and 'fairly big problem' categories were combined to create a single 'problem category', for each problem, within each district and borough. Any problems where more than 20% of respondent felt there was a 'problem' can be found in table 17.



Table 17 % of residents from each district & borough who perceive the named categories as a 'problem' in their local area

	People being drunk and rowdy in public places	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	People using or dealing drugs	Teenagers hanging around on the street
North Warwickshire Borough	12.1%	29.6%	31.3%	29.7%
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	21.8%	26.3%	24.7%	28.2%
Rugby Borough	10.0%	12.4%	16.8%	21.1%
Stratford-on-Avon District	9.1%	14.1%	15.3%	16.3%
Warwick District	13.1%	10.1%	12.6%	12.9%

Over one in four residents from both North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough felt 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles' was a problem in their local area. By way of comparison, 16% of residents to the Crime Survey for England and Wales felt that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicle' was a fairly/very big problem. Moreover, in North Warwickshire Borough, 31.3% of residents perceived 'people using or dealing drugs' as a problem in their local area, by way of comparison the equivalent figure for Warwick District was 12.6%, and nationally was 24%. 'Teenagers hanging around on the street' also appears to be more of a problem in the north of the county than the south, the figure for this nationally was 18% (fairly/very big problem), this is lower than the proportions seen in the north of the county, but higher than those seen in the south (table 17).