

03

Safer Communities

Recorded crime in Kensington and Chelsea

OVERVIEW

In 2007/08 there were 23,485 Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) in Kensington and Chelsea, this is the total recorded crimes that were reported to the Police. Kensington and Chelsea is the 4th safest inner London borough based on TNOs per 1,000 population. Table 3.1 illustrates TNOs and offences in key crime areas in Kensington and Chelsea from 2005/06 to 2007/08. The percentage column illustrates the change in crime counts over this period and illustrates that for TNOs and the majority of key crimes, the trend is downwards. This is not statistically the case for possession of drugs but this increase is attributed to the reclassification of cannabis.

The following sections present further analysis of recorded crime in the borough. This analysis is presented for all crimes and for some of the key crime areas presented in table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Total Notifiable Offences and offences for key crimes areas in Kensington and Chelsea 2005/06 - 2007/08

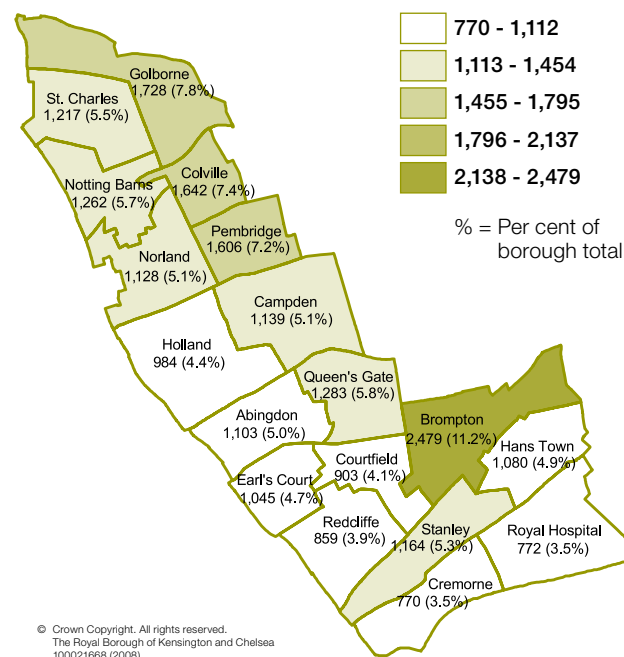
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% increase/decrease 2005/06 - 2007/08
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	24,731	24,328	23,485	-5.0%
Residential burglary	1,559	1,385	1,086	-30.3%
Domestic violence offences	912	853	689	-24.5%
Personal robbery	876	764	627	-28.4%
Snatch offences	605	427	287	-52.6%
Theft from a motor vehicle	2,330	2,368	2,360	1.3%
Possession of drugs*	771	1,319	2,638	242.2%
Anti-social behaviour - Police disorder call outs	8,510	8,423	8,251	-3.0%

*Increase due to the reclassification of cannabis
 Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
 Updated: Monthly

All crimes

Map 3.1 illustrates the counts of all crimes or TNOs in Kensington and Chelsea wards in 2007/08. The map shows the counts of crime that occurred in all wards and also the percent of the borough total each ward represents. This format is the same for all maps presenting recorded crime in this chapter. The highest counts of crime can be found in Brompton ward where there were 2,479 TNOs in 2007/08 which accounts for 11.2 per cent of all TNOs in the borough. This is followed by Golborne where 1,728 TNOs were recorded in 2007/08 (7.8 per cent of the borough total). The lowest counts of crime in Kensington and Chelsea wards can be found in Cremorne where there were 770 TNOs (3.5 per cent).

MAP 3.1
Total Notifiable Offences in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

Supporting information (to apply to all ward maps of crime counts).

These maps use information about crimes reported to the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The data used has been supplied by the MPS Directorate of Information. Each offence is given a ward code by the MPS using the location it occurred to determine the ward it occurred in. A small number of offences are not given a ward code either because the location at which the offence occurred was recorded incorrectly or was not recorded at all. This means that the sum of the ward totals is usually slightly lower than the official borough total. Therefore it is recommended that the ward totals are not aggregated to calculate the borough total as the figures will be incorrect.



ALL CRIMES COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHES

Figure 3.1 illustrates Total Notifiable Offences as a rate per 1,000 population for the Royal Borough and four neighbouring boroughs in 2005/06 to 2007/08. Total crime rates in Kensington and Chelsea are low compared to other boroughs with a rate of 131.5 crimes per 1,000 population in 2007/08. This rate is very similar to Hammersmith and Fulham and is lower than rates in Westminster.

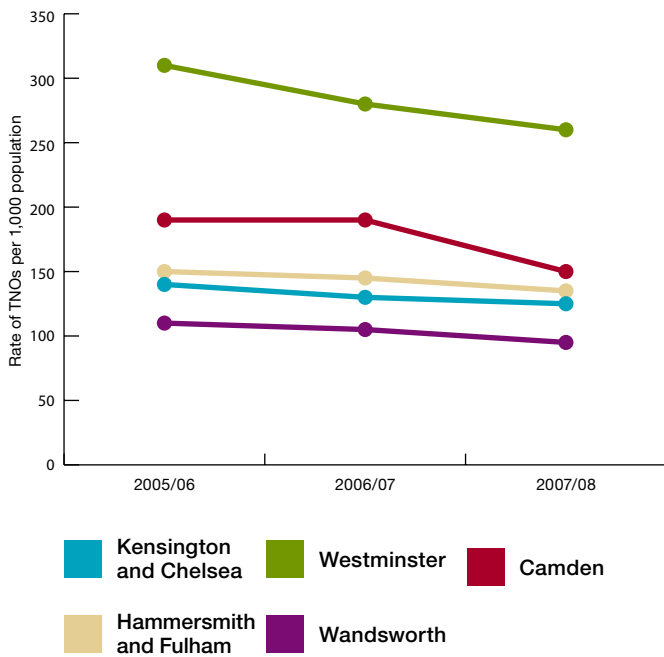
Supporting information (to be applied to all neighbouring borough comparisons).

Rates are calculated using the following population figures:
 2005/06 - ONS Mid Year Estimates 2005
 2006/07 - ONS Mid Year Estimates 2006
 2007/08 - ONS Mid Year Estimates 2007
 See www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk for details and figures

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

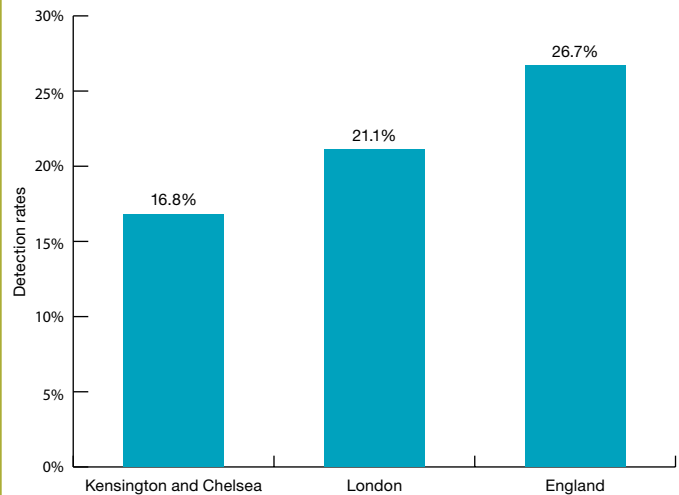
Detection rates illustrate the proportion of crimes where the offender was 'detected' and has been charged, cautioned or had a final warning. Figure 3.2 illustrates detection rates for TNOs in Kensington and Chelsea from 2005/06 to 2007/08.

FIGURE 3.1
 Total Notifiable Offence rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
 Updated: Monthly

FIGURE 3.2
 Detection rates for Total Notifiable Offences in Kensington and Chelsea 2005/06 - 2007/08

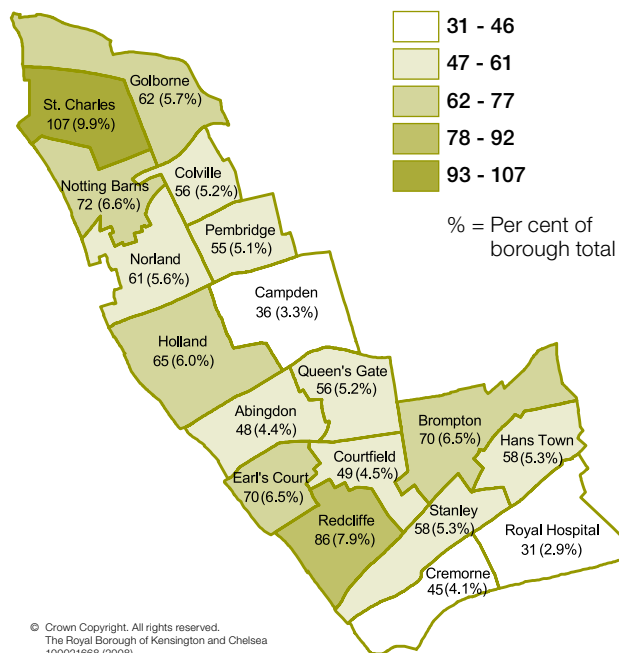


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
 Updated: Monthly

Residential burglary

Residential burglary in the borough has reduced by around 30 per cent in the last three years. Map 3.2 shows the instances of residential burglary per ward in the borough during 2007/08 and what proportion of the borough total those instances account for by ward. The highest instances of residential burglary are in St.Charles followed by Redcliffe with 107 instances (9.9 per cent) and 86 instances (7.9 per cent) respectively. The lowest counts of residential burglary can be found in Royal Hospital where there were 31 instances which accounts for 2.9 per cent of the borough total.

MAP 3.2
Residential burglary in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08

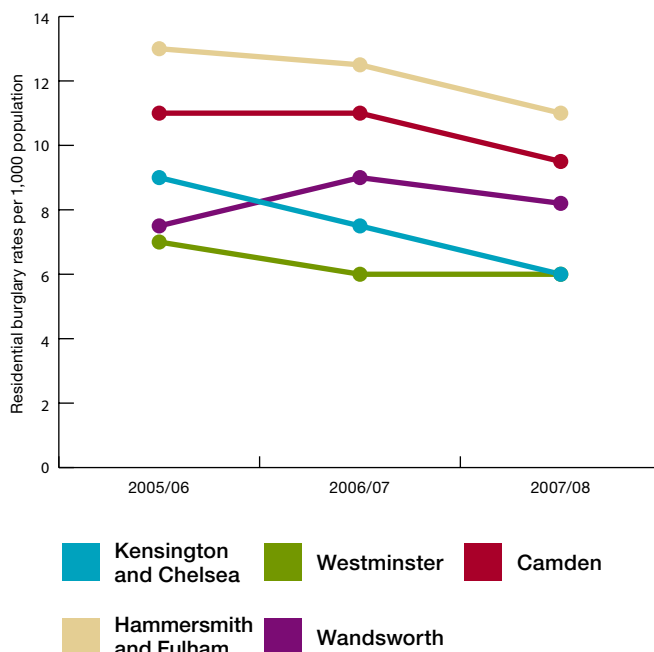


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS

Figure 3.3 presents the rates of residential burglary per 1,000 population for Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs from 2005/06 to 2007/08. In 2007/08 the rate of residential burglary in the borough was 6.1 crimes per 1,000 population and this was also the rate in Westminster. Rates in Kensington and Chelsea are lower than neighbouring boroughs and have been falling.

FIGURE 3.3
Residential burglary rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

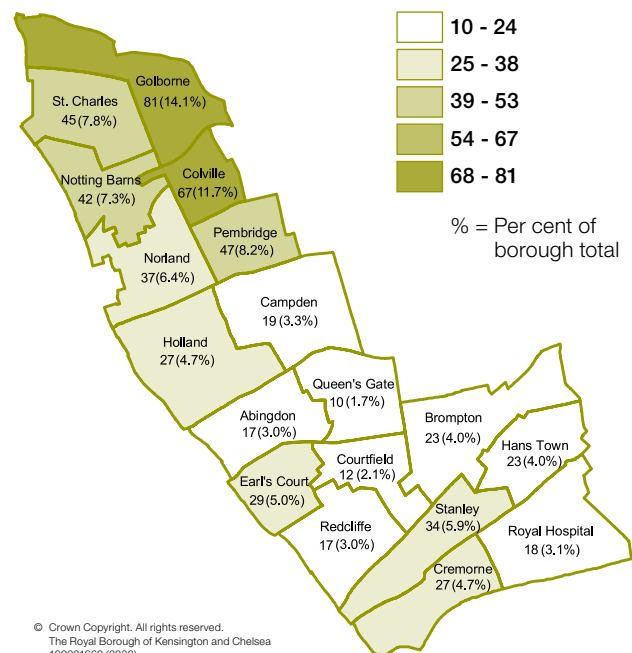


Personal robbery

Personal robbery occurs when an item is stolen from someone using violence or the threat of violence. For the borough as a whole, personal robbery offences have fallen by 28.4 per cent from 2005/06 to 2006/07. Map 3.3 presents instances of personal robbery in 2007/08 at ward level. Just over 40 per cent of all instances of personal robbery occur in the four northern wards of Golborne, Colville, St.Charles and Notting Barns. The highest counts can be found in Golborne where there were 81 recorded personal robberies which accounts for 14.1 per cent of the borough total. The lowest count can be found in Queen's Gate where only 10 personal robberies were recorded in 2007/08.

MAP 3.3

Personal robbery in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08



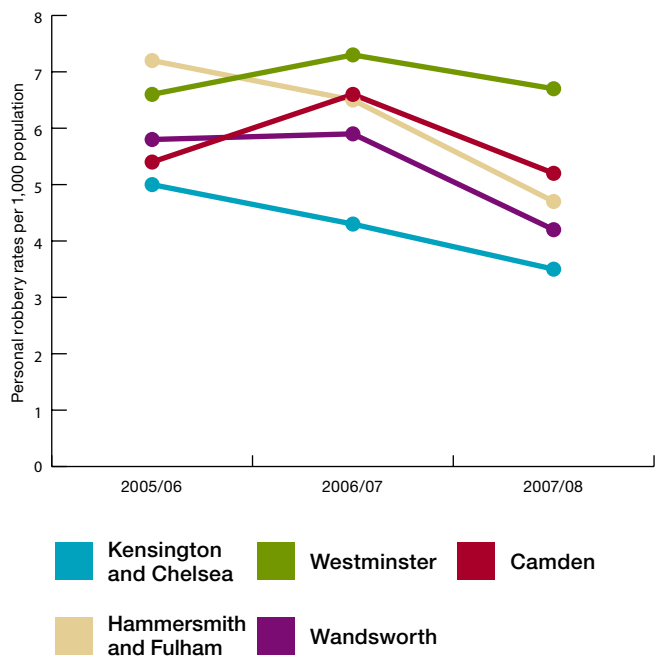
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

PERSONAL ROBBERY COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS

Counts and rates of personal robbery are low compared to other crimes and this is also the case in neighbouring boroughs. Rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea are lower than neighbouring boroughs at 3.1 instances per 1,000 population, the rates have also been decreasing. See figure 3.4.

FIGURE 3.4

Personal robbery rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08

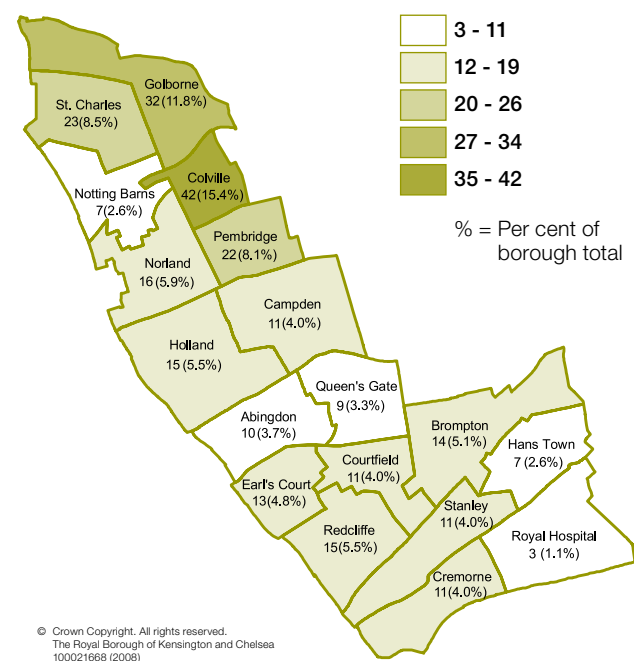


Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

Snatch offences

A snatch offence refers to a person having something taken from their hands for example a mobile phone being snatched out of someones hand as they walk down the street making a call. The definitions between snatch and personal robbery are similar and sometimes the divide between the two offences is small but as mentioned, personal robbery occurs when an item is stolen using violence or with the threat of violence. The number of snatch offences in the borough has decreased by over 50 per cent in the last three years. Map 3.4 shows snatch offences in the borough by ward in 2007/08. As with personal robbery, snatch offences occur more frequently in northern wards, although not often in Notting Barns which has one of the lowest counts. Colville had the highest instances of snatch offences in 2007/08 with 42 offences which accounts for 15.4 per cent of the borough total. Mirroring other crime areas, Royal Hospital has the lowest instances of snatch with only three crimes in 2007/08.

MAP 3.4 Snatch offences in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information

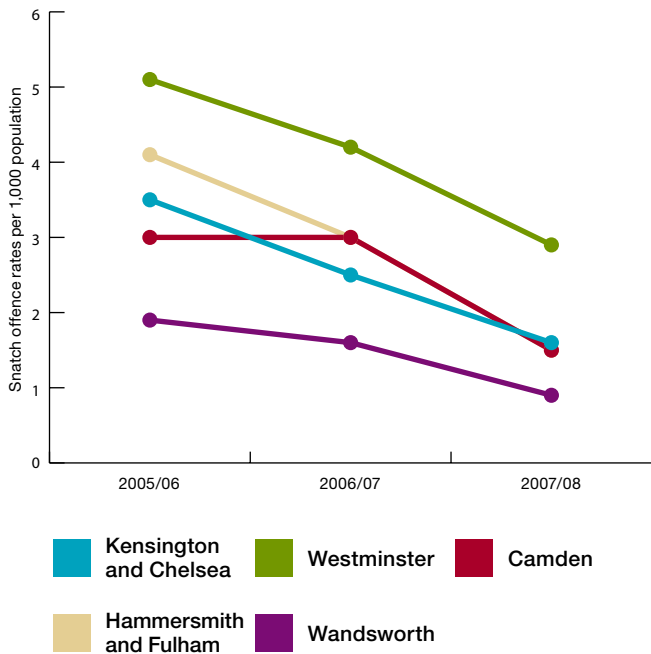
Updated: Monthly

SNATCH OFFENCES COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS

Rates of snatch offences in Kensington and Chelsea are on par with neighbouring boroughs and as with personal robbery, this crime is a lower volume crime compared to other key crime areas. The rate of snatch offences per 1,000 population in 2007/08 was 1.6 crimes for Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham and Camden. Rates were higher in Westminster and lower in Wandsworth but the difference is not large. See figure 3.5.

FIGURE 3.5

Snatch offence rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08



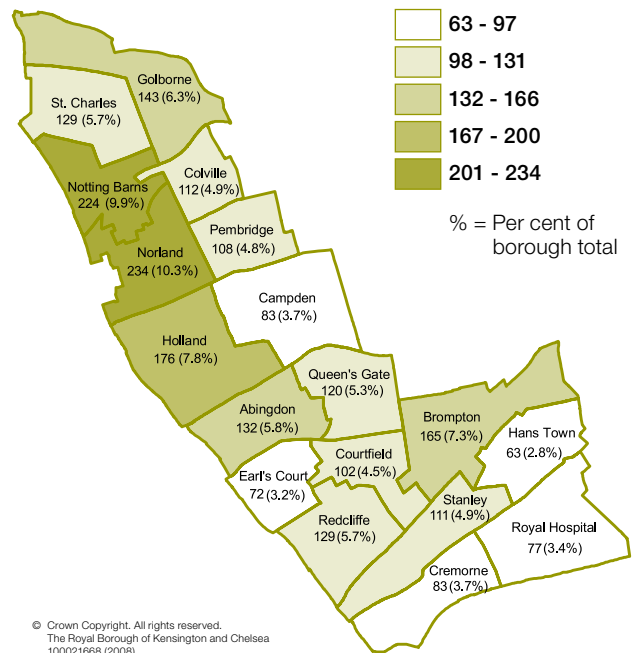
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
 Updated: Monthly

Theft from a motor vehicle

Theft from a motor vehicle is a crime that has remained almost static in terms of recorded instances in Kensington and Chelsea between 2005/06 and 2007/08. This is also a high volume crime with 2,360 recorded instances in the borough in 2007/08. Map 3.5 shows theft from a motor vehicle by ward. This crime has a different geographical pattern to other crimes already presented, with a greater number of instances occurring in the wards of Notting Barns, Norland and Holland with 224, 234 and 176 recorded offences respectively. These three wards account for 38 per cent of all thefts from motor vehicles across the borough. The lowest counts are found in Hans Town where 63 crimes were recorded, accounting for only 2.8 per cent of the borough total.

MAP 3.5

Theft from a motor vehicle in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08



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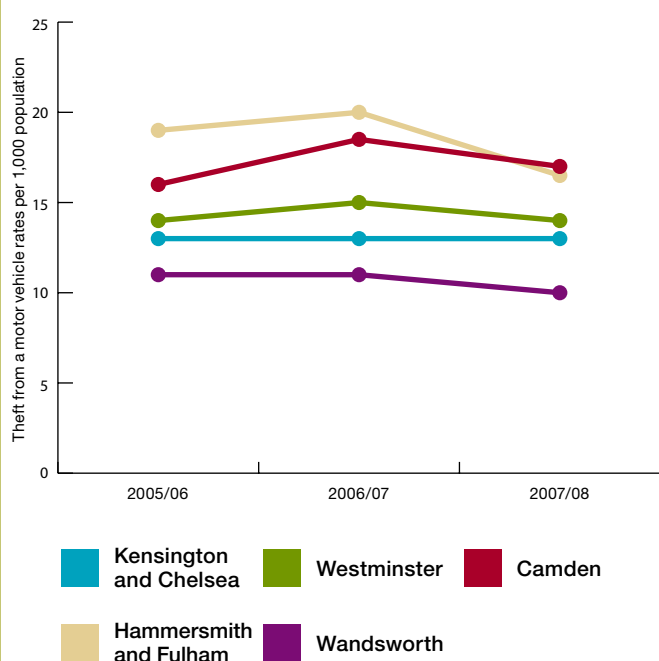
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
 Updated: Monthly

THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS

Rates of theft from a motor vehicle in Kensington and Chelsea are lower than most neighbouring boroughs as can be seen from figure 3.6. In 2007/08 the rate of theft from a motor vehicle in Kensington and Chelsea was 13.2 crimes per 1,000 population. This compares with 10.3 crimes per 1,000 population in Wandsworth and 16.8 crimes per 1,000 population in Hammersmith and Fulham.

FIGURE 3.6

Theft from a motor vehicle rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08



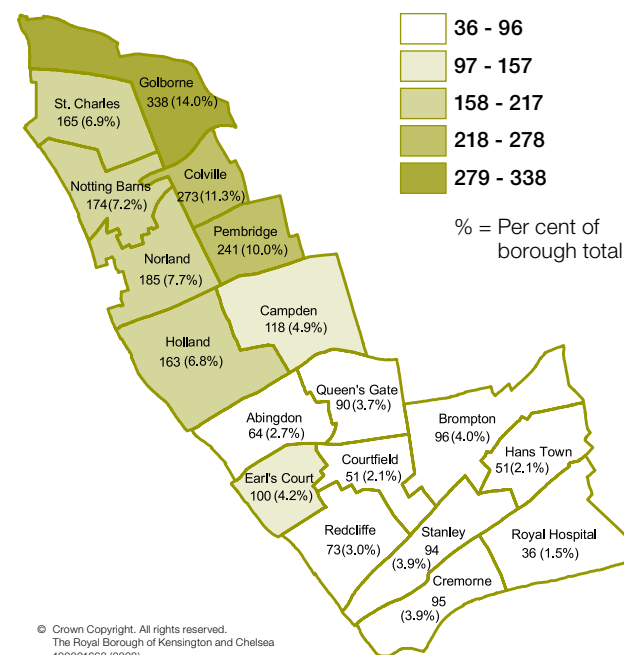
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

Possession of drugs

Recorded counts of possession of drugs in the borough have increased by 242 per cent from 2005/06 to 2007/08. As already stated, this is due to the reclassification of cannabis. The increase is common to all areas and the percentage increase in Kensington and Chelsea is particularly high due to the low counts of the crime in 2005/06. Map 3.6 shows possession of drugs in Kensington and Chelsea wards in 2007/08. Apart from Earl's Court, there is a higher density of this crime in central and northern wards and more so in northern wards. Golborne has the highest count with 338 recorded drugs possessions (14 per cent of the borough total) and again Royal Hospital has the lowest count with 36 recorded drugs possessions (1.5 per cent of the borough total).

MAP 3.6

Possession of drugs in Kensington and Chelsea wards 2007/08



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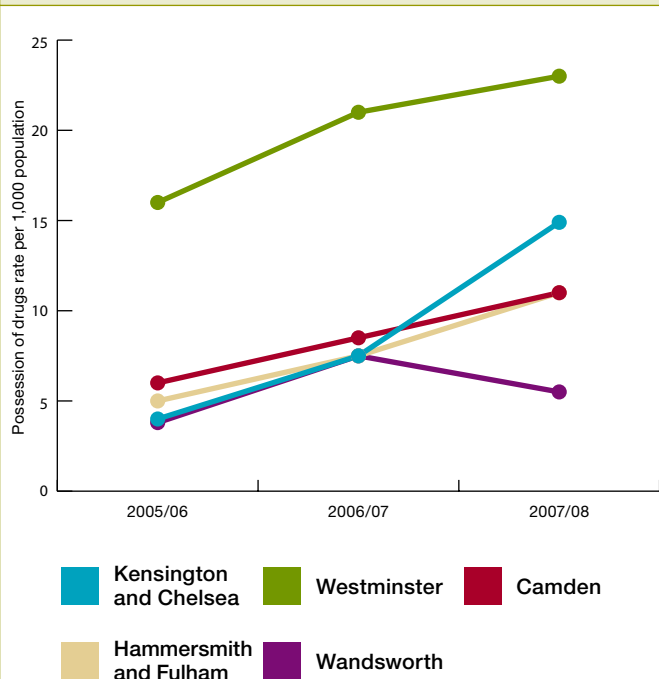
Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

POSSESSION OF DRUGS COMPARED TO NEIGHBOURING BOROUGHS

The rate of possession of drugs was 14.8 instances per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea in 2007/08, this rose from 4.4 in 2005/06. The rate is now higher than the majority of the neighbouring boroughs displayed but is still lower than Westminster. See figure 3.7.

FIGURE 3.7

Possession of drugs rates per 1,000 population in Kensington and Chelsea and neighbouring boroughs 2005/06 - 2007/08



Source: Kensington and Chelsea Metropolitan Police Service, Directorate of Information
Updated: Monthly

Fire Service data

Data from the London Fire Brigade can also be analysed alongside Police data to illustrate patterns of crime or nuisance. Two of the key areas monitored by the Fire Service are the numbers of malicious false alarms that are attended by the Fire Service and the number of deliberate fires that occur. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 show this data for Kensington and Chelsea and London, illustrating the number of instances and for comparison purposes, the rate per 100,000 population.

TABLE 3.2

Malicious hoax emergency calls that are attended by the Fire Service in Kensington and Chelsea and London 2006/07 - 2007/08

	K&C		England	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
2006/07	56	31.5	3,800	50.6
2007/08	27	15.1	3,028	40.1

*Rates are calculated using the ONS Mid Year Estimates 2006 and 2007

Source: London Fire Brigade, Statistics and Performance
Updated: Annually

TABLE 3.3

Deliberate fires in Kensington and Chelsea and London 2006/07 - 2007/08

	K&C		England	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
2006/07	98	55.1	17,953	239.0
2007/08	87	48.7	15,673	207.4

*Rates are calculated using the ONS Mid Year Estimates 2006 and 2007

Source: London Fire Brigade, Statistics and Performance
Updated: Annually

Antisocial behaviour

POLICE DISORDER CALL OUTS

Police disorder call out data refers to the number of emergency 999 call outs logged by the police that are related to disorder such as disturbance in public places and drunkenness. The way this indicator is measured has changed so data from previous years is not comparable to data in this publication. Disorder call outs in Kensington and Chelsea have remained relatively stable over the last three years with only a 3 per cent decrease, the number of disorder call outs in 2007/08 was 8,251. See table 3.1.

NOISE AND NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

Complaints about noise and nuisance are made to the Council's Environmental Health department. See the 2005 publication of A Picture of Our Community for data up to 2004/05. Table 3.4 illustrates the number of complaints made to the Council about noise and other forms of nuisance in 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08. Noise complaints are rising, where as complaints about other nuisance are reducing.

TABLE 3.4

Noise and nuisance complaints in Kensington and Chelsea 2005/06 - 2007/08

	Noise complaints	Other complaints
2005/06	9,504	1,329
2006/07	9,706	1,463
2007/08	10,461	852

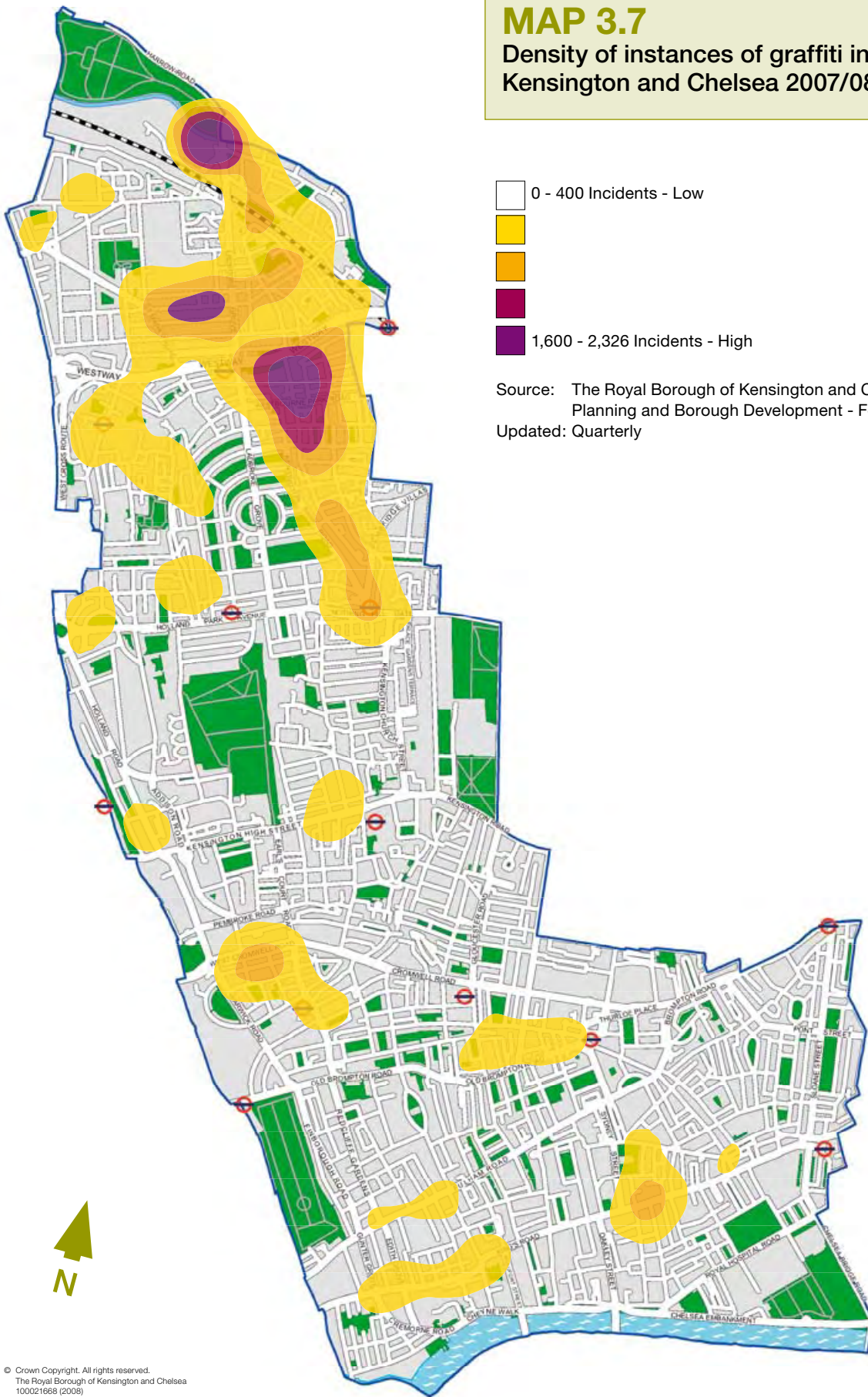
Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Housing Health and Adult Social Care - Environmental Health
Updated: Annually

GRAFFITI

Map 3.7 shows where instances of graffiti occur in the borough by density. This hotspot map shows that the highest concentrations of graffiti are found in different patches in the north of the borough. There are also a couple of dense graffiti patches near Earl's Court and in the south of the borough.

MAP 3.7

Density of instances of graffiti in Kensington and Chelsea 2007/08



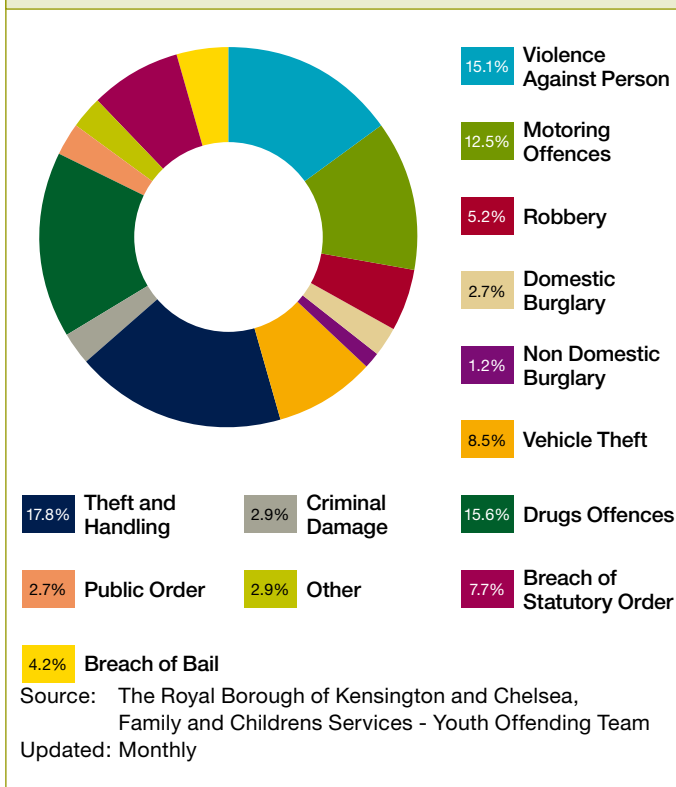
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Young people

The majority of young people are not involved in crime, however in 2007/08 198 young people resident in Kensington and Chelsea committed 518 offences. Figure 3.8 illustrates a breakdown of these offences by type.

FIGURE 3.8

Breakdown of offences committed by young people (aged 10-17) resident of Kensington and Chelsea 2007/08



Perceptions of crime

Figures 3.9 to 3.11 and table 3.5 record the views of members of the Council's Residents Panel in surveys that have taken place between 2006 and 2008. These questions investigate residents perceptions and fear of crime in Kensington and Chelsea.

FIGURE 3.9

Kensington and Chelsea residents fear of crime during daylight and darkness (Q: How safe do you feel in your local area in daylight and during darkness?)

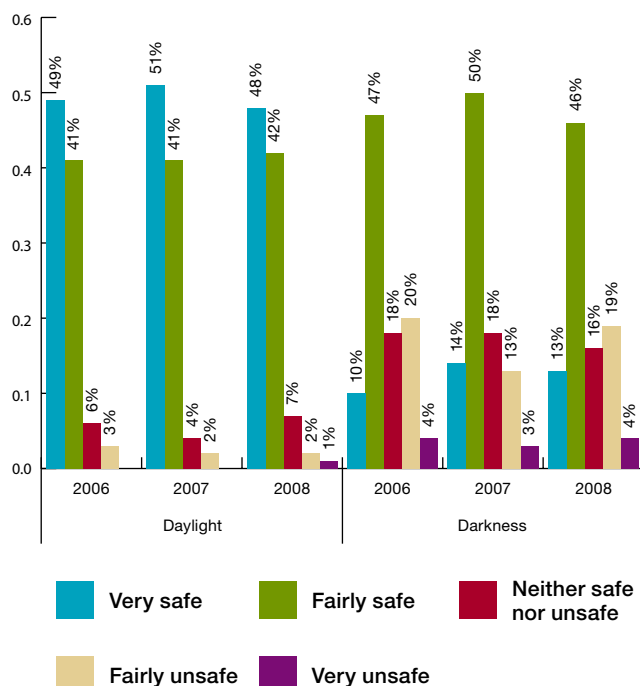


TABLE 3.5

Kensington and Chelsea residents concern of certain crimes (Q: How much do you worry that the following crimes may happen to you?)

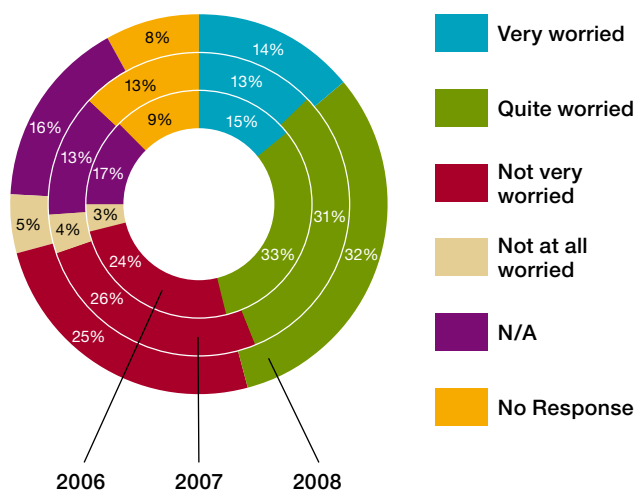
Someone...	2006		2007		2008	
	Worried	Not worried	Worried	Not worried	Worried	Not worried
Stealing something you are carrying?	49%	49%	40%	57%	44%	54%
Threatening or frightening you?	41%	57%	35%	61%	35%	62%
Racially harassing or racially abusing you?	14%	85%	9%	86%	6%	91%
Physically assaulting or harming you?	39%	58%	30%	66%	31%	67%
Breaking into or trying to break into your home?	57%	41%	52%	45%	53%	45%
Stealing something from inside your home?	52%	45%	47%	49%	48%	50%

Worried = 'Quite worried + very worried'
 Not worried = 'Not very worried + not worried at all'
 'No response' is not included and accounts for some percentages of 'worried' and 'not worried' not totalling 100%

Figures rounded up or down
 Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Corporate Services, Policy and Partnerships Unit - Consultation
 Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.10

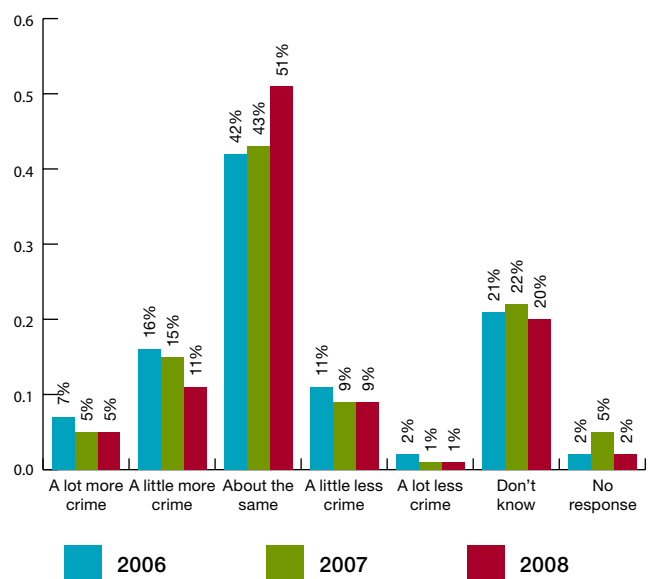
Kensington and Chelsea residents concern of theft from a motor vehicle (Q: If you, or someone living with you, own a vehicle (e.g. car, van or moped) how worried are you about someone stealing anything off the vehicle or out of it?)



Figures rounded up or down
 Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Corporate Services, Policy and Partnerships Unit - Consultation
 Updated: Annually

FIGURE 3.11

Kensington and Chelsea residents perceptions of change in crime (Q: Thinking about your perception of the amount of crime in your local area. Over the last year, how would you say the amount of crime has changed?)



Figures rounded up or down
 Source: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Corporate Services, Policy and Partnerships Unit - Consultation
 Updated: Annually