

Safer Communities

RECORDED CRIME IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

In 2004/05 26,237 crimes were reported to the police in the borough compared to 29,605 in 2001/02. Table 3.1 illustrates these figures for all crimes in the Royal Borough and by different types of offence classified by the borough's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

TABLE 3.1: RECORDED CRIME COUNTS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05

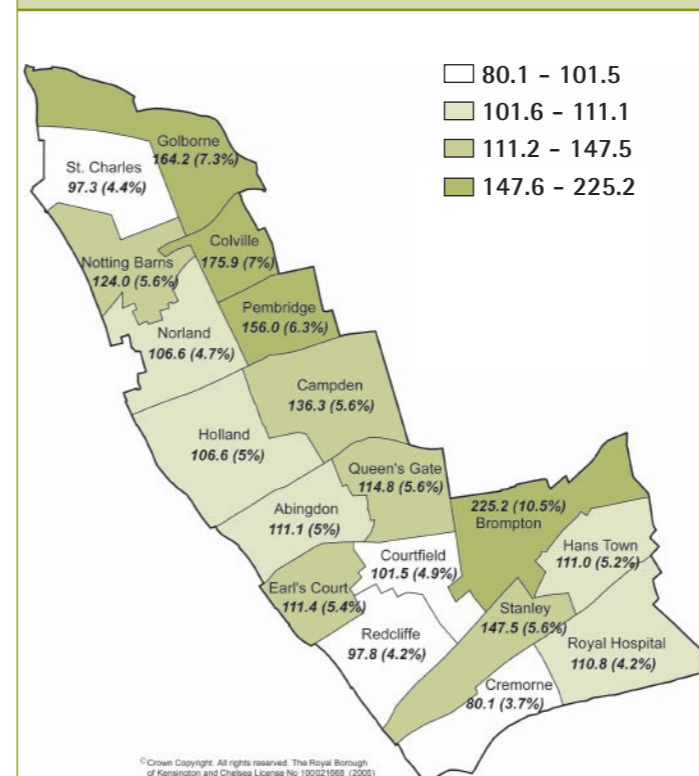
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	% INCREASE/DECREASE 2001/02 - 2004/05
All Crimes	29,605	31,921	29,873	26,237	-11%
Antisocial behaviour police disorder incidents	13,746	12,130	11,613	11,744	-15%
Other theft and handling	9,939	11,959	10,995	9,376	-6%
Vehicle crime	5,707	5,617	4,989	4,290	-25%
Violence against the person	3,063	3,471	3,378	3,532	15%
Commercial crime	2,918	2,789	2,570	2,642	-9%
Fraud or forgery	1,898	2,274	1,840	1,531	-19%
Residential burglary	1,876	1,652	1,769	1,673	-11%
Street crime	1,872	1,334	1,532	1,312	-30%
Drug offences	688	936	1,019	1,046	52%
Sexual offences	191	306	265	318	66%

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Police
Updated: Annually

ALL CRIMES

Map 3.1 illustrates crime rates for wards in the Royal Borough in 2004/05 for all crimes. The highest crime rate is in the ward of Brompton with a rate of 225.2 crimes per 1,000 population. This is followed by Colville with a rate of 175.9 crimes per 1,000 population. The lowest crime rate in 2004/05 was in the ward of Cremorne with a rate of 80.1 crimes per 1,000 population. The figures in brackets represent the percentage of all the crimes in the borough that were committed in that ward.

MAP 3.1: ALL RECORDED CRIME - RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

All crimes compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.1 illustrates all recorded crime as a rate per 1,000 population for Royal Borough and four neighbouring boroughs. The crime rates in all of these boroughs have decreased since 2001/02. The rate in the Royal Borough is similar to that in Hammersmith and Fulham and is lower than that in Camden and the City of Westminster.

As well as being geographical neighbours, these boroughs also belong to the same Home Office 'family of boroughs' with similar crime characteristics.

Supporting information

(to be applied to all 'family of borough' comparisons)

Rates are calculated using the following population figures:

2001/02 - Mid year population estimates 2001

2002/03 - Mid year population estimates 2002

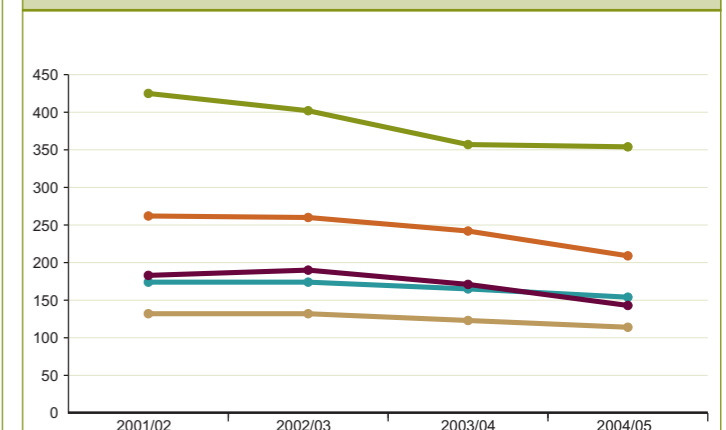
2003/04 - Mid year population estimates 2003

2004/05 - Mid year population estimates 2004

See www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk for details and figures

Boroughs in the Kensington and Chelsea 'family of boroughs' are: Bournemouth, Brighton and Hove, Camden, City of London, City of Westminster, Eastbourne, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth

FIGURE 3.1: ALL RECORDED CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS - RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 - 2004/05



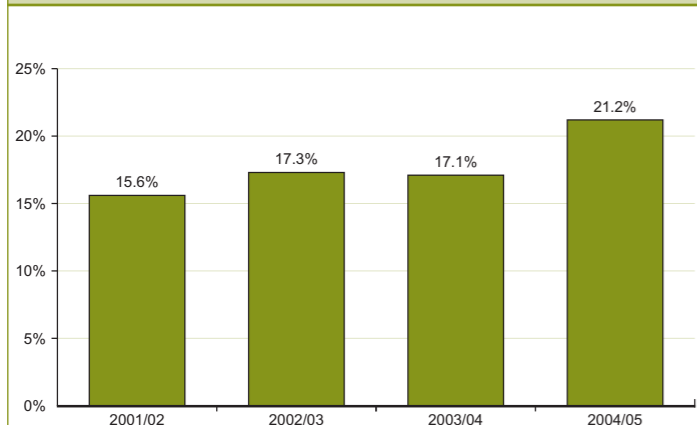
Camden
City of Westminster
Hammersmith and Fulham
Kensington and Chelsea
Wandsworth

Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics,
www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for all crimes

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage of all recorded crime incidents where the offender has been detected. Detection rates vary between different types of crime. Overall detection rates in the Royal Borough have risen from 15.6 per cent in 2001/02 to 21.2 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.2: DETECTION RATES FOR ALL CRIMES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05

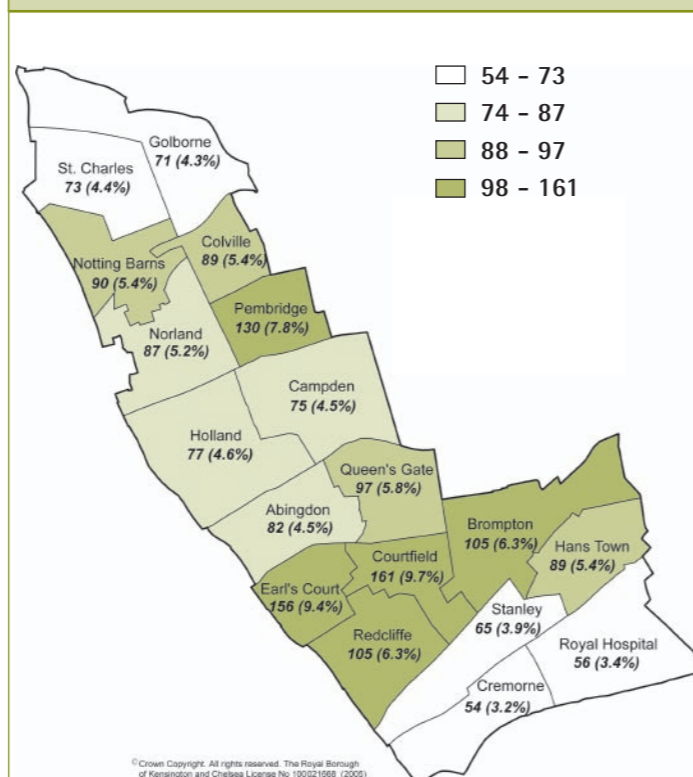


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Reports of residential burglary rose from 1,652 in 2002/03 to 1,769 in 2003/04 and fell in 2004/05 to 1,673. Map 3.2 illustrates the recorded counts of residential burglary by ward for the most recent year. There were 161 reports of residential burglary in the Courtfield ward in 2004/05 which accounts for 9.7 per cent of all residential burglary committed in the borough. By contrast there were 54 recorded counts of residential burglary in Cremorne which accounts for 3.2 per cent of all reported residential burglaries.

MAP 3.2: RECORDED RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY INSTANCES BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05

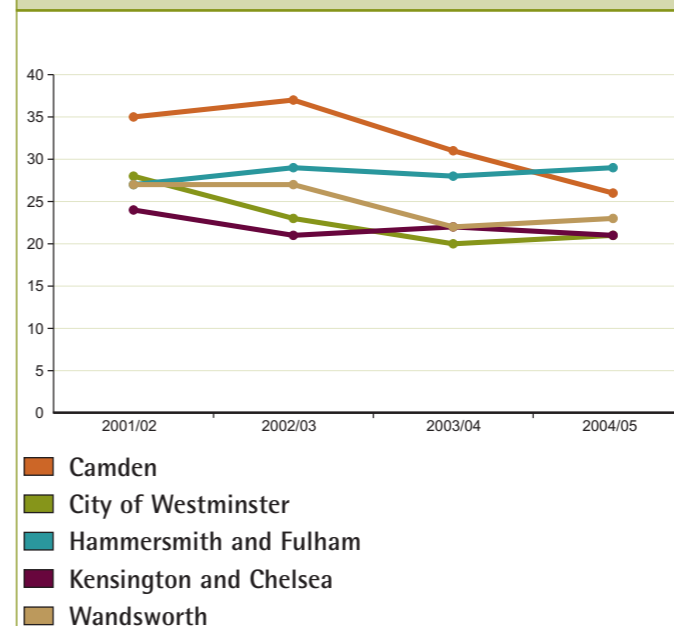


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Residential Burglary compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.3 illustrates residential burglary as a rate per 1,000 households for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. Reports of residential burglary in the Royal Borough have fluctuated over the last four years. The rate of residential burglary in Kensington and Chelsea is similar to the City of Westminster's and is lower than that in other neighbouring boroughs.

FIGURE 3.3: RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2001/02 - 2004/05

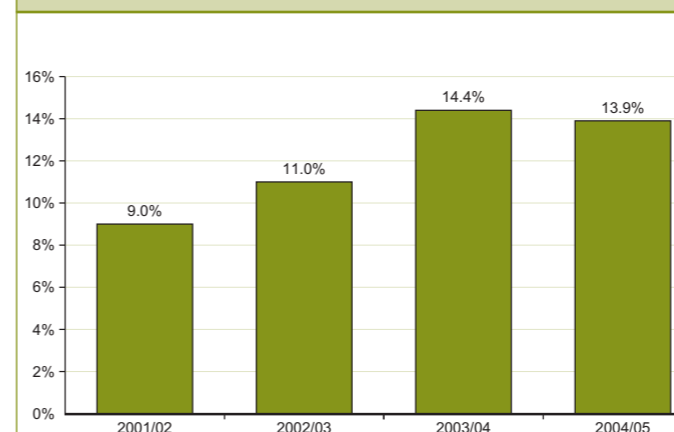


Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for residential burglary

As figure 3.4 shows, detection rates for residential burglary are some 5 per cent higher in 2004/05 than in 2001/02.

FIGURE 3.4: DETECTION RATES FOR RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05



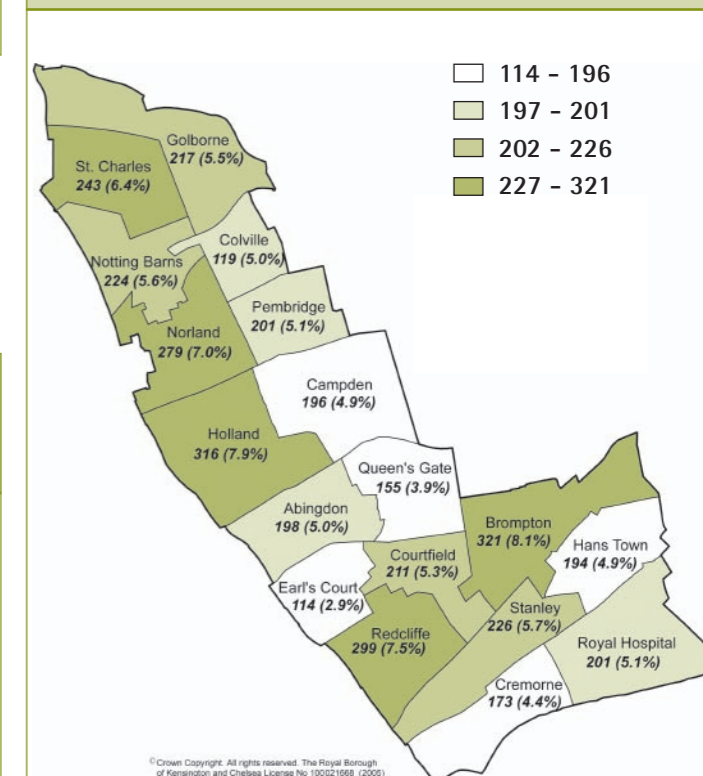
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

VEHICLE CRIME

The category of vehicle crime consists of theft of or from a motor vehicle, interference or tampering with a motor vehicle and criminal damage to a motor vehicle. There were 4,290 recorded incidents of vehicle crime in 2004/05. Vehicle crime is highest in the Brompton ward with 321 counts in 2004/05 – 8.1 per cent of all vehicle crime in the borough. By contrast Earl's Court had the lowest recorded incidents at 114 accounting for 2.9 per cent of borough total.

Supporting information for vehicle crime map:
Analysis based on 3,887 offences recorded. 9.4 per cent of all recorded vehicle crimes are not assigned a location. This accounts for the differences in the total vehicle crimes in 2004/05 (4,290) and the total vehicle crimes presented in the map (3,887). There is no evidence to suggest that crimes lacking location information are specific to certain areas and it is expected that these occurrences are spread on a proportionate basis across the borough.

MAP 3.3: RECORDED VEHICLE CRIME INSTANCES BY KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05

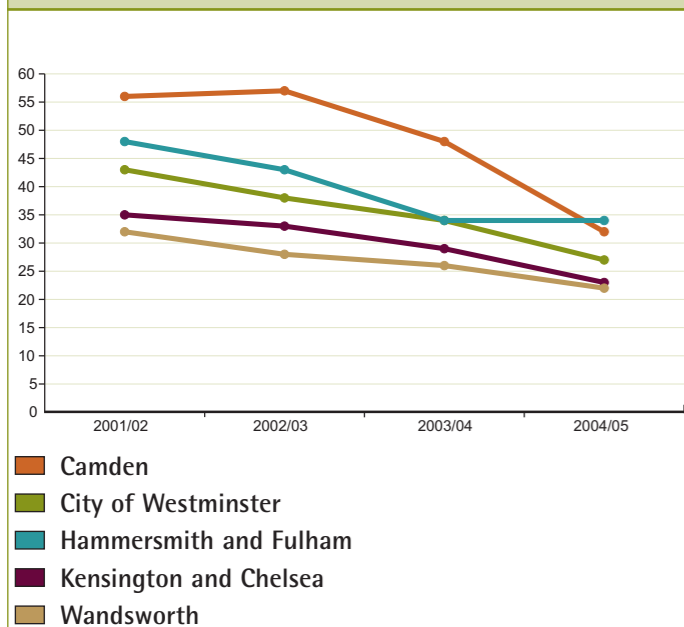


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Vehicle crime compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.5 illustrates vehicle crime as a rate per 1,000 population for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. Kensington and Chelsea has a lower rate than most of its neighbours and the rate of vehicle crime has been decreasing.

FIGURE 3.5: VEHICLE CRIME FOR KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 – 2004/05



Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for vehicle crime

Detection rates for vehicle crime in the Royal Borough have fluctuated since 2001/02 and stood at 4.2 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.6: DETECTION RATES FOR VEHICLE CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02-2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

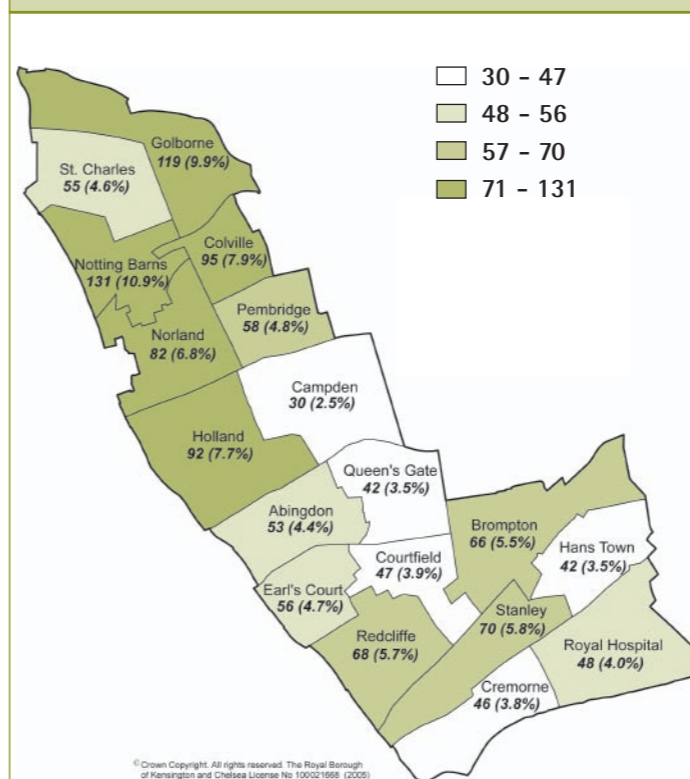
STREET CRIME

Street crime (catorgrised as robbery of personal property and snatch theft) rose from 1,334 reports in 2002/03 to 1,532 reports in 2003/04 and fell to 1,312 reports in 2004/05. Map 3.4 illustrates the incidents of street crime per ward in the Royal Borough in 2004/05. Notting Barns has the highest count of 131 recorded incidents in 2004/05 which accounts for 10.9 per cent of all street crime in the borough. By contrast the lowest counts were in Campden ward with only 30 recorded incidents accounting for 2.5 per cent of all street crime in the borough.

Supporting information for street crime map:

Analysis based on 1,200 offences recorded. 8.5 per cent of all recorded street crimes are not assigned a location in the map. This accounts for the differences in the total street crimes in 2004/05 (1,312) and the total street crimes presented in the map (1,200). There is no evidence to suggest that crimes lacking location information are specific to certain areas and it is expected that these occurrences are spread on a proportionate basis across the borough.

MAP 3.4: RECORDED STREET CRIME INSTANCES IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA WARDS 2004/05

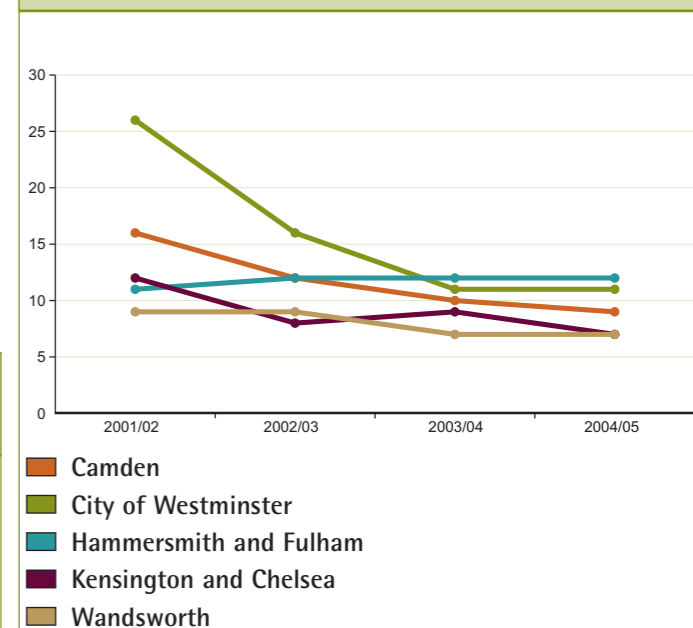


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

Street crime compared to neighbouring boroughs

Figure 3.7 illustrates street crime as a rate per 1,000 population for the Royal Borough and neighbouring boroughs. The rate in the Royal Borough is similar to that in Wandsworth and lower than the other neighbouring boroughs.

FIGURE 3.7: STREET CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA AND NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS – RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION 2001/02 – 2004/05

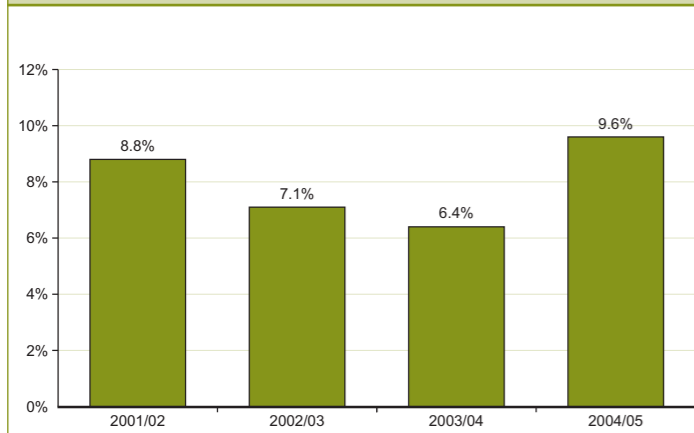


Source: Metropolitan Police Service Crime Statistics, www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics
Updated: Monthly

Detection rates for street crime

Detection rates for street crime in the Royal Borough decreased between 2001/02 and 2003/04 but rose to 9.6 per cent in 2004/05.

FIGURE 3.8: DETECTION RATES FOR STREET CRIME IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 - 2004/05



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Operational Performance Unit
Updated: Monthly

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Police disorder call outs

Reports of disorder or antisocial behaviour to the police fell from 12,310 in 2002/03 to 11,613 in 2003/04 and rose slightly to 11,744 in 2004/05 (as presented in table 3.1). The data illustrates the number of emergency 999 call outs logged by the police that are related to disorder and include incidents like disturbance in public places and drunkenness.

Noise and nuisance complaints

Noise and nuisance complaints are made to the Council's environmental health department. Table 3.2 illustrates the numbers of complaints made to the Council by residents regarding noise and other forms of nuisance. Complaints for both noise and other nuisance have risen since 2002/03.

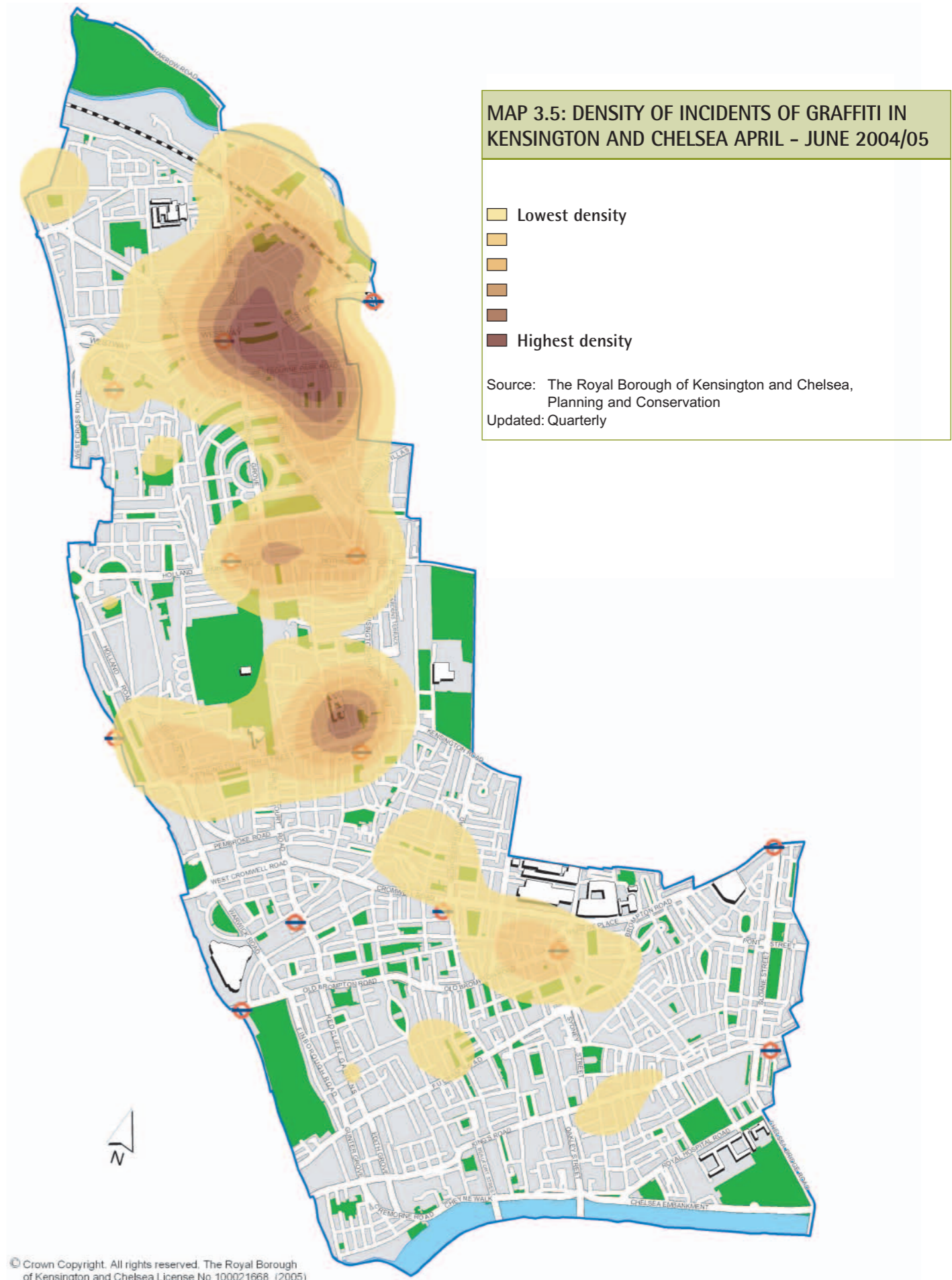
TABLE 3.2: NOISE AND NUISANCE COMPLAINTS IN KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 2001/02 - 2004/05

	NOISE COMPLAINTS	OTHER COMPLAINTS
2001/02	7,144	1,558
2002/03	6,497	1,207
2003/04	8,531	1,693
2004/05	8,421	1,720

Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Environmental Health
Updated: Annually

Graffiti incidents

Map 3.5 illustrates where incidents of graffiti are most densely located in the borough. There are hotspot areas in north and central locations where more incidents of graffiti occur.

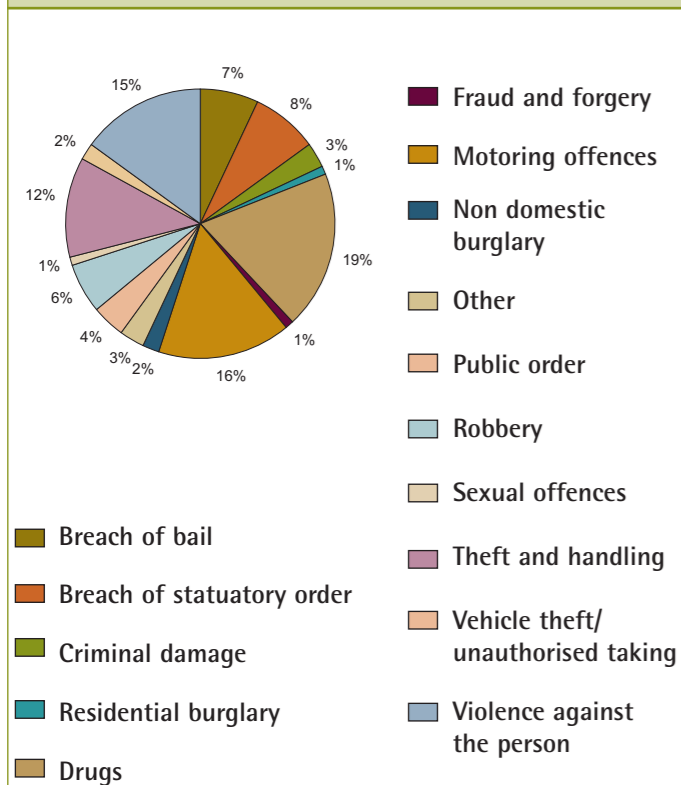


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YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2004/05 the boroughs Youth Offending Team (YOT) had 232 young people (aged 10-17 years) referred to them who had committed 580 offences. Figure 3.9 illustrates a breakdown of the 580 offences.

FIGURE 3.9: BREAKDOWN OF OFFENCES BY YOUNG PEOPLE (AGED 10-17 YEARS) RESIDENT OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA INVOLVING INTERVENTION FROM THE YOT 2004/05



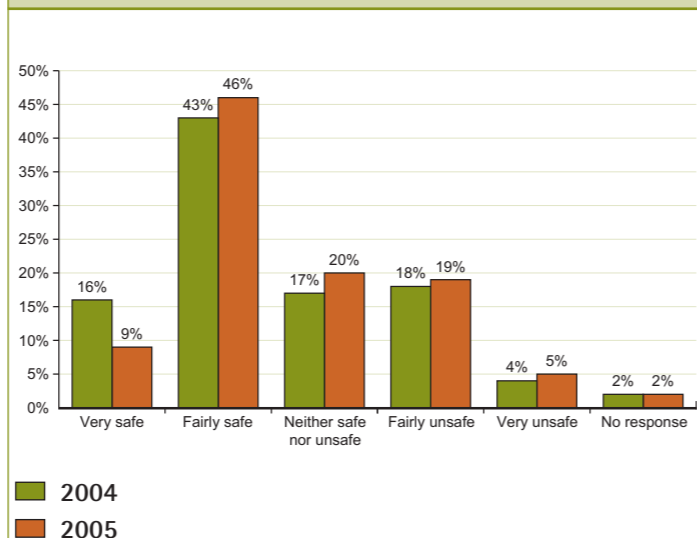
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Youth Offending Team
Updated: Monthly

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Fear of crime

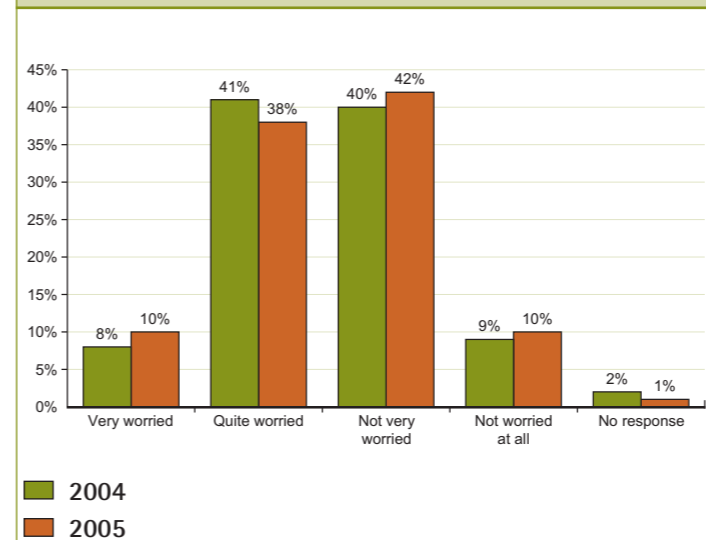
Figure 3.10 to 3.14 record the views of members of the Councils' Residents' Panel in surveys carried out in 2004 and 2005.

FIGURE 3.10: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF CRIME DURING DARKNESS 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL IN YOUR LOCAL AREA DURING DARKNESS?)



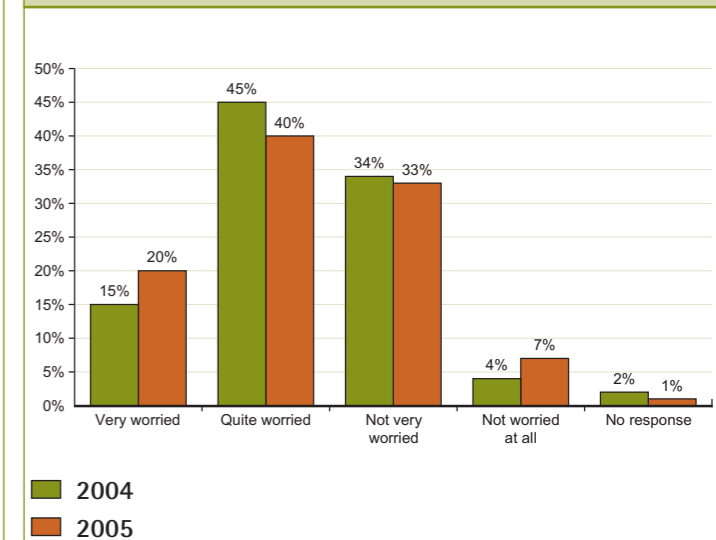
Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Residents' Panel 2004 and 2005
Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.11: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF STREET CRIME 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE STEALING SOMETHING YOU ARE CARRYING?)



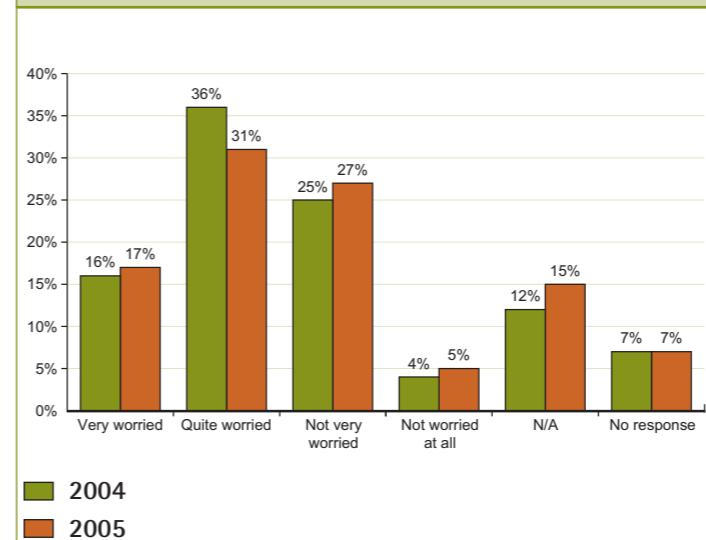
Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Residents' Panel 2004 and 2005
Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.13: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE BREAKING INTO OR TRYING TO BREAK INTO YOUR HOME?)



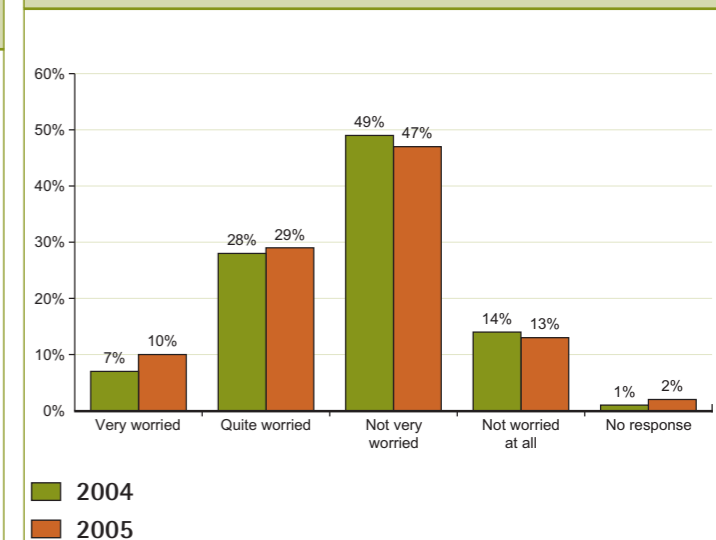
Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Residents' Panel 2004 and 2005
Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.12: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF VEHICLE CRIME 2004 AND 2005 (Q: IF YOU, OR SOMEONE LIVING WITH YOU, OWN A VEHICLE (E.G. CAR, VAN, MOPED) HOW WORRIED ARE YOU ABOUT SOMEONE STEALING ANYTHING OFF THE VEHICLE OR OUT OF IT?)



Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Residents' Panel 2004 and 2005
Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.14: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA RESIDENTS' FEAR OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT 2004 AND 2005 (Q: HOW MUCH DO YOU WORRY ABOUT SOMEONE PHYSICALLY ASSAULTING OR HARMING YOU?)



Figures rounded up or down
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Residents' Panel 2004 and 2005
Updated: Annually