

# JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2022/23

## Crime

### Summary points

- The total recorded crime rate (all crimes) in Bristol for 2021/22 was 115.5 crimes per 1,000 of the population, significantly higher than the previous year but similar to pre-pandemic levels
- 19.4% of Bristol residents said fear of crime affects their day-to-day life, higher than the previous year (15.7%).

### All Crime Trend

The total number of recorded crimes in Bristol in 2021/22 was 53,783, significantly higher than 2020/21 (46,988) which experienced a decrease in crime likely as a result of lockdowns related to the pandemic (Figure 1).

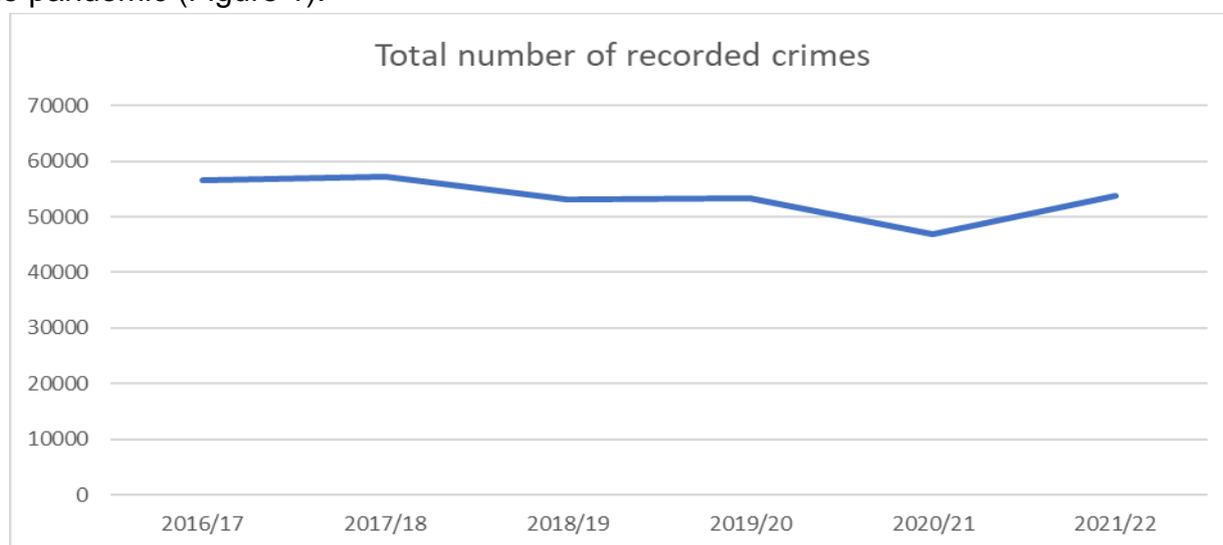


Figure 1: Number of all recorded crimes in Bristol. Source: Avon & Somerset Police 2021/22.

Violence against the person represented 36% of all recorded crimes in 2021/22 with 19,313 offences, followed by 8,513 'theft' offences (15.8% of all crime) and 8,070 'public order offences' (15% of all crime).

### All Crime by ward

The crime offence rate (all crimes) across Bristol for 2021/22 was 115.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The all crime rate (per 1,000 population) within the wards (see Figure 2) ranged from; Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (43 per 1,000) and St George Troopers Hill (45 per 1,000) to Hotwells & Harbourside (343 per 1,000) and Central (345 per 1,000). In regard to actual numbers of all crimes by ward, they range from; St. George Troopers Hill (258) and Stoke Bishop (636) to Lawrence Hill (3,803) and Central (7,961).

When comparing the percentage change from last year, 9 wards experienced decreases in crime whilst 25 experienced an increase. Hotwells and Harbourside had the biggest increase in crime (89.5%) followed by Central (53.4%) whilst St George Troopers Hill had the biggest decrease (-6.5%) followed by Bishopston & Ashley Down (-6.0%).

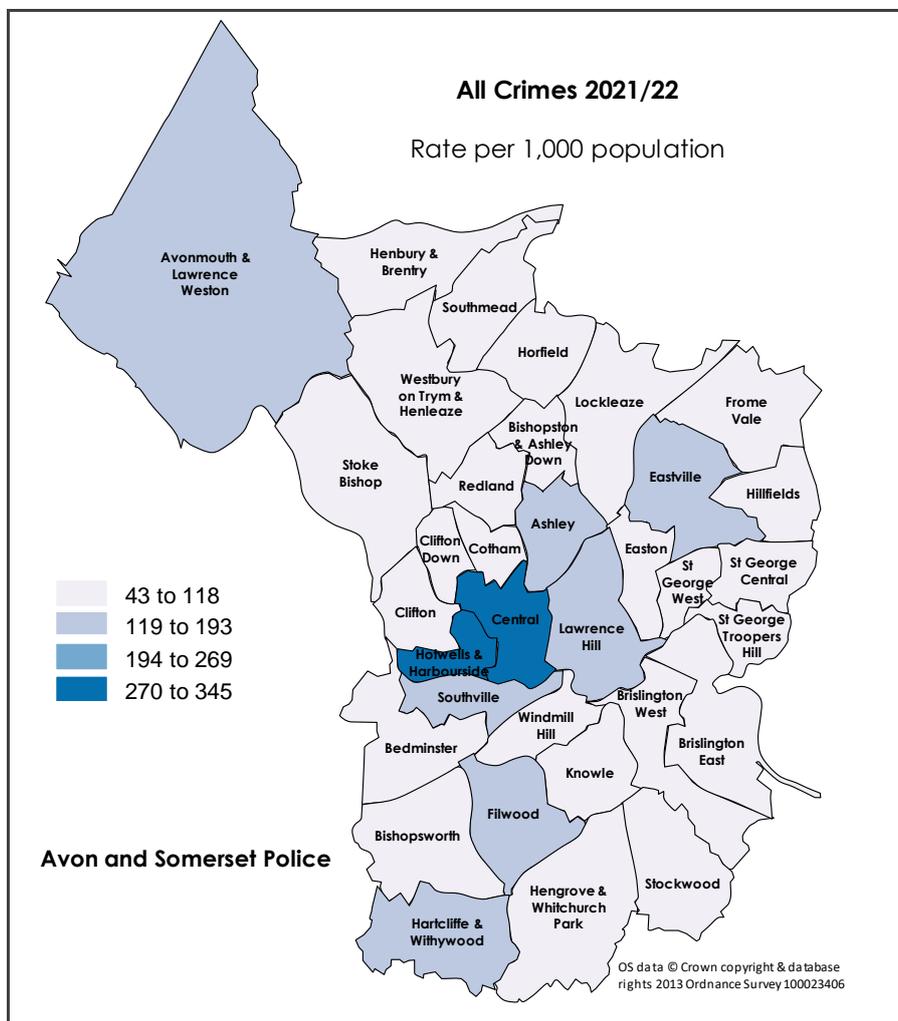


Figure 2: Rates per 1,000 population of all recorded crimes 2021/22. Source: Avon and Somerset Police 2021/22

### Violence against the person (VAP) and Hate Crime

As the largest contributor to total crime (of all the crime types) VAP consists of a number of categories including murder, manslaughter, assault, threats to kill and harassment. There were 19,313 recorded VAP crimes in 2021/22, an increase of 25.4% on the previous year, equal to 3,914 more crimes.

**Equalities data:** Police data for 2020/21 shows an almost equal split between male (50.4%) and female (49.6%) victims. This is Police data where gender is known / recorded. Data is based on a count of victims (i.e not multiple violence against the same person).

There were 2,482 recorded hate crimes in 2021/22 an increase of 28.9% when compared to the previous year. Over 71% of hate crime in 2021/22 was recorded on the basis of racial prejudice, followed by sexual orientation (12.2%) and disability (8.1%).

### Quality of Life Survey

In 2021/22, 19.4% of residents across Bristol said fear of crime affects their day-to-day life, an increase on the previous year (15.7%). Levels of concern are significantly higher for people living in the 10% most deprived areas (35.5%).

Fear of crime is highest in Hartcliffe & Withywood (37.2%) followed by Filwood (31.1%) and Southmead (28.1%). People with the lowest fear of crime live in Redland (5.0%) and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (6.7%) (Figure 3).

**Equalities data:** Fear of crime is significantly worse than average in some equalities groups including disabled people (32.8%) and full-time carers (29.0%).

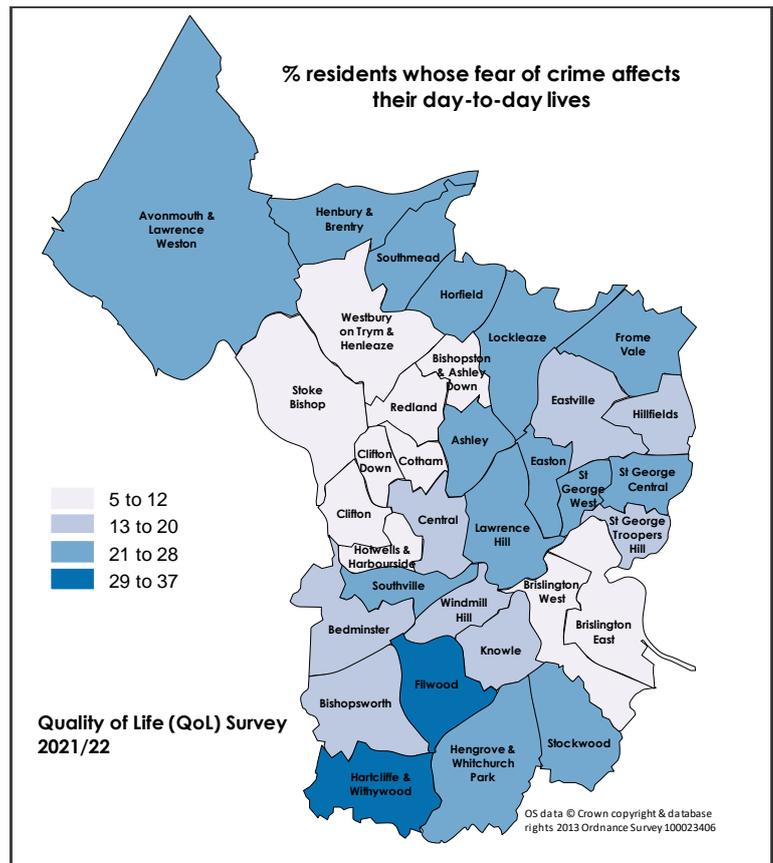
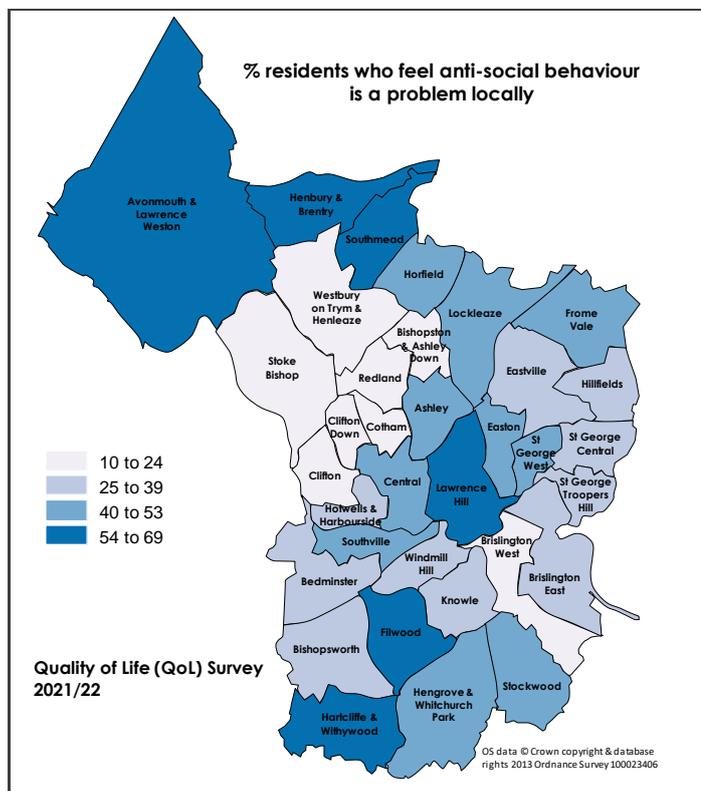


Figure 3: Fear of crime affecting daily life; Source: Quality of Life 2021/22.



Over a third of residents (38.4%) feel anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a problem locally, higher than the previous three years. This rises to 63.4% for residents living in the 10% most deprived areas compared to 15.0% for residents living in the 10% least deprived areas.

By ward, residents living in Hartcliffe & Withywood (68.8%) and Filwood (61.9%) feel anti-social behaviour is much more of an issue than residents living in Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze (10.2%) and Clifton Down (13.8%) (Figure 4).

**Equalities data:** Disabled people (47.5%) and full-time carers (52.3%) feel anti-social behaviour is more of a problem locally than other equalities groups.

Figure 4: % who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally; Source: Quality of Life 2021/22.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

Total anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents have reduced by 17.6% in 2021/22 compared to the previous year, with a reduction in the Nuisance category of incident (-20.5%) but an increase in Personal ASB incidents (+27.9%).

Nuisance incidents (e.g. rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours) accounted for 86.9% (9,800) of reported ASB. Personal ASB incidents (e.g. vandalism, begging, street drinking) account for 9.7% of incidents and Environmental ASB incidents (e.g. littering, rubbish dumping) account for 3.1% of incidents (Figure 5).

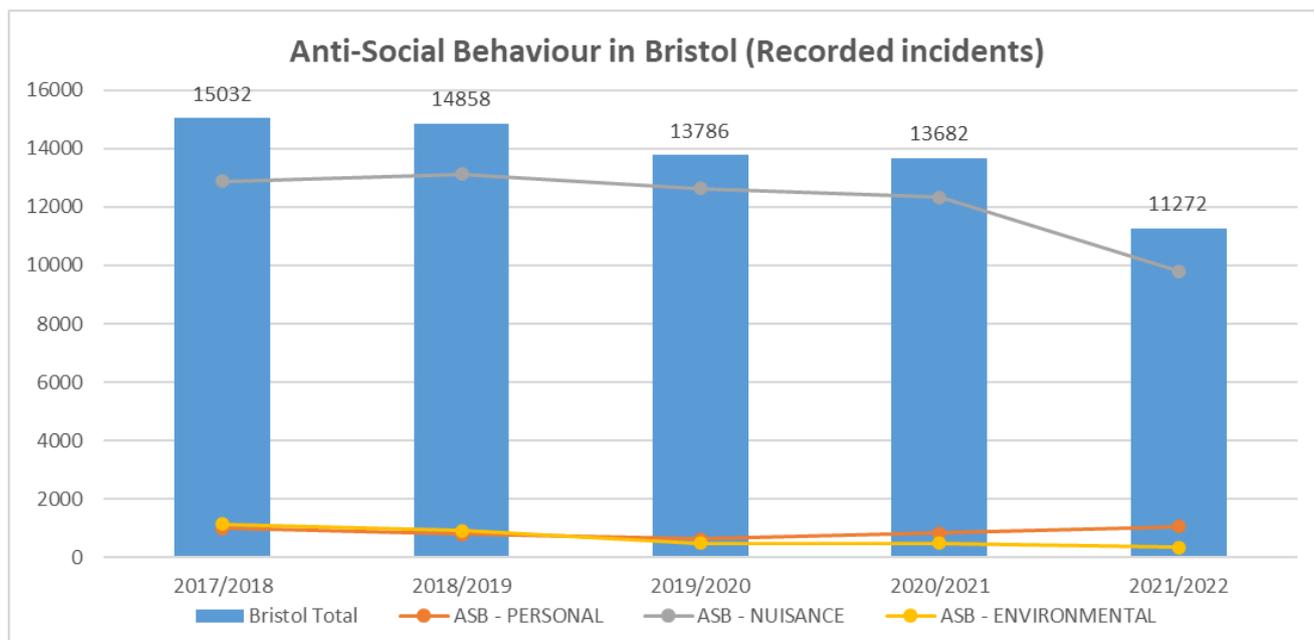


Figure 5: ASB incidents in Bristol by financial year. Source: Avon and Somerset

Within Bristol, the highest level of reported ASB incidents was in Central ward which accounted for 17.4% (1,959) of all incidents. Lawrence Hill (737) and Hartcliffe & Worthywood (616) had the next highest number of incidents whilst the lowest number of incidents were recorded in St George Troopers Hill (72), Redland (97) and Bishopston and Ashley Down (104).

### Further data / links / consultations:

- Open data: [Crime and Policing in England, Wales and Northern Ireland](#)

### Covid-19 impact:

The pandemic has had a notable effect on the trends, patterns and nature of crimes. An increase in domestic abuse flagged offences was recorded during 2020. Increases in anti-social behaviour were measured in certain parks and open spaces. There was a rise in hate crime, coinciding with multiple events and campaigns which took place during the pandemic. Owing to the closure of night-time economy businesses (nightclubs, pubs and bars), a significant decrease in offences was measured in Central ward. There is a correlation with levels of incidents/ crimes and changes to government guidance on social isolation and lockdown arrangements. This will have a consequence in future benchmarking analysis of crime trends.

Date updated: May 2022

Date of next update: May 2023