
Fear of Crime & Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour 2009/10

April 2010

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council, with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence. We accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to any third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk

Copyright Statement

The copyright for this publication rests with Warwickshire County Council. This publication may be downloaded from the Warwickshire County Council and Observatory websites free of charge and may be used for research, private study or for internal circulation within an organisation. The report includes Crown copyright and OS copyright information, used with permission. Any material that is reproduced from this report must be quoted accurately and not used in a misleading context. The copyright must be acknowledged and the title of the publication specified.

Publication date: April 2010
Author: Beth Smith, Warwick University Student Placement
Contacts: David Gardiner, Jemma Dealtry
Telephone: 01926 418049 / 418645
Email: research@warwickshireobservatory.org

Introduction

The information presented in this summary contains key findings from the 2009/10 Partnership Place Survey for Warwickshire. The survey was conducted in Winter 2009, and provides updates on information measured in the 2008 Place Survey, including the results for eighteen of the National Indicators. This report concentrates on questions in the survey relating to anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.

The consultation was distributed to households across the whole of Warwickshire, with 3,600 questionnaires being sent out in each Borough / District, a total of 18,000 questionnaires. Unlike the Place Survey, a single questionnaire was distributed with no reminder mailings. In total, 3,034 completed responses were received within the deadline, a response rate of 17%. The results have been weighted by the respondents' age, gender and ethnic group, as well as their District, to ensure the dataset is comparable with the 2008 Place Survey.

The Appendix at the back of this report provides details on the number and profile of respondents to the survey

Note - Data in this report has been extracted from the:
Warwickshire County Council Partnership Place Survey 2009/10
Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey 2008/9
Warwickshire County Council Warwickshire Place Survey 2008/9
Warwickshire Police Crime Information System, April 2010

Key Findings

- The overall trends show a large decrease in 2009/10 in the fear of car theft, domestic burglary and violence amongst residents in Warwickshire, breaking the upward trend of the past two years.
- The biggest improvement relates to the fear of being physically attacked by a stranger. Fear of this crime type has decreased from 51.7% in 2008/9 to 38.1% in 2009/10. Improvements occurred fairly consistently across the county.
- Warwick District experienced the greatest improvements in both fear of burglary and fear of car theft (having experienced the greatest increases in fear at the time of the previous report).
- Rugby Borough experienced the smallest decrease in fear of burglary. Fear is highest in Rugby Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough but is still lower than the county average in 2008/9. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough experienced the smallest decrease in fear of car theft.
- For all three types of crime, fear is lower in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick than in Rugby, North Warwickshire, and Nuneaton and Bedworth.
- There may be some relation between fear of crime and crime rates. However, although the trend line on the graph for each crime type does slope upwards, there is a very small amount of data and a number of points do not fit the trend. What is useful to note, is the existence of high levels of fear despite low levels of

crime. This suggests that many residents may have an inherent fear of crime that does not depend solely on the prevalence of crime. This is important to remember when developing initiatives to reduce the fear of crime.

- In addition, domestic burglary is feared much more than a physical attack by a stranger despite the fact that violence occurs more frequently than burglary.
- Those aged under 34 (categories 'under 25' and '25 – 34') experience the lowest levels of fear for each type of crime, with the exception that the under 25s experience the highest level of fear of an attack by a stranger.
- From the indicators examined in this report, 'teenagers hanging around on the streets', 'rubbish or litter lying around' and 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to properties or vehicles' appear to be key areas of concern. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough performs poorly in comparison to the County average in six out of the seven indicators examined, (all except 'noisy neighbours or loud parties').
- When these indicators are examined at three yearly intervals (2003/4, 2006/7 and 2009/10) there are clear decreases in the proportions of respondents who believe anti-social behaviour (ASB) to be a problem in their area. 'Teenagers hanging around on the streets' is the only form of ASB which deviates from this trend. There was an increase in the numbers of respondents who felt that this behaviour was a problem from 54% in 2003/4 to 57% in 2006/7. However, in 2009/10 this figure dramatically decreased to 34%.
- The percentage of residents who believe there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour generally in their local area is decreasing. Results show 38% in the base year of 2003/4, 23% in 2006/7 and is 15% in 2009/10.
- As in previous years, a low level of crime continues to be the most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live. In 2009/10 this was followed by health services, clean streets, education provision and parks and open spaces.
- Despite this, crime levels are no longer perceived to be the factor in need of most improvement. It now represents the fourth most important factor. This may imply a certain degree of satisfaction with current initiatives and responses. 'Activities for teenagers' have become a consistently top priority for Warwickshire residents. In 2009/10 this was followed by road and pavement repairs, the level of traffic congestion, and then the level of crime.
- Neighbourhood satisfaction, at 85%, is at its highest since this measure began in 2000/1. It has increased by nearly 2% points since 2008/9.
- Residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are significantly less satisfied with their neighbourhood than the other Districts / Boroughs in Warwickshire, with 73% 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied'. This Borough is the only area in Warwickshire where satisfaction has declined since 2008/9. Residents in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts are the most satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (90% satisfied).

Fear of Crime

Overall Levels

The Survey asks residents to state how worried they are about three types of crime;

1. having their home broken into and having something stolen
2. having their car stolen
3. being physically attacked by strangers

These questions have been asked for the past ten years, providing some useful trend data. The statistics below relate to the percentage of respondents that were either 'very worried' or 'fairly worried' about being the victim of crime.

Fear of all three types of crime had been slowly increasing from relatively low figures in 2006/7. However, 2009/10 saw a significant decrease in fear of all three crime types in comparison with 2008/9.

The table below shows that there has been a significant decrease in fear of having their home broken into and something stolen between 2008/9 and 2009/10. In 2008/9 this figure was 64% and in 2009/10 it is 51%; a decrease of 13 percentage points. This is a change from the previous two years, when levels of fear had been gradually increasing.

Fear of this crime type decreased in all areas within Warwickshire. Stratford-on-Avon District retains the lowest level of fear about domestic burglary, at 39%, down from 50% in 2008/9. Fear of domestic burglary remains highest in the Rugby Borough and the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. Even so, fear of this type of crime decreased in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough from 73% in 2008/9 to 59% in 2009/10, and in the Rugby Borough from 69% to 61%. Both figures are lower than the Warwickshire average for 2008/9.

Warwick District has experienced the largest improvement since 2008/9, with a change of 18 percentage points, and Rugby Borough the smallest, with a change of 9 percentage points.

Figure 1: Percentage of respondents worried about having their home broken into and having something stolen

District	00/01	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
North Warwickshire	72.3	70.9	60.7	65.2	62.7	60.7	69.4	53.9
Nuneaton & Bedworth	76.0	75.6	70.4	72.0	69.2	69.8	72.9	59.3
Rugby	70.4	74.0	69.4	67.8	66.1	67.0	69.4	60.6
Stratford-on-Avon	60.1	59.4	55.2	50.7	54.3	50.0	49.6	38.8
Warwick	64.1	54.4	56.4	54.8	57.8	61.6	62.8	45.1
Warwickshire	68.2	65.8	62.2	61.1	61.0	61.9	64.1	50.8

Similarly there has been a significant decrease in the fear of having a car stolen. The Warwickshire average has decreased from 50% in 2008/9 to 40% in 2009/10. This is a change of 10% and is the first decrease in fear of car theft since 2006/7.

Again, each of the areas within Warwickshire has seen a decrease in fear of car theft. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough experiences the highest levels of fear of car theft although this has decreased from 60% in 2008/9 to 52% in 2009/10. Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts show significantly lower levels of fear of car theft. In Stratford-on-Avon fear has decreased from 40% in 2008/9 to 30% in 2009/10 and in Warwick it has decreased from 46% to 32%.

Again, Warwick has experienced the largest improvement since 2008/9, with a change of 14 percentage points. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has experienced the smallest improvement, with a change of 8 percentage points.

Figure 2: Percentage of respondents worried about having their **car stolen**

District	00/01	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
North Warwickshire	72.7	62.9	53.7	60.9	47.3	47.3	55.0	46.0
Nuneaton & Bedworth	65.7	56.8	61.4	57.7	57.4	55.1	59.8	51.5
Rugby	60.2	62.0	60.7	55.0	56.7	55.8	54.7	44.2
Stratford-on-Avon	49.9	48.4	44.2	40.6	43.9	39.0	39.6	30.2
Warwick	56.8	46.2	45.0	43.7	38.7	47.6	46.2	32.2
Warwickshire	59.9	53.9	52.5	50.1	47.4	49.1	50.0	39.9

The fear of being physically attacked has also decreased since 2008/9. Fear of this type of crime has decreased from 52% in 2008/9 to 38% in 2009/10, a decrease of 14 percentage points, the largest decrease out of the three types of crime examined here.

Fear of physical attack has decreased in all areas of Warwickshire. Again, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts experience the lowest levels of fear (25% and 33% respectively) and the Nuneaton and Bedworth and Rugby Boroughs experience the highest levels (50% and 46% respectively).

Improvements from 2008/9 in the levels of fear of being physically attacked are more consistent across the County than improvements in fear of domestic burglary or car theft. Improvements in the fear of being physically attacked by a stranger range from 12% in Stratford-on-Avon to 15% in North Warwickshire.

Figure 3: Percentage of respondents worried about being **physically attacked** by a stranger

District	00/01	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
North Warwickshire	50.3	44.7	39.2	43.5	38.3	39.1	53.4	38.2
Nuneaton & Bedworth	59.1	53.1	55.8	56.0	53.8	58.2	64.2	49.5
Rugby	48.9	48.5	52.8	59.3	48.4	51.6	60.2	46.3
Stratford-on-Avon	38.2	37.3	34.4	38.7	34.9	35.8	37.1	25.0
Warwick	43.3	37.4	42.7	51.8	35.4	48.7	47.6	33.2
Warwickshire	47.9	43.8	45.4	50.3	41.2	47.8	51.7	38.1

The following graphs plot fear of crime against the reality of crime for 2009/10. Each point on the graph represents a District or Borough.

Figure 4: Comparison between fear of burglary and actual burglary rates

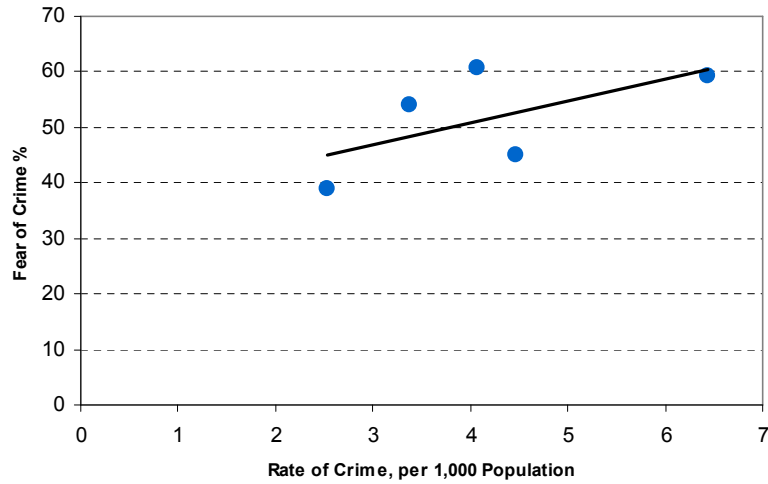


Figure 5: Comparison between fear of car theft and actual car theft rates

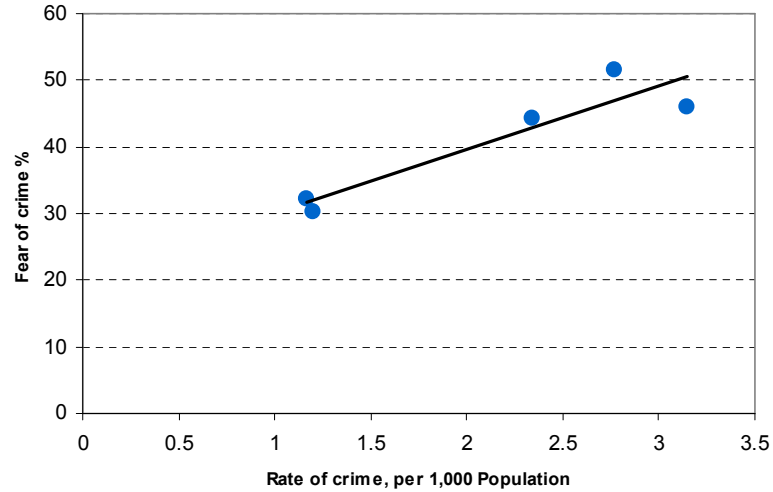
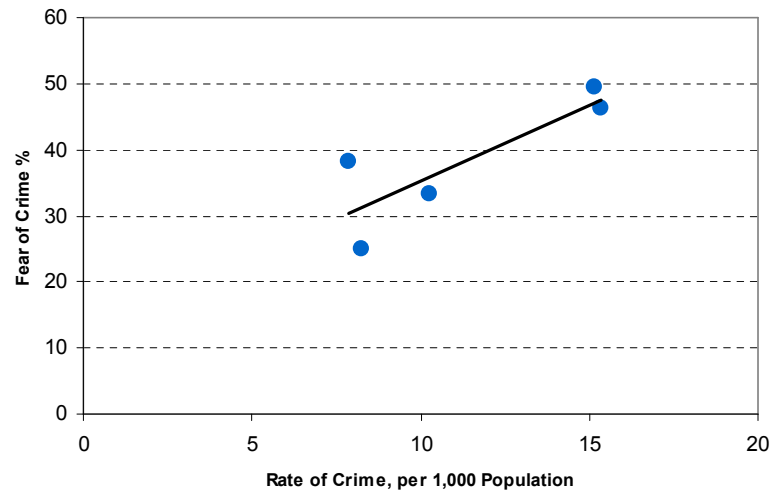


Figure 6: Comparison between fear of violence and actual violence rates



These graphs suggest that there may be some correlation between fear of crime and actual levels of crime. The trend lines on each of the three graphs slope upwards, suggesting that as crime rates increase, so does fear of crime. However, the trend lines vary in their closeness to the actual data points. The small number of data in each graph makes it difficult to know whether the trend lines are artificially creating the appearance of a trend or whether one does exist. Conclusions here must therefore be tentative. It is important to note here that, in the third graph, whilst fear levels refer to fear of being 'physically attacked by strangers', the crime rates refer to all violent crime as disaggregated data is not available.

It is also important to note that, whilst there may be some correlation between crime rates and fear of crime, there are high levels of fear of crime in Warwickshire despite low rates of crime. This is particularly true for fear of burglary and of car theft. One crude indicator of the levels of fear that may be expected irrespective of crime levels can be gained by estimating, from the trend line, what fear levels might be if crime rates were at zero. This would suggest that if there was little or no crime occurring, there may be, approximately, 36% fear of burglary, 22% fear of car theft and 13% fear of violence. Although this is a crude measure, because the trend lines are not strong and it assumes that fear of crime would decrease at a steady rate as crime rates decreased, it is important to consider the inherent fearfulness of many residents when devising realistic targets on fear of crime.

Interestingly, despite the fact that the lowest of these figures relate to fear of attack, rates of violence are much higher than rates of domestic burglary and car theft. This suggests not only that fear of crime may be disproportionate to the risk of crime, but that some crimes are feared disproportionately in comparison with other crimes.

This distinction between fears that relate to crime rates and those that may exist regardless of crime rates may be important when devising initiatives to improve levels of fear of crime. Both crime rates and fear of crime itself need to be addressed.

Age Analysis

The graphs below show fear of crime by age group. The youngest two age groups ('under 25' and '25 – 34') experience the lowest levels of fear in relation to domestic burglary and car theft. However, although for 25 – 34 year olds fear of violent crime is again comparatively low, under 25 year olds experience the highest levels of fear for this type of crime.

Other notable findings include:

- The group which worries most about domestic burglary is 35 – 44 year olds (55%), although 35 – 44, 45 – 54 and 55 – 64 year olds all experience similar levels of fear. The groups experiencing the lowest levels of fear are the under 25s (44%) and 25 – 34 year olds (45%).
- 46% of those aged 45 – 54 were fearful of car theft. This was the most worried group. This compares with the least worried group, the 25 – 34 year olds (32%).
- The fear of being physically attacked is highest for the under 25s (46%) and lowest for the 25 – 34 year olds (33%). Levels of fear were similar amongst the other groups (35 – 44, 45 – 54, 55 – 64 and 65+).

Figure 7: Fear of Domestic Burglary by Age Group

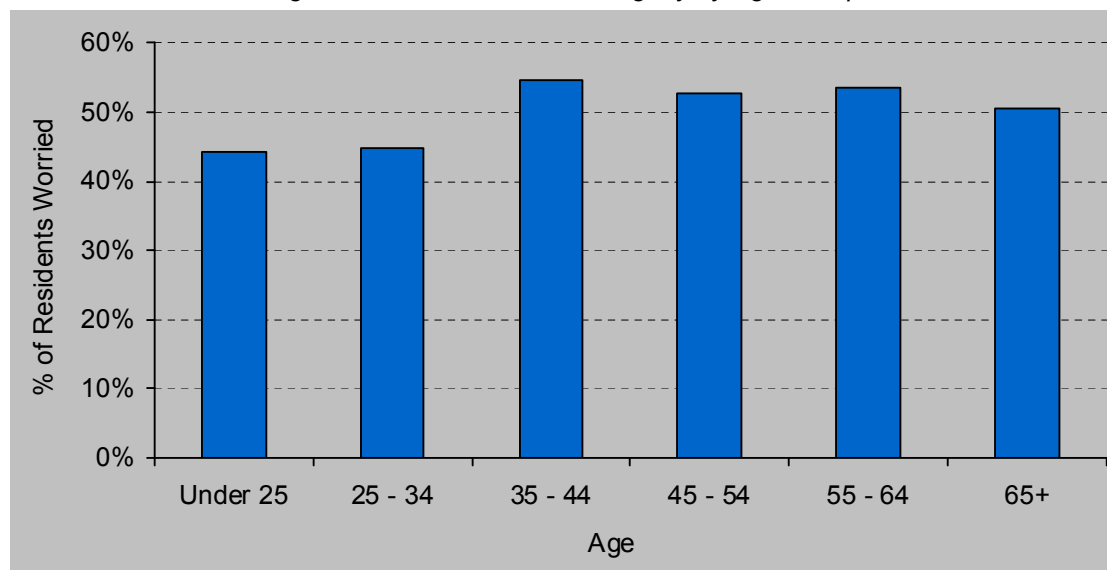


Figure 8: Fear of Car Theft by Age Group

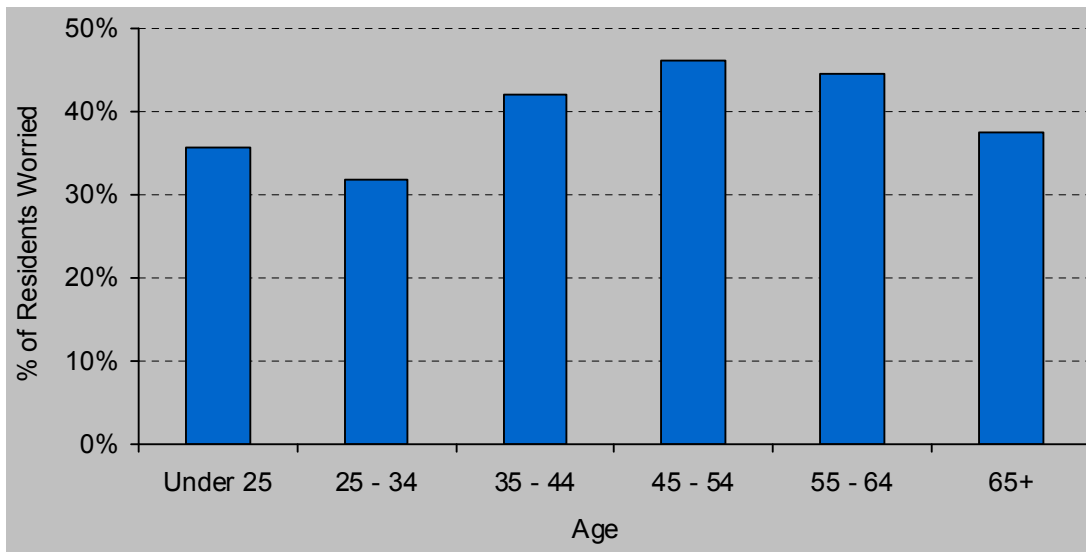
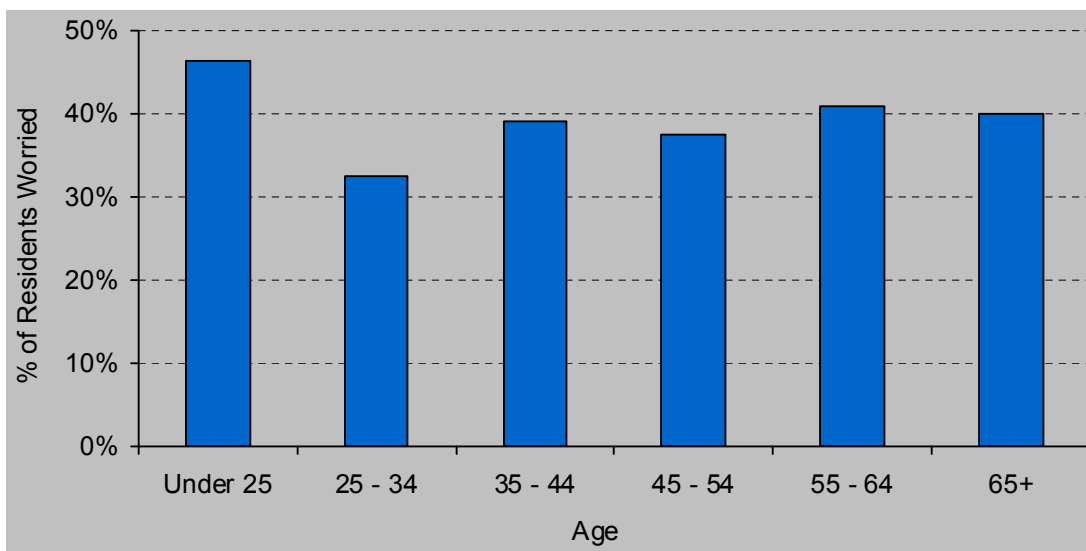


Figure 9: Fear of Physical Attack by Strangers by Age Group



Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

The survey asks residents to comment on a range of anti-social behaviour issues and the table below illustrates Borough/District level data. Figures in bold are significantly worse (higher) than the County average.

Figure 10: Perceptions of ASB by District 2009/10
 % of residents that feel the following are either a 'very big' or 'fairly big' problem in their area

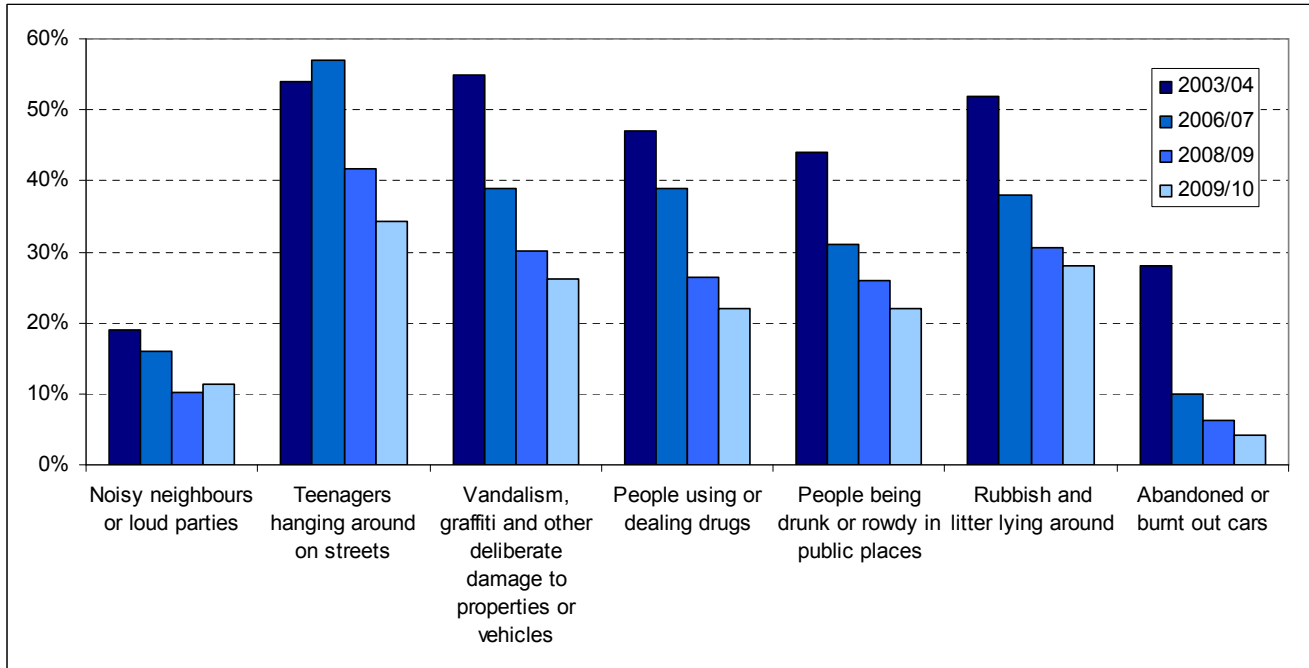
Indicator	NW	NB	RG	S	W	Warks
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	13.3%	12.2%	11.5%	8.7%	11.8%	11.4%
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	43.4%	46.6%	34.9%	25.2%	27.0%	34.3%
Rubbish or litter lying around	28.7%	37.3%	28.1%	21.1%	25.8%	28.1%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	28.8%	30.2%	17.0%	15.0%	21.2%	22.1%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	4.0%	7.0%	4.3%	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to properties or vehicles	29.6%	36.9%	30.0%	16.6%	20.9%	26.2%
People using or dealing drugs	29.1%	30.9%	21.1%	16.8%	16.1%	21.9%

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough performed poorly in comparison to the Warwickshire County average in all categories except for 'noisy neighbours or loud parties'. In particular 47% of respondents from Nuneaton and Bedworth felt that 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' were a problem, compared with a 34% County average.

Stratford-on-Avon District has better than average levels of concern for all indicators. Warwick District also has better than average levels of concern for all indicators except for 'noisy neighbours or loud parties' for which it has a similar level to the average (12% compared with a County average of 11%).

Most of these questions have been included in the survey for a number of years, offering some useful trend data.

Figure 11: Perceptions of ASB, 2003/4 to 2009/10
% of residents that feel the following are either a very big or fairly big problem in their area



Over the past seven years, there have been a number of yearly fluctuations in perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB) which have made it difficult to identify trends. The above graph shows perceptions of ASB at three-year intervals. This graph shows that perceptions of ASB have improved for each type of ASB both between 2003/4 and 2006/7 and between 2006/7 and 2009/10. The one exception is that perceptions about teenagers hanging around on streets got worse between 2003/4 and 2006/7. However, perceptions of this are now much lower in 2009/10 than the baseline year of 2003/4.

The biggest net change between 2003/4 and 2009/10 has been in perceptions about 'vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to properties or vehicles'. In 2003/4 55% of respondents expressed concern about this form of ASB and in 2009/10 only 26% did, a decrease of 29 percentage points.

We can combine these different measures to generate an overall composite measure of the perception of ASB. There is a standard methodology for this, used by the Home Office in the British Crime Survey and also used in the Local Area Agreement. The method involves taking seven ASB types and allocating scores according to the strength of the response. The scores are combined to provide an overall measure of the perception of ASB. Respondents scoring above a certain level are deemed to have a 'high' level of perceived disorder.

These questions have been asked for five years, providing us with some trend data. Average levels for Warwickshire have improved year-on-year, although levels have increased in three areas between 2008/9 and 2009/10. In the Rugby Borough the increase is only 1% but in the North Warwickshire Borough levels have increased from 17% in 2008/9 to 21% in 2009/10, a return to 2005/6 levels.

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents that have a 'high' perceived level of anti-social behaviour in their local area

District	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
North Warwickshire	42%	27%	21%	18%	15%	17%	21%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	44%	35%	33%	33%	29%	26%	24%
Rugby	40%	32%	29%	28%	23%	14%	15%
Stratford-on-Avon	32%	20%	25%	16%	14%	10%	8%
Warwick	34%	24%	26%	22%	18%	15%	11%
Warwickshire	38%	27%	26%	23%	20%	16%	15%

The results to this section of the report have been analysed using Mosaic. Mosaic is a market-leading tool for understanding customer types, and allocates every household in the County to one of 15 Groups and 69 Types. A total of 400 data variables have been used to build Mosaic, selected on the basis of their volume, quality, consistency and sustainability.

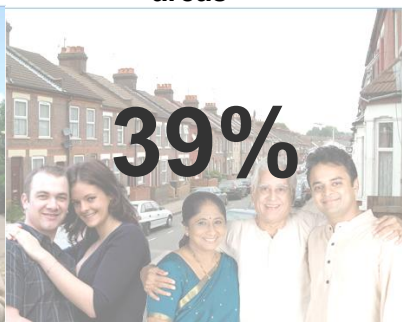
By joining Partnership Place Survey data to this information we can develop a strong understanding of our customers' behaviours, needs and preferences. For example, Mosaic can tell us about every household's propensity to use certain channel types, their likely demographics, economic status and health.

High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour are most common amongst certain Mosaic types. Groups O, I and N have the highest percentage of respondents with a high perceived level of ASB in their local area, whilst residents in Groups A, D and M have the lowest levels.

Group O: Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need



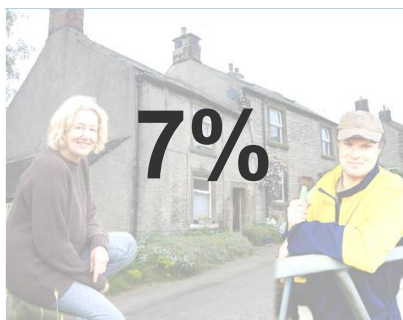
Group I: Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas



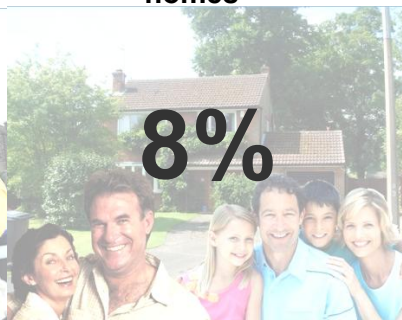
Group N: Young people renting flats in high density social housing



Group A: Residents of isolates rural communities



Group D: Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes



Group M: Elderly people relying on state support



Community Priorities

The survey asks respondents to identify up to five issues that are most important to them in making somewhere a good place to live. A second question asked residents to identify five issues that most need improving in their area. Twenty issues or themes were offered, with residents being able to add others if required.

The table below illustrates countywide results for the past five years. Factors that are related to crime and community safety are highlighted in bold.

Figure 13: Factors that make somewhere a good place to live
(rankings, where 1 = most important)

	03/04	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Access to nature	11	12	12	9	7
Activities for teenagers	13	11	10	11	12
Affordable decent housing	3	4	4	4	6
Clean streets	5	3	3	2	3
Community activities	19	17	17	18	17
Cultural facilities	18	15	14	17	18
Education provision	6	5	5	5	4
Facilities for young children	16	14	16	14	14
Health services	2	2	2	3	2
Job prospects	10	10	9	13	11
The level of crime	1	1	1	1	1
The level of pollution	14	16	19	16	16
The level of traffic congestion	8	9	11	10	10
Parks and open spaces	9	7	7	8	5
Public transport	7	8	8	7	9
Race relations	20	20	20	20	20
Road and pavement repairs	11	13	13	12	13
Shopping facilities	4	6	6	6	8
Sports and leisure facilities	15	19	18	19	19
Wage levels and local cost of living	17	18	15	15	15

As in previous years, a low level of crime continues to be the most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live, ranking above health services, education, transport, jobs and shops. It is also considered the highest priority for all Districts in the county.

The survey goes on to ask residents which factors most need improving in their local area.

Figure 14: Factors that most need improving in respondents' local area (rankings, where 1 = most needs improving)

	03/04	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Access to nature	19	19	19	18	19
Activities for teenagers	3	1	1	1	1
Affordable decent housing	6	5	5	6	8
Clean streets	5	8	6	5	7
Community activities	17	13	12	11	12
Cultural facilities	13	14	16	17	18
Education provision	18	18	18	19	17
Facilities for young children	10	9	9	6	10
Health services	9	7	8	14	11
Job prospects	12	11	11	9	6
The level of crime	1	2	3	4	4
The level of pollution	14	17	17	16	16
The level of traffic congestion	2	4	2	3	3
Parks and open spaces	16	16	14	15	15
Public transport	7	6	7	7	5
Race relations	20	20	20	20	20
Road and pavement repairs	4	3	4	2	2
Shopping facilities	8	10	9	10	9
Sports and leisure facilities	15	15	15	12	13
Wage levels and local cost of living	11	12	13	13	14

Crime is consistently found to be the most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live, but for the fourth consecutive year, it is not thought to be the factor that most needs improving locally. This suggests that there may be some satisfaction with current initiatives and responses to crime. This year crime levels fall fourth behind activities for teenagers, road and pavement repairs and the level of traffic congestion. In 2009/10 crime levels are ranked second highest in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, equal second place with public transport in the North Warwickshire Borough, fourth highest in Rugby Borough, sixth highest in Warwick District and only ninth highest in Stratford-on-Avon District.

Activities for teenagers is considered to be the factor that most needs improving in four of Warwickshire's five Districts/Boroughs. In Warwick it is ranked second below the level of traffic congestion. The fact that residents regard activities for teenagers as the factor that needs improving more than crime, education, health and the economy should not be understated. This is particularly interesting given the relatively high levels of respondents who see teenagers on streets as a problem in their area. Some residents may believe activities for teenagers to be important both for the teenagers themselves and as a way to decrease this aspect of anti-social behaviour.

Additional Measures

The Local Area Agreement contains a number of additional indicators, some of which are branded as the Respect Indicators. The table below presents District-level results for these measures.

Figure 15: Additional LAA Measures, by District 2009/10

	NW	NB	RG	S	W	Warks
% of people who feel that parents take enough responsibility for the behaviour of their children	32%	22%	31%	44%	38%	33%
% of people who feel that people not treating other people with respect and consideration is a very big or fairly big problem in their area	28%	36%	29%	14%	18%	25%
% of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	81%	73%	82%	82%	87%	81%
% of people who feel that police and other local public services seek people's views about these issues in the local area	27%	19%	22%	20%	20%	22%
% of people who feel that police and other local public services are successfully dealing with these issues in the local area	27%	22%	24%	25%	27%	25%
% of people who are 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the service provided by the Warwickshire Police in their local area	54%	46%	46%	52%	54%	50%

The south of the County generally performs better than the north on the first three indicators. Either Stratford-on-Avon or Warwick District has the best performance for each of these three, with Rugby Borough joint second on the '% of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together' indicator. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough performs poorly on each of the first three indicators.

Perceptions about whether the police and local council seek people's views on local issues and whether the police and local council are successfully dealing with such issues are much more consistent across the County. One exception is that a higher proportion of respondents from North Warwickshire Borough felt that the police and local council seek people's views (27%) than the County average (22%). However, all scores for these two indicators are very low. The figures for satisfaction with the service provided by the Warwickshire Police specifically are higher, with 50% of respondents saying that they were 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with the service.

Neighbourhood Satisfaction

Respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they were with their neighbourhood as a place to live. This measure has been recorded for ten years, offering some useful trend data.

Figure 16: Percentage of respondents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live

District	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
North Warwickshire	76.3	77.7	77.4	77.1	89.9	83.5	75.4	75.0	84.6	86.0
Nuneaton & Bedworth	69.5	72.6	79.8	70.7	73.1	79.5	72.0	67.8	74.7	73.2
Rugby	78.6	81.6	82.6	78.4	79.7	74.0	71.1	80.3	79.7	84.4
Stratford-on-Avon	87.5	90.0	87.9	88.0	86.0	89.9	81.5	88.4	88.3	89.7
Warwick	86.8	81.7	87.5	86.3	88.1	88.2	84.3	84.0	86.4	90.2
Warwickshire	80.1	81.0	83.8	80.6	82.7	83.5	78.2	79.5	82.9	84.7

The County average for neighbourhood satisfaction has been increasing since 2007/8 and is now at its highest since this measure began. Satisfaction levels have increased at a District level, except in Nuneaton and Bedworth. Additionally, both North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth still have satisfaction rates that are below previous rates.

Levels of neighbourhood satisfaction are generally lower amongst three of the Mosaic Groups, those in Mosaic Groups N, O and I have significantly lower levels of satisfaction compared to the other Mosaic categories.

C - Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods	93.1%
L - Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	92.2%
G - Young, well-educated city dwellers	91.9%
B - Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	91.7%
D - Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	91.0%
A - Residents of isolated rural communities	90.6%
M - Elderly people reliant on state support	90.1%
F - Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	85.2%
E - Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	83.3%
H - Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	80.3%
J - Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	79.2%
K - Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses	75.7%
I - Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	57.6%
O - Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	54.7%
N - Young people renting flats in high density social housing	44.8%

Appendix – Profile of Respondents

The table below illustrates the types of respondents to the survey. It also identifies what proportion of the County's overall population each cohort accounts for. This enables users to see which groups are over or under-represented in the survey (although as previously mentioned, the results are weighted to ultimately reduce any potential skew).

Figure 17: Respondents to the 2009/10 Partnership Place Survey

Cohort	Respondents	Percentage of Total	Actual Percentage of County Population
North Warwickshire	622	20.8%	11.7%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	467	15.6%	23.0%
Rugby	620	20.7%	17.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	659	22.0%	22.4%
Warwick	624	20.9%	25.6%
18 – 29	121	4.1%	17.6%
30 – 44	528	17.9%	26.2%
45 – 59	804	27.3%	25.7%
60+	1494	50.7%	30.6%
White	2860	97.7%	93.1%
Non-white	68	2.3%	6.9%
Male	1403	47.1%	49.0%
Female	1576	52.9%	51.0%