

# Composite Index of Community Safety



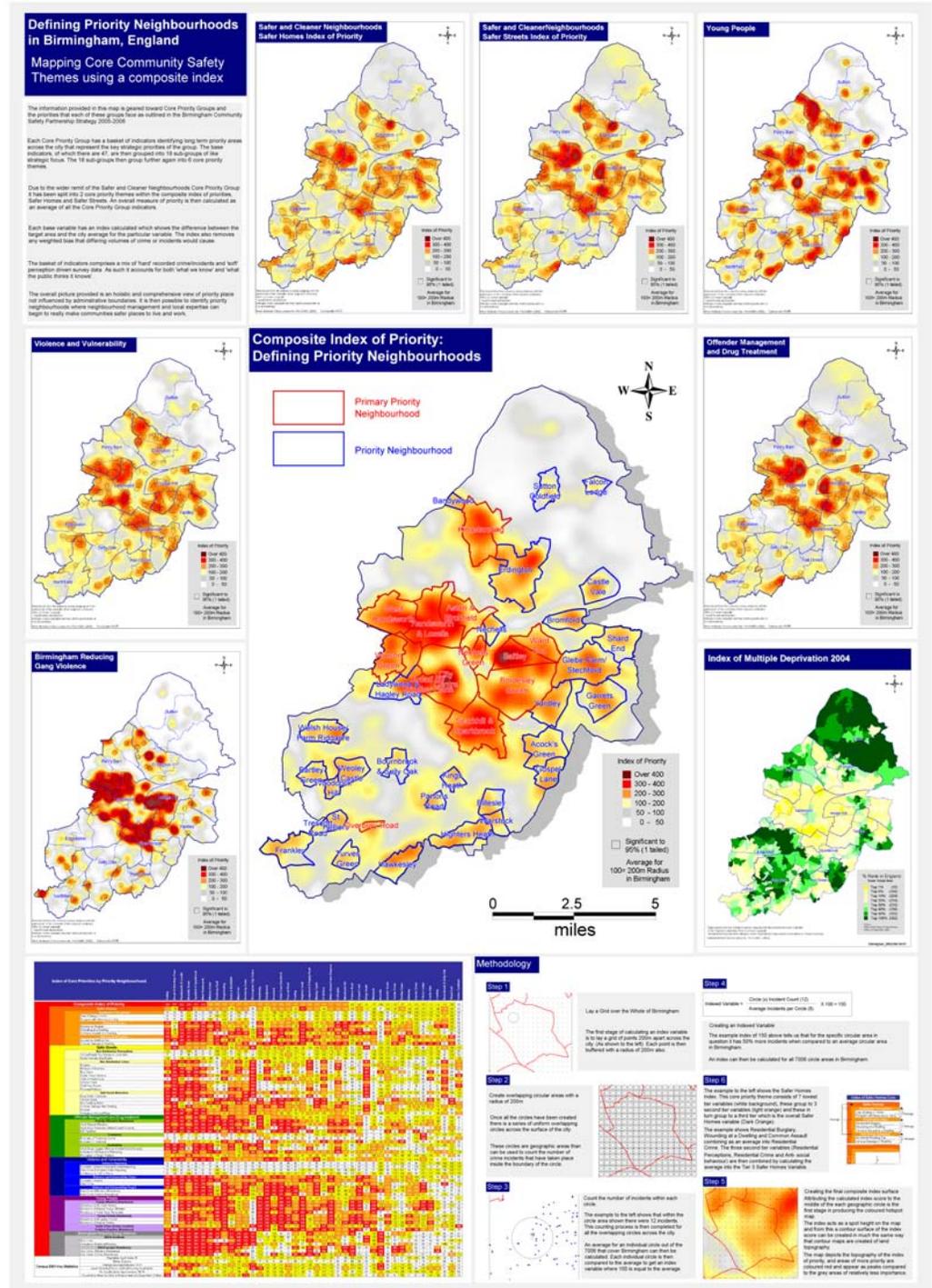
Steve Rose

Birmingham Community Safety  
Partnership

# Winner!

# Best Overall Map

# International Crime Mapping Conference Savannah 2005

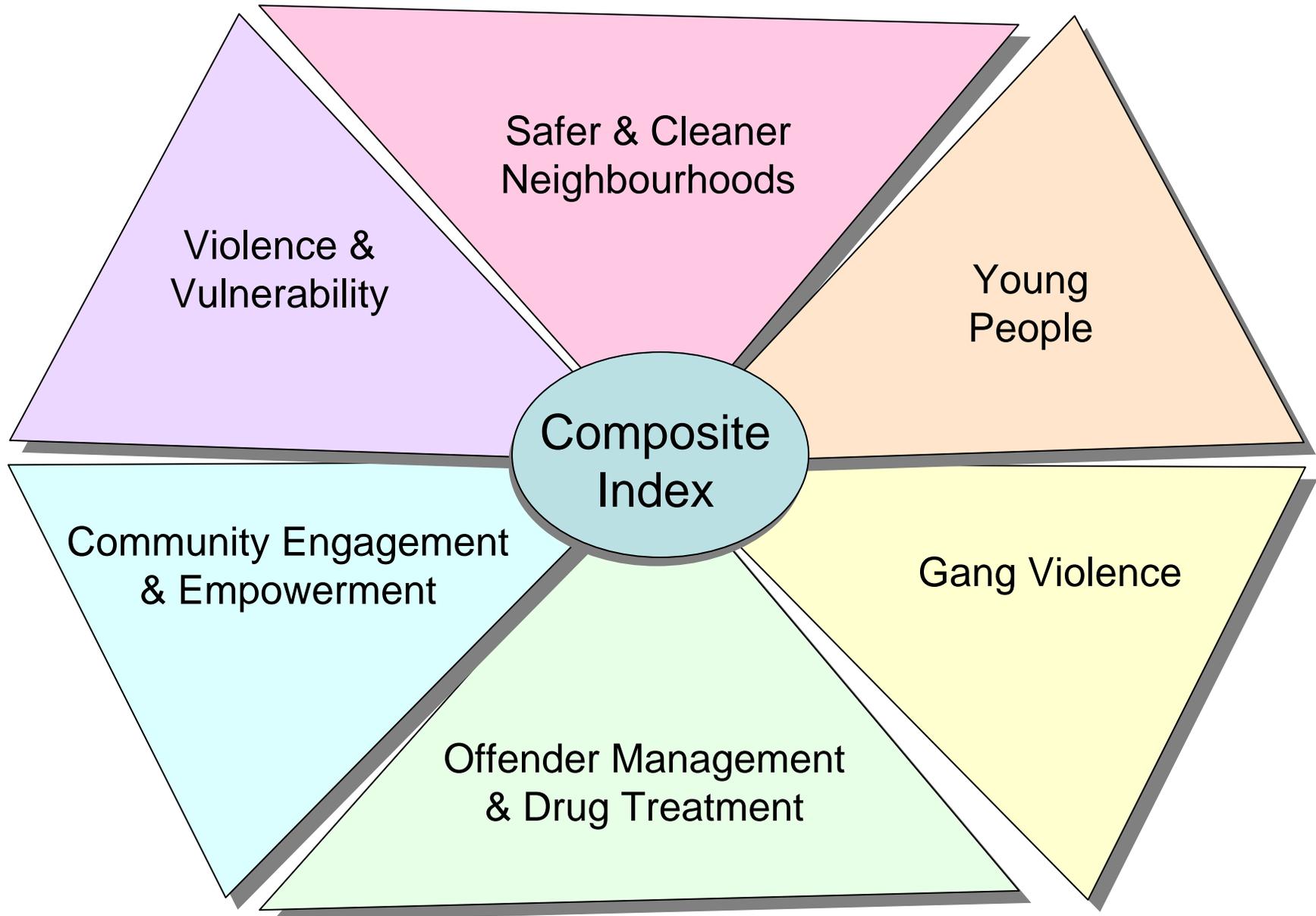


# What Gap?

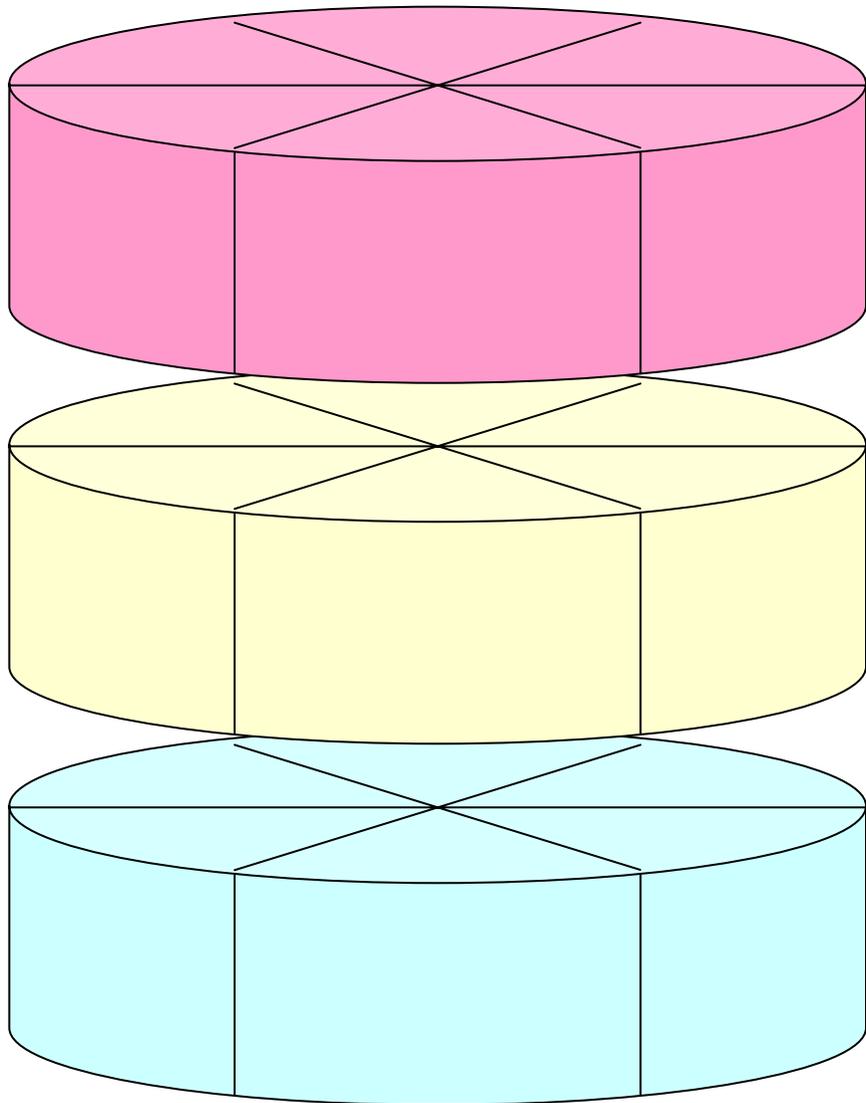
- Self Evident that Inequity exists
- Community Safety is not equally spread about the city
- Some areas experience significantly more crime (clusters in time and space)
- *Where are the gaps in Birmingham?*



# Core Safety Priority Themes



# Layer Cake



Core Priority Themes



Core Priority Places

Identify Unique Mix of Priorities

- Specific or Cross Cutting

Identify Priority Places

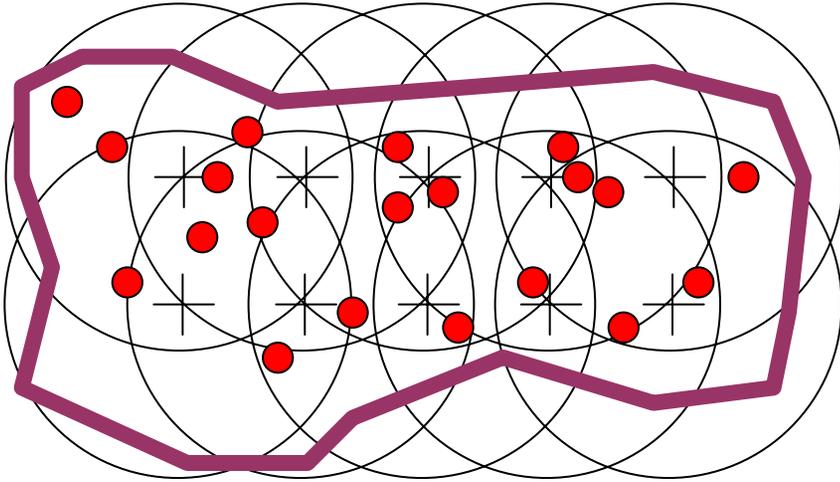
- Neighbourhoods defined by community safety needs

# Methodology

- Use indicator variables relevant to each core priority group
  - 71 base variables
  - 21 sub groups
  - 6 Core Priority Themes
  - 1 Composite Index of Core Priority
- Longer term view – 3 years
- Avoid administrative boundaries
  - *let the evidence speak for itself!*



# Methodology



'Spot Heights' Created

z1	z2	z3	z4	zx
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+

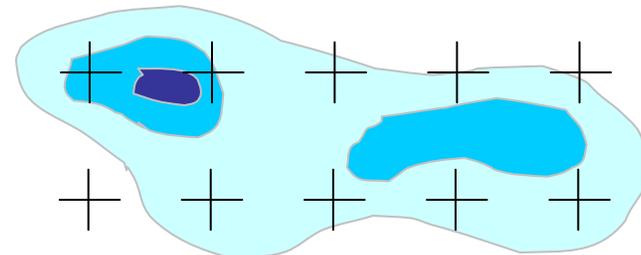


'Indexed Spot Heights'

z1	z2	z3	z4	zx
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+



Interpolated Contour Map of Index Values



$$\text{Index} = (\text{Spot height} / \text{Average Spot height}) \times 100$$

Safer & Cleaner

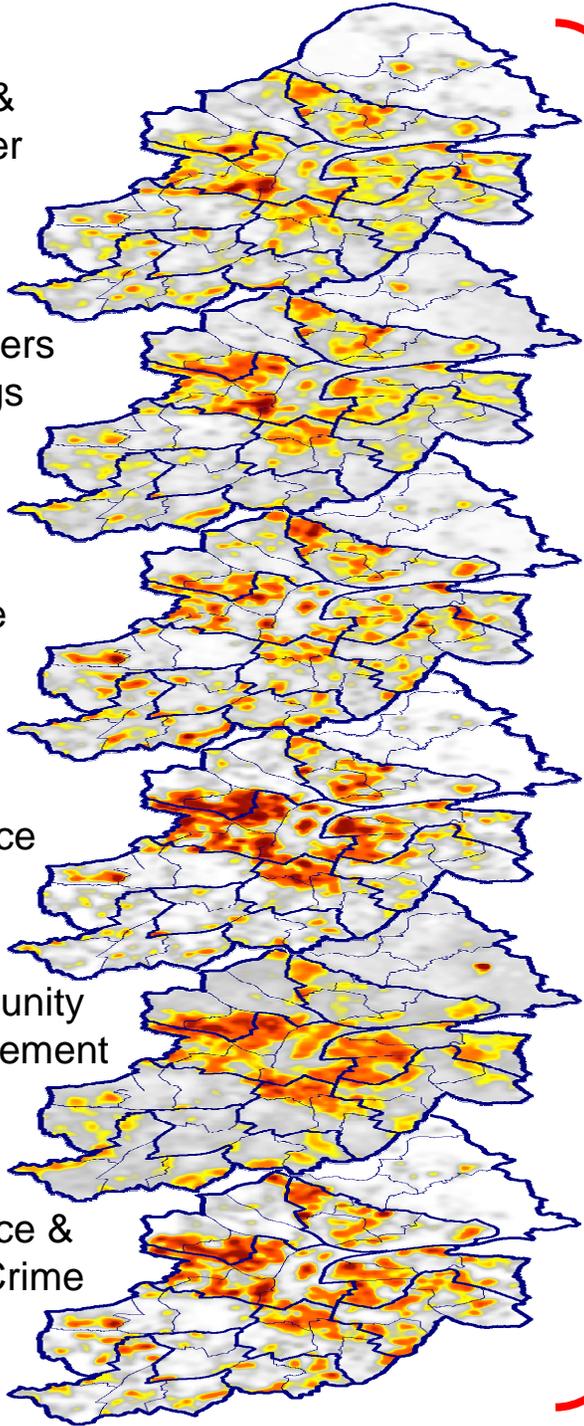
Offenders & Drugs

Young People

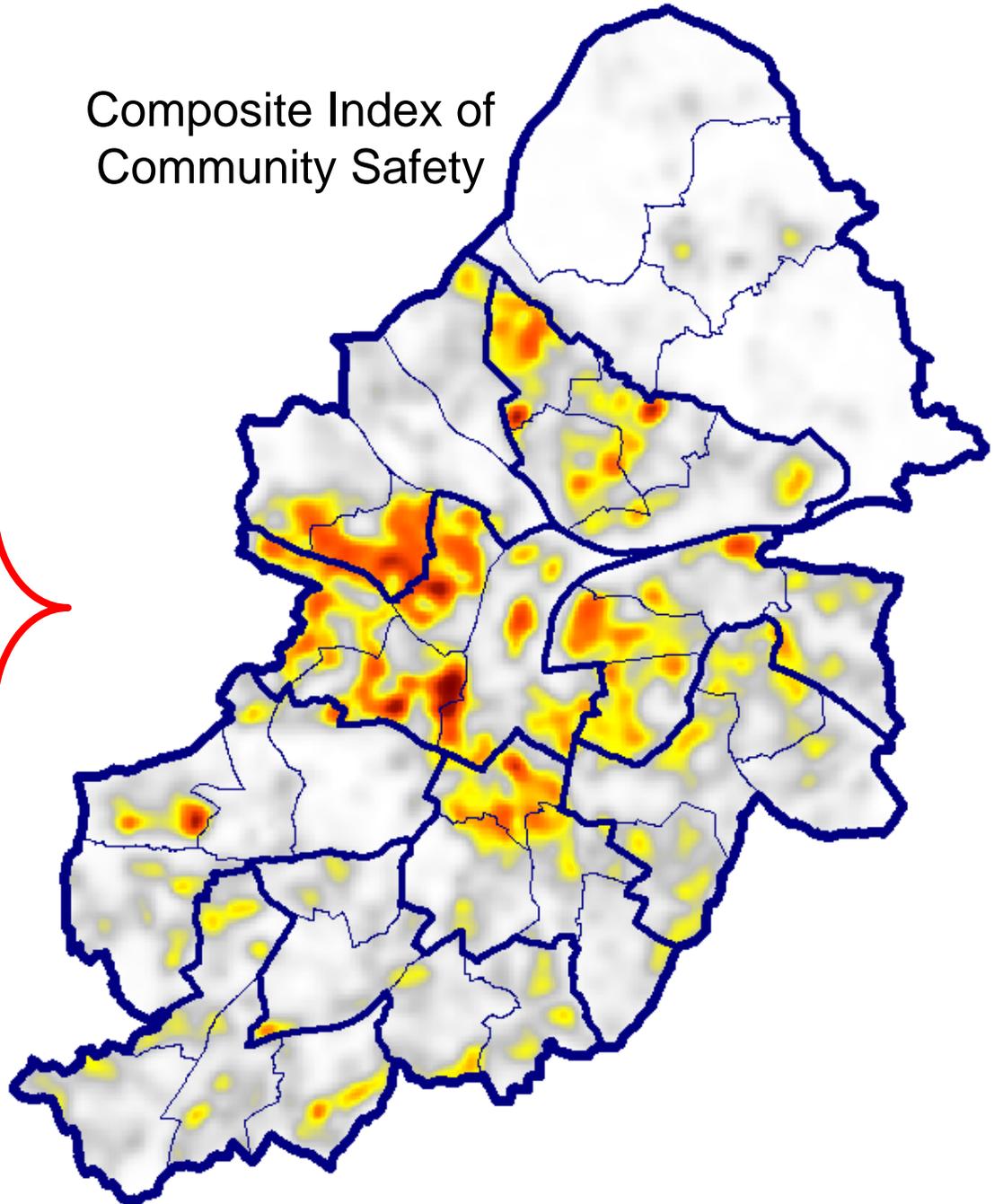
Gang Violence

Community Engagement

Violence & Hate Crime



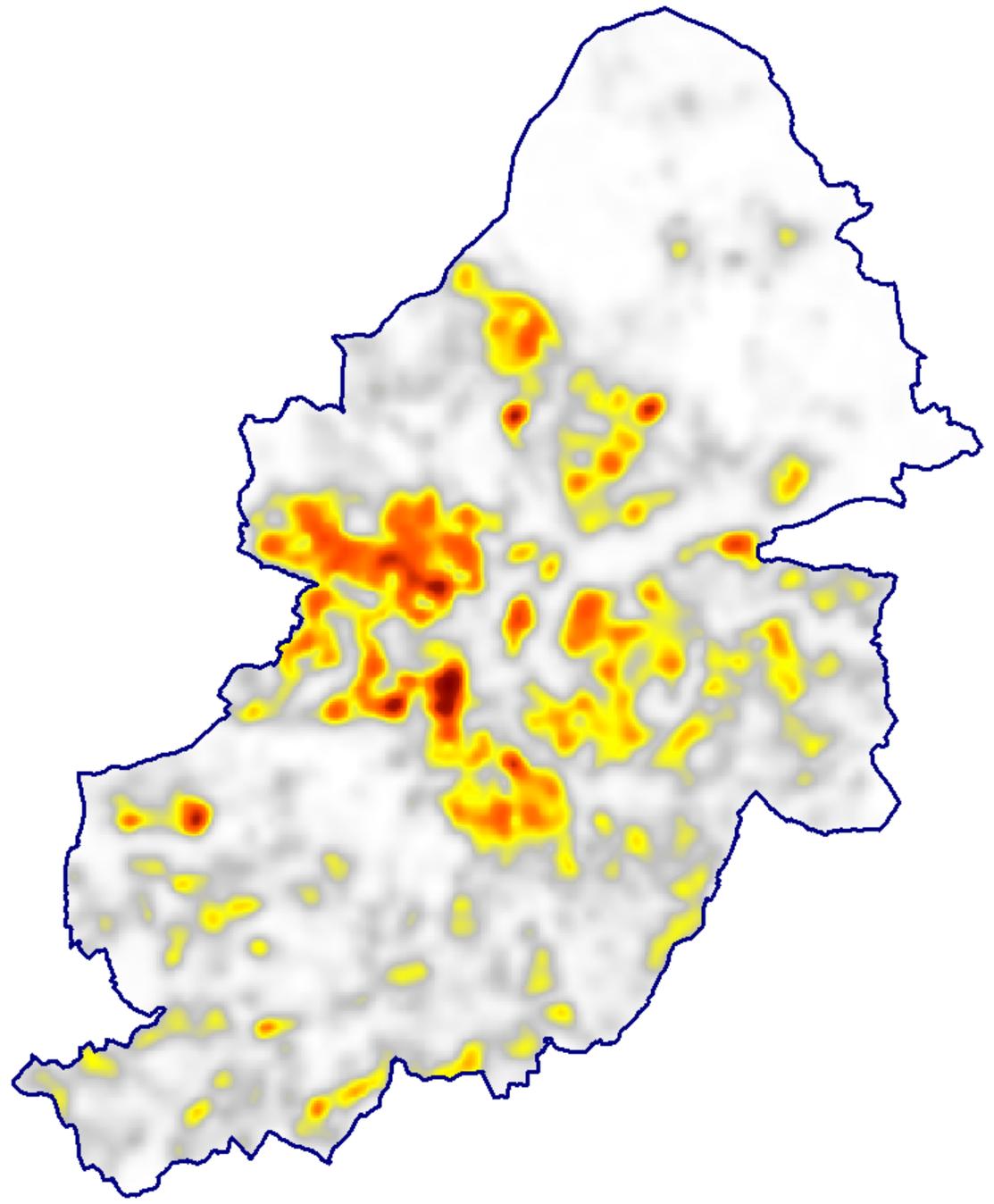
Composite Index of  
Community Safety



# Identifying Priority Areas

Remove Administrative  
Boundaries

Let the evidence speak  
for itself



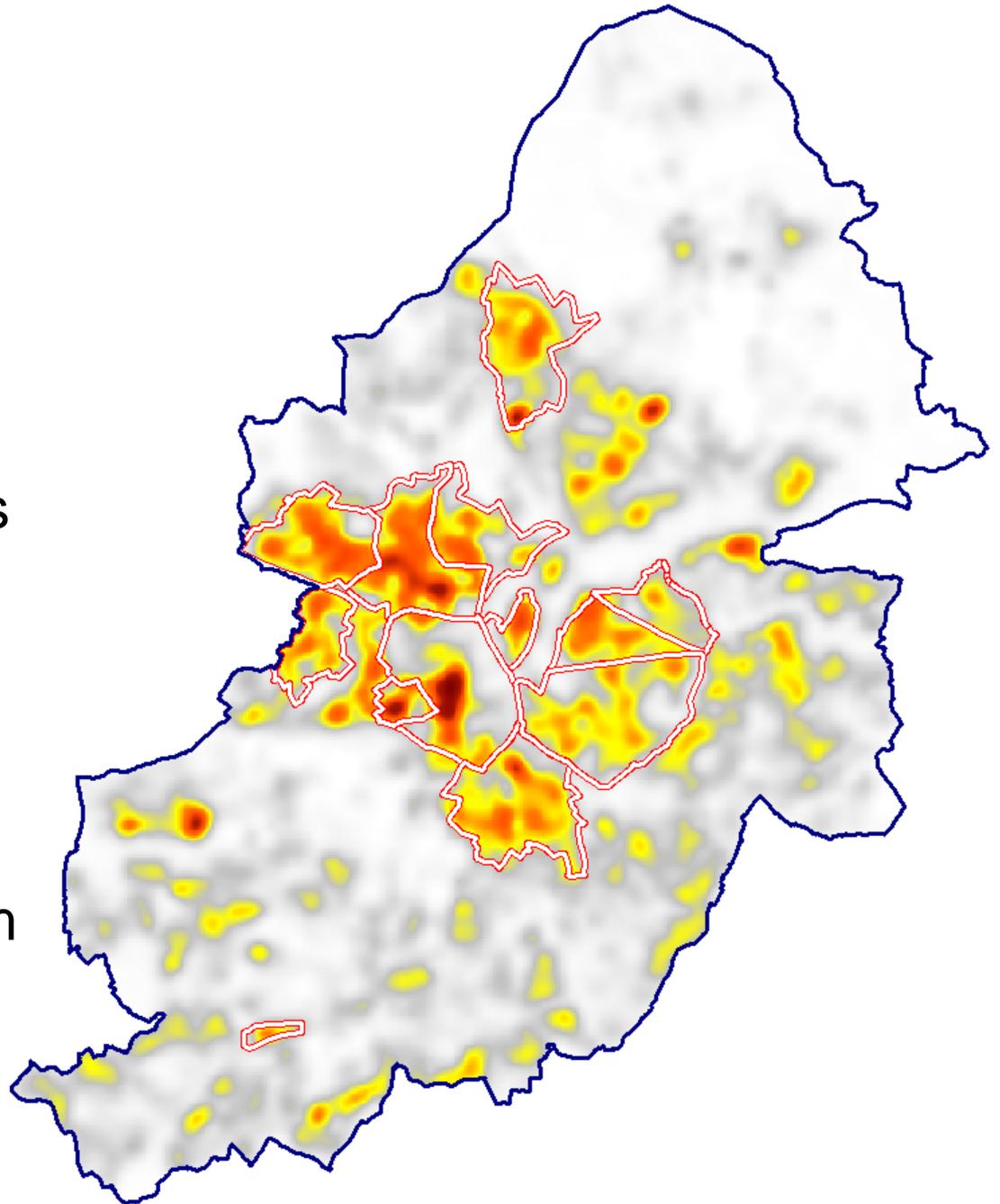
# Identifying Priority Areas

## PRIMARY – Priority Areas

- Cross Cutting Priorities
- Significant in nature

## Hard Boundaries

- Rail, Freeway, Land use
- Encapsulate the Problem



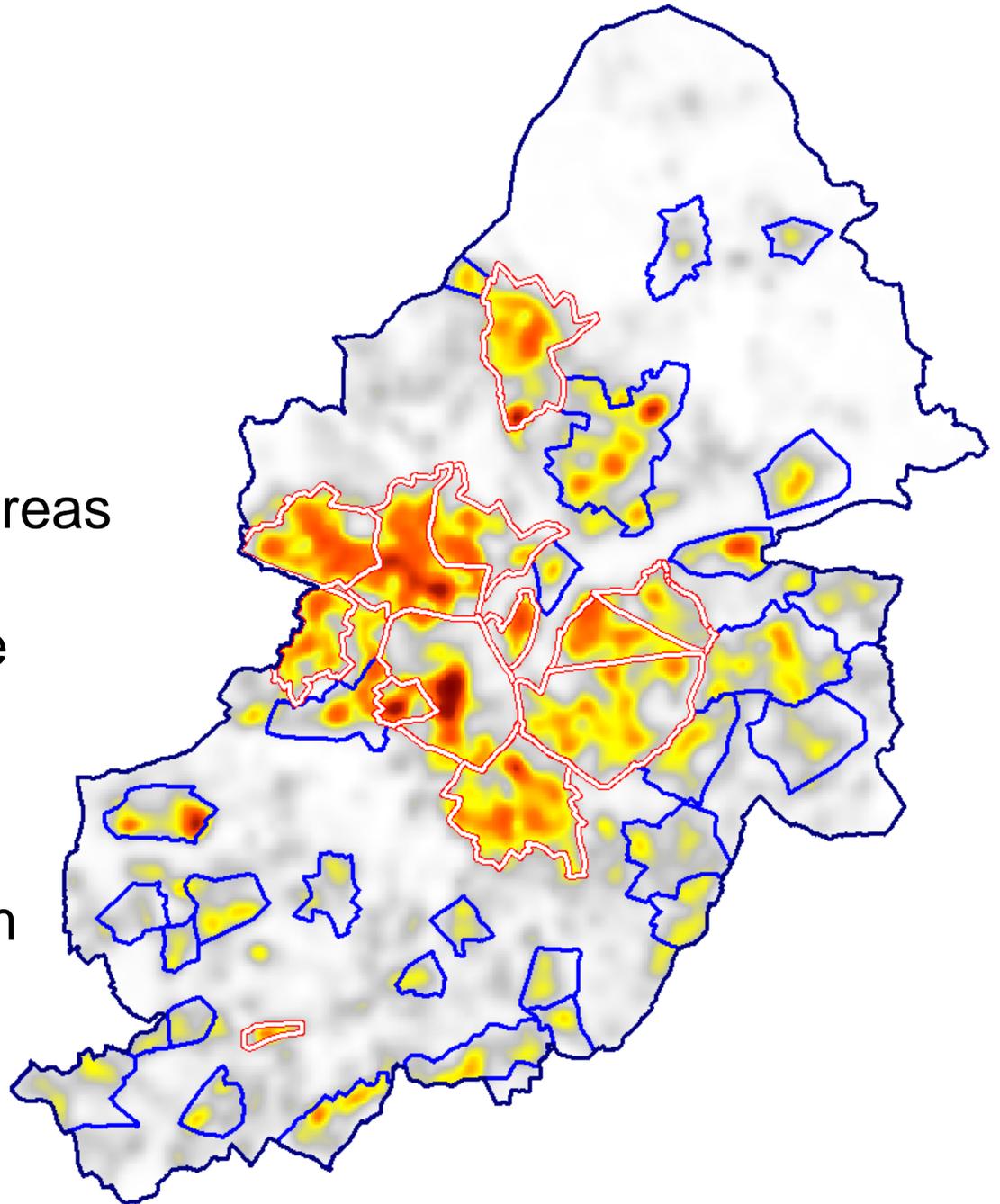
# Identifying Priority Areas

## SECONDARY – Priority Areas

- Specific Priorities
- Less significant in nature

### Hard Boundaries

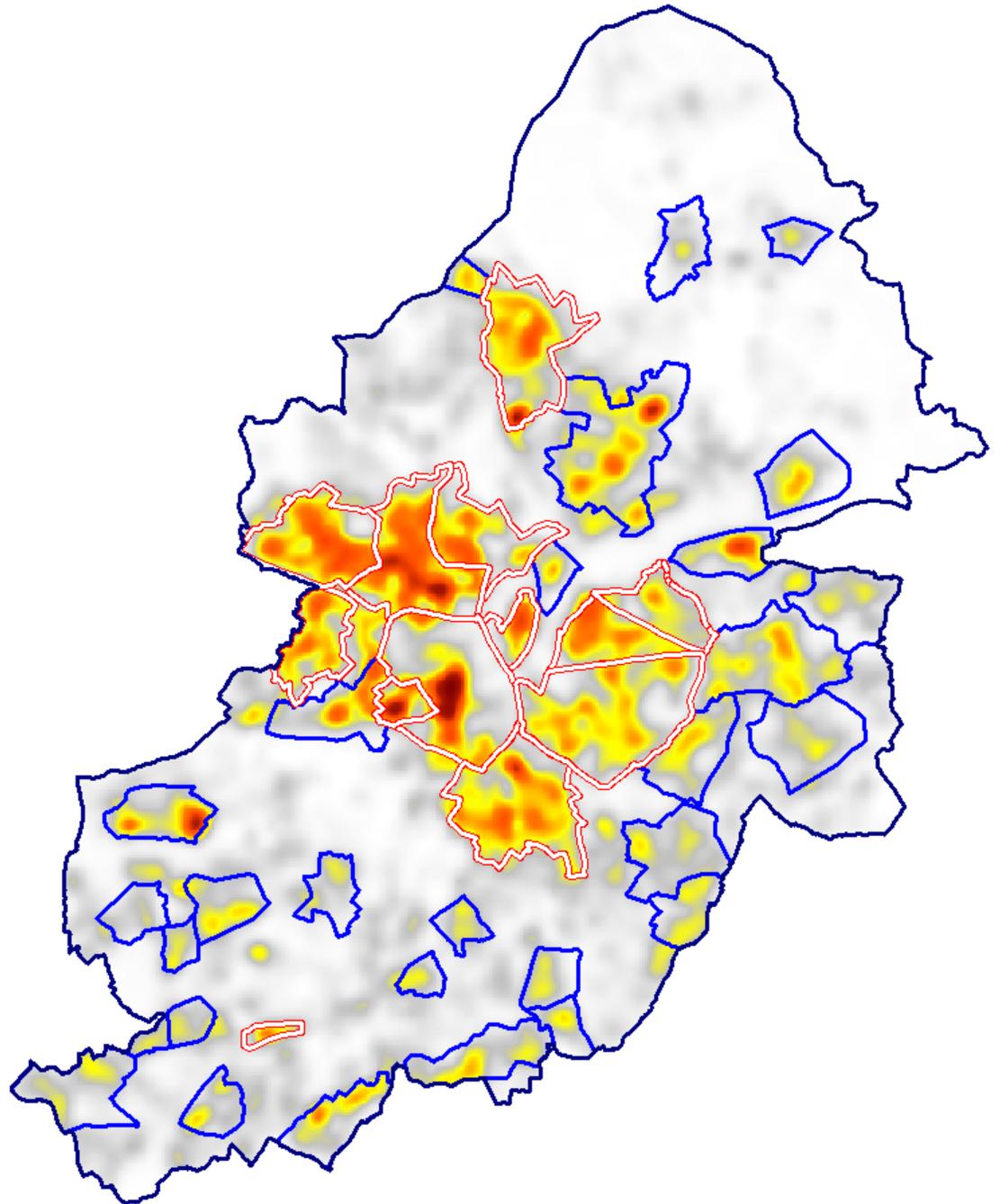
- Rail, Freeway, Land use
- Encapsulate the Problem



# Identifying Priority Areas

42 Priority Areas

Clear evidence for  
practitioners of  
specific community  
safety priorities as  
shown by the index

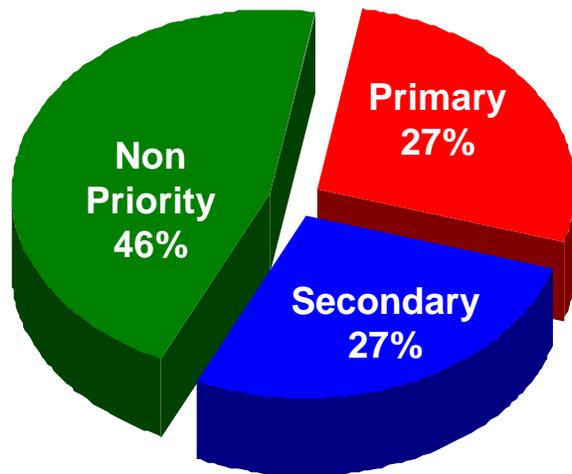


# Profile of Priority Areas

*What do Gap Communities Look Like?*

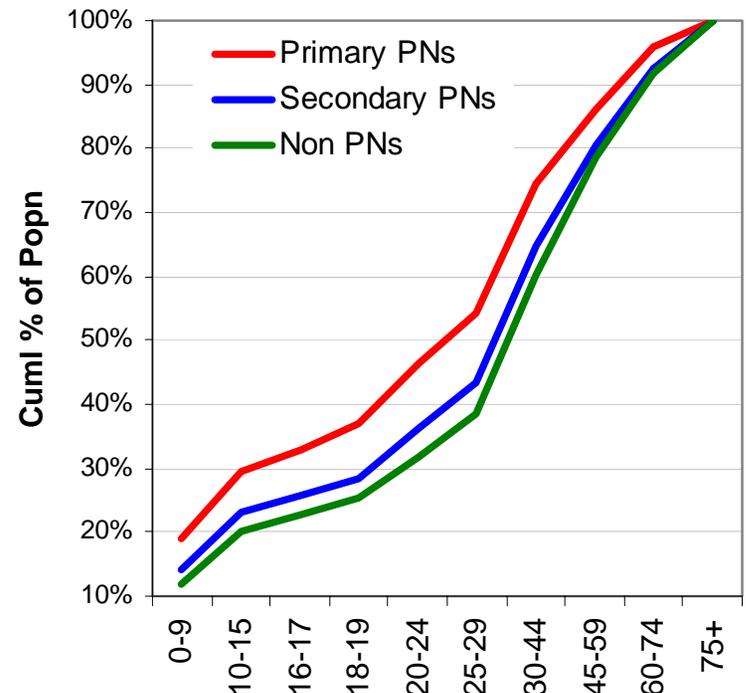
## Social Indicators

### % Population of Birmingham



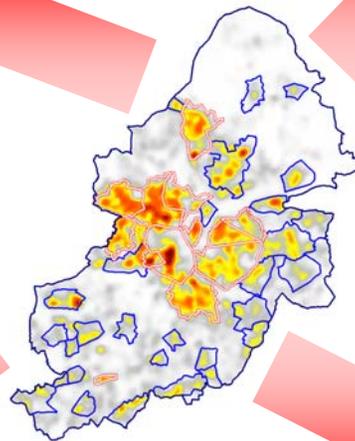
	% Unemp-loyed	% Lone Parents	% No Quals	% LARSL Housing
Primary PNs	17%	13%	47%	38%
Secondary PNs	10%	12%	40%	35%
Non PNs	6%	7%	30%	18%

### Age Profile

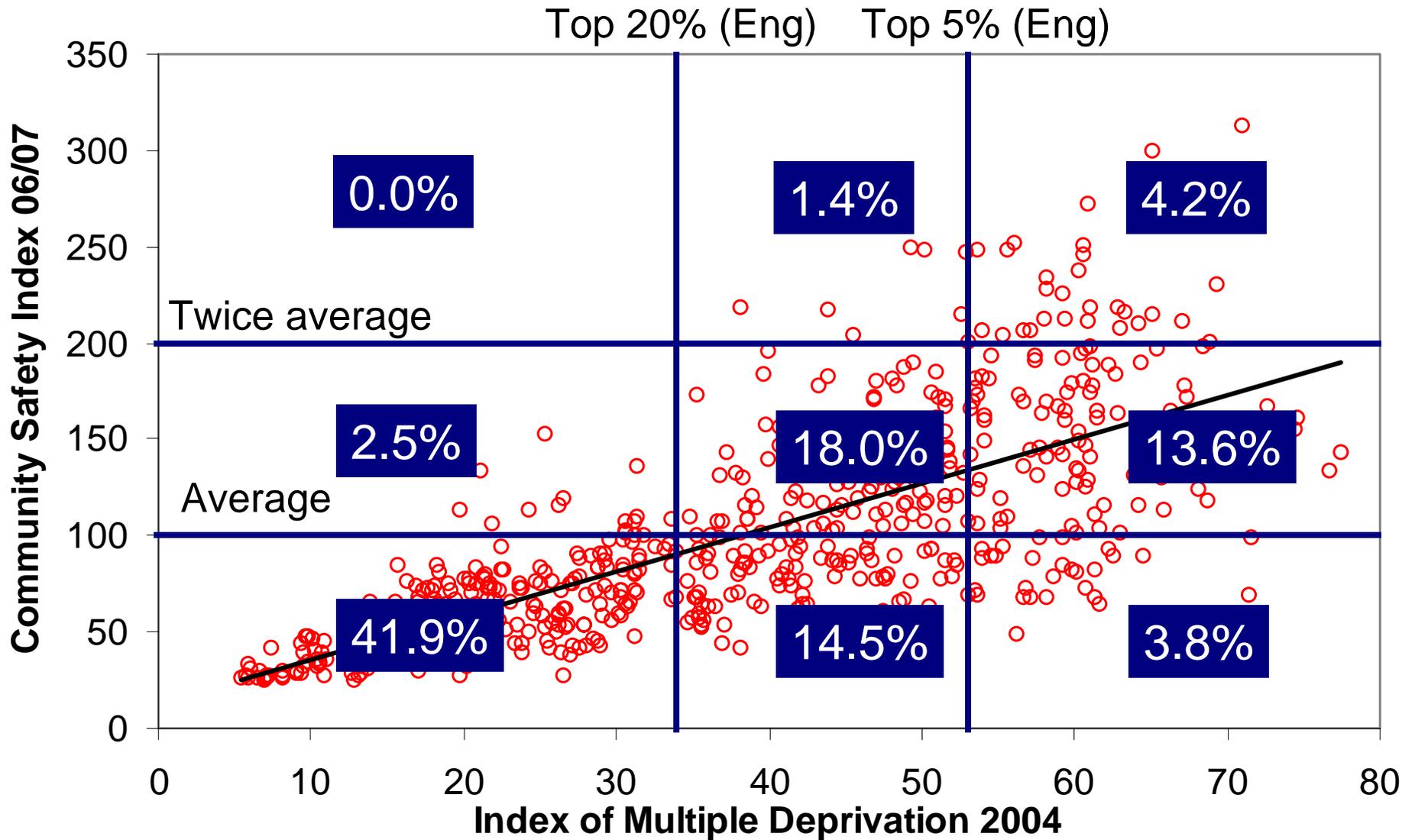


### % Ethnicity

	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other
Primary PNs	35%	49%	11%	4%	2%
Secondary PNs	85%	6%	5%	3%	1%
Non PNs	82%	10%	4%	2%	1%

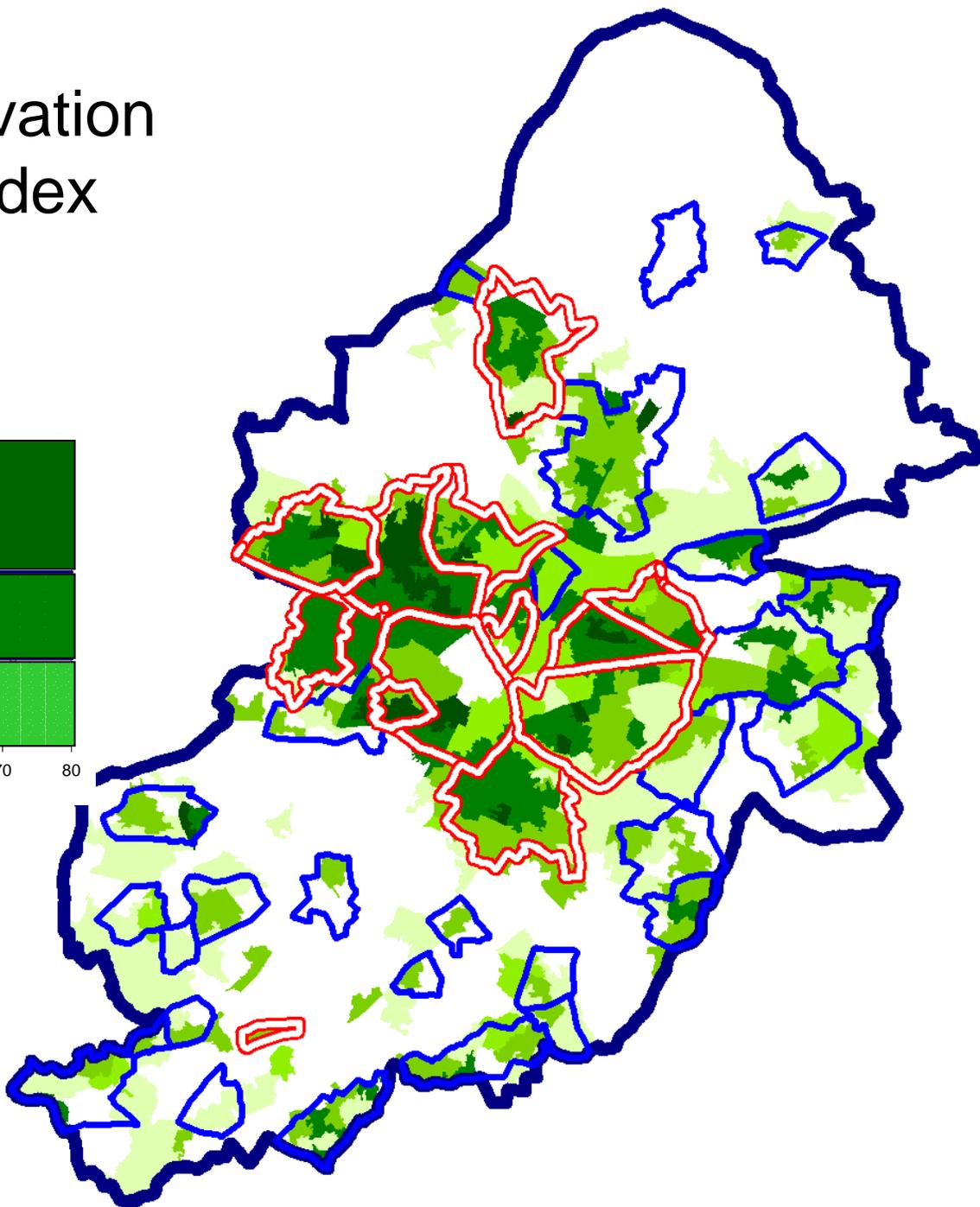
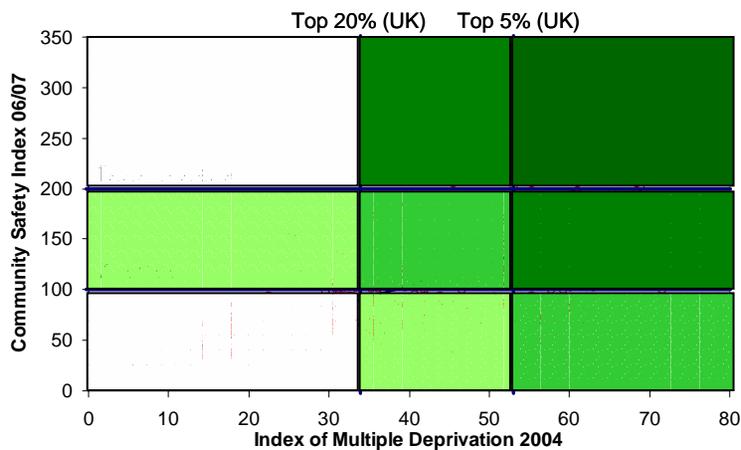


# Comparison of Core Priority Index with Deprivation



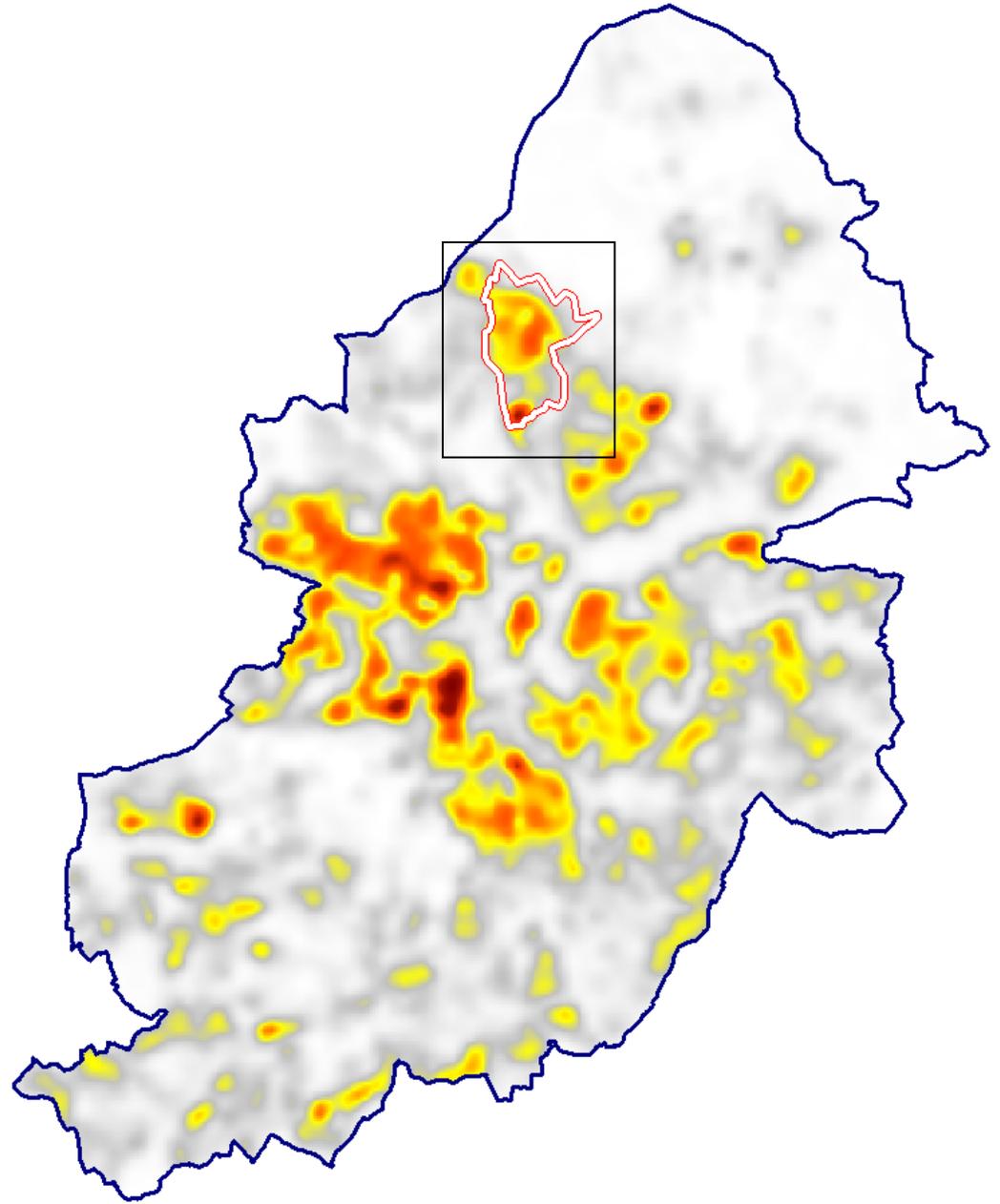
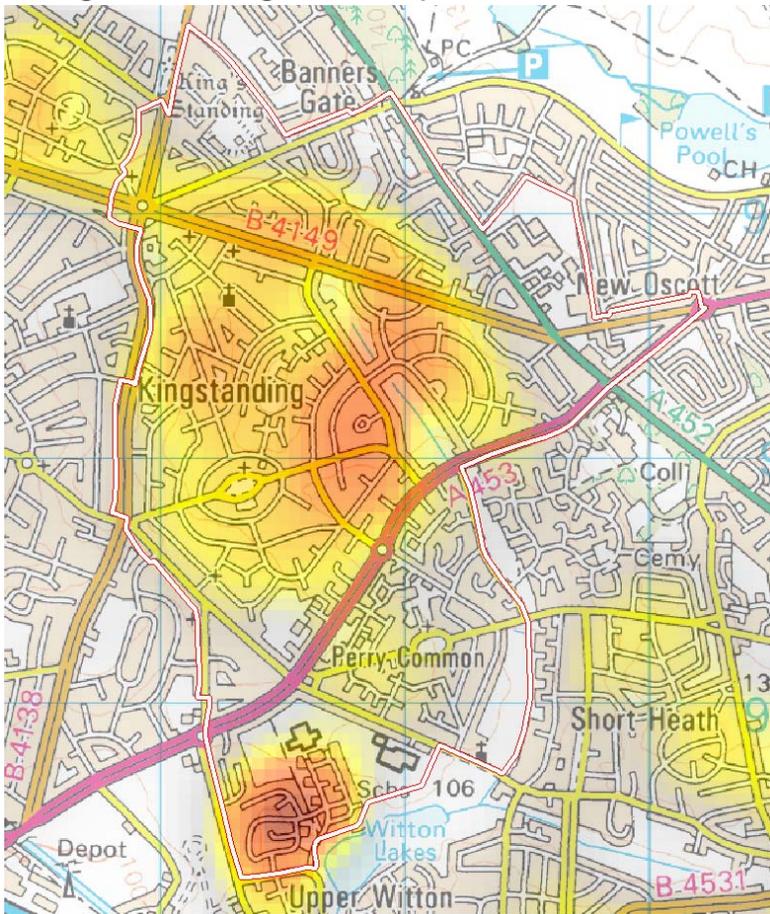
# Combining Deprivation & Core Priority Index

## Priority Area Overlay



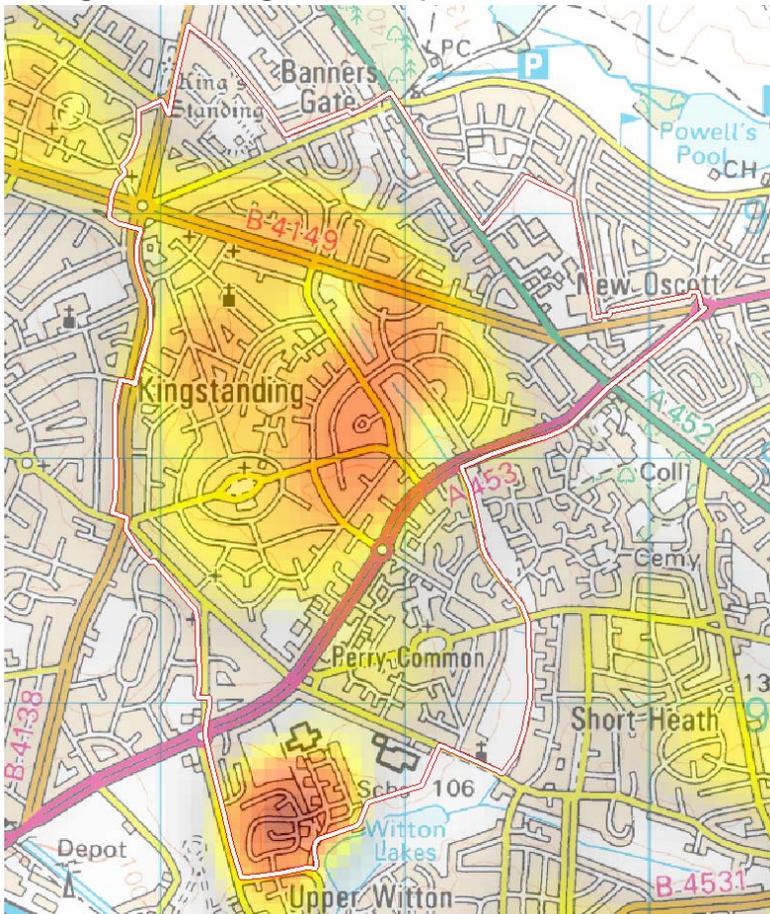
# Identifying Similar Areas

Kingstanding Priority Area

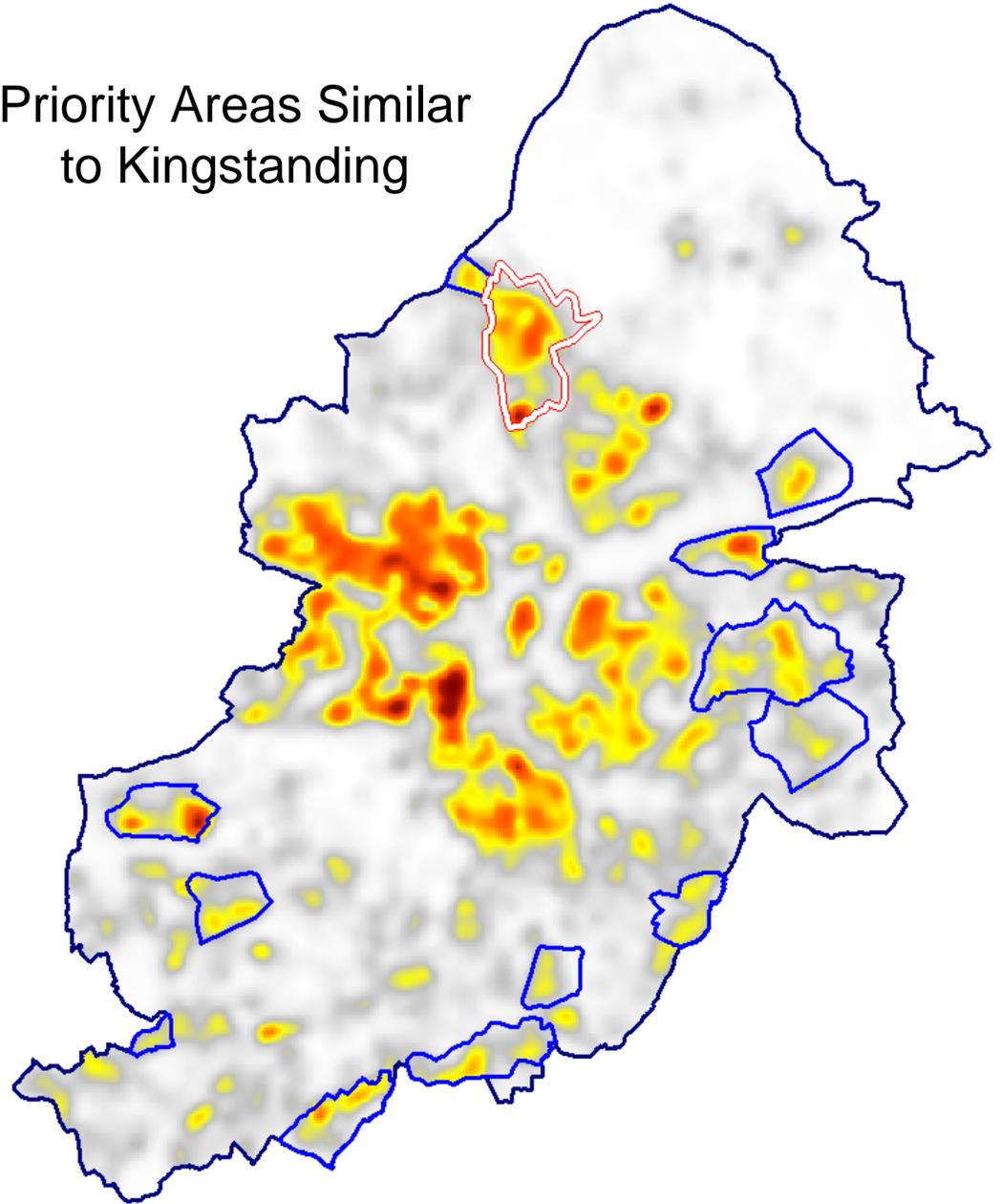


# Identifying Similar Areas

Kingstanding Priority Area

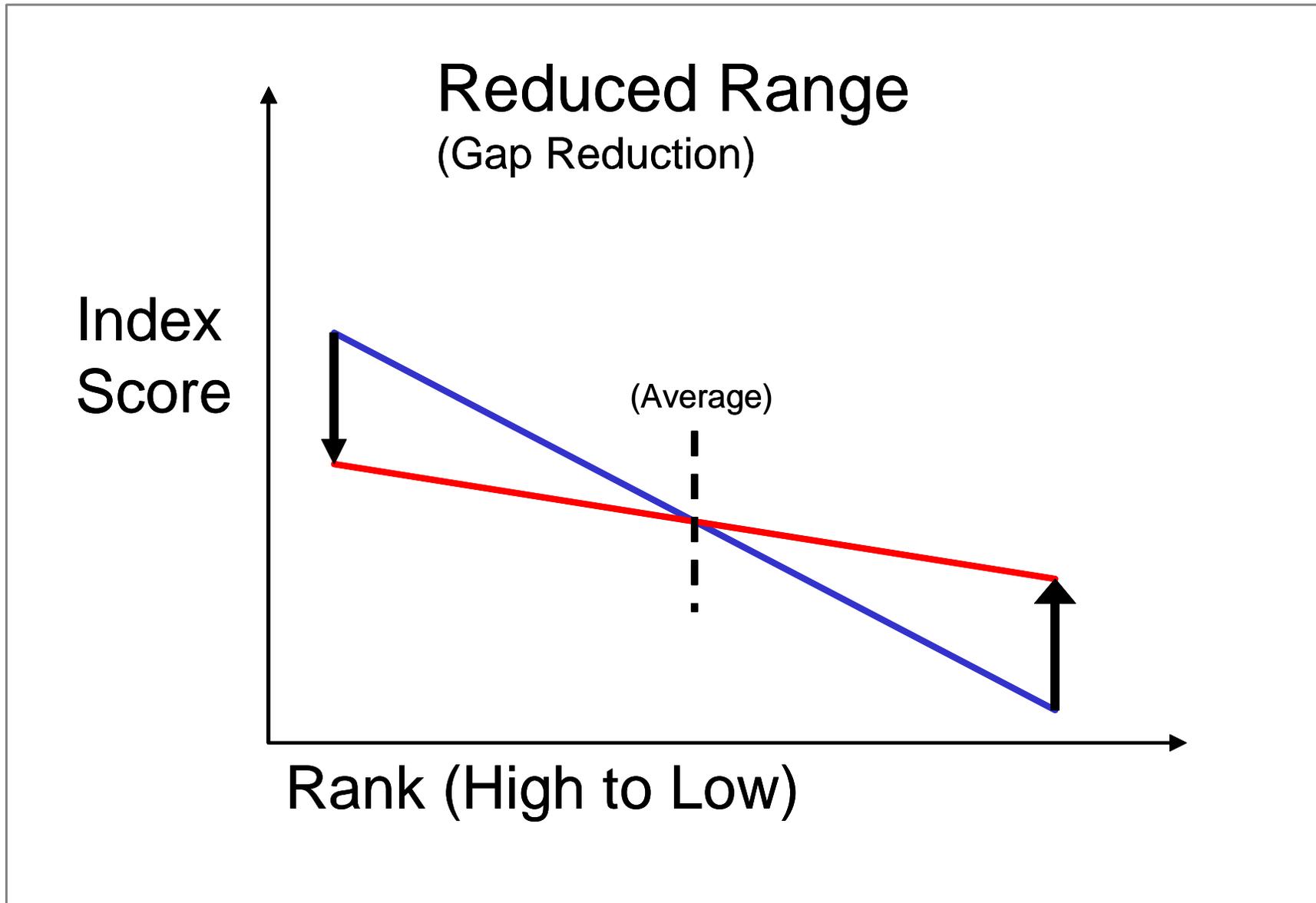


Priority Areas Similar to Kingstanding



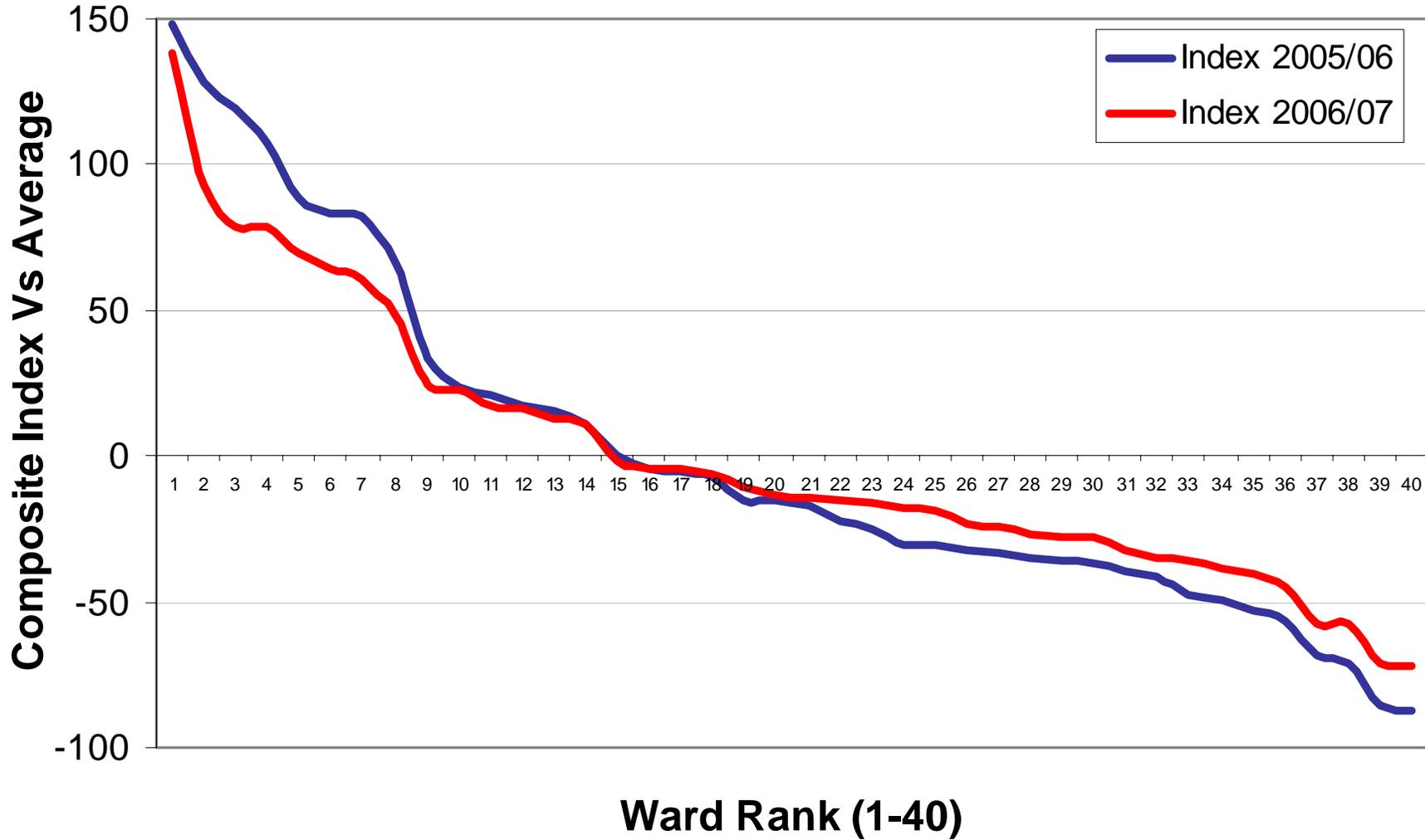


# Evaluation – Gap Reduction?



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Ward Index Compared to Average 2005/06 Vs 2006/07



# Gap Reduction?

Change in Composite Index



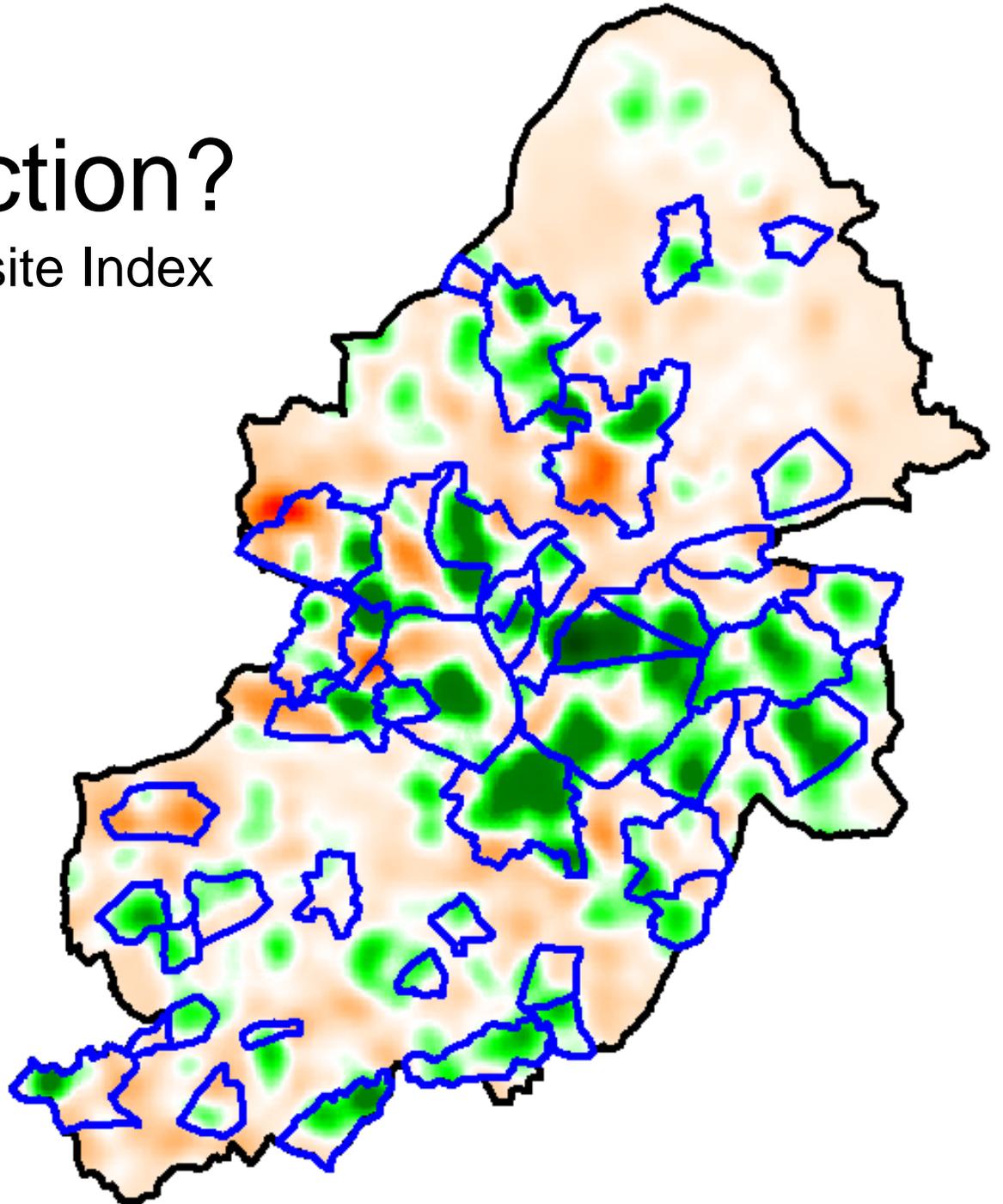
Gap Increase



Gap Reduction

Significant Improvement  
within Priority Areas

Partnership working together  
To make communities safer



# Results

- Reduction in the community safety gap
  - Accelerated improvement in priority areas
- Shift in business focus from silo mentality
  - Identification of ‘priority places’
  - Clear evidence of disproportionality
- Clear shared aims between agencies
  - Buy-in and collaboration as cross over gains
- Creation of Neighbourhood Management
  - Local tasking and co-ordination processes

# Gaps/Areas for Improvement

- Better use of appropriate denominators
  - Normalise variables in the index
  - Requires info not currently available e.g. footfall for street crime
- Identification of predictive/related variables
  - Use of factor analysis to determine most predictive variables
  - Identify which variables behave similarly and investigate cause & effect

# Composite Index of Community Safety



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