

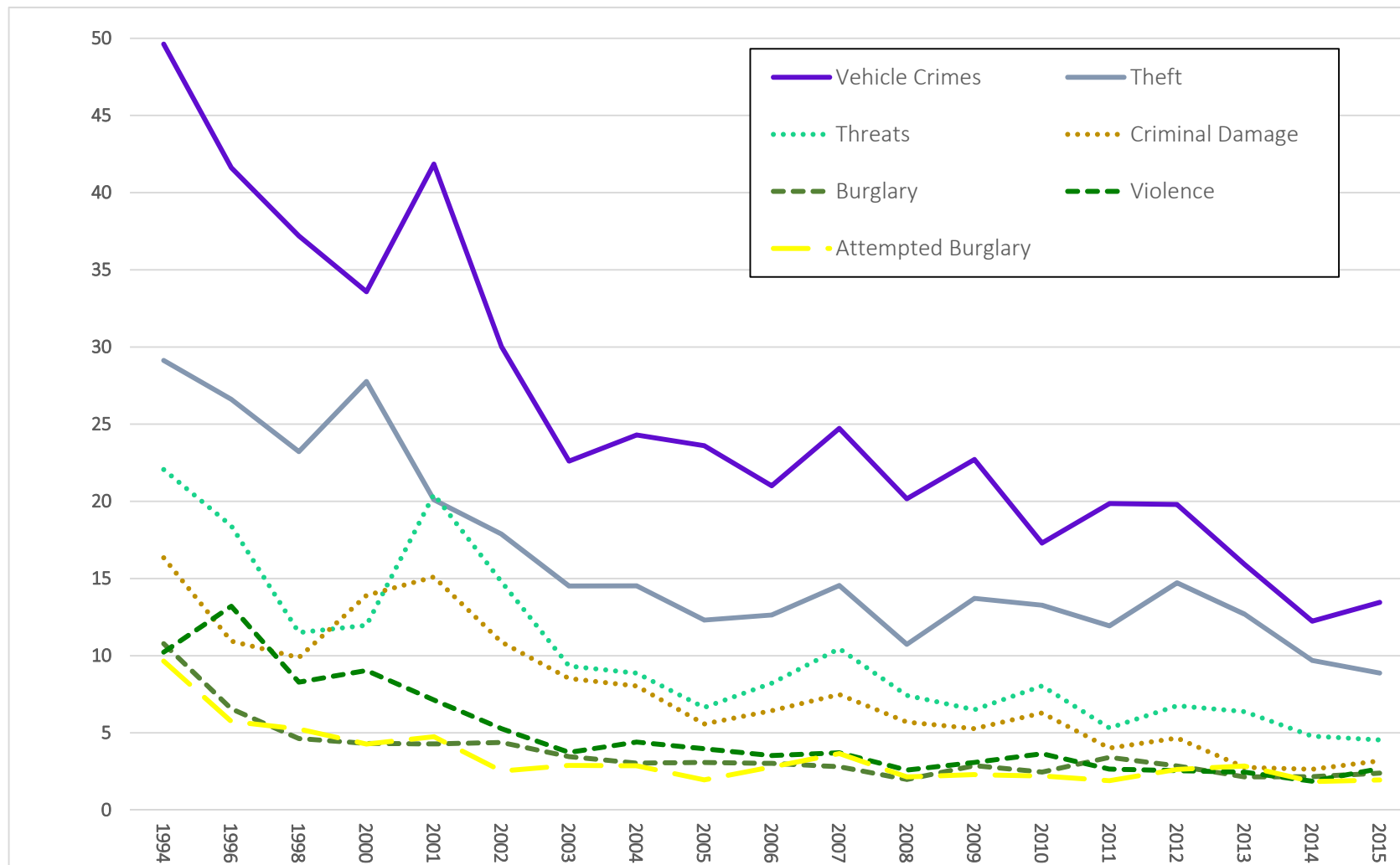
# The Changing Nature of Urban Crime: A Focus on LB Islington

Roger Matthews  
University of Kent

## Research Questions

- To what extent have the more affluent been able to insulate themselves from crime?
- Has the change in the concentration of victimisation played a key role in the crime drop?

# London Crime Trends 1994-2015 BCS/CSEW



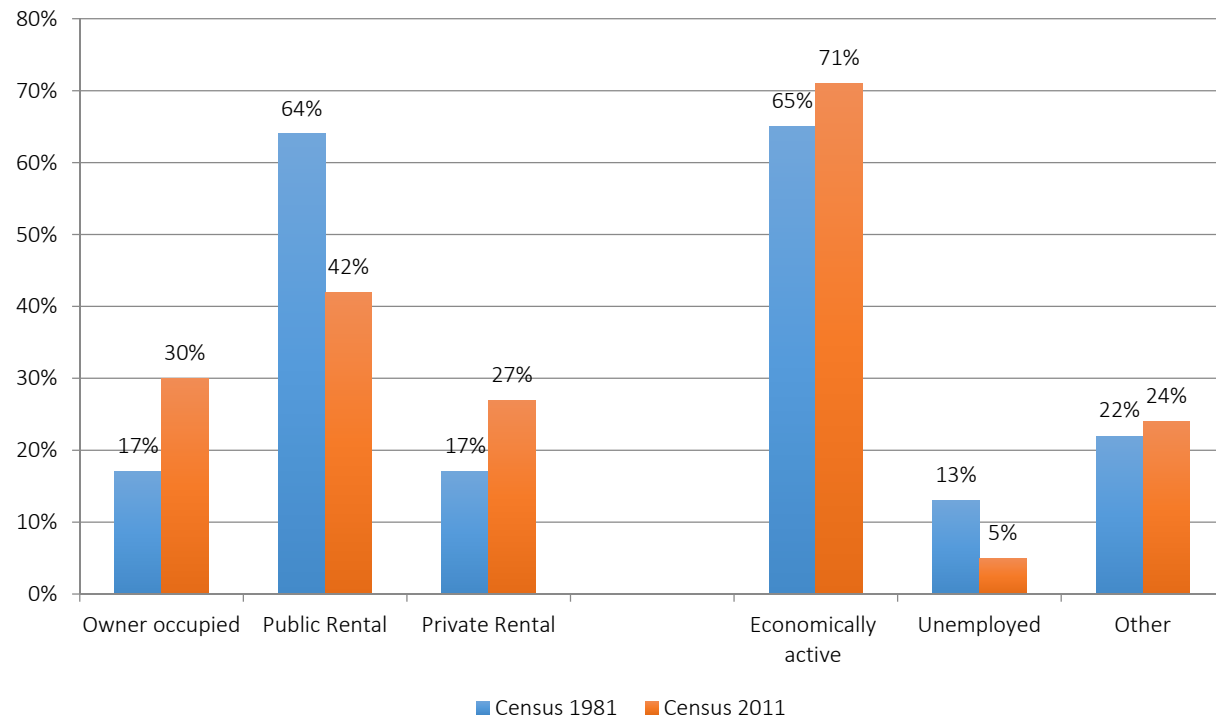
# Limits of Existing Data Sources

- Police data not officially recognised and the HMIC found that 1 in 5 incidents that should have been recorded were not.
- The deficiencies in police recorded data was particularly evident in relation to violence and sexual abuse.
- British Crime Survey seen as apolitical instrument designed to 'define deviance down' in a period of rising levels of crime in order to appease the public.

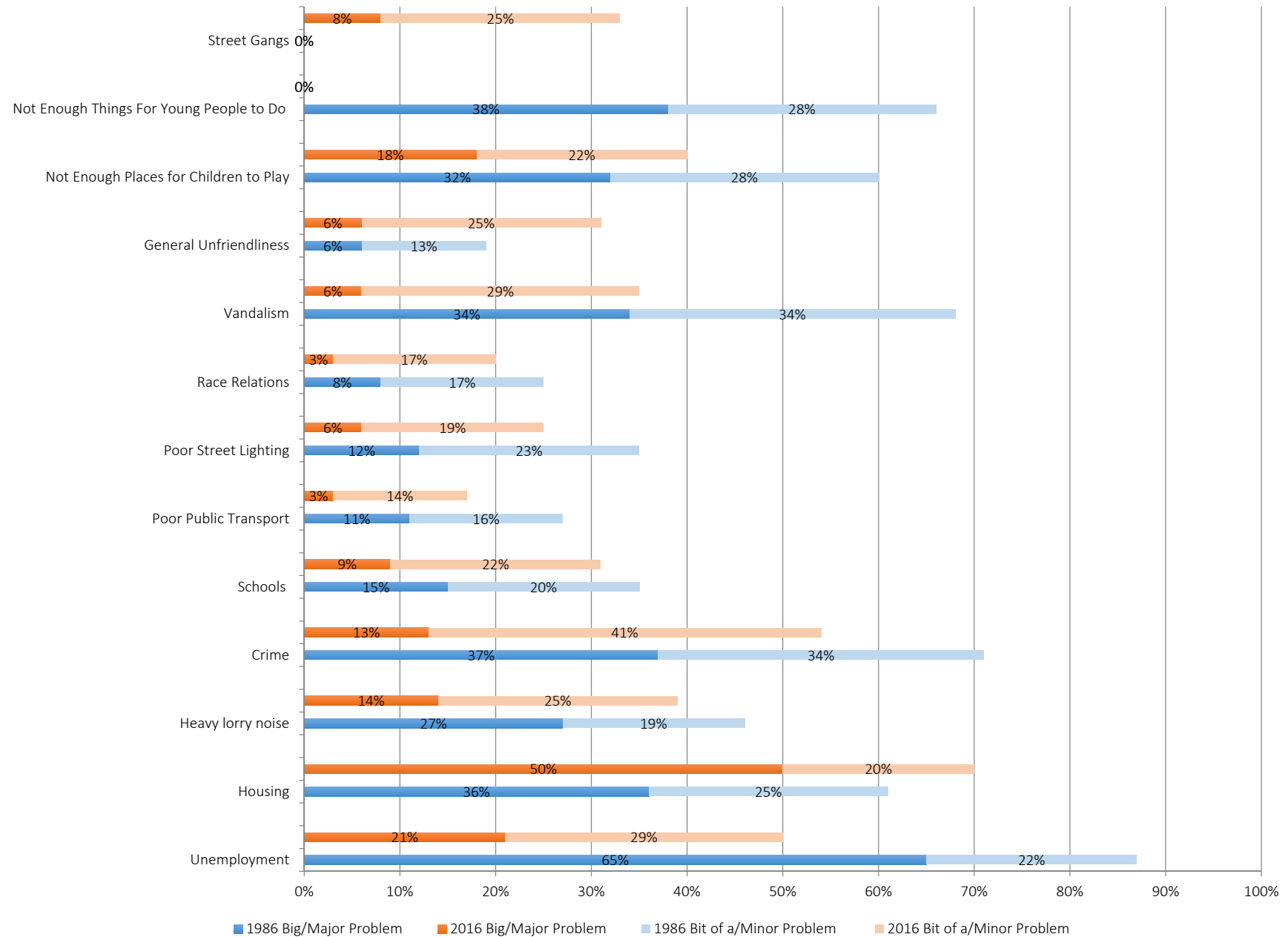
Three limitations of the BCS/CSEW data:

1. Responses are capped at 5 incidents
2. By providing nation national data it disguises or obscures the level of risk particularly in high crime areas.
3. The results have little policy relevance for local communities.

# Demographic changes 1986 and 2016



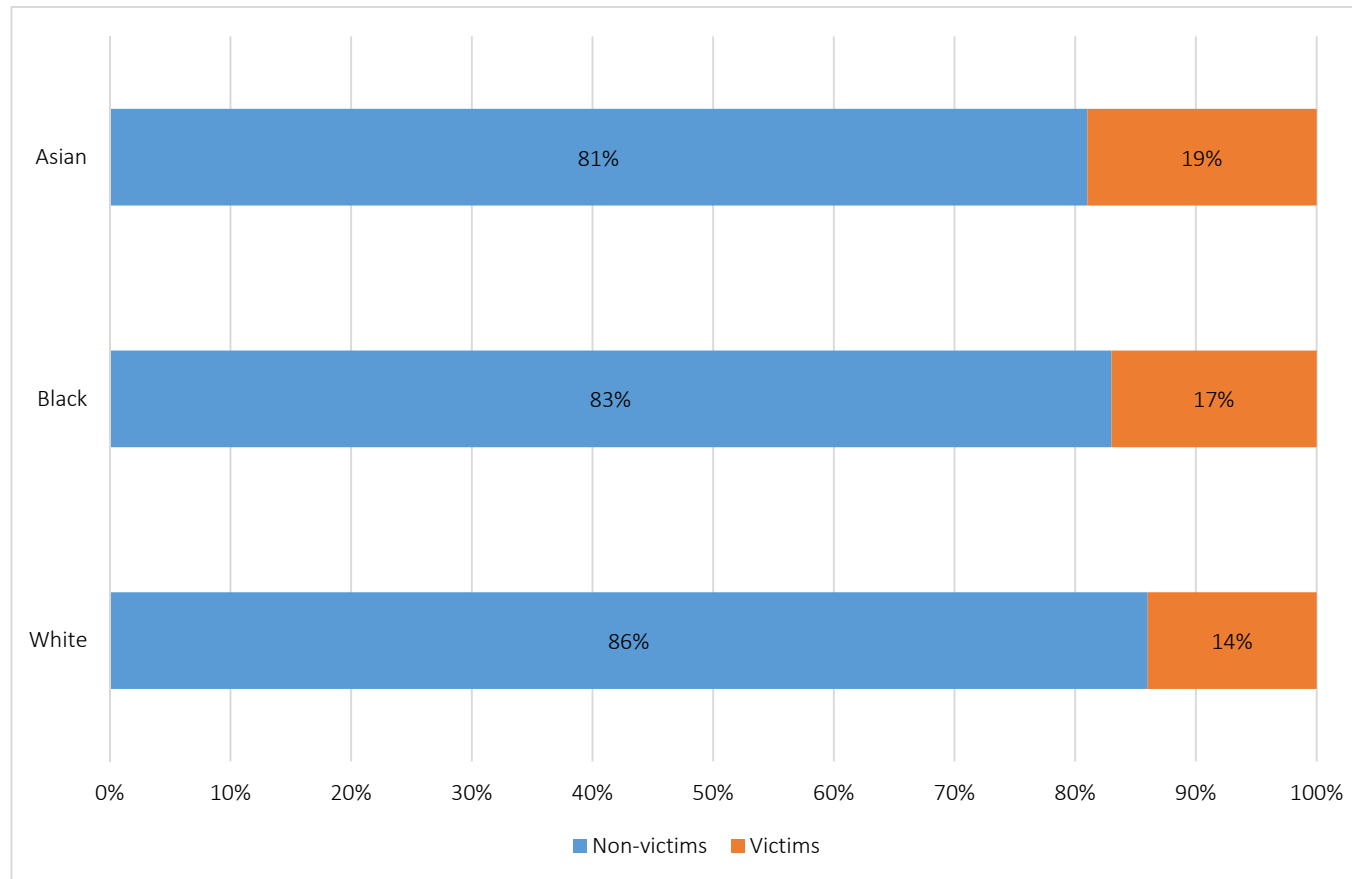
# Neighbourhood issues seen as a major or minor problem



# Beliefs about crime increase by age, gender and ethnicity

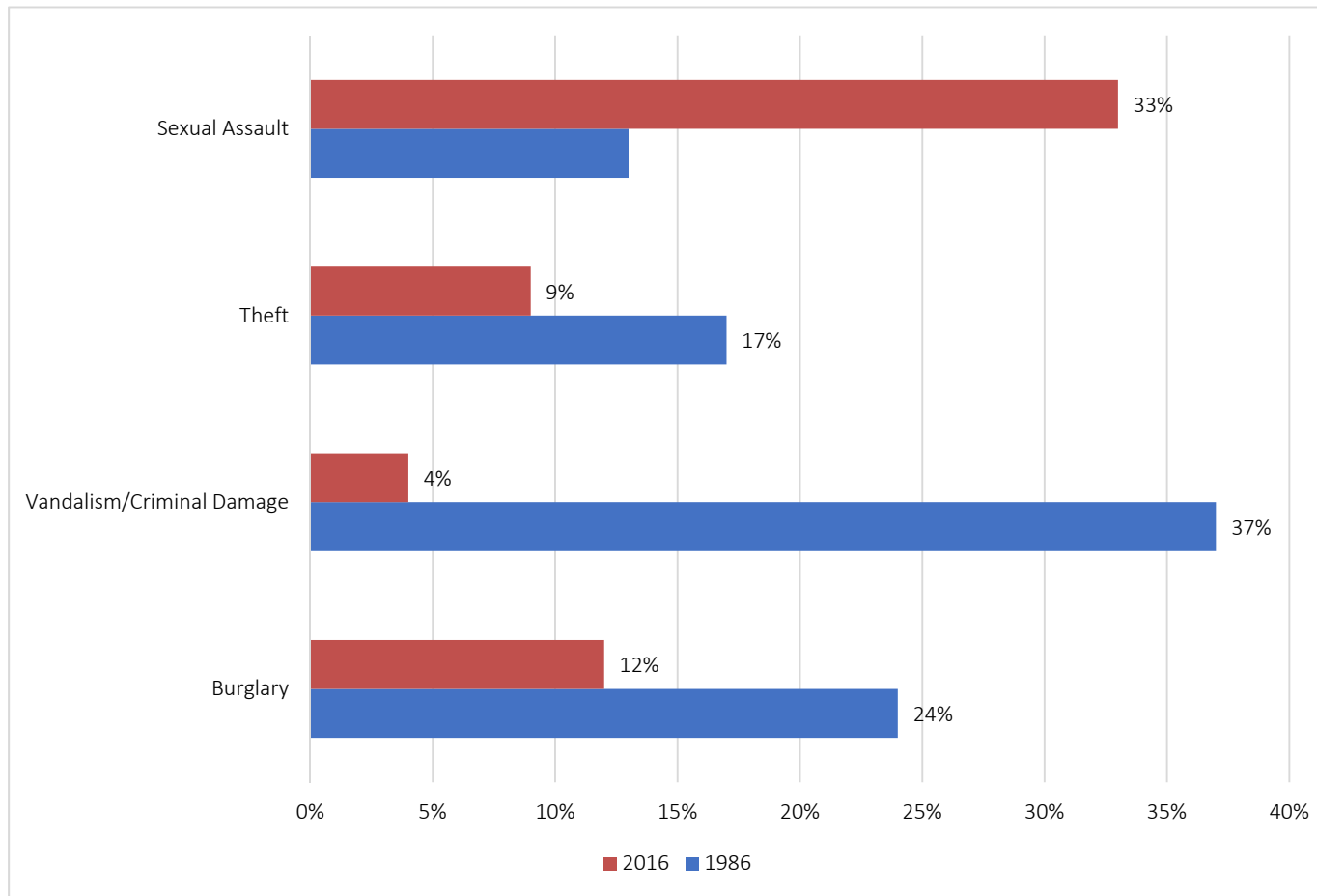
	ICS 1986				ICS 2016		
Age	16-24	25-44	45+		16-24	25-44	45+
	70%	76%	66%		25%	8%	17%
Gender	Men	Women			Men	Women	
	69%	71%			11%	17%	
Ethnicity	White	Black	Asian		White	Black	Asian
	71%	63%	58%		11%	22%	22%

## ICS 2016 comparison of victims and non-victims by ethnicity

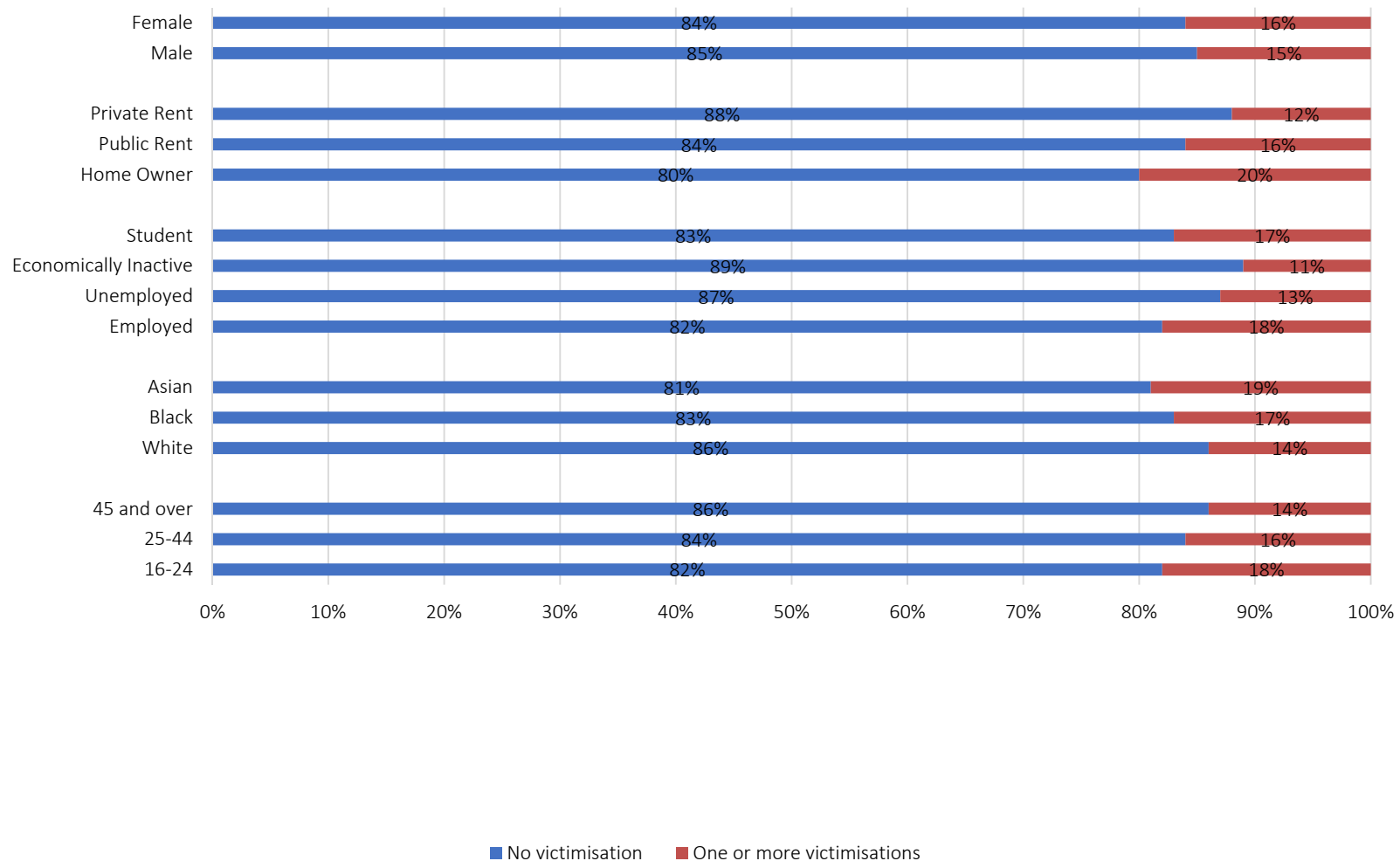




# Repeat victimisation 1986 and 2016



# Victimisation and Revictimisation 2016 (weighted data )



# Beliefs about crime increase by age, gender and ethnicity

	ICS 1986				ICS 2016		
Age	16-24	25-44	45+		16-24	25-44	45+
	70%	76%	66%		25%	8%	17%
Gender	Men	Women			Men	Women	
	69%	71%			11%	17%	
Ethnicity	White	Black	Asian		White	Black	Asian
	71%	63%	58%		11%	22%	22%

# Cybercrime

