

Crime

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report examines crime levels in Colchester, by ward and over a number of years where data is available. Most of the ward level data has been accessed via the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, and the Essex Police Headquarter Crime Statistics and Crime Recording System. Figures representing comparators at local authority and national level have been accessed from Home Office Statistics and Floor Targets Interactive. Each Figure has the source data outlined beneath it.
- 1.2 Some of this data is updateable and can as such be used to assess trends over time. The Police Headquarter Crime Statistics are available on a monthly basis, and the Home Office Statistics are updated annually. The Indices of Deprivation are updated approximately every three years, with the next publication likely to be available in 2007/2008.
- 1.3 The report is split into overall crime and subsequently different crime types. Where it is deemed appropriate, generally where relatively high levels of that crime are apparent in Colchester, that crime type is broken down further to reveal at ward level where the highest levels appear to be.

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Overall crime

- Colchester displays slightly lower overall crime rates than the comparators of the East of England, Essex and England & Wales, and there is an apparent decline in overall crime rates in **all** of these localities between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005.
- For overall crime numbers Castle ward shows by far the highest number of crimes occurring of all 26 wards analysed^{***} between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006, with 3,983 crimes recorded in 2005/2006. The next three highest frequency of crimes occurred in St. Andrews, New Town and Berechurch. The lowest overall number of crimes was apparent in Great Tey, for all three years of analysis.
- A similar pattern is seen for crime rates. In 2004/2005 Castle ward showed a rate of 563.9 crimes per 1,000 population. It should be noted in reference to Castle ward however that Castle covers much of the town centre, and many of the crimes committed in this ward are not committed by its resident population. The next three highest frequency of crime rates occurred in St Andrews, New Town, and Harbour. The lowest crime rate was in Birch & Winstree ward.

2.2 Vehicle Crime Domestic Burglary and Robbery

- Vehicle crime and Robbery rates are significantly lower in Colchester than in the relevant comparators of Essex, the East of England and England & Wales. Levels of domestic burglary are low in Colchester compared with the East of England and England & Wales, but are similar to the levels seen in Essex as a whole (8.0 per 1,000 households in both Colchester and Essex in 2005/2006, compared with 14.0 per 1,000 in England).
- Quite a significant variance was seen between rates (per 1,000 households) and numbers by ward of domestic burglary offences; with only one commonality between the wards ranking as the highest five of all 26 wards analysed for each. This was Harbour ward, which ranked as second highest of all wards for the number of burglaries in 2005/2006 (51 offences), and third highest for rate (20.69 offences per 1,000 households). Dedham & Langham (31.55) and Wivenhoe Cross (24.56) wards ranked first and second for rates respectively, and New Town (64) and Harbour (51) as 1st and 2nd for numbers respectively. The appearance of Dedham and Langham and Wivenhoe Cross within the top five rates may be worth investigating further, and is likely to be owing to wards such as these having a low density of households resulting in relatively fewer numbers of burglaries appearing as high rates in these areas.
- Vehicle crime shows more commonalities between rates and numbers of offences. Within the five highest of all 26 wards analysed, the top three ranking wards are the

^{***} Wards were ranked out of 26 rather than 27 (the actual numbers of wards) since Stanway and Copford and West Stanway wards have been merged to accommodate lack of coterminosity between ward and beat boundaries.

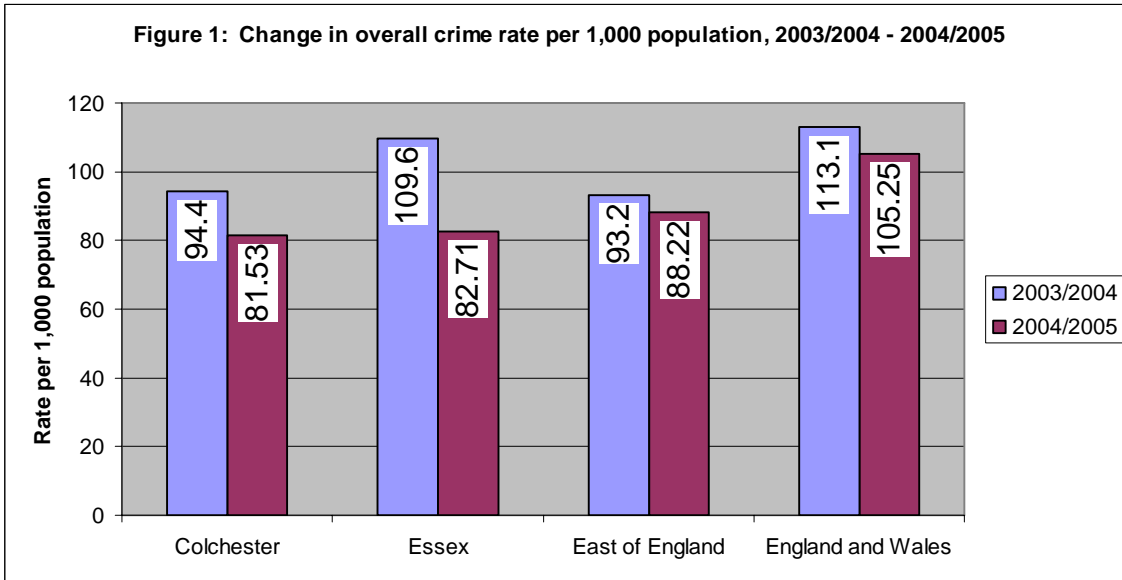
same for both numbers and wards, being Castle, St Andrews and New Town. The order differs slightly, with St Andrews ranking first for overall numbers (191), and second for rates (20.40 per 1,000 population), and Castle accordingly ranking second for numbers (179) and first for rate (25.46 per 1,000 population).

2.3 Indices of Deprivation 2004

- According to the Indices of Deprivation 2004, seven small areas are in the top 20% most affected in England on the crime domain. Most affected of these was located in the “Speedwell” area of Harbour, ranking 4,192 of all 32,482 small areas in England. Of the six remaining small areas of Colchester within this 20%, two were located in New Town, two in St Andrews, one in St Anne’s and one in Harbour.
- A total of 23 small area in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain of all small areas in England. St Andrew’s had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England (all of its six small areas in St Andrew’s being affected). New Town and St Anne’s had the second and third highest concentrations of small areas affected (84% of small areas within New Town and 67% of small areas in St Anne’s being affected).
- It should be noted that it is surprising that none of the small areas in Castle were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain, given the high numbers of offences recorded in this ward as commented on in this report. The Neighbourhood Renewal Unit at the ODPM have been contacted about possible methodological problems that may account for this discrepancy. An assurance has been given that the data is accurate, but Index data for this domain should nevertheless be interpreted cautiously.
- Nearly half of the small areas in Colchester (51 of 104) were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Crime domain. 16 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on this domain. The four least affected small areas are located in Mile End (incorporating two small areas of the four least affected), Wivenhoe Cross, and Great Tey wards. All of these four small areas were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England for this domain.

3. Overall Crime

Figure 1 displays the change in crime rate for all crimes in Colchester, Essex, East of England and England & Wales, over the time period 2003/2004 – 2004/2005.

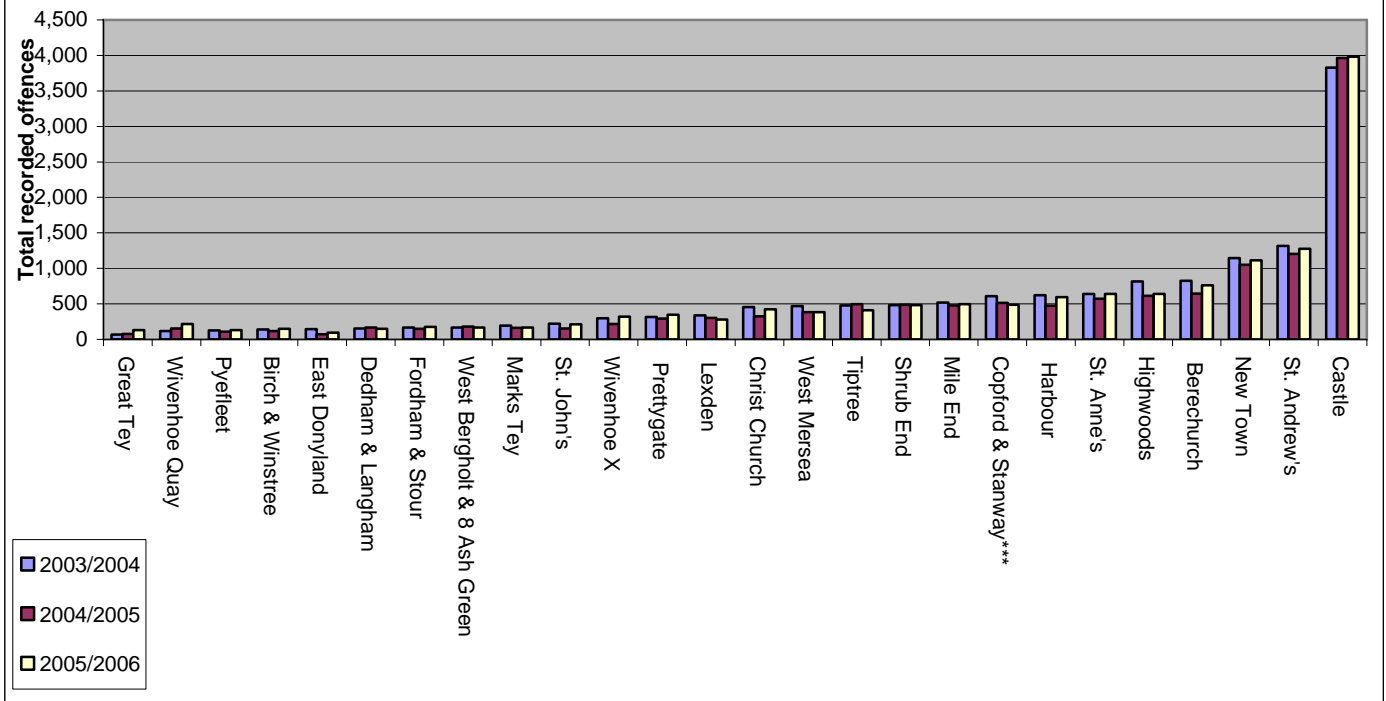


Source: Home office recorded crime statistics (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html), and Police Recorded Crime (2003/2004, 2004/2005), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System.

3.1 Figure 1 indicates that Colchester crime rates are lower than that of Essex and England & Wales, but more similar to the rates experienced in the East of England. This is particularly true of the latter year of analysis, 2004/2005, where rates are 81.53 and 82.71 in Colchester and the East of England respectively. Figure 1 also shows a reduction in rates in Colchester and all relevant benchmarks over the two year period.

Figure 2 examines the total number of recorded crime offences by ward in Colchester between 2003/2004 and 2005/2006.

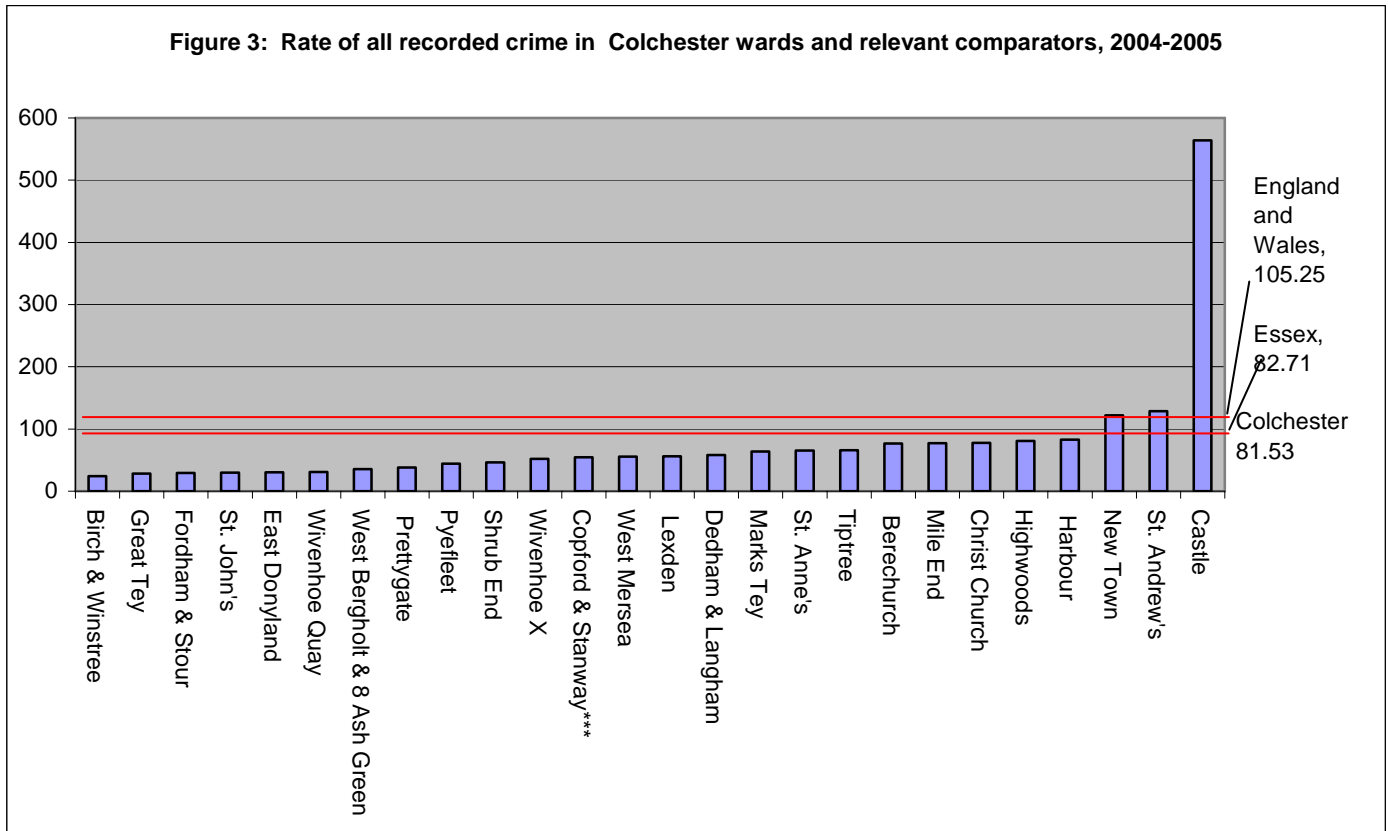
Figure 2: Change in total recorded offences in Colchester wards, 2003/2004 - 2005/2006



Source: Police Recorded Crime (2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System.

- 3.2 Figure 2 indicates overall crime being by far the highest in Castle ward. In 2005/2006 for example, 3,983 crimes were recorded, as compared with 1,277 for St Andrew's, the ward with the second highest frequency of recorded crime. Castle, as the ward with the highest frequency of overall crime, also shows a pattern of increase over the three year period.
- 3.3 In slight contrast to Castle ward, Figure 2 indicates a general pattern of decrease between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 for the wards with the highest crime frequency, but with a subsequent slight increase in numbers in 2005/2006. Exclusions to this pattern include Copford & Stanway***, Mile End, Tiptree, West Mersea, Lexden and Marks Tey, all of which show a decrease in numbers over the total time period shown.

*** Wards were ranked out of 26 rather than 27 (the actual number of wards) since Stanway and Copford and West Stanway wards have been merged to accommodate lack of coterminosity between ward and beat boundaries.



Source: Police Recorded Crime (2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System, and Home office recorded crime statistics (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html).

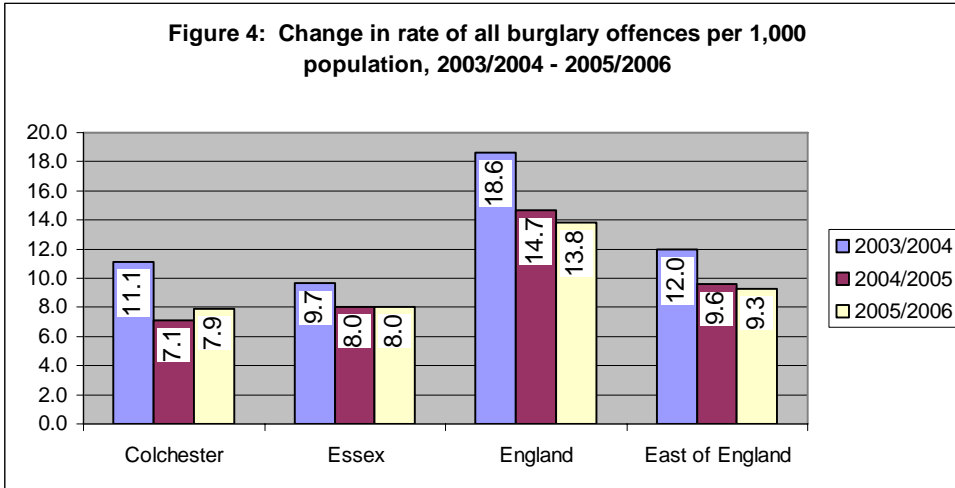
3.4 Figure 3 compares data for overall crime rates (crimes per 1,000 in the population) across the borough. Data for financial year 2004/2005 was chosen rather than 2005/2006, as Home Office data was not yet available for 2005/2006 for relevant benchmarks such as the England & Wales and Essex crime rates.

3.5 As seen in Figure 2, Figure 3 also shows crime rates for Castle ward to be far in excess of those in all other wards. The rate for Castle in 2004/2005 was 563.9 per 1,000 population, with St Andrew's having the second highest rate of 128.5 per 1,000. It should be noted however that Castle ward covers much of the town centre, and many of the crimes committed in this ward are not committed by its resident population. The top four highest rates for 2004/2005 differ only slightly from the top four highest overall crime numbers (Figure 2), being Castle, St Andrew's, New Town and Harbour; and Castle, St Andrew's, New Town and Berechurch respectively.

Figure 3 also indicates that Colchester crime rates are lower than that of Essex and England & Wales, as seen previously in Figure 1.

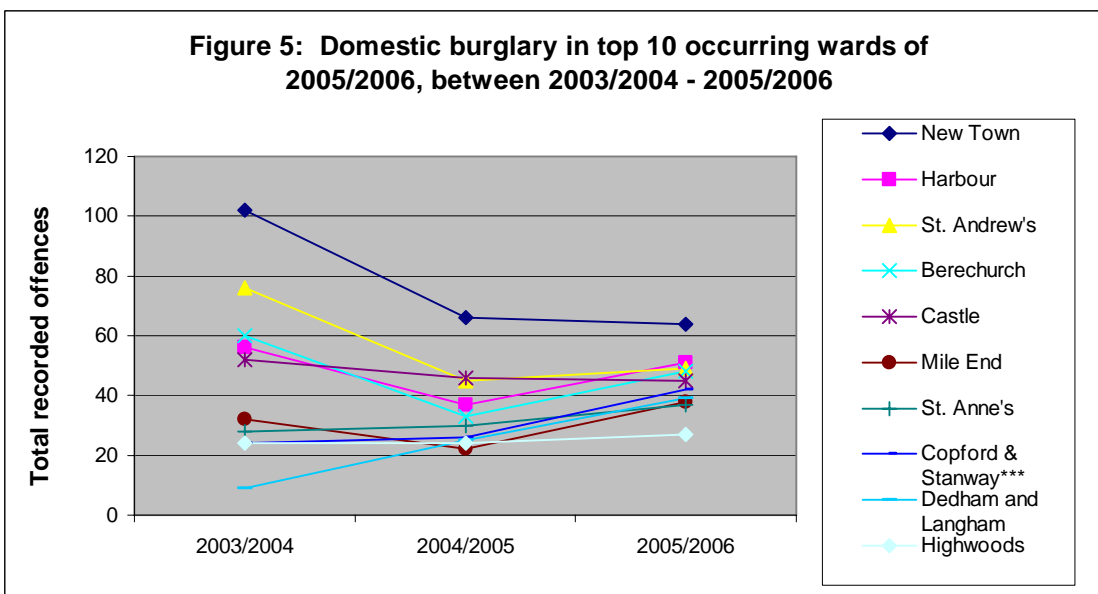
4. Domestic Burglary

This section assesses levels of domestic burglary by ward level in Colchester and alongside relevant comparators.



Source: Floor Targets Interactive (www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.html)

- 4.1 Figure 4 displays the change in rate of all burglary offences per 1,000 dwellings between financial years 2003/2004 and 2005/2006. Colchester shows a rate similar to that for Essex and the East of England (7.9 compared with 8.0 and 9.3 respectively in 2005/2006), but significantly lower than that for England. However whereas England, the East of England and Essex are all displaying a pattern of decline in rates, Colchester appears to be fluctuating more, with an increase between the latter two years of analysis; 2004/2005 and 2005/2006. Colchester does however display a large decline in rates between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, prior to this increase.



Source: Police Recorded Crime (2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System

4.2 Figure 5 indicates the change over the three year period of 2003/2004, to 2005/2006, in total number of recorded offences. Figure 5 displays only the top 10 wards experiencing highest frequency in domestic burglary in 2005/2006. A significant reduction in offences is displayed in New Town and St Andrews wards over this time period, with conversely some of those wards showing slightly lower frequency of offences in 2003/2004, increasing over the three year time period, such as St Annes, and Dedham and Langham for example.

Rates were also calculated for domestic burglary. A comparison of actual numbers of burglary alongside rate per 1,000 household for the top five most frequently occurring in 2005/2006 is provided in Figure 6 below:

Figure 6: Five wards with the highest rates and highest numbers of domestic burglary, 2005/2006

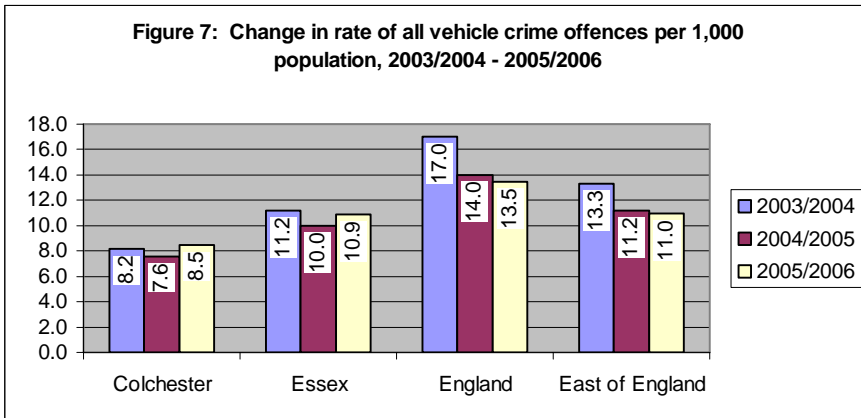
	Highest numbers		Highest Rates (per thousand households)
New Town	64	Dedham & Langham	31.55
Harbour	51	Wivenhoe Cross	24.56
St Andrews	49	Harbour	20.69
Berechurch	48	Fordham & Stour	19.89
Castle	45	Birch & Winstree	18.71

Source: Police Recorded Crime (2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System

4.3 Figure 6 indicates significant variation in the top five rate and number of occurrences of domestic burglary. Most notably, Dedham and Langham comes out as the highest occurring rate, and ranks as 7th, just outside the top 5, for highest for overall number. The only commonality between the two top fives is Harbour, which sits at 2nd highest number of domestic burglary, and 3rd for rate. It is interesting that Wivenhoe Cross has the second highest rate in the borough of burglary, but does not even feature in the top 10 for total numbers. The appearance of Dedham and Langham and Wivenhoe Cross within the top five rates may be worth investigating further, and is likely to be owing to wards such as these having a low density of households resulting in relatively fewer numbers of burglaries appearing as high rates in these areas. However, as identified in Figure 5, Dedham & Langham in particular shows an increase in numbers of domestic burglary over the time period analysed.

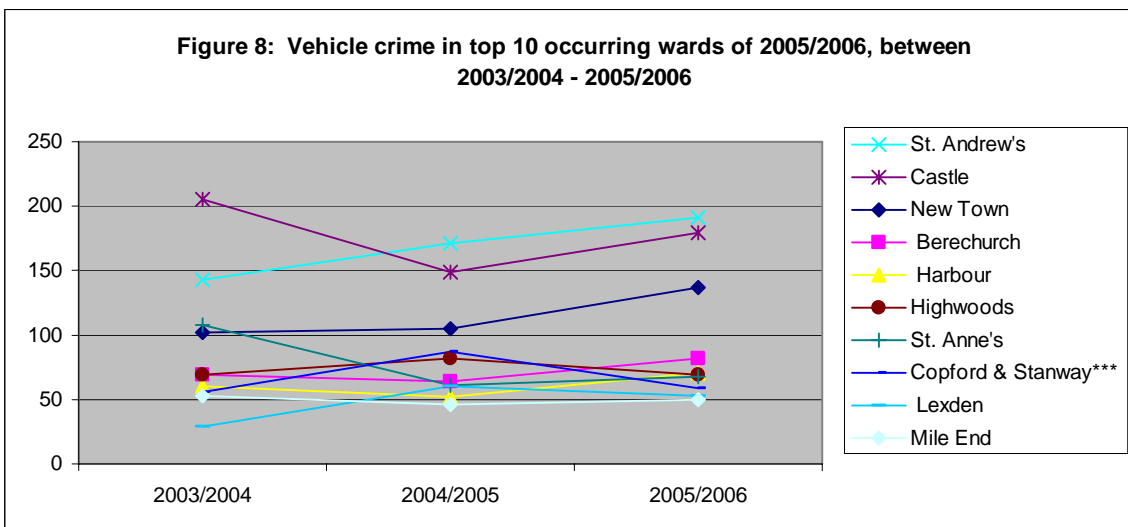
5. Vehicle Crime

This section assesses levels of vehicle crime by ward level in Colchester and alongside relevant comparators.



Source: Floor Targets Interactive (www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.html)

- 5.1 Figure 7 above shows the change in rate of all vehicle crime over a three year period. Colchester displays a level of vehicle crime below that of the benchmarks displayed, fluctuating at around 8 per 1,000 over the three year period shown. This is at some points as much as half of the rate for England as a whole, which whilst showing a decreasing rate over the three years, is still 17 per 1000 at its highest point (in 2003/2004).



Source: Police Recorded Crime (2003/2004, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System

- 5.2 Figure 8 indicates that New Town, St Andrew's and Castle show the highest actual numbers of vehicle crime, and show significant fluctuations in the total recorded crime numbers over this time period. Castle for example shows a dip between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005, increasing again in 2005/2006. St Andrews on the other hand shows a gradual increase in numbers over the three year period. New Town

also shows a gradual increase. As such, the three wards with the highest number of overall offences in 2005/2006 are all displaying an increase in numbers in the last year (all were incidentally also the top three highest occurring in 2004/2005).

Rates were also calculated for vehicle crime. A comparison of actual numbers of vehicle crime alongside rates for the top five most frequently occurring in 2005/2006 is provided in Figure 9 below:

Figure 9: Five wards with the highest rates and highest numbers of vehicle crime

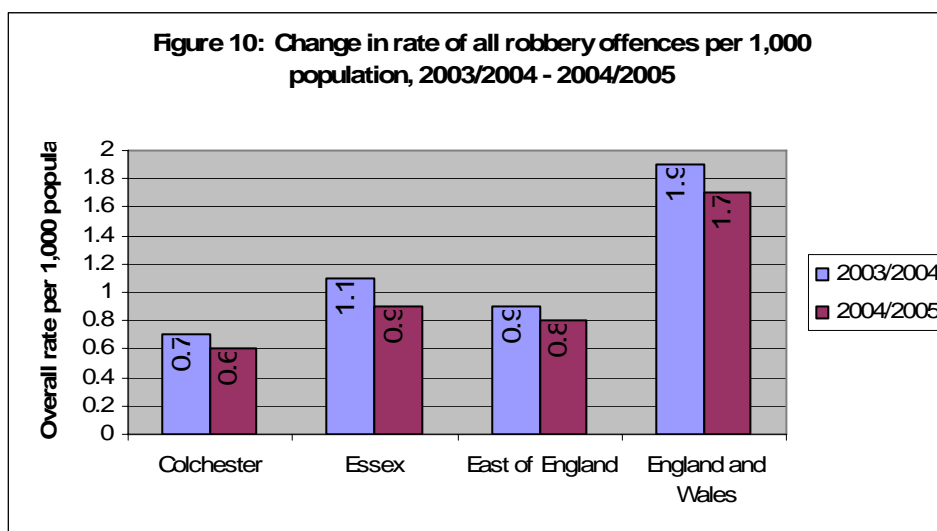
	Highest Number		Highest Rates (per thousand population)
St Andrews	191	Castle	25.46
Castle	179	St. Andrew's	20.40
New Town	137	New Town	15.88
Berechurch	82	Marks Tey	15.58
Harbour	71	Dedham & Langham	13.75

Source: Police Recorded Crime (2005/2006), Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System

5.3 Figure 9 indicates some variation in the top five rates and number of occurrences of vehicle crime. St Andrews, Castle and New Town remain the top three most frequently occurring both for rate and number, however Marks Tey and Dedham & Langham come out as the fourth and fifth highest rates, whereas Berechurch and Harbour are the fourth and fifth highest numbers. It should be noted however that the rate value for third, fourth and fifth are very similar (15.88, 15.58 and 13.75 respectively), indicating a low range in rates.

6. Robbery

This section assesses levels of robbery in Colchester and alongside relevant comparators.



Source: Floor Targets Interactive (www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.html)

- 6.1 Figure 10 above indicates the low levels of robbery occurring per 1,000 population both in Colchester and in other relevant comparator areas. The graph indicates that Colchester displays particularly low levels of robbery (0.7 per 1000 in 2003/2004, and 0.6 per 1000 in 2004/2005), less than those of Essex, the East of England, and England & Wales (England and Wales shows 1.9 per 1000 reducing to 1.7 per 1000 in 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 respectively), and also encouragingly that all areas are decreasing in rates over the given time period.
- 6.2 Given the very low rate of robbery per 1,000 population in Colchester, this indicator was not analysed at ward level. This is unlikely to be defined as a target, as it does not appear to be a priority for addressing.

7. British Crime Survey

Source: The British Crime Survey (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html)

- 7.1 The British Crime Survey (BCS) measure's peoples experiences of crime, adding extra detail to recorded offences data. The survey includes crimes which are not reported to the police, as well as asking people about their perceptions and fear of crime. The survey is carried out annually, and so provides an updateable measure.
- 7.2 The British Crime Survey data is not available down to Local Authority or small area level so does not give information on neighbourhood trends and patterns, but can be used to gain an overview of national perceptions on changing levels of crime, as well as examining the actual levels of crime over longer time periods.
- 7.3 Over the time period 1996 to 2005/2006, the BCS indicates a reduction in the overall percentage of individuals perceiving more crime both at a national and a local level. Whereas in 1996, 75% of those surveyed felt more crime was occurring nationally, by 2005/2006 this has reduced to 63%. Similarly when asked about their local area, in 1996 55% of those surveyed felt there was more crime, in 2005/2006 this had reduced to 42% (these percentages represent an average of all local areas surveyed. Information is not available at individual local area level).
- 7.3 In terms of overall crime level trends, since 1995 BCS crime has fallen by 44 per cent, representing 8.4 million fewer crimes, with domestic burglary and all vehicle thefts falling by over a half (59% and 60% respectively) and violent crime falling by 43 per cent during this period. On the recorded crime side, both domestic burglary and theft of and from vehicles have continued to fall over the same period. The data analysed so far does reflect this at a national and regional (East of England) level, although within Colchester less of a clear reduction is apparent. For example in Figures 4 and 6 a pattern of reduction between 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 is apparent, with a subsequent increase in rates by 2005/2006, for both burglary and vehicle crime respectively.
- 7.5 Whilst the BCS is not available at Local Authority level, the 2004 British Crime Survey undertaken by Priority Research Ltd. (PRL) on behalf of Colchester Borough Council looked into perceptions of crime by the boroughs' residents at that time. The following section summarises the findings.

8. 2004 Colchester Crime Audit

- 8.1 In summary, the PRL survey carried out as part of the 2004 Colchester Crime Audit, revealed that fewer respondents in Colchester said they had personally worried about crime happening to them than any of the other five districts in Essex where the PRL survey was carried out.¹ Indeed, whilst police statistics suggest that, on the whole, Colchester is a relatively safe place to live compared to Essex, and England and Wales², some interesting patterns emerged in relation to particular issues that were perceived by respondents as problematic, and wards in which respondents indicated that they felt more worried.
- 8.2 The most prominent types of issues that emerged of the 24 listed in the survey, in terms of worry and / or concern, were 'Vandalism or damage to public property', 'Speeding traffic', alcohol misuse (i.e. 'Drunkenness in the town centre' and 'Alcohol related nuisance') and youth nuisance (i.e. 'Young people hanging about' and 'Youth nuisance'). All of these issues were also widely perceived to have got worse in the last three years.
- 8.3 'Alcohol', 'Young people with nothing to do' and 'Lack of parental control' were perceived as the main causes of crime and ASB in Colchester. In keeping with these themes, respondents indicated that their priorities for the future related to restricting access to alcohol for young people, identifying appropriate and safe places for young people to gather and enforcing alcohol restrictions in public places.
- 8.4 The survey also revealed that respondents from St Andrew's and Wivenhoe Cross were significantly more worried than average about the crime and ASB. Statistics confirm that St Andrew's had a substantially higher level of crime and ASB than other wards in Colchester. Alcohol related crime and disorder emerged as a particular concern for respondents from Castle, which is not surprising since this is the ward where the town centre is located.

9. Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID04): The Crime Domain

- 9.1 This domain of the Indices of Deprivation 04 measures crime in relation to all small areas in England³. The Neighbourhood Renewal Unit has described it as a measure of 'personal and material victimisation'⁴, represented by four major crime types – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The indicators include:
- *Burglary*: 4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003

¹ Although the crime and ASB incident types listed in this question were broadly similar for each district, there may be minor variations between districts.

² Source: Police Recorded Crime, 2003/04, Essex Police Headquarter Statistics and the Crime Recording System, August 2004.

³ There are 104 L-SOAs in the borough and 32,482 in England. L-SOAs have an average population of 1500 people and 'fit' into the existing ward boundaries. Each of our wards has between one and six L/L SOAs.

⁴ The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Crown Copyright © 2003.

- *Theft*: 5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level
- *Criminal damage*: 10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003
- *Violence*: 14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003

The data relates to locations where crimes occur, as opposed to the neighbourhoods where victims or offenders live.

It is advisable to be slightly cautious with the results of this domain since the Crime domain is new to the ID04 and consequently has not been widely scrutinised. In fact, there appears to be an anomaly in the data in relation to the results for the small areas in Castle ward, which do not appear to rank as high as expected in relation to other small areas of Colchester. This is discussed later on in this report.

9.2 Small Areas Most Affected by Crime

Figure 11 below shows that seven small areas in Colchester were amongst the 20% most affected in England on the Crime domain.

The most affected of these was located in the "Speedwell" area of Harbour, with a rank of 4,192 of all 32,482 small areas in England.

Of the six remaining small areas of Colchester within the 20% most affected on the Crime Domain, two were located in New Town, two in St Andrew's one in St Anne's and one in Harbour.

Figure 11: Small areas most affected by crime
(within 20% most affected in England)

Small Area Name ⁵	Ward	Rank <i>(of 32,482 in England)</i>
Speedwell	Harbour	4,192
Paxmans	New Town	4,693
Magnolia	St Andrew's	4,805
St Anne's Estate	St Anne's	5,025
Forest	St Andrew's	5,282
New Town North	New Town	5,963
Barnhall	Harbour	6,312

9.3 Range of Scores on the Crime Domain

Figure 12 below shows the extent to which Colchester's small areas were affected by crime according to the Crime domain, in relation to all small areas in England. All 32,482 small areas in England were arranged in order of their scores on the Crime Domain, and divided into 10 equal groups ('deciles'). All small areas in the first decile were amongst the 10% most affected of all small areas in England on the Crime Domain. Small areas in the tenth decile were within the 10% least affected by crime of small areas in England.

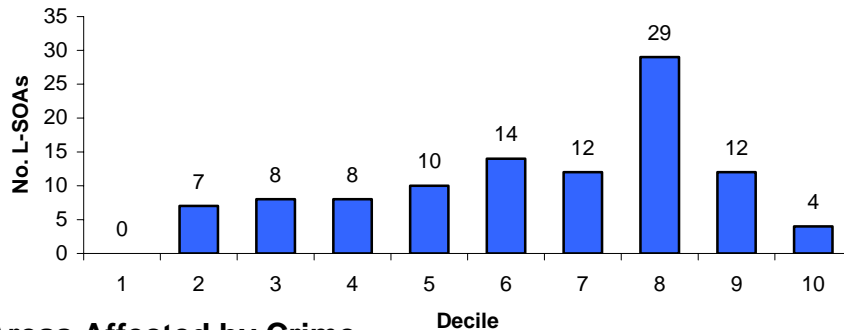
This shows that, on the whole, scores for small areas in Colchester were spread fairly evenly across all the deciles. However, there are two main exceptions.

- Firstly, none of Colchester's small areas were in the first decile (i.e. the small areas with the 10% most affected of all small areas in England).
- Secondly, almost one out of every three small areas in Colchester (29 small areas) were situated in the eighth decile (i.e. the 21-30% least affected by crime of all small areas in England). This was higher than the number of Colchester's small areas appearing in any other decile.

⁵ Small areas (L-SOAs) were named with the assistance of the local Community Development team to enable easier identification of the locality that these areas refer to.

Figure 12: Range in scores on the Crime domain

(in relation to all 32,482 small areas in England)



9.4 Small Areas Affected by Crime

A total of 23 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain of all small areas in England. This amounts to 22% of all 104 small areas in Colchester. These affected small areas were dispersed across 7 of the 27 wards in Colchester, as displayed in Appendix A.

Appendix A shows that St Andrew's had the highest concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain (all 6 small areas in St Andrew's).

New Town had the second highest proportion out of all 27 wards in Colchester, with 84% of small areas within the 40% most affected in England on the Crime domain.

St Anne's also had a high concentration of small areas within the 40% most affected on the Crime domain (67%). In addition, three of the six small areas in Berechurch were within the 40% most affected on this domain.

9.4 Anomaly in the results for Castle ward

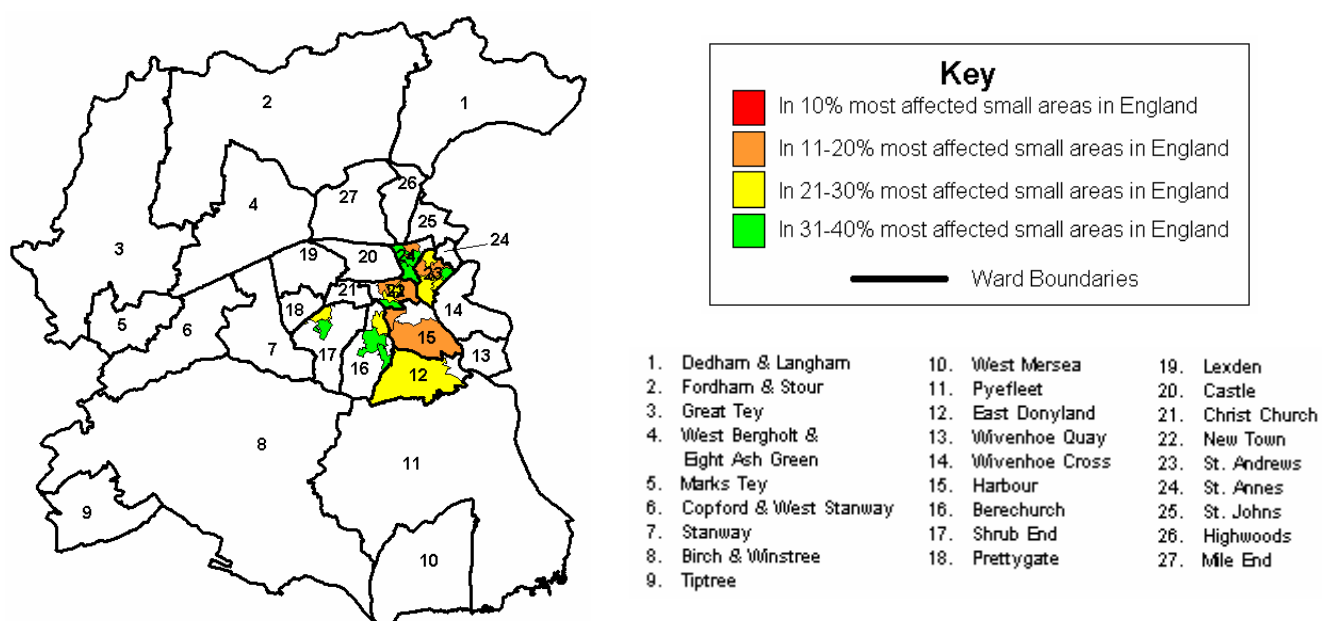
As discussed above, it is surprising that none of the small areas in Castle were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain. According to Police Recorded Crime data for the financial year 2002/03, Castle ward had the highest numbers of each of the four offence types included in the IMD04 Crime Domain (i.e. Violence, Burglary, Theft and Criminal Damage) of all 27 wards in Colchester. This is odd since the Crime Domain is based on Police Recorded Crime data for 2002/03.

It should be noted that it is surprising that none of the small areas in Castle were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime domain, given the high numbers of offences recorded in this ward as commented on in this report. The Neighbourhood Renewal Unit at the ODPM have been contacted about possible methodological problems that may account for this discrepancy. An assurance has been given that the data is accurate, but Index data for this domain should nevertheless be interpreted cautiously.

Figure 13: Small areas in wards affected by crime
(within 40% most affected small areas in England)

Ward	Small areas affected (%)	No. small areas
St Andrew's	100	6
New Town	84	5
St Anne's	67	4
Berechurch	50	3
Harbour	50	2
East	50	1
Donyland		
Shrub End	29	2
Colchester	22	23

Figure 14: Small areas affected by crime
(small areas in 40% most affected in England on Crime domain)



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9.5 Small Areas Least Affected by Crime

In contrast, 51 small areas in Colchester were within the 40% least affected small areas in England on the Crime Domain (49% of small areas in Colchester). In fact, 16 of these were within the 20% least affected in England on the Crime Domain.

The least affected small area of Colchester was situated in Mile End ward, ranking 31,369 of all 32,482 small areas in England. This was followed by small areas in Wivenhoe Cross, Great Tey and Mile End, all of which were amongst the 10% least affected small areas in England.

9.6 Contrast Within Wards Between Most Affected and Least Affected Small Areas

As discussed previously in this report, the use of small areas rather than wards for the ID04 enables us to identify where aspects of deprivation affects small pockets *within* wards. Figure 14 shows the national rank of the small areas most affected and least affected by crime (within the seven wards that contained small areas that were amongst the 40% most affected on the Crime Domain). This illuminates the nature of these areas further by showing the difference in ranking positions between the most and least affected small areas in each ward.

Figure 13 shows that the widest contrast in the most and least affected small areas within wards on the Crime Domain was experienced in Shrub End. The most affected small area in Shrub End ranked 9,458 of all 32,482 small areas in England, on the Crime Domain compared to a rank of 29,458 for the least affected small area in the same ward. This amounts to a difference of 19,766 rank positions.

St Anne's and Harbour had the second and third widest contrasts, with a difference of 16,269 and 14,271, respectively, between the ranking positions of the most and least affected small areas in these wards on the Crime Domain.

The contrast was least extreme for St Andrew's and East Donyland, with a difference of just 5,075 and 6,050, respectively, in rank positions in small areas within these wards.