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Crime in England and Wales 2008/09

Volume 1

Findings from the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime

Edited by:

**Alison Walker, John Flatley, Chris Kershaw
and Debbie Moon**

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Forthcoming publications

Quarterly updates of the headline figures included in this report will be published in October 2009, January and April 2010. We will also produce three Supplementary Bulletins to this annual volume prior to the release of data for 2009/10 next July. The supplementary bulletins report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication with exact content agreed each year.

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>

Copies of 'Crime in England and Wales 2008/09' and other Home Office statistical bulletins are available from the Research Development Statistics Internet site: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>

For further information about the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime statistics, please email crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or write to:
Home Office Statistics, 5th Floor, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.

<p>This statistical bulletin is a National Statistics output produced to the highest professional standards and free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians working in the Home Office Statistics Unit. The governance arrangements in the Home Office for statistics were strengthened on 1 April 2008 to place the statistical teams under the direct line management of a Chief Statistician, who reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters.</p>

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Conventions used in figures and tables

Table abbreviations

- ‘0’** indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).
- ‘n/a’** indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.
- ‘-’** indicates that for recorded crime percentage changes are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.
- ‘..’** indicates for police recorded crime that data are not available.
- ‘***’** indicates for BCS that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level. Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant the figures are described in the text as ‘stable’.

Unweighted base

All BCS percentages and rates presented in the tables are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non response. Tables show the unweighted base which represents the number of people/households interviewed in the specified group.

Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Most BCS tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of people/households who have the attribute being discussed and the complementary percentage, to add to 100%, is not shown.

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.

Year-labels on BCS figures and tables

Prior to 2001/02, BCS respondents were asked about their experience of crime in the previous calendar year, so year-labels identify the year in which the crime took place. Following the change to continuous interviewing, respondents' experience of crime relates to the 12 full months prior to interview (i.e. a moving reference period). Year-labels from 2001/02 onwards identify the BCS year of interview. Other questions on the BCS (e.g. attitudes to policing, confidence in the criminal justice system) ask the respondent their current views or attitudes, and thus the data are referenced as the year in which the respondent was interviewed (e.g. 1996, 2008/09).

‘No answers’ (missing values)

All BCS analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

Numbers of BCS incidents

Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

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Crime in England and Wales 2008/09

A summary of the main findings

This summary presents latest results from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

These statistics inform public debate about crime and support the development and monitoring of policy, for example by highlighting groups that are most at risk of certain crimes.

IS THERE MORE CRIME THAN LAST YEAR?

The BCS and police recorded crime differ in their coverage of crime. Overall, crime as measured by the BCS shows no change compared with the 2007/08 BCS with no change in most crime types. Crimes recorded by the police show a five per cent decrease compared with 2007/08, with decreases in most crime types.

BCS CRIME

- All BCS crime stable (10.7 million crimes in 2008/09)
- Violent crime – stable
 - with injury – stable
- Domestic burglary – stable
- Vehicle-related theft – stable
- ↑ Theft from the person up 25%
- Vandalism – stable
- ↑ Risk of being a victim of crime up from 22% to 23%

POLICE RECORDED CRIME

- ↓ All police recorded crime down 5% to 4.7 million crimes
- ↓ Violence against the person down 6%
 - ↓ with injury down 7%
- ↑ Domestic burglary up 1%
- ↓ Offences against vehicles down 10%
- ↓ Theft from the person down 12%
- ↓ Criminal damage down 10%
- ↓ Robbery down 5%
- ↑ Drugs offences up 6%

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Based on the 2008/09 BCS, violent crime remained stable compared with the previous year (the apparent 4% fall was not statistically significant). For police recorded crime, total violence against the person decreased by 6%.

There was no change in the level of domestic burglary as measured by the BCS. Overall, police recorded burglary also showed little change with a 1% increase in domestic burglaries and a 2% fall in non-domestic burglaries.

The BCS shows that vehicle-related thefts and vandalism are stable compared with 10% falls in police recorded crime for both offences against vehicles and criminal damage.

The BCS shows that robberies are stable compared with a 5% fall in police recorded crime.

The latest figures show some divergence between the two sources in offences of theft from the person (e.g. pickpocketing) and bicycle theft. The BCS shows increases in both theft from the person (25%) and bicycle theft (22%). In contrast, thefts from the person recorded by the police fell by 12% while there was no change in thefts of a pedal cycle.

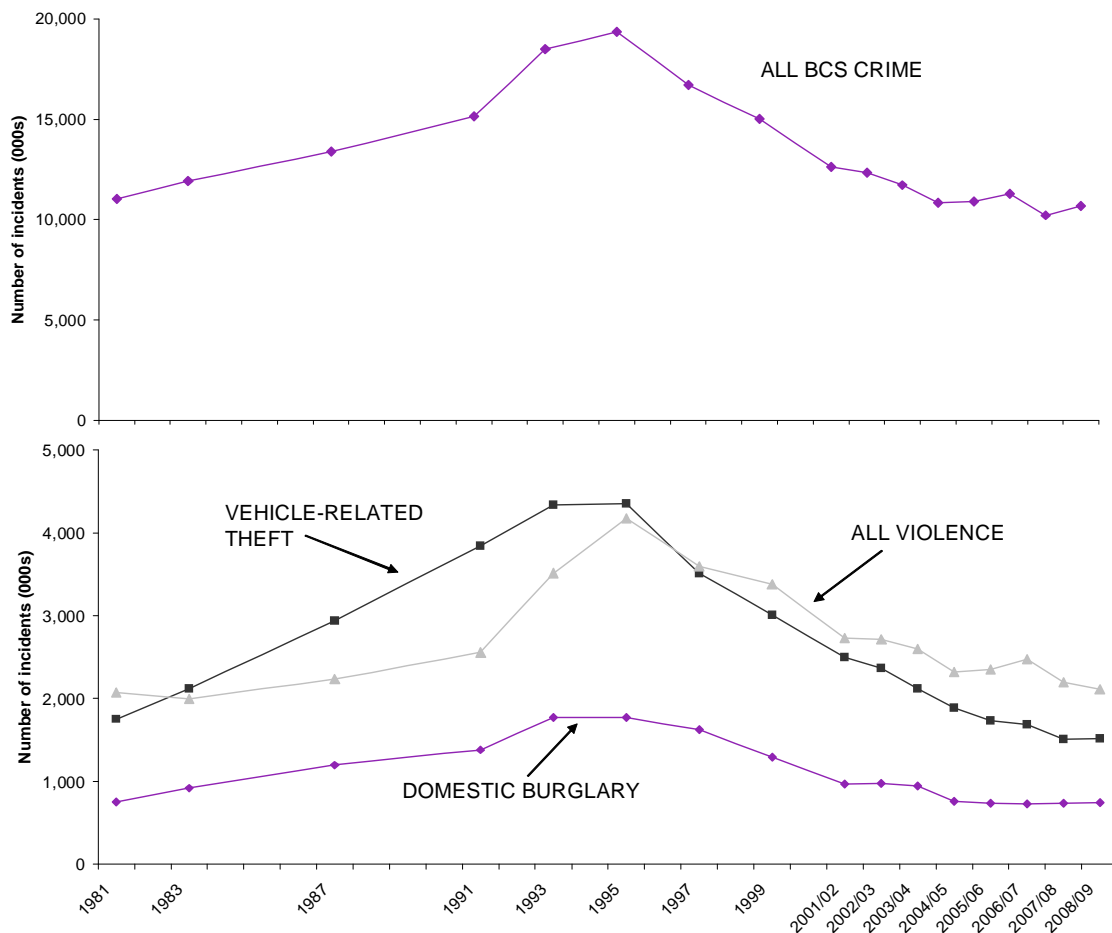
Other sources of data are also available to give a more complete picture of crime. Fraud is a good example of this, as it is substantially under-reported to the police and is not included in the main BCS count of crime. The UK Cards Association records information on plastic card fraud in the UK.

- There were 2.8 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued cards recorded in the UK in 2008, an increase of four per cent from 2007 (2.7 million).
- The BCS shows that the risk of being a victim of plastic card fraud increased from 4.7% to 6.4% among card users interviewed in 2007/08 and 2008/09.

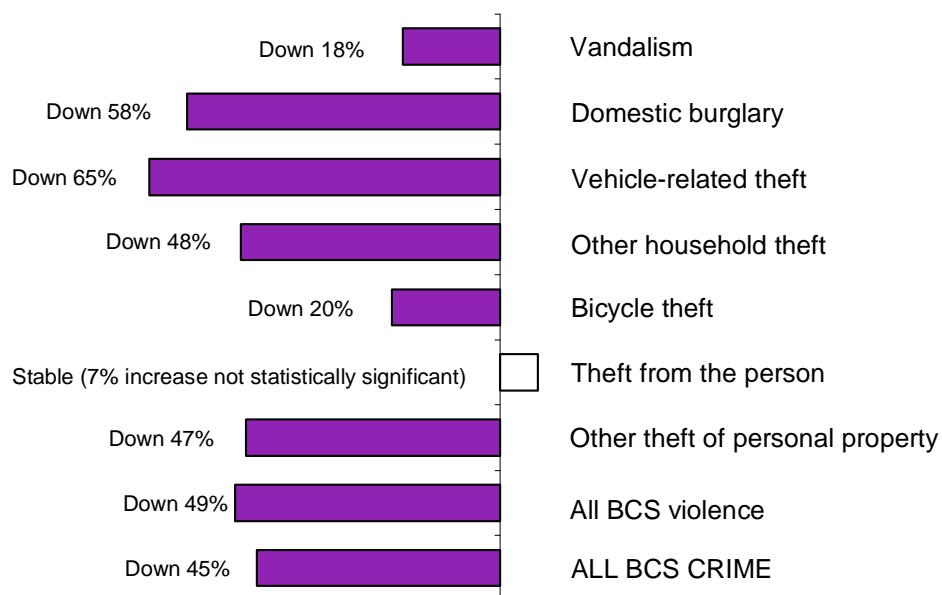
HOW HAVE LEVELS OF CRIME CHANGED OVER THE LONGER TERM?

Long-term trends show that BCS crime rose steadily from 1981 through to the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Crime then fell, making 1995 a significant turning point. The fall was substantial until 2004/05. Since then, BCS crime has shown little overall change with the exception of a statistically significant reduction of 10 per cent in 2007/08 (the lowest ever level since the first results in 1981). The apparent increase of five per cent in BCS crime this year is not statistically significant. Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related theft and burglary broadly reflect the trend in all BCS crime.

Trends in crime, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS



Percentage change in BCS offences, 1995 to 2008/09



HOW IS CRIME MEASURED IN ENGLAND AND WALES?

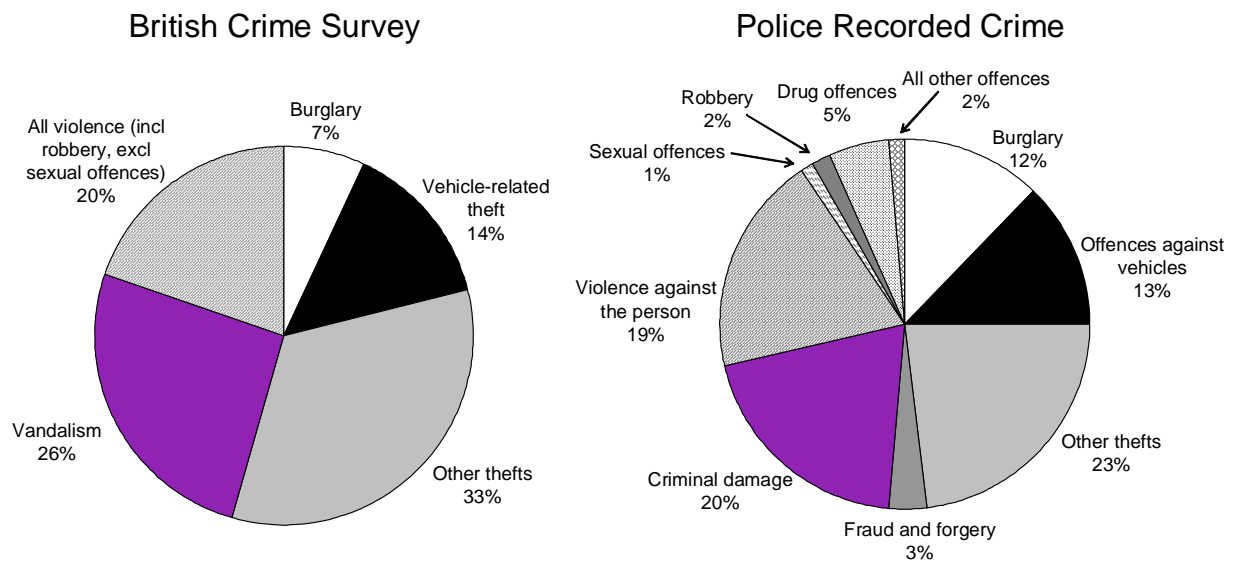
BRITISH CRIME SURVEY (BCS)

- A large survey of a representative sample of people aged 16 and over resident in households in England and Wales
- Asks about people's experiences and perceptions of crime
- Includes questions on people's attitudes towards crime-related topics (e.g. anti-social behaviour, the police, and criminal justice system)
- Provides the most reliable measure of the extent of victimisation and of national trends over time
- Not affected by whether the public report crime or by changes to the way in which the police record crime

POLICE RECORDED CRIME

- Based on figures supplied by the police to the Home Office
- Covers crimes which are reported to and recorded by the police
- A good measure of trends in well-reported crimes and also the less common but more serious crimes
- An important indicator of police workload
- Provides data for small geographic areas

WHICH CRIMES ARE INCLUDED?



The majority of crimes are property related.

- Vandalism accounts for 26% of all BCS crime (two-thirds of which is vehicle vandalism); criminal damage accounts for one in five (20%) of crimes recorded by the police.
- Vehicle-related theft accounts for 14% of all BCS crime. Offences against vehicles account for 13% of recorded crime.
- Burglary accounts for 7% of all BCS crime and 12% of recorded crime.

Violent crime represents around a fifth (20%) of BCS crime. Violence against the person also accounts around a fifth (19%) of police recorded crime.

How do crimes included in the BCS and police recorded crime differ?

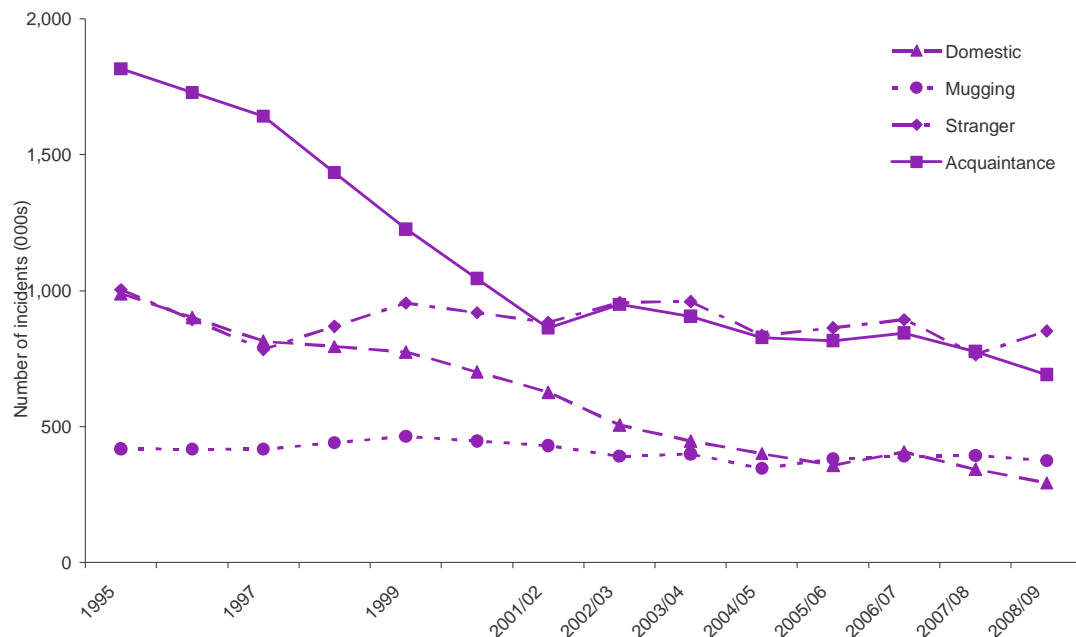
- Differences in the profile of offences between the two sources are influenced by the different coverage of the BCS and police recorded crime; for example, recorded crime includes crime experienced by under 16s and commercial premises, and the BCS does not. However, since January 2009 children aged 10 to 15 have been included in the survey. First results are due in spring 2010.
- Some crimes are more likely to be reported and recorded than others, overall less than half of BCS crime is reported to the police.

FOCUS ON VIOLENT CRIME

Around half of violent crime involves no injury (47% of BCS violence and 53% of police recorded violence against the person).

The BCS shows that since 1995 there have been large falls in domestic and acquaintance violence while stranger violence has fluctuated from year to year. The number of muggings has remained stable.

Trends in BCS violent crime by type of violence, 1995 to 2008/09



Provisional data show the police recorded 648 incidents of homicide in 2008/09, the lowest recorded level in the last 20 years. The number of attempted murders also decreased from 621 in 2007/08 to 575 in 2008/09.

Weapons were used in about one in five (21%) of BCS violent crimes (this figure has been stable over the past decade); knives were used in 7%, glasses or bottles in 5%, hitting implements in 4% and firearms in 1% of incidents. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews, the use of knives and glasses or bottles has remained stable while the use of hitting implements has decreased.

The number of police recorded offences involving firearms fell by 17% between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Firearm offences resulting in injury also fell (down by 46% in 2008/09) due to a large reduction in the use of imitation weapons (down 41%) and a corresponding fall in slight injuries. There was a small rise in the use of shotguns and handguns (both up 2%).

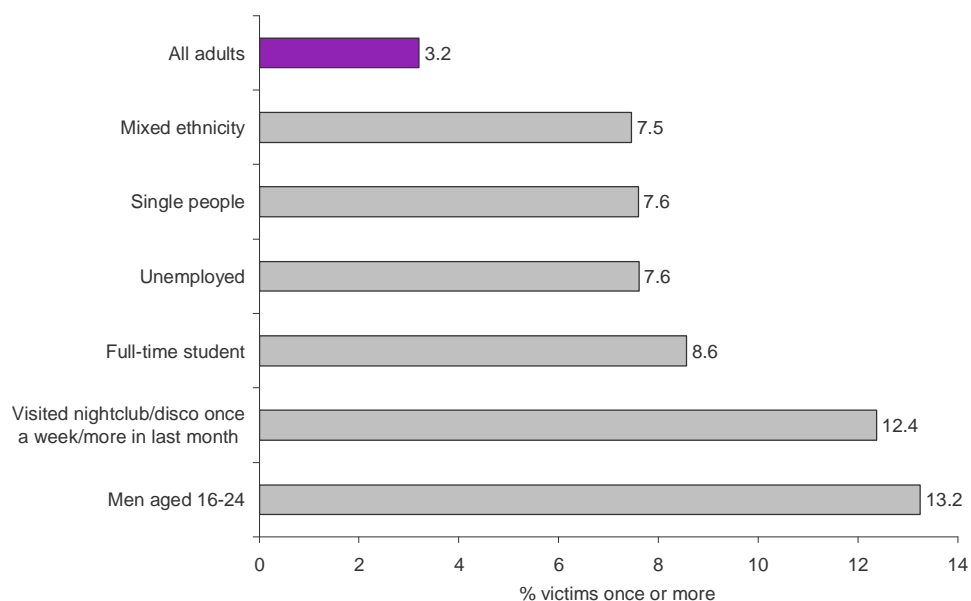
There was a fall in the number of homicide offences involving a knife or other sharp instrument (down from 270 to 252) between 2007/08 and 2008/09 but a rise in the number of attempted murders involving a knife (up from 245 to 271 offences). Robbery offences involving knives decreased slightly (from 17,058 to 16,701) in the same period.

WHO IS AT RISK OF CRIME?

The risk of becoming a victim of crime has risen from 22% to 23% in the last year, having fallen from 40% in 1995. Risk of victimisation varies by personal and household characteristics and by crime type.

Overall, 3% of adults had experienced a violent crime in the last year. Men were twice as likely as women to have been victims of violence, with young men aged 16 to 24 having the highest risk (13%). Differences in risk tend to reflect age profiles and lifestyle.

Risk of being a victim of violent crime, 2008/09 BCS



Overall, 2.5% of households had experienced a burglary in the last year.

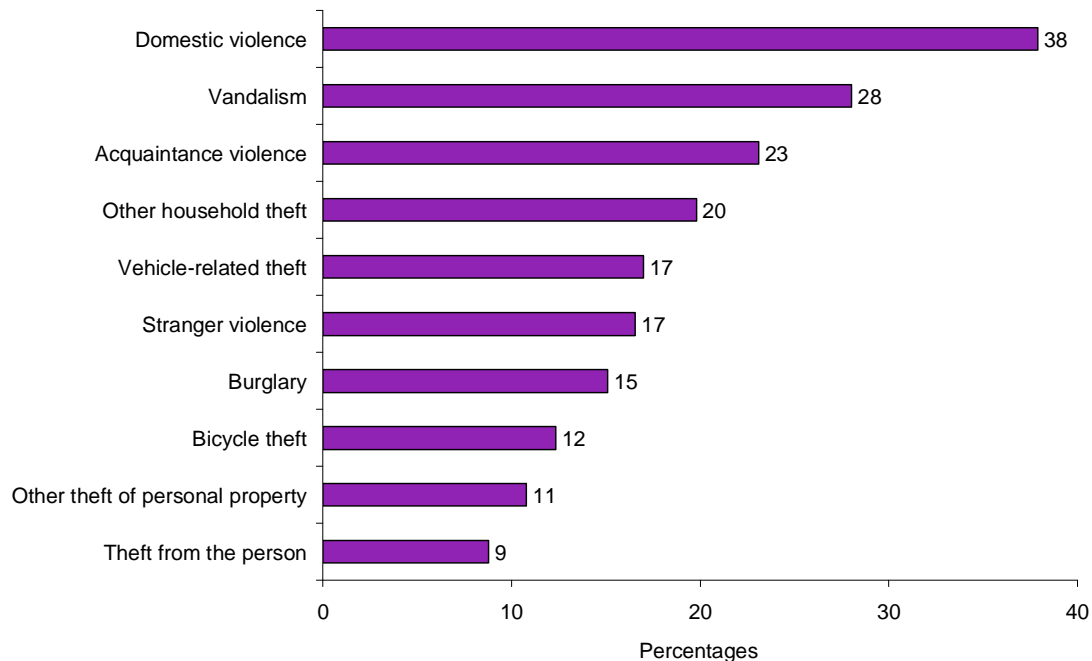
For both burglary and vehicle-related thefts, households who do not have security measures in place were at higher risk of victimisation. For example:

- Households with less than 'basic' home security measures were considerably more likely to have been victims of burglary (3.4%) than households with 'basic' or 'enhanced' home security measures (1.4% and 0.7% respectively).
- In just over half of burglaries (54%), properties had window locks compared with nine in ten (87%) households who had not been burgled in the previous 12 months.

REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Levels of repeat victimisation (being a victim of the same crime type more than once) vary by offence type. Victims of domestic violence and vandalism are most likely to experience repeat victimisation.

Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the last year, 2008/09 BCS



VARIATION BY AREA

Crime tends to be geographically concentrated. The national picture may not therefore reflect people's experiences in their own local area. This is particularly the case for robberies and knife-related offences.

- Fifty-nine per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three forces, the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, that represent 24 per cent of the population.

The type of area that people live in can also be a factor.

- Households in rural areas have a lower risk of being a victim of BCS household crime than households in urban areas (13% compared with 19%); this was true for vandalism, vehicle-related theft and burglary.
- The risk of being a victim of these household crimes was lower for households in the least deprived areas compared with the most deprived areas in England (16% compared with 22% for BCS household crime).

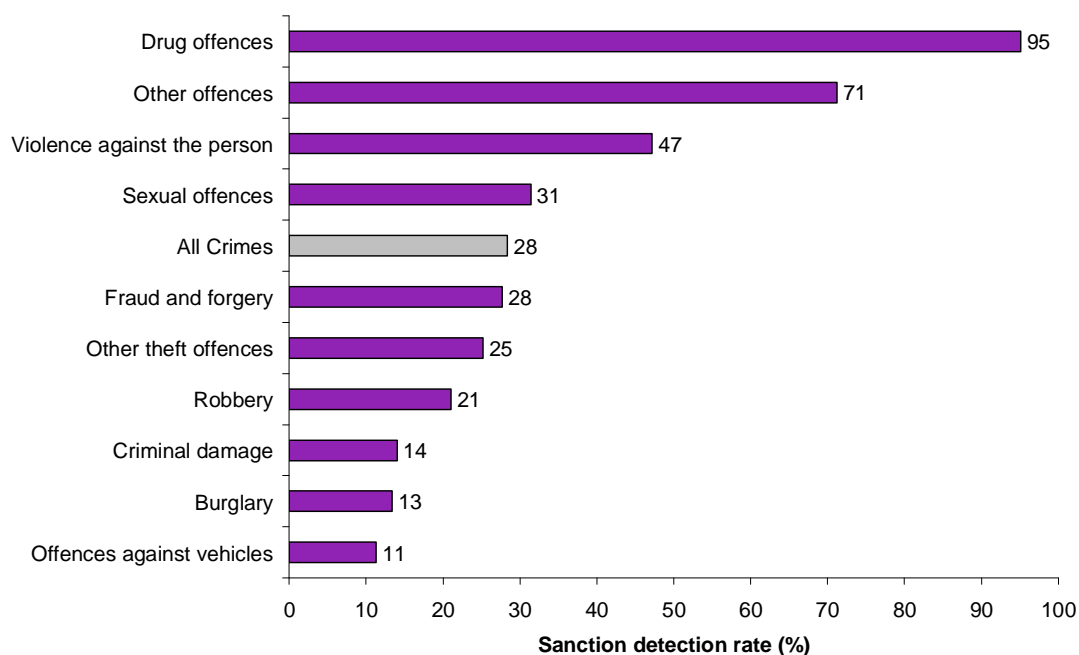
HOW MUCH CRIME DO THE POLICE DETECT?

Detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Reporting of detections focuses on sanction detections where an offender is given a formal sanction.

- There were just over 1.3 million crimes detected using sanction detections in 2008/09.
- The proportion of recorded crimes cleared up by a sanction detection in 2008/09 was similar to last year (28%).
- The number of sanction detections fell by 3% over the period, while the overall number of recorded crime offences fell by 5%.

The sanction detection rate for drug offences is the highest, reflecting the fact that these offences normally come to light when the police apprehend an offender. In contrast, for the crimes with lower detection rates there will often be fewer possible lines of inquiry.

Sanction detection rates for police recorded crime, 2008/09



HOW CONFIDENT ARE PEOPLE IN THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?

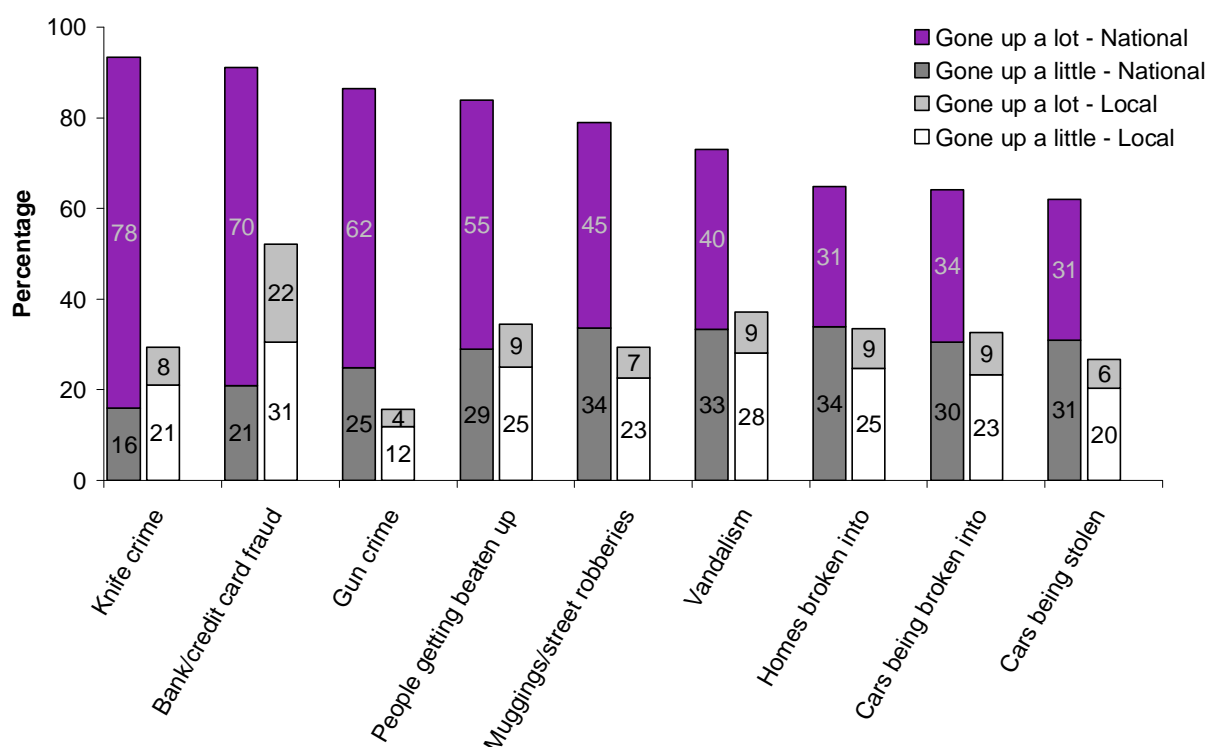
- Around half of adults (49%) agreed that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, increasing from 45% in 2007/08.
- There are high levels of confidence in the police treating people fairly (65%) and with respect (84%), but less confidence that they are effective in dealing with crime and related issues, for example, 46% of people thought their local police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes.
- Six out of ten adults thought the CJS as a whole is fair (an increase from 56% to 59% since 2007/08). Around four out of ten adults thought that CJS is effective (similar to 2007/08).

DO PEOPLE THINK CRIME IS GOING UP OR DOWN?

Around half of people (51%) think they live in a lower than average crime area, a further 39% think crime in their area is about average and 11% think they live in a higher than average crime area.

Overall, people tend to have less negative perceptions about crime in their local area than nationally. The proportion of people that perceive an increase in crime nationally (75%) is higher than those that perceive an increase in crime locally (36%), and this is evident across crime types.

Perceptions of changes in crime levels by individual crime type, 2008/09 BCS



This difference is particularly marked for knife crime (93% of people perceiving an increase nationally compared with 29% locally) and gun crime (86% nationally compared with 16% locally), both of which are crimes where people are less likely to have personal experience.

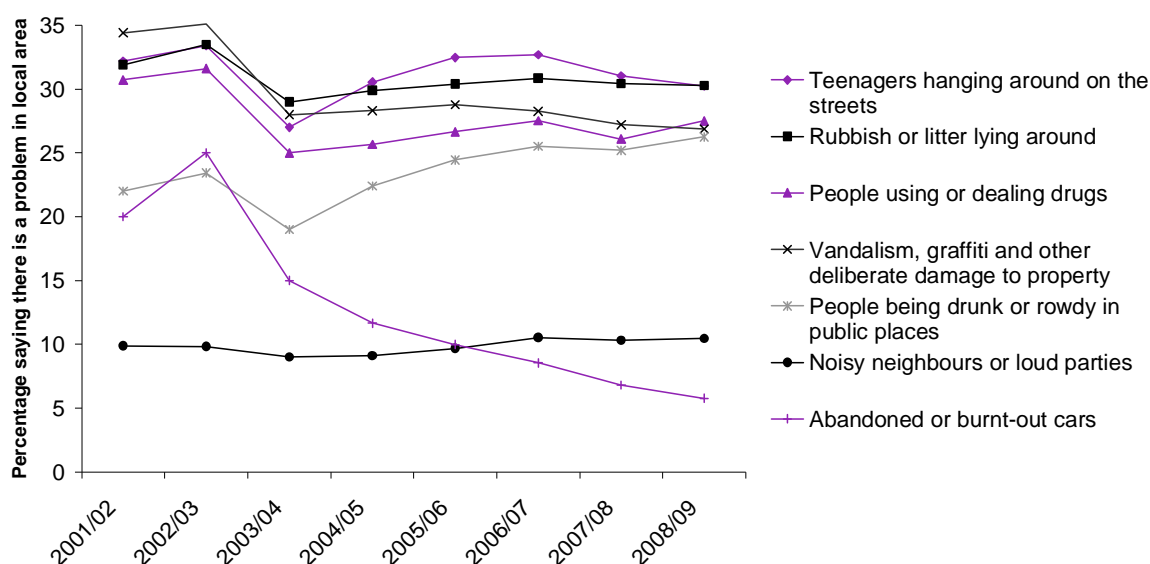
Perceptions of crime rates vary by people's characteristics; for example, in general those who read 'popular' newspapers are more likely to think crime has risen nationally than readers of 'broadsheet' newspapers.

DO PEOPLE THINK ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IS A PROBLEM?

The BCS asks people if they think that different types of anti-social behaviour are a problem in their local area. Seven individual strands of anti-social behaviour (ASB) are combined to form a measure of high level of perceived ASB. The 2008/09 BCS shows that this has remained stable at 17 per cent compared with the 2007/08 BCS.

Levels of two of the seven strands have changed since 2007/08 BCS. The number of people perceiving problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars has fallen from 7% in 2007/08 to 6% in 2008/09. In contrast, the proportion perceiving people using or dealing drugs to be a problem has risen from 26% to 28% over the same period.

Proportion of people perceiving anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area, BCS



2 Extent and trends

Jacqueline Hoare

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This volume reports on the latest levels and trends in crime in England and Wales. These statistics inform public debate about crime and support the development and monitoring of Government policy (see Appendix 1). A full summary of findings can be found at the beginning of this bulletin and a companion volume is also published which provides explanatory notes on these statistics (Smith and Hoare, 2009).

This volume is based on two sets of crime statistics, the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

British Crime Survey

The BCS is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police and criminal justice system, and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Until recently the BCS did not cover crime against children, but, since January 2009, those aged 10 to 15 have been included in the survey. The first results for this age-group will be published in spring 2010. This report is based on adults aged 16 or over.

The key aim of the BCS is to provide robust trends for the crime types it covers; the survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exclusions. The BCS excludes fraud (see below) and those crimes termed as victimless (e.g. possession of drugs). As a survey that asks people whether they have experienced victimisation, murders cannot be included. The BCS does not cover the population living in group residences (e.g. care homes or halls of residence) or other institutions. However, excluding the minority of the population that lives in such establishments is thought to have little effect on BCS estimates (see Pickering *et al.*, 2007). The BCS does not cover crime against commercial or public sector bodies but work is currently underway to scope a possible new survey of business crime.

For the crime types it covers, the BCS provides a better reflection of the true extent of household and personal crime than police recorded statistics because the survey includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police. The primary purpose of the BCS is to provide national level analysis but some headline figures are available at regional and police force area level.

The BCS is also a better indicator of long-term trends than police recorded crime because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police or police recording practices. The victimisation methodology and the crime types included in the main count of crime have remained comparable since the survey began in 1981. As a result, the BCS does not capture relatively new crimes, such as plastic card fraud. However, additional questions have been added to the survey to capture such issues and these are reported separately to the main BCS crime count, either in this bulletin or in supplementary publications.

BCS estimates for 2008/09 are based on face-to-face interviews with 46,286 respondents. The BCS has a high response rate (76%) and the survey is weighted to adjust for possible non-response bias and ensure the sample reflects the profile of the general population. Being

based on a sample survey, BCS estimates are subject to a margin of error. Any changes in BCS estimates over time are described as differences only when they are statistically significant (see Section 8 of Volume 2).

Police recorded crime

Police recorded crime statistics are administrative data based on crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police in England and Wales. Police recording practice is governed by the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). The NCRS was introduced in all police forces in April 2002 to ensure greater consistency of crime recording between forces, together with a victim focus where crimes reported by the public are recorded unless there is credible evidence to the contrary.

Crime data are collected from police forces for each crime within the notifiable offence list and according to Home Office Counting Rules (published at www.countingrules.homeoffice.gov.uk – see also Section 3 of Volume 2). Each force has a Force Crime Registrar who monitors closely the application of the Counting Rules and has a final arbiter role with respect to crime recording decisions.

The Audit Commission published an assessment of police data quality (Audit Commission, 2007) which commented that “The police have continued to make significant improvements in crime recording performance and now have better quality crime data than before”. However, since that assessment, inconsistencies in the way police were recording offences of grievous bodily harm have come to light (see Box 2.1). While the problems that were identified have not influenced the overall count of violence against the person, the issues that arose do underline the caveat, mentioned above, that police recorded crime is subject to changes in both public reporting and police recording practice.

Box 2.1 Police recording of violence against the person

In April 2008 a clarification in the Home Office Counting Rules for grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent was issued as part of the annual update of Counting Rules. This followed discussions at the National Crime Recording Steering Group which had identified inconsistencies in the recording of this category of crime (which in 2008/09 accounts for 2% of all police recorded violence against the person and 5% of violence with injury). The principal aim of the clarification was to ensure that offences of GBH with intent were recorded on the basis of evidence of *clear* intent to commit serious injury, irrespective of the degree of injury sustained. It was recognised that the rules had not previously been clear enough and that some forces were recording on the basis of the injury inflicted rather than the intent. Thus the clarification had the effect that in some forces offences are now being classified as GBH with intent which would have been previously categorised as a less serious violent offence against the person. However, this clarification does not affect the overall count of police recorded violence against the person.

A great deal of work has been undertaken in forces to implement this clarification, leading to ongoing revisions of figures during 2008/09. Following advice in January 2009 from the National Statistician, a decision was made to not report the provisional figures available for GBH with intent, but instead to provide a full breakdown in this annual bulletin. Figures are shown in Table 2.04 and a fuller explanation given in Section 3 of Volume 2, including a breakdown at police force level of changes in the recording of GBH with intent and violence with injury overall. Feedback from forces has indicated that a large part of the overall increase in GBH with intent was due to forces' implementation of the clarification and should not simply be interpreted as a rise in serious violent crime.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is currently conducting a quality assurance exercise of all forces' recording of offences of most serious violence (of which GBH with intent is a large component), with a report planned for publication later in the year. This may give rise to further revisions by forces, which will be published in subsequent bulletins.

Recorded crime figures are an important indicator of police workload, can be used for local crime pattern analysis and provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes (in particular, homicide, which is not covered by the BCS). However, there are also categories of crime (such as drug possession offences) whose numbers are heavily influenced by the extent to which police proactively investigate.

Police recorded crime figures should be seen as a product of an administrative system, where rules can be subject to different interpretation and for some categories of crime, can reflect police workload and activity rather than underlying levels of crime. Trends need to be interpreted in this light, and where appropriate this is commented on.

Time periods covered

BCS figures are based on interviews between April 2008 and March 2009 (BCS year ending March 2009) and incidents experienced by survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview. The centre point of the period for reporting crime is March 2008, the only month to be included in all respondents' reference periods. Averaging over the moving reference period of the BCS generates estimates that are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the 12 months to the end of September 2008 (about six months behind the latest recorded crime figures reported here).

The police recorded crime statistics relate to crimes recorded by the police in the financial year 2008/09; the figures presented in this volume are those as notified to the Home Office and that were contained on the database on 19 June 2009. As in previous years, recorded crime figures for the latest year remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data (e.g. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is conducting a quality assurance exercise of all forces' recording of offences of most serious violence which may prompt further revisions).

2.2 EXTENT OF CRIME

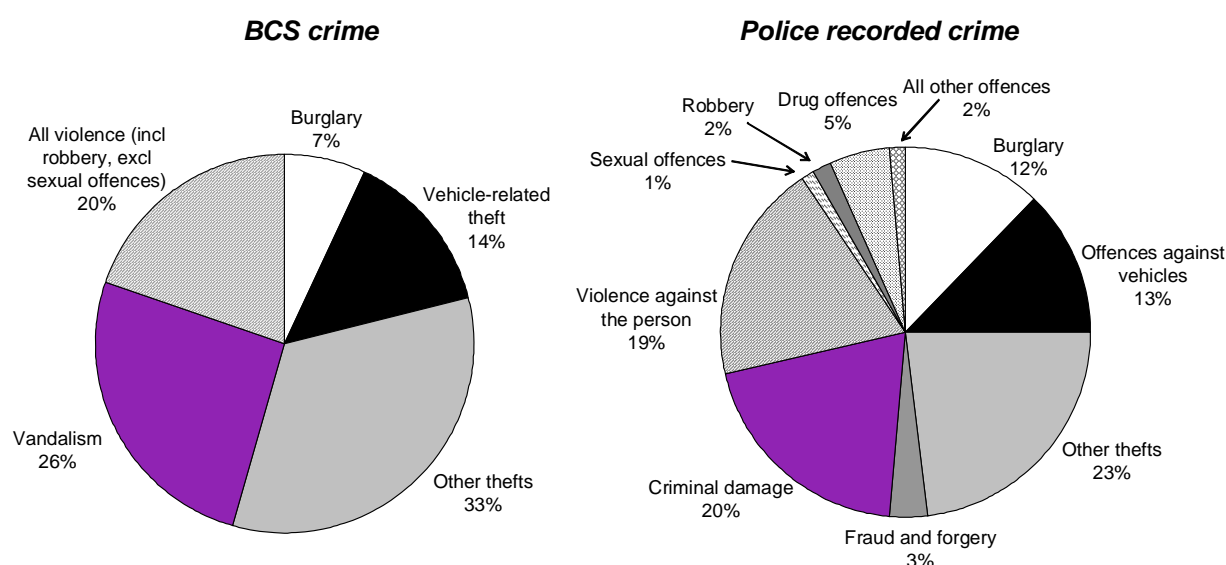
Latest figures show that overall crime, as measured by the BCS, has remained stable between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews. Police recorded crime figures for 2008/09 have fallen by five per cent since the previous year.

The 2008/09 BCS estimates that in total there were approximately 10.7 million crimes¹ against adults resident in households in England and Wales. This compares with 10.2 million crimes measured by the 2007/08 survey, although the apparent five per cent increase was not statistically significant (Tables 2a and 2.01). There were around 4.7 million crimes recorded by the police in 2008/09, five per cent less than the 5.0 million in 2007/08 (Tables 2b and 2.04).

All household and all personal crime measured by the BCS remained stable between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys (the apparent increases were not statistically significant). The 2008/09 BCS estimates 6.8 million household crimes and 3.9 million personal crimes.

Differences in the offence profiles of BCS and police recorded crime are shown below. These reflect the different coverage of the two series and variation in the levels of reporting and recording for different crime types (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 BCS crime and police recorded crime by type of crime, 2008/09



The 2008/09 BCS is a face-to-face survey of adults aged 16 or over resident in households who are asked about their experiences of crime in the year prior to interview. As such the survey provides estimates of crimes against the **individual** and also **household property**.

Police recorded crime statistics are an administrative data source based on crimes reported to and recorded by the police in 2008/09 and cover crimes against **individuals** and both **domestic and commercial property**.

While the coverage differs, property crime² accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (80% and 71% respectively) with violence accounting for about a fifth (20% and 19% respectively).

¹ The estimate of the number of crimes is based on victimisation (incidence) rates calculated per 10,000 adults/households (see Table 2.02) and multiplied by the projected number of adults or households in England and Wales. See Section 2 of Volume 2 for more information.

² Property crime comprises burglary, vehicle-related theft, other thefts and vandalism for the BCS, and burglary, offences against vehicles, other thefts, fraud and forgery, and criminal damage for recorded crime.

Changes between 2007/08 and 2008/09 in levels of crime by crime type

The BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years (see Section 4 of Volume 2 for more information). However, as in previous years, there are some differences between results from the two sources (Figures 2.2 and 2.3 and Tables 2a and 2b, 2.01 and 2.04).

Based on the 2008/09 BCS, violent crime remained stable compared with the previous year (the apparent 4% fall was not statistically significant). For police recorded crime, violence against the person decreased by six per cent (comprising a 7% fall in violence with injury, and a 5% fall in violence without injury).

Compared with the previous survey year, the 2008/09 BCS shows no statistically significant change in the number of incidents of domestic burglary; police recorded domestic burglaries rose slightly by one per cent in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08.

There was no change in the number of incidents of vehicle-related theft or vandalism (the apparent 3% rise was not statistically significant) according to BCS interviews in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08. However, between 2007/08 and 2008/09 there were ten per cent falls in both police recorded offences against vehicles and criminal damage.

The most notable divergence in recent trends between the BCS and police recorded crime are for the offences of theft from the person and bicycle theft. The 2008/09 BCS shows increases in both theft from the person (25%) and bicycle theft (22%) compared with the 2007/08 survey (the apparent 11% increase in other household theft was not statistically significant). In contrast, other thefts recorded by the police fell by four per cent; within this thefts from the person fell by 12 per cent while there was no change in thefts of a pedal cycle. The BCS shows that the reporting rate for theft from the person offences fell compared with the previous year (see Section 2.5); however this does not fully account for the difference between police recorded crime and the BCS.

Due to the small number of sexual offences identified in the main BCS crime count, the figures are too unreliable to report. However, the BCS does provide an alternative measure of intimate violence collected via a self-completion questionnaire and the latest headline figures are reported in Chapter 3. Sexual offences recorded by the police decreased between 2007/08 and 2008/09 by four per cent.

As robbery is a rare crime, the number of victims interviewed in the BCS is small (around 200 in any one year) and thus estimates should be treated with caution. There was no change in the number of robberies estimated by the 2008/09 BCS compared with the 2007/08 survey (the 13% reduction was not statistically significant). Police recorded crime figures show a fall of five per cent in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08.

Police recorded drug offences rose by six per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09 which shows a slowing of the increases seen in recent years associated with greater police use of powers to issue warnings for cannabis possession (two-thirds of drug offences are accounted for by these offences). As such, the increases seen may reflect changes in police activity rather than a real increase in drug offences. Separate evidence from the BCS on the prevalence of illicit drug use is published separately (Hoare, 2009, forthcoming).

Fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police rose by five per cent. However, it is known that many fraud offences do not come to the attention of the police. Additional information on fraud, that also draws on finance industry data, can be found in Chapter 4.

Figure 2.2 Percentage change in the main crime types; 2008/09 BCS compared with 2007/08 BCS



1. Statistically significant changes at the 5% level (two tail tests) are indicated by a shaded bar. Changes in unshaded bars are not statistically significant at the 5% level (see Section 8 of Volume 2).
2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed). For more information see Section 8 of Volume 2.
3. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for information about the crime types included in this figure.

Figure 2.3 Percentage change in the main types of police recorded crime; 2008/09 compared with 2007/08

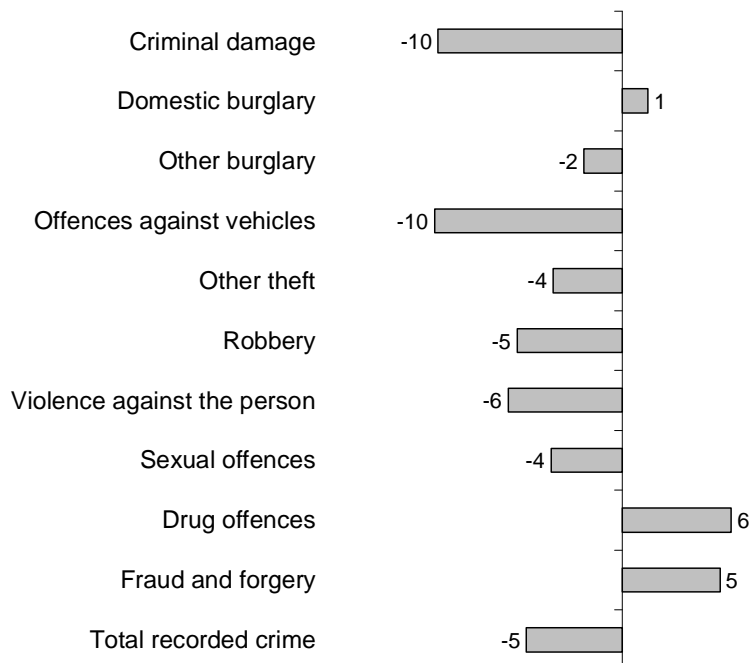


Table 2a Number of crimes and risk of being a victim, 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS

Numbers (000s) and percentage change	BCS		
	2007/08	2008/09	Percentage change and significance ¹
<i>Number of incidents (000s)</i>			
Vandalism	2,695	2,769	3
Burglary	737	744	1
Vehicle-related theft	1,508	1,514	0
Bicycle theft	444	540	22
Other household theft	1,066	1,184	11
Household acquisitive crime	3,756	3,982	6
All household crime	6,451	6,751	5
Theft from the person	581	725	25
Other theft of personal property	987	1,096	11
All violence	2,200	2,114	-4
<i>with injury</i>	1,063	1,116	5
<i>without injury</i>	1,137	998	-12
Personal acquisitive crime	1,883	2,094	11
All personal crime	3,768	3,936	4
All BCS crime	10,219	10,687	5
Risk of being a victim of any BCS crime²	22.2	23.4	**

1. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed). For more information see Section 8 of Volume 2.

2. Risk is defined as the proportion of the population being a victim of any BCS crime once or more (see Section 2 of Volume 2). See Table 2.03 for breakdown of risk by crime type.

3. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2b Number of crimes recorded by the police in 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers (000s) and percentage change	Recorded crime		
	2007/08	2008/09	Percentage change
<i>Number of offences¹ (000s)</i>			
Violence against the person	961.2	904.0	-6
<i>Violence against the person – with injury²</i>	452.4	421.2	-7
<i>Violence against the person – without injury²</i>	508.8	482.8	-5
Sexual offences	53.5	51.5	-4
<i>Most serious sexual crime³</i>	41.4	40.8	-2
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	12.0	10.7	-11
Robbery	84.8	80.1	-5
Burglary	583.7	581.4	0
<i>Domestic burglary</i>	280.7	284.4	1
<i>Other burglary</i>	303.0	297.0	-2
Offences against vehicles	656.4	592.1	-10
Other theft offences	1,121.1	1,080.7	-4
<i>Theft from the person</i>	101.7	89.7	-12
Fraud and forgery	155.4	163.3	5
Criminal damage	1,036.2	936.7	-10
Drug offences	229.9	242.9	6
Miscellaneous other offences	69.4	71.1	3
Total recorded crime	4,951.5	4,703.8	-5

1. Numbers given in this table are the latest available and may differ slightly from provisional figures published previously.

2. See Table 2.04 for the full list of offences included in violence against the person with/without injury.

3. Most serious sexual crime comprises rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children.

Risk of crime

According to the 2008/09 BCS, the risk of being a victim of crime was 23 per cent, a statistically significant increase compared with the 2007/08 BCS (22%). This follows overall falls from 40 per cent in 1995 and the risk of victimisation in 2007/08 being the lowest ever since the survey began (Tables 2a and 2.03).

Looking at risk by individual crime type shows that bicycle theft was the only BCS crime type showing a significant increase between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, overall (from 1.6% to 1.9%), and for owners (from 3.7% to 4.4%). Risk of being a victim of any crime varies considerably by area and demographic factors (see Chapters 3 and 4 for detailed analyses).

Any discrepancies between trends in number of BCS incidents and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) is due to the level of repeat victimisation within crime types (see Section 2.4).

2.3 LONGER-TERM TRENDS IN CRIME

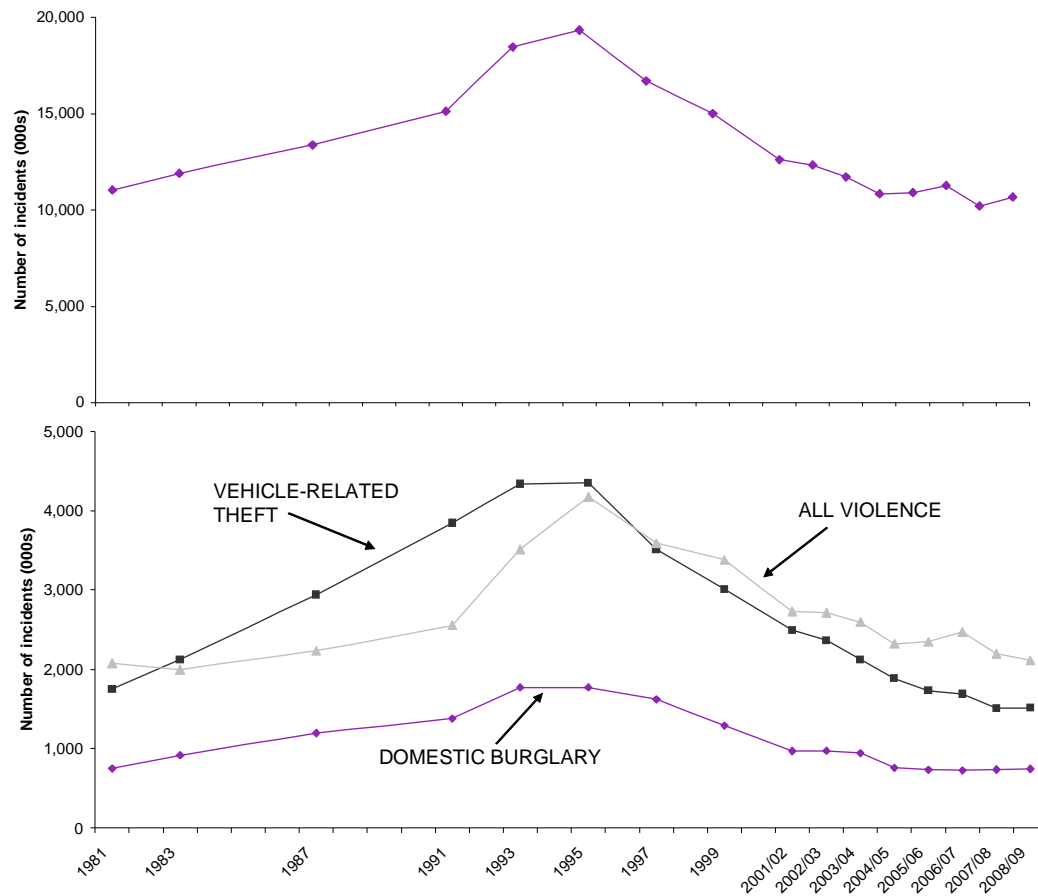
Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS on a consistent basis now extend for more than 25 years.

Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857³; data are presented in this volume for each decade between 1950 and 1980, then for each calendar year up to 1997, and then by financial year (with break points in the series indicated for the changes to Home Office Counting Rules in 1998 and the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in 2002). There were also some changes in offence coverage prior to 1998 and recording was not historically closely-regulated. In this bulletin only statistics back to 1981 are commented on to enable comparisons to be made with the BCS.

BCS trends since 1981

BCS crime rose steadily in the decade from 1981 and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Subsequently, BCS crime fell between 1995 and the 2004/05 BCS, and, with the exception of a further fall between the 2006/07 and 2007/08 surveys, has remained stable since then. Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related theft and burglary have been broadly similar to trends in all BCS crime between 1981 and 2008/09 (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.01, see also Chapters 3 and 4).

³ Recorded crime statistics from 1898-2008/09 are available online at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls> and <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/recorded-crime-2002-2009.xls>.

Figure 2.4 Trends in crime, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

BCS trends since 1995

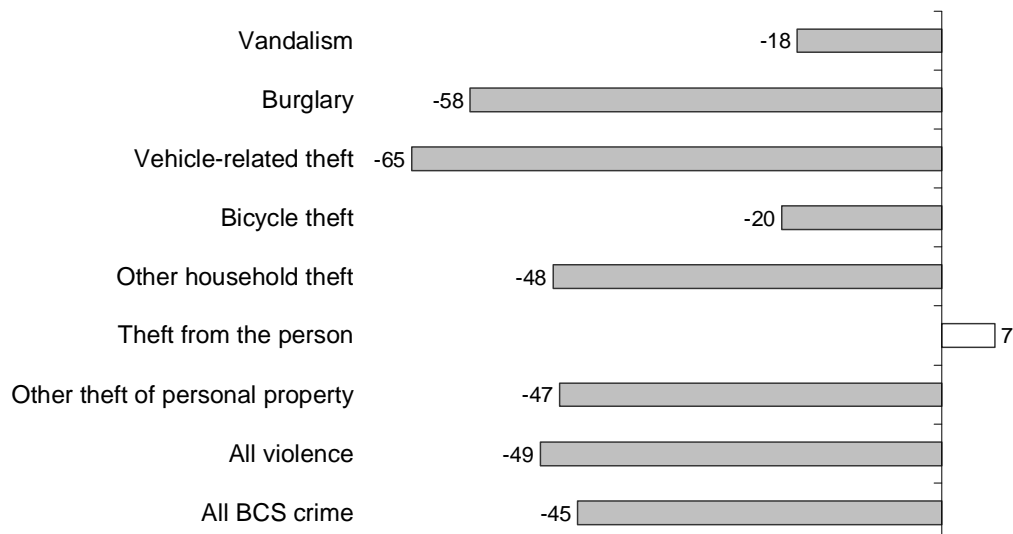
This section focuses on trends in BCS crime since 1995 when the number of crimes peaked; this became a significant turning point since the first BCS results for 1981.

Based on interviews in 2008/09, BCS crime was estimated to be 45 per cent lower than the peak in 1995, representing nearly nine million fewer crimes. The risk of becoming a victim of BCS crime has also fallen from 40 per cent in 1995 to 23 per cent in 2008/09, representing almost six million fewer victims (Figure 2.5 and Tables 2.01 and 2.03).

The majority of property crimes remain at significantly lower levels since the high point in 1995. Vandalism (18%), burglary (58%), vehicle-related theft (65%), other household theft (48%) and bicycle theft (20%) all show statistically significant falls. Other theft of personal property has fallen by nearly a half (47%) whilst theft from the person remains stable over the period as a whole (the apparent 7% cent rise was not statistically significant).

The 2008/09 BCS shows overall violent crime has fallen by a half (49%) since 1995: violence with injury by 54 per cent and violence without injury by 44 per cent.

Figure 2.5 Percentage change in the main crime types; 2008/09 BCS compared with 1995

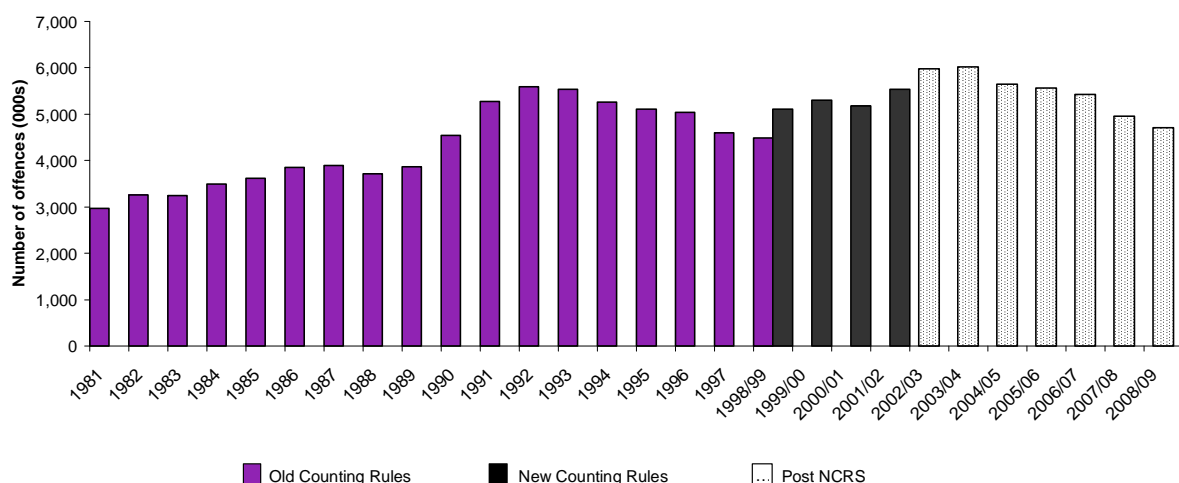


1. Statistically significant changes at the 5% level (two tail tests) are indicated by a shaded bar. Changes in unshaded bars are not statistically significant at the 5% level (see Section 8 of Volume 2).
2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed). For more information see Section 8 of Volume 2.
3. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for information about the crime types included in this figure.

Recorded crime trends since 1981

Recorded crime increased during most of the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1992, and then fell each year until 1998/99 when the changes in the Counting Rules resulted in an increase in recorded offences (see Section 3 of Volume 2). This was followed by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002 which led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and 2003/04, as the rules bedded-in within forces. The level of police recorded crime has since fallen from 5.6 million in 2004/05 to 4.7 million offences in 2008/09 (Figure 2.6 and Tables 2.04 and 2.05).

Figure 2.6 Trends in recorded crime, 1981 to 2008/09



Recorded crime trends since 2002/03

Comparisons of more detailed breakdowns of police recorded crime are restricted to the years after the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 when the underlying basis for crime recording substantially changed. The following changes can be seen since 2002/03 (Figure 2.6 and Tables 2.04 and 2.05).

- The number of domestic burglaries and offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell between 2002/03 and 2008/09 by 35 per cent and 45 per cent respectively, while the number of offences of criminal damage fell by 16 per cent over the same period.
- Recorded violence against the person increased initially between 2002/03 and 2005/06 (to 1.06 million offences) which partly reflects the time taken for the new rules to be adopted across police forces for some of these offences⁴. Since then the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police has decreased by 15 per cent, to just below one million offences in 2008/09.
- Although robbery recorded by the police increased in 2005/06 and 2006/07, the level of robbery offences recorded in 2008/09 is 27 per cent below that for 2002/03.
- After taking into account particular events such as the Shipman murders (reflected in the 2002/03 figures) and the London bombings (in 2005/06), homicides recorded by the police have fluctuated between 700 and 900 per year since 2002/03. However, the latest figures for 2008/09 are down to a low of 648, a fall of 26 per cent since 2002/03 (excluding the Shipman cases recorded in 2002/03 but committed in previous years).

2.4 REPEAT VICTIMISATION

The BCS is a rich source of information for understanding the importance of repeat victimisation. The survey has been influential in highlighting the need to target crimes that are prone to repeat victimisation such as domestic violence and vandalism (Gottfredson, 1984; Walby and Allen, 2004; Jansson *et al.*, 2007; Povey *et al.*, 2008, 2009).

Repeat victimisation is defined here as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last year.⁵ Levels of repeat victimisation account for differences between BCS estimates of incidence rates (see Table 2.02) and prevalence rates (see Table 2.03). For instance, high levels of repeat victimisation will be demonstrated by lower prevalence rates when compared with corresponding incidence rates.

Extent of repeat victimisation

BCS figures have consistently shown that levels of repeat victimisation vary by offence type. Although levels have changed since 1995, no statistically significant changes were noted between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys in the proportion of victims who were victimised more than once (Tables 2.06 and 2.07).

As in other years, BCS interviews in 2008/09 show that victims of domestic violence were most likely to experience repeat victimisation. Repeat victimisation accounts for two-thirds (66%) of all incidents of domestic violence as measured by the BCS. Thirty-eight per cent were victimised more than once and around one in five (21%) were victimised three or more times (Figure 2.7 and Tables 2.06 to 2.08).

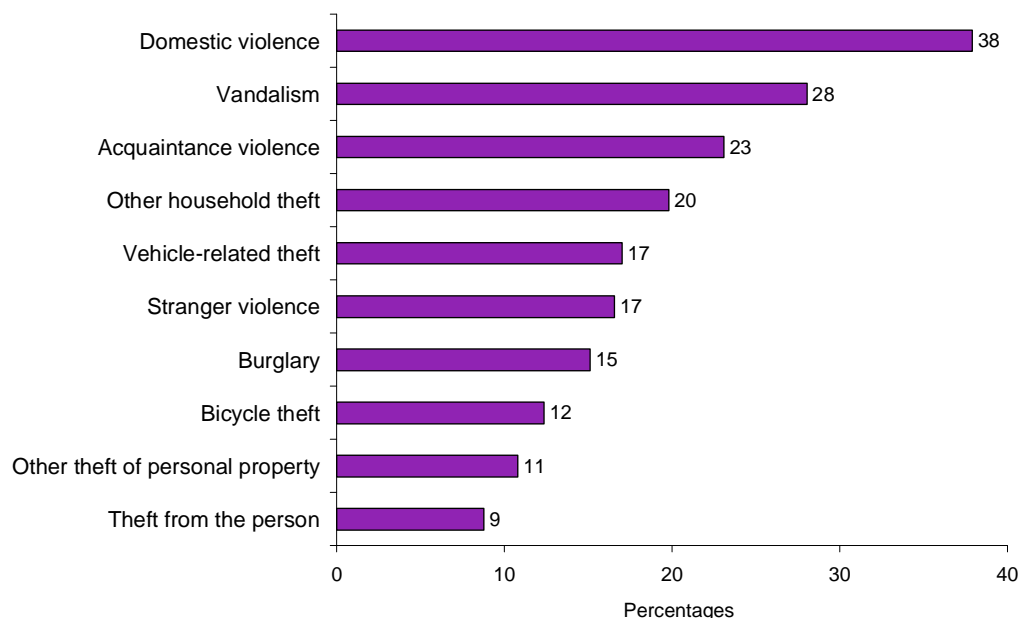
Similar to previous findings, vandalism also had high repeat victimisation rates compared with other crime types; 28 per cent of vandalism victims had experienced repeat victimisation in the 12 months prior to interview. Repeat vandalism victimisation accounts for around half (53%) of all BCS vandalism incidents.

⁴ As evidenced by BCS trends and local audit work.

⁵ Where incidents of a similar nature which are probably carried out by the same perpetrator(s) have occurred, BCS estimates only include the first five incidents in this 'series' of victimisations. See Volume 2 for more details.

Theft from the person victims had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with nine per cent being victimised more than once in the 12-month period before interview. This represents around one in five (19%) of all incidents.

Figure 2.7 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past year by offence, 2008/09 BCS



1. See Chapter 3 for more information about BCS estimates of domestic violence.

Trends in repeat victimisation

Repeat victimisation for the main crime types remains at around the lowest level since first BCS results for 1981. Since BCS crime peaked in 1995, the proportion of victims who were victimised more than once has fallen for some crime types, notably vehicle-related theft (from 28% to 17%) and violence (from 38% to 23%). Although generally stable in the long term, the proportion of victims of theft from the person who were victimised more than once was higher in 2008/09 (9%) compared with 1995 (4%) (Table 2.07).

In general, the proportion of incidents accounted for by repeat victims has also fallen compared with 1995 when BCS crime peaked (with the exception of theft from the person which has risen). For example, in 2008/09 49 per cent of violent incidents and 33 per cent of burglaries were experienced by repeat victims compared with 68 and 38 per cent respectively in 1995 (Table 2.08).

More recently, between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, there has been a reduction in the proportion of incidents of robbery and mugging that were experienced by repeat victims (for example, 34% of mugging incidents were experienced by repeat victims, compared with 22% in 2007/08). Conversely, for incidents of theft from the person, there has been a rise in the proportion of incidents accounted for by repeat victims (from 12% to 19%). This is consistent with the fact that there was no rise in victimisation risk despite the rise in the number of incidents.

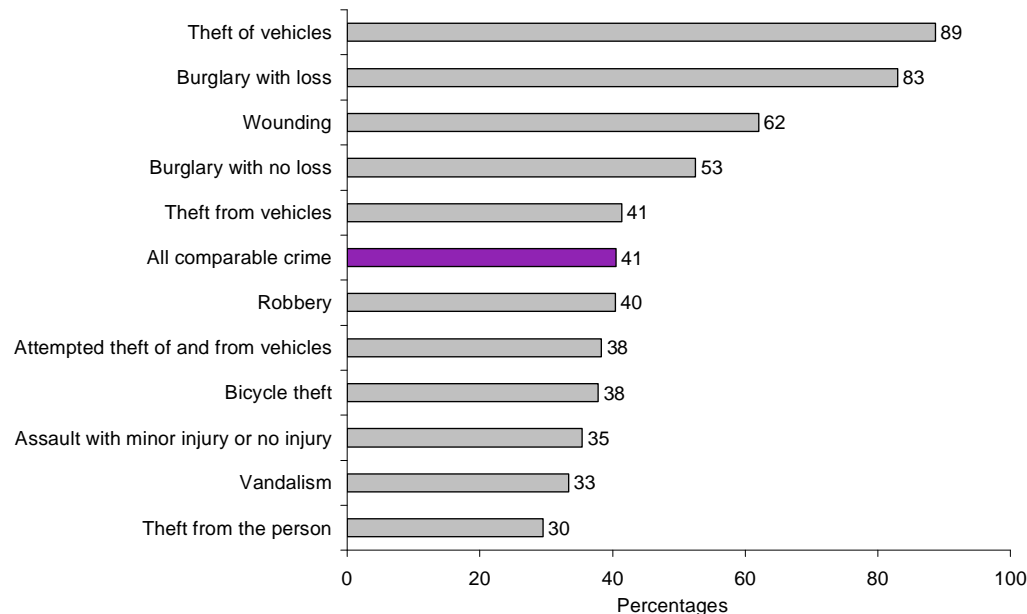
2.5 REPORTING CRIME

The BCS asks people who experienced crimes in the past year whether the police came to know about the incident, that is, whether they reported it or the police came to know about it in another way. This 'reporting rate' is calculated by dividing the number of incidents that the police came to know about by the total number of BCS incidents. These rates partly explain why the estimated number of BCS crimes is higher than the figure recorded by the police, and

also demonstrates that the BCS provides a more complete picture for the crime types it covers.

Based on the 2008/09 BCS, the police came to know about 41 per cent of incidents of BCS comparable crime.⁶ Conversely, around three-fifths of incidents of comparable crime (59%) did not come to the attention of the police (Figure 2.8 and Table 2.09).

Figure 2.8 Reporting rates for comparable subset of crimes, 2008/09 BCS



The BCS has consistently shown that the likelihood of reporting crime varies considerably by type of offence. The 2008/09 BCS shows that thefts of vehicles are most likely to be reported; the police came to know about these incidents in nine out of ten occurrences (89%). Incidents of burglary were also well reported; around eight in ten burglaries where something was stolen (83%) and three-quarters of burglary with entry were reported (76%).

Reporting rates are relatively low for crimes such as vandalism, assault without injury and theft from the person where only about a third of incidents are reported to the police (33%, 33% and 30% respectively).

Generally reporting rates have been stable in recent years, but according to the 2008/09 BCS there are some statistically significant changes since the 2007/08 BCS in the proportions of incidents reported to the police.

- The 2008/09 BCS showed increases in the reporting rate for burglaries in which something was stolen, other theft of personal property and wounding (83%, 33% and 62% respectively) compared with the 2007/08 BCS (76%, 30% and 59% respectively).
- The 2008/09 BCS shows there were decreases in reporting rates for theft from the person (from 32% to 30%), assault (with minor injury or no injury) down from 37 per cent to 35 per cent and robbery (from 43% to 40%), and a slightly larger decrease for acquaintance violence (48% to 39%) compared with the previous year.
- The apparent fall in the reporting rate for bicycle theft (from 41% to 38%) was not statistically significant.

⁶ The BCS provides a measure of the level of crime committed against the population resident in households in England and Wales, whereas recorded crime is a measure of crimes against individuals and both domestic and commercial property which are reported to the police and recorded by them. However, by using a subset of crimes, better comparisons can be made between the BCS and recorded crime; the comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury (see Section 4 of Volume 2).

Discrepancies between the trends in BCS and police recorded crime may reflect trends in reporting rates and police recording practice as well as variation within the BCS sample.

Victims of crime were asked why they did not report incidents to the police. As in previous years, the most frequently mentioned reason for not reporting incidents was that victims perceived them to be too trivial, there was no loss, or they believed that the police would or could not do much about them (76% of comparable crimes) (Table 2.10).

Table 2.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime from 1981 to 2008/09¹, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2001/02, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers ² (000s) and percentage changes												BCS				
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	1995 to 2008/09	1997 to 2008/09	2001/02 to 2008/09	2006/07 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
PROPERTY CRIME												Percentage change ³ and significance				
<i>Number of incidents (000s):</i>																
Vandalism	2,713	2,759	3,366	2,866	2,603	2,535	2,564	2,731	2,993	2,695	2,769	-18 **	-3 **	6	-7 **	3
Vehicle vandalism	1,558	1,685	1,826	1,609	1,511	1,517	1,564	1,697	1,895	1,739	1,843	1 **	15	22 **	-3	6
Other vandalism	1,155	1,073	1,540	1,256	1,093	1,018	1,001	1,034	1,098	956	926	-40 **	-26 **	-15 **	-16 **	-3
Burglary	749	1,380	1,770	1,621	969	973	756	733	726	737	744	-58 **	-54 **	-23 **	2	1
With entry	474	869	998	852	552	561	469	440	425	438	452	-55 **	-47 **	-18 **	6	3
Attempts	276	511	772	768	416	412	287	293	301	299	292	-62 **	-62 **	-30 **	-3	-2
With loss	373	712	791	651	396	407	327	315	310	322	316	-60 **	-51 **	-20 **	2	-2
No loss (including attempts)	376	668	979	970	573	566	429	418	417	415	428	-56 **	-56 **	-25 **	3	3
Vehicle-related theft	1,751	3,845	4,350	3,511	2,494	2,365	1,886	1,731	1,689	1,508	1,514	-65 **	-57 **	-39 **	-10 **	0
Theft from vehicles	1,286	2,424	2,544	2,200	1,496	1,425	1,210	1,121	1,129	1,002	1,059	-58 **	-52 **	-29 **	-6	6
Theft of vehicles	285	522	510	378	316	278	214	185	176	162	150	-71 **	-60 **	-53 **	-15	-8
Attempts of and from	179	899	1,297	933	683	662	462	425	384	344	305	-76 **	-67 **	-55 **	-21 **	-11
Bicycle theft	216	569	673	541	368	359	403	439	482	444	540	-20 **	0	47 **	12	22 **
Other household theft	1,518	1,857	2,267	2,024	1,445	1,360	1,183	1,158	1,210	1,066	1,184	-48 **	-41 **	-18 **	-2	11
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,310</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>32,720</i>	<i>36,395</i>	<i>44,973</i>	<i>47,610</i>	<i>47,027</i>	<i>46,765</i>	<i>46,252</i>					
Theft from the person	434	438	680	621	604	690	584	576	574	581	725	7	17	20	26 **	25 **
Snatch theft from person	86	79	80	83	74	88	92	71	72	80	103	29	24	39	43	29
Stealth theft from person	348	359	600	538	529	602	492	504	502	501	622	4	16	18	24	24 **
Other theft of personal property	1,586	1,739	2,069	1,935	1,407	1,344	1,154	1,196	1,141	987	1,096	-47 **	-43 **	-22 **	-4	11
All violence	2,074	2,556	4,176	3,593	2,728	2,714	2,320	2,349	2,471	2,200	2,114	-49 **	-41 **	-23 **	-14 **	-4
Wounding	508	624	914	804	648	709	577	547	578	477	466	-49 **	-42 **	-28 **	-19 **	-2
Assault with minor injury	609	784	1,356	1,198	709	623	629	572	571	492	533	-61 **	-56 **	-25	-7	8
Assault without injury	793	966	1,567	1,257	1,015	1,079	860	918	1,002	917	844	-46 **	-33 **	-17	-16 **	-8
Robbery	164	182	339	334	356	303	255	311	320	315	272	-20	-19	-24	-15	-13
Violence with injury	1,194	1,441	2,408	2,184	1,497	1,441	1,300	1,227	1,270	1,063	1,116	-54 **	-49 **	-25 **	-12	5
Violence without injury	881	1,115	1,768	1,409	1,231	1,273	1,020	1,121	1,201	1,137	998	-44 **	-29 **	-19 **	-17 **	-12
Domestic violence	292	534 ⁴	989	814	626	506	401	357	407	343	293	-70 **	-64 **	-53 **	-28 **	-15
Acquaintance	774	1,043 ⁴	1,816	1,642	862	949	828	817	845	776	691	-62 **	-58 **	-20 **	-18 **	-11
Stranger	844	797 ⁴	1,004	784	883	956	836	863	894	766	852	-15	9	-4	-5	11
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	250	259 ⁴	419	417	430	391	347	382	392	394	375	-10	-10	-13	-4	-5
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>45,069</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>					
Household acquisitive crime	4,234	7,651	9,060	7,697	5,275	5,057	4,227	4,060	4,108	3,756	3,982	-56 **	-48 **	-25 **	-3	6
Personal acquisitive crime	2,184	2,358	3,088	2,891	2,367	2,337	1,993	2,082	2,035	1,883	2,094	-32 **	-28 **	-12 **	3	11
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	6,947	10,410	12,426	10,562	7,879	7,592	6,792	6,792	7,101	6,451	6,751	-46 **	-36 **	-14 **	-5 **	5
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	4,094	4,733	6,925	6,149	4,739	4,748	4,058	4,120	4,186	3,768	3,936	-43 **	-36 **	-17 **	-6	4
ALL BCS CRIME⁵	11,041	15,142	19,351	16,712	12,618	12,341	10,850	10,912	11,287	10,219	10,687	-45 **	-36 **	-15 **	-5 **	5
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>45,069</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>					

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

2. The numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the population estimates for England and Wales, that is: for household crimes, by 23,848,680 households and for personal crimes, by 44,265,687 adults. For more information see Section 2 of Volume 2.

3. Percentage changes for crimes such as snatch theft, robbery and domestic violence should be treated with caution because the number of victims interviewed is low (around 200 in 2008/09).

4. The 1991 estimates for domestic, acquaintance and stranger violence and mugging were calculated based on the estimate for all violence. Estimates for these individual categories could not be calculated using their individual incidence rates because the data used for calculating these rates were not collected for that year.

5. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed). For more information see Section 8 of Volume 2.

6. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

7. Figures for BCS years not presented in this table are included in an extended version of the table, available online at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0809.html>

Table 2.02 Trends in BCS incidence rates from 1981 to 2008/09¹, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2001/02, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09

Rates ² per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes												BCS				
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	1995 to 2008/09	1997 to 2008/09	2001/02 to 2008/09	2006/07 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
PROPERTY CRIME												Rates per 10,000 adults/households:				
												Percentage change³ and significance				
Vandalism	1,481	1,356	1,588	1,330	1,185	1,145	1,125	1,182	1,281	1,141	1,161	-27 **	-13 **	-2	-9 **	2
Vehicle vandalism	850	829	862	747	687	685	686	735	811	737	773	-10 **	3	12 **	-5	5
Other vandalism	630	528	727	583	497	459	439	448	470	405	388	-47 **	-33 **	-22 **	-17 **	-4
Burglary	409	678	835	752	441	439	331	317	311	312	312	-63 **	-59 **	-29 **	0	0
With entry	258	427	471	396	251	253	205	190	182	186	190	-60 **	-52 **	-25 **	4	2
Attempts	150	251	364	357	189	186	126	127	129	127	122	-66 **	-66 **	-35 **	-5	-3
With loss	204	350	373	302	180	184	143	136	132	137	133	-64 **	-56 **	-26 **	0	-3
No loss (including attempts)	205	328	462	450	261	256	188	181	178	176	179	-61 **	-60 **	-31 **	1	2
Vehicle-related theft	955	1,890	2,052	1,630	1,135	1,068	827	749	723	639	635	-69 **	-61 **	-44 **	-12 **	-1
Theft from vehicles	702	1,192	1,200	1,021	681	643	531	485	483	424	444	-63 **	-57 **	-35 **	-8	5
Theft of vehicles	156	257	241	175	144	126	94	80	75	69	63	-74 **	-64 **	-56 **	-17	-9
Attempts of and from	98	442	612	433	311	299	202	184	164	146	128	-79 **	-70 **	-59 **	-22 **	-12
Bicycle theft	118	280	317	251	167	162	177	190	206	188	227	-29 **	-10	35 **	10	21 **
Other household theft	828	913	1,070	940	658	614	519	501	518	452	497	-54 **	-47 **	-24 **	-4	10
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,310</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>32,720</i>	<i>36,395</i>	<i>44,973</i>	<i>47,610</i>	<i>47,027</i>	<i>46,765</i>	<i>46,252</i>					
Theft from the person	112	108	167	152	144	164	137	134	132	132	164	-2	8	14	24 **	24 **
Snatch theft from person	22	19	20	20	18	21	21	17	17	18	23	18	15	31	40	28
Stealth theft from person	90	89	148	131	126	143	115	117	115	114	141	-5	7	11	22	23 **
Other theft of personal property	410	429	508	472	336	319	270	277	263	225	248	-51 **	-48 **	-26 **	-6	10
All violence	536	631	1,026	877	652	644	544	545	569	502	478	-53 **	-46 **	-27 **	-16 **	-5
Wounding	131	154	225	196	155	168	135	127	133	109	105	-53 **	-46 **	-32 **	-21 **	-3
Assault with minor injury	157	194	333	292	169	148	147	133	131	112	120	-64 **	-59 **	-29	-8	7
Assault without injury	205	239	385	307	242	256	201	213	231	209	191	-51 **	-38 **	-21	-17 **	-9
Robbery	42	45	83	82	85	72	60	72	74	72	61	-26	-25	-28	-16	-14
Violence with injury	308	356	592	533	358	342	305	285	292	242	252	-57 **	-53 **	-29 **	-14	4
Violence without injury	227	275	434	344	294	302	239	260	276	259	225	-48 **	-34 **	-23 **	-18 **	-13
Domestic violence	75	-	243	199	150	120	94	83	94	78	66	-73 **	-67 **	-56 **	-29 **	-15
Acquaintance	200	-	446	401	206	225	194	190	194	177	156	-65 **	-61 **	-24 **	-20 **	-12
Stranger	218	-	247	191	211	227	196	200	206	175	192	-22	1	-9	-6	10
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	65	64	103	102	103	93	81	89	90	90	85	-18	-17	-18	-6	-6
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>45,069</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>					
Household acquisitive crime	2,311	3,761	4,275	3,573	2,401	2,283	1,854	1,757	1,758	1,591	1,670	-61 **	-53 **	-30 **	-5	5
Personal acquisitive crime	564	582	759	706	565	555	467	483	468	429	473	-38 **	-33 **	-16 **	1	10
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	3,791	5,118	5,863	4,903	3,586	3,428	2,978	2,939	3,038	2,732	2,831	-52 **	-42 **	-21 **	-7 **	4
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	1,057	1,169	1,702	1,501	1,132	1,127	951	956	963	859	889	-48 **	-41 **	-21 **	-8	3

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

2. Rates for vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft are quoted per 10,000 households. Rates for violence, theft from the person, and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults.

3. Percentage changes for crimes such as snatch theft, robbery and domestic violence should be treated with caution because the number of victims interviewed is low (around 200 in 2008/09).

4. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.

5. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.03 Trends in percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more (prevalence risk), from 1981 to 2008/09¹, and statistical significance of change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Percentages ²												BCS
												Statistically significant change 2007/08 to 2008/09
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
PROPERTY CRIME												
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more:</i>												
Vandalism	9.2	8.6	10.1	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	
Vehicle vandalism	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.4	
Other vandalism	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	
Burglary	3.4	5.3	6.4	5.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	
With entry	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Attempts	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	
With loss	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	
No loss (including attempts)	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Vehicle-related theft	7.3	13.5	14.5	12.0	8.5	8.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	
Theft from vehicles	5.6	8.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	
Theft of vehicles	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Attempts of and from	0.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	
Bicycle theft	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	**↑
Other household theft	5.4	6.4	7.6	6.6	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,310</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>32,720</i>	<i>36,395</i>	<i>44,973</i>	<i>47,610</i>	<i>47,027</i>	<i>46,765</i>	<i>46,252</i>	
<i>Percentage of vehicle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>												
Vehicle-related theft	10.8	18.2	19.7	16.0	11.3	10.8	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.4	
Theft from vehicle	8.2	11.8	12.3	10.5	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	
Theft of vehicles	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Attempts of and from	1.1	4.8	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	
Vehicle vandalism	8.5	7.6	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	
<i>Unweighted base – vehicle owners</i>	<i>7,714</i>	<i>7,386</i>	<i>11,721</i>	<i>10,930</i>	<i>25,022</i>	<i>28,106</i>	<i>35,378</i>	<i>38,016</i>	<i>37,526</i>	<i>37,487</i>	<i>36,909</i>	
<i>Percentage of bicycle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>												
Bicycle theft	2.7	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	**↑
<i>Unweighted base – bicycle owners</i>	<i>4,766</i>	<i>4,093</i>	<i>6,882</i>	<i>6,380</i>	<i>13,501</i>	<i>15,567</i>	<i>19,344</i>	<i>20,861</i>	<i>21,054</i>	<i>20,779</i>	<i>20,653</i>	
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more:</i>												
Theft from the person	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	
Snatch theft from person	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Stealth theft from person	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	
Other theft of personal property	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	
All violence	3.1	3.5	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	
Wounding	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	
Assault with minor injury	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	
Assault without injury	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Robbery	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Violence with injury	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	
Violence without injury	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	
Domestic violence	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Acquaintance	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	
Stranger	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
<i>Percentage victims once or more:</i>												
Household acquisitive crime	15.4	23.7	26.3	22.7	16.3	15.8	13.0	12.3	12.8	11.5	12.0	
Personal acquisitive crime	4.5	4.5	6.2	5.7	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	22.2	29.0	32.5	27.8	21.6	21.0	18.4	18.1	18.9	17.1	17.8	
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	6.9	7.3	10.4	9.5	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	
All BCS CRIME³	27.7	34.9	39.7	34.6	27.5	27.0	23.9	23.5	24.4	22.2	23.4	**↑
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>45,069</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>	

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

2. Percentages for all violence, theft from the person and other theft of personal property are based on adults. Percentages for vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft are based on households.

3. This percentage is calculated treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.

4. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.04 Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2008/09 and percentage change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Categories shown in grey are those currently being reviewed by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary as part of a quality assurance inspection - see Box 2.1 for further details.

Numbers and percentage changes														Recorded crime		
Offence		1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09		
1	Murder															
4.1	Manslaughter	}	Homicide ⁵	739	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	766	759	784	648	-17
4.2	Infanticide															
2	Attempted murder ⁵															
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	5	9	1	2	-	2	8	4	5	5	4	8	-		
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving	}		291	349	317	335	370	414	445	441	432	459	419	366	2
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs															
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving															
5	More serious wounding or other act endangering life ⁶	12,531	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,547	18,016	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,276	15,122	..	..
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,187	..
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	..
5C	Possession of items to endanger life ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	..
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,855	..
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent ^{7,8}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	..
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	12	30	37	35	35	55	63	40	24	18	18	15	-		
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	8	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
8A	Less serious wounding ^{7,9}	226,795	196,737	201,290	195,925	208,542	347,353	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,822	430,566	..	..
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375,225	..
8D	Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding ^{7,9}	..	..	2,687	3,176	3,463	4,415	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,620	4,826	..	..
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH or other injury ^{7,9}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,936	..
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	..
Violence against the person - with injury		241,025	212,557	220,983	216,693	230,704	372,124	457,822	515,266	543,607	506,595	452,364	421,157	-7		
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder ¹⁰	9,340	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,651	18,132	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,822	9,963	..	}	-4	
3A	Conspiracy to murder ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	
3B	Threats to kill ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,504	
6	Endangering railway passengers	11	15	7	10	16	1,164	811	718	646	484	402	319	-21		
7	Endangering life at sea	..	-	1	-	4	2	2	3	13	5	10	8	-		
8B	Possession of weapons ^{11,12,13}	..	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,787	32,816	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,689	32,501	..	}	-5	
10A	Possession of firearms with intent ¹³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,971	
10C	Possession of other weapons ¹³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,956	
10D	Possession of article with blade or point ¹³	13,968	}	-9	
8C	Harassment/Public fear, alarm or distress ^{8,14}	..	79,534	88,625	93,832	96,784	122,810	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,645	210,043	..			
8L	Harassment ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,436	
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress ¹⁴	142,304	}	-3	
8E	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment/public fear etc. ¹⁵	..	..	10,758	12,468	14,975	16,910	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	26,494	..	
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,390	
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress ¹⁵	23,365	}	18	
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children ¹⁶	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,068	4,109	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,917	5,284	6,218			
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	56	42	51	48	48	59	49	49	49	23	19	23			
13	Child abduction	390	502	577	546	584	846	930	1,035	919	696	594	571	-4		
14	Procuring illegal abortion	-	2	2	4	6	7	9	7	6	6	6	5	-		
104	Assault without injury on a constable ^{9,16}	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,095	33,948	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,749	20,457	17,391	-15		
105A	Assault without injury ^{9,16}	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,440	237,549	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,701	198,715	197,172	-1		
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury ^{8,9}	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,164	4,602	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,351	4,323	4,180	-3
Violence against the person - without injury		9,797	290,221	360,051	384,220	419,622	472,954	509,406	532,829	515,978	539,573	508,811	482,836	-5		
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES		250,822	502,778	581,034	600,913	650,326	845,078	967,228	1,048,095	1,059,585	1,046,168	961,175	903,993	-6		

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2008/09 and percentage change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers and percentage changes													Recorded crime
Offence	1997	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09
17 Indecent assault on a male ^{17,18}	3,503	3,683	3,614	3,530	3,611	4,132	4,110	1,003	347	76	209	158	-12
17A Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	1,324	1,164	
17B Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	1,114	1,001	
19A Rape of a female ^{17,18}	6,281	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	693	61	25	145	216	5
19C Rape of a female aged 16 and over ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,192	8,725	8,222	7,588	7,778	
19D Rape of a female child under 16 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	2,413	2,524	
19E Rape of a female child under 13 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970	1,388	1,524	1,485	1,647	
Rape of a female	6,281	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	12,869	13,327	12,624	11,631	12,165	
19B Rape of a male ^{17,18}	347	504	600	664	732	850	894	81	22	18	10	27	-4
19F Rape of a male aged 16 and over ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	438	413	333	316	
19G Rape of a male child under 16 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	292	261	237	217	
19H Rape of a male child under 13 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	364	458	428	408	
Rape of a male	347	504	600	664	732	850	894	1,144	1,116	1,150	1,008	968	
20 Indecent assault on a female ^{17,18}	18,674	19,524	20,664	20,301	21,789	25,275	27,240	5,152	1,215	267	768	575	-4
20A Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,087	17,158	16,883	15,779	15,510	
20B Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	4,647	4,245	3,972	3,655	
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 ¹⁷	148	153	181	155	169	183	212	..	..	..	..	..	-10
21 Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	1,950	1,936	1,836	1,649	
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 ^{17,18}	1,112	1,135	1,270	1,237	1,328	1,515	1,911	436	138	67	33	53	
22B Sexual activity involving a child under 16 ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	3,283	3,208	3,104	3,317	7
22A Causing sexual activity without consent ^{17,19}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	744	224	217	152	-30
70 Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	139	163	127	128	1
71 Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	124	101	111	116	5
72 Trafficking for sexual exploitation ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	43	57	54	-5
74 Gross indecency with a child ^{17,18}	1,269	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,654	1,917	1,987	398	120	64	150	122	-19
Most serious sexual crime¹⁷	31,334	33,424	35,503	35,152	38,285	45,317	48,732	47,542	47,163	43,738	41,440	40,787	-2
16 Buggery ^{17,18}	645	566	437	401	355	287	247	73	39	35	49	36	-
18 Gross indecency between males ^{17,18}	520	354	286	167	163	245	260	49	20	12	17	15	-
23 Incest or familial sexual offences ¹⁷	183	139	121	80	92	99	105	713	966	1,344	1,124	1,045	-7
24 Exploitation of prostitution ¹⁷	131	215	138	129	129	127	186	117	153	190	184	175	-5
25 Abduction of female ^{17,18}	277	240	251	262	262	291	403	86	36	21	4	4	-
27 Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ¹⁷	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,655	2,111	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	1,215	1,071	-12
73 Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{17,18}	..	..	..	12	417	678	792	682	463	361	326	197	-40
88A Sexual grooming ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	237	322	272	315	16
88B Other miscellaneous sexual offences ^{17,20}	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,223	9,735	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,209	8,846	..	..
88C Other miscellaneous sexual offences ^{17,20}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..
88D Unnatural sexual offences ^{17,20}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
88E Exposure and voyeurism ^{17,20}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,541	..
Other sexual offences	1,756	12,948	11,682	10,726	11,296	13,573	13,810	15,320	14,917	13,784	12,037	10,701	-11
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	33,090	46,372	47,185	45,878	49,581	58,890	62,542	62,862	62,080	57,522	53,477	51,488	-4
34A Robbery of business property	63,072	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,186	11,066	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,454	9,173	9,344	2
34B Robbery of personal property		56,354	72,129	82,760	108,173	99,205	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,922	75,578	70,760	-6
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	63,072	66,835	84,277	95,154	121,359	110,271	103,736	91,010	98,198	101,376	84,751	80,104	-5

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2008/09 and percentage change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers and percentage changes													Recorded crime
Offence	1997	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09
28 Burglary in a dwelling	516,346	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,859	434,098	398,945	318,969	298,355	290,454	279,134	282,989	1
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	2,919	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,488	3,485	3,400	2,538	2,162	1,806	1,574	1,456	-7
Total burglary in a dwelling	519,265	473,349	442,602	402,984	430,347	437,583	402,345	321,507	300,517	292,260	280,708	284,445	1
of which: distraction burglary ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	10,058	9,092	-10
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,396	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,552	451,904	417,133	358,398	344,195	329,473	302,792	296,769	-2
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	414	410	494	503	610	612	535	453	356	279	214	183	-14
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,810	479,835	463,866	433,043	448,162	452,516	417,668	358,851	344,551	329,752	303,006	296,952	-2
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	1,015,075	953,184	906,468	836,027	878,509	890,099	820,013	680,358	645,068	622,012	583,714	581,397	0
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	8,031	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,794	11,560	11,570	11,409	10,943	10,920	10,332	9,721	-6
45 Theft from a vehicle	710,333	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,161	663,679	603,256	500,360	507,239	502,651	432,387	396,990	-8
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	399,208	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,321	306,947	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,464	159,684	137,749	-14
126 Interfering with a motor vehicle ^{16, 22}	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,755	92,473	89,892	77,004	71,400	68,980	53,993	47,657	-12
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	1,117,572	1,125,737	1,100,439	1,031,143	1,064,031	1,074,659	985,006	820,096	792,821	765,015	656,396	592,117	-10
38 Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ²³	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	438	1,548	1,961	2,382	2,488	4
39 Theft from the person	57,767	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,848	148,488	137,154	122,081	123,867	114,852	101,652	89,731	-12
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	38,301	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,859	56,444	61,099	57,713	54,757	54,471	51,320	51,259	0
41 Theft by an employee	17,156	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,120	17,530	17,700	17,251	17,048	16,323	15,853	15,485	-2
42 Theft of mail	3,638	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,665	13,458	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	3,045	3,729	22
43 Dishonest use of electricity	3,325	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,338	1,413	1,309	1,296	1,299	1,497	2,026	1,779	-12
44 Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	139,092	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,713	97,755	105,467	105,953	113,192	110,526	103,998	104,239	0
46 Shoplifting	274,015	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,596	310,881	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,282	290,624	320,846	10
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter ²⁴	13,595	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,544	24,311	29,515	35,918	42,049	33,721	11,930	7,659	-36
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	466,917	479,306	510,573	518,573	565,475	647,827	634,491	589,189	554,368	536,603	526,951	472,720	-10
54 Handling stolen goods	33,574	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,775	18,817	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,826	11,296	10,720	-5
OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1,047,380	1,065,702	1,123,181	1,114,229	1,202,933	1,336,924	1,327,884	1,247,632	1,226,192	1,180,802	1,121,077	1,080,655	-4
51 Fraud by company director ²⁵	15	159	165	152	106	27	80	51	626	101	198	818	313
52 False accounting	1,820	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,033	880	721	541	487	462	249	145	-42
53A Cheque and credit card fraud (pre Fraud Act 2006) ^{26,27}	..	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,646	142,249	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,011	..	..	..
53B Preserved other fraud and repealed fraud offences (pre Fraud Act 2006) ^{26,27,28,29}	124,389	122,437	145,448	155,647	144,436	169,639	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,854	..	..	..
53C Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts ^{26, 27}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,289	26,613	14
53D Fraud by false representation: other frauds ^{26,29}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,400	122,569	4
53E Fraud by failing to disclose information ²⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	305	15
53F Fraud by abuse of position ²⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	917	36
53G Obtaining services dishonestly ²⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,882	1,156	-39
53H Making or supplying articles for use in fraud ²⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	600	228
53J Possession of articles for use in fraud ²⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	1,456	31
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences ¹⁶	..	23	82	10	15	11	9	11	93	14	31	15	-
60 Forgery or use of false drug prescription	941	842	871	821	762	881	805	747	693	593	439	448	2
61 Other forgery	7,233	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,835	8,793	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,479	4,200	4,243	1
61A Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	2,621	14
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud ¹⁶	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,026	8,618	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,138	2,160	1,377	-36
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES^{26,30}	134,398	279,503	334,773	319,324	314,859	331,098	319,647	280,062	232,774	199,652	155,378	163,283	5

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2008/09 and percentage change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers and percentage changes													Recorded crime	
Offence	1997	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09	
56 Arson ³¹	31,516	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,456	53,552	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,100	39,319	..	} -11	
56A Arson endangering life ³¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,629	
56B Arson not endangering life ³¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,212	
57 Criminal damage endangering life	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ³²	842,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ³³	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling ¹⁶	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	269,456	291,999	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,285	256,763	235,501	-8	
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ¹⁶	..	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,288	176,702	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,207	131,133	109,466	-17	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle ¹⁶	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,403	434,270	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,237	425,617	389,859	-8	
58D Other criminal damage ¹⁶	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,076	152,440	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,036	173,083	157,225	-9	
58E Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁸	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,228	2,044	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	1,150	997	-13
58F Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁸	..	..	756	985	1,547	1,160	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,079	834	779	-7
58G Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁸	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	1,525	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	1,339	1,303	-3
58H Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage ⁸	..	..	590	612	822	780	838	837	975	953	681	726	7
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	2,739	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,334	6,138	8,612	10,066	10,501	7,889	6,317	6,032	-5	
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	877,042	879,586	945,682	960,087	1,064,495	1,120,610	1,218,524	1,197,543	1,184,349	1,185,040	1,036,236	936,729	-10	
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ³⁴	4,191,467	4,303,712	4,410,543	4,260,810	4,524,827	4,753,390	4,671,074	4,225,691	4,081,204	3,952,521	3,552,801	3,354,181	-6	
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	23,153	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,686	22,435	24,628	24,190	25,276	26,550	28,346	29,644	5	
92B Possession of controlled drugs ¹⁶	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,905	119,896	118,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences ¹⁶	..	1,581	1,312	922	802	989	877	781	601	680	816	1,113	36	
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ³⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,603	32,685	36,608	42,511	44,310	4
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ³⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,263	119,917	130,395	158,230	167,840	6
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	23,153	135,945	121,866	113,458	121,393	143,320	143,511	145,837	178,479	194,233	229,903	242,907	6	
10B Possession of firearms offences ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,425	} 3
81 Other firearms offences ^{16,37}	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,199	3,522	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,239	4,561	292		
15 Concealing an infant death close to birth	5	10	4	9	4	7	6	6	8	4	8	8	-	
26 Bigamy	75	129	83	80	74	88	71	104	101	61	74	65	-12	
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	6,132	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,081	5,792	5,706	4,567	4,382	4,253	3,768	3,806	1	
35 Blackmail ³⁸	877	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,072	1,331	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	1,198	1,366	14	
36 Kidnapping	1,559	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,788	3,198	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	1,993	2,034	2	
62 Treason	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
64 Riot	6	2	6	2	12	8	8	4	7	4	2	3	-	
65 Violent disorder	2,060	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,602	2,856	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,742	1,181	1,020	-14	
66 Other offences against the State and public order	16,240	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,872	19,935	19,926	20,370	31,999	35,935	35,057	37,757	8	
67 Perjury	309	329	217	183	143	186	206	265	245	197	192	179	-7	
68 Libel	5	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	0	-	
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries ¹⁶	..	48	23	27	17	5	1	12	6	13	11	22	-	
76 Aiding suicide	14	8	6	10	4	8	11	6	11	13	9	7	-	
78 Immigration offences ¹⁶	..	505	427	262	329	433	451	550	935	792	661	570	-14	
79 Perverting the course of justice	6,779	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,282	11,346	11,894	11,567	12,712	11,114	9,120	8,402	-8	
80 Absconding from lawful custody	1,379	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,357	1,553	1,721	1,362	1,272	979	830	649	-22	
82 Customs and Revenue offences ¹⁶	..	119	96	116	124	117	49	30	49	27	11	12	-	
83 Bail offences ¹⁶	..	66	143	107	133	252	212	202	177	83	25	6	-	
84 Trade descriptions, etc. ¹⁶	..	263	245	192	173	195	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	1,323	1,139	-14	
85 Health and Safety offences ¹⁶	..	7	3	5	5	3	4	15	8	9	8	16	-	

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2008/09 and percentage change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Numbers and percentage changes													Recorded crime
Offence	1997	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material ¹⁶	..	603	643	665	852	2,106	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,378	2,655	2,734	3
87 Protection from eviction ¹⁶	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	81	71	-12
89 Adulteration of food ¹⁶	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	44	14	-
90 Other knives offences ¹⁶	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	6	7	-
91 Public health offences ¹⁶	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	44	115	-
94 Planning laws ¹⁶	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	0	0	1	-
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. ³⁹	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	266	423	510	21
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	1,283	2,537	3,559	4,058	4,034	3,223	3,440	2,577	2,197	1,915	1,391	1,679	21
802 Dangerous driving ¹⁶	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,353	4,720	4,232	-10
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	38,720	50,122	53,139	51,099	54,339	64,011	65,668	64,016	75,628	75,739	69,397	71,141	3
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES	4,600,324	5,105,764	5,298,044	5,167,312	5,521,825	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,174	5,427,559	4,951,504	4,703,814	-5

PLEASE NOTE:

As in previous years, police figures for the latest year in this table and elsewhere remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data (e.g. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is conducting a quality assurance exercise of all forces' recording of most serious violence offences which may prompt further revisions).

Detailed notes to accompany this table are available on the following page.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY TABLE 2.04

1. The number of crimes recorded in that calendar year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable.
4. Includes the British Transport Police from 2002/03 onwards.
5. The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 173 murders committed by Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. The homicide figure in 2005/06 of 766 includes 52 homicide victims of the 7 July London bombings, which also accounted for approximately one-quarter of the total of 920 attempted murders.
6. Offence classifications 5A, 5B and 5C were introduced from 1 April 2008 and replace classification 5. Classification 5A was influenced by a clarification in recording rules that had the effect of significantly increasing levels of recording in some forces (see Volume 2 for details). Figures for 2008/09 for classification 5A should be viewed as provisional as a current inspection by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary may give rise to further revisions from forces. Classification 5A also includes some other offences of endangering life as well as GBH with intent, though GBH with intent is the major part of this category.
7. Offence classifications 8F, 8G, 8H, 8J and 8K were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as part of classifications 8A or 8D. Classifications 8F and 8H have been moved up in the table to be close to other offences which involve GBH.
8. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1999; prior to that they would have been included in the original classifications. Religiously aggravated offences were added to the series from April 2002.
9. The change in definition relating to resultant injury in common assaults and less serious woundings, which applied from 1 April 2002, is described in Chapter 5 of Crime in England and Wales 2005/06. Offences of 'assault without injury' include some assaults with injury prior to April 2002.
10. Offence classifications 3A and 3B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 3.
11. Included within 'less serious wounding' prior to April 1998.
12. Possession of weapons offences can also be included in other offence classifications.
13. Offence classifications 10A, 10C and 10D were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8B.
14. Offence classifications 8L and 9A were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8C.
15. Offence classifications 8M and 9B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8E.
16. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.
17. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced in May 2004 altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
18. A small number of offences continue to be recorded relating to offences repealed by the Sexual Offences Act 2003; while these may continue to be legitimately recorded for offences committed prior to May 2004 it is also possible that some may have been recorded in these old categories in error, so recent changes based on small numbers should be interpreted with caution.
19. The increase in 2005/06 was accounted for by a large number of offences that were dealt with by the Norfolk Constabulary.
20. This offence consists solely of the former offence of Indecent Exposure for years prior to 2004/05. This became the offence of Exposure and is included within 'Other miscellaneous sexual offences' from May 2004. Offence classification 88B was split into 88C-E with effect from 2008/9.
21. Excludes Cumbria, Durham, Nottinghamshire, South Wales and Sussex for 2003/04.
22. Includes tampering with a motor vehicle.
23. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2003.
24. Following a change in the implementation of the Fraud Act 2006, offences involving theft from an automatic machine using a plastic card are now regarded as false representation and recorded under classification 53C.
25. The large increase in this offence in 2005/06 was due to one large-scale fraud recorded by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the large rise in 2007/08 was due to a fraud recorded by the North Yorkshire Police. The large increases in 2008/09 were due to large-scale frauds recorded by Gwent Police, Leicestershire Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police.
26. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force on 15 January 2007. Offences under the new classifications 53C to 53J were recorded under these classifications from 1 April 2007. Between 15 January and 31 March 2007 these offences were recorded under classification 53B. For classifications 53A and 53C counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from 15 January 2007. From 1 April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
27. Classification 53C in 2007/08 and 2008/09 includes some offences recorded under code 53A as the offences are very similar in nature.
28. Offence classification 53B includes cheque and credit card fraud in 1997.
29. Classification 53D in 2007/08 and 2008/09 includes some offences recorded under code 53B as the offences are very similar in nature.
30. This section includes the fraud offences used prior to the commencement of the Fraud Act 2006 on 15 January 2007.
31. Offence classifications 56A and 56B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 56.
32. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
33. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
34. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
35. Possession of controlled drugs offences were split with effect from April 2004 into possession of cannabis and possession of drugs other than cannabis.
36. Offence classification 10B was introduced from 1 April 2008. Possession of firearms offences are those offences where the weapon has not been used during the commission of another offence.
37. These are offences under the Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts connected with licensing and certification of firearms. Such offences are not included in the firearms offences statistics which are discussed in Chapter 3 of Crime in England and Wales 2006/07.
38. The large increase in 2006/07 was due to the recording of threats made against shareholders of GlaxoSmithKline by animal rights activists.
39. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.
40. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.

Table 2.05 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population for violence against the person, property crime and offences against vehicles

Numbers (000s) and numbers per 100,000 population							Recorded crime	
Year	Total recorded violence against the person (000s)	Number of violence against the person offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded property crime (000s)	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences against vehicles ¹ (000s)	Number of offences against vehicles per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences (000s)	Number of offences per 100,000 population
1950	6	14	435	993	39	90	461	1,053
1960	16	34	699	1,513	110	237	744	1,610
1970	41	84	1,471	2,994	323	657	1,556	3,166
1980	97	196	2,547	5,134	619	1,249	2,688	5,420
1981	100	202	2,815	5,671	712	1,435	2,964	5,971
1982	109	219	3,102	6,254	800	1,613	3,262	6,577
1983	111	224	3,079	6,208	750	1,512	3,247	6,546
1984	114	230	3,325	6,696	800	1,611	3,499	7,047
1985	122	245	3,424	6,882	846	1,701	3,612	7,258
1986	125	251	3,653	7,316	988	1,980	3,847	7,707
1987	141	282	3,674	7,337	1,048	2,093	3,892	7,773
1988	158	315	3,477	6,920	987	1,965	3,716	7,396
1989	177	351	3,603	7,150	1,022	2,029	3,871	7,681
1990	185	365	4,263	8,430	1,267	2,506	4,544	8,986
1991	190	375	4,976	9,812	1,495	2,948	5,276	10,403
1992	202	395	5,268	10,309	1,549	3,032	5,592	10,943
1993	205	400	5,191	10,124	1,523	2,971	5,526	10,777
1994	218	424	4,895	9,516	1,384	2,691	5,253	10,212
1995	213	412	4,739	9,180	1,322	2,560	5,100	9,880
1996	239	462	4,636	8,946	1,293	2,495	5,037	9,719
1997	251	482	4,191	8,059	1,118	2,149	4,598	8,841
1997/98 ^{2,3}	256	492	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	4,545	8,739
1998/99 ³	231	442	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	4,482	8,584
1998/99 ⁴	503	963	4,304	8,243	1,126	2,156	5,109	9,785
1999/00	581	1,108	4,411	8,413	1,100	2,099	5,301	10,111
2000/01	601	1,140	4,261	8,087	1,031	1,957	5,171	9,814
2001/02	650	1,228	4,525	8,547	1,064	2,010	5,525	10,436
2002/03 ^{5,6}	845	1,603	4,753	9,010	1,075	2,050	5,975	11,323
2003/04	967	1,821	4,671	8,785	985	1,865	6,014	11,308
2004/05	1,048	1,960	4,226	7,896	820	1,543	5,638	10,531
2005/06	1,060	1,970	4,081	7,591	793	1,485	5,555	10,328
2006/07	1,046	1,929	3,953	7,304	765	1,424	5,428	10,023
2007/08 ⁷	961	1,760	3,553	6,528	656	1,215	4,952	9,089
2008/09	904	1,643	3,354	6,127	592	1,089	4,704	8,579

1. Offences against vehicles includes aggravated vehicle taking, theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle and, from 1998/99 onwards, interfering with a vehicle.

2. Change from calendar year to financial year.

3. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

4. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

5. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. For further information see Chapter 3 in *Crime in England and Wales 2002/03*. The national impact of recording changes in 2002/03 was estimated to be an increase of ten per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.

6. From 2002/03, the number of offences recorded by the British Transport Police (BTP) were added to the England and Wales figures. The rates per 100,000 population do not include figures from the BTP.

7. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.

Table 2.06 Number of times victims were victimised

Percentages	2008/09 BCS			
	Once	Twice	Three or more	Unweighted base ¹
PROPERTY CRIME				
Vandalism	72	16	12	3,423
Vehicle vandalism	75	15	10	2,418
Other vandalism	73	14	13	1,151
Burglary	85	10	5	1,048
Vehicle-related theft	83	12	5	2,157
Bicycle theft	88	9	3	818
Other household theft	80	12	7	1,714
Theft from the person	91	7	2	522
Other theft of personal property	89	7	3	847
All violence	77	12	11	1,275
Wounding	83	10	7	335
Assault with minor injury	79	9	12	331
Assault without injury	78	11	11	511
Robbery	89	10	2	183
Violence with injury	79	11	10	721
Violence without injury	79	12	10	611
Domestic violence	62	17	21	206
Acquaintance	77	10	13	433
Stranger	83	9	8	513
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	89	10	1	250

1. Base is victims of specified offences.

2. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.07 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS¹

Percentages												BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	1995 to 2008/09	2006/07 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Percentage victims more than once :</i>											<i>Statistically significant change</i>		
Vandalism	33	31	30	33	32	30	30	30	32	30	28		**↓	
Vehicle vandalism	29	28	25	28	27	25	26	27	28	26	25			
Other vandalism	32	26	32	33	33	31	29	29	31	30	27			
Burglary	13	16	19	19	15	18	14	16	13	15	15			
Vehicle-related theft	21	25	28	24	21	19	19	18	16	17	17	**↓		
Bicycle theft	6	14	14	14	11	10	12	12	11	11	12			
Other household theft	28	25	23	25	19	19	20	21	17	18	20			
Theft from the person	4	9	4	11	8	8	6	8	7	6	9	**↑		
Other theft of personal property	18	18	14	15	13	10	11	12	11	10	11			
All violence	27	32	38	33	33	28	28	27	28	27	23	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	14	20	24	26	25	25	19	21	18	17	17			
Assault with minor injury	30	28	33	31	30	29	29	26	24	23	21	**↓		
Assault without injury	31	40	39	33	33	28	25	28	28	27	22	**↓		
Robbery	18	8	16	10	24	9	7	14	16	20	11			
Violence with injury	23	26	31	31	28	26	25	23	24	21	21	**↓		
Violence without injury	29	36	36	29	32	25	24	26	25	26	21	**↓		
Domestic violence	48	43	50	58	55	44	46	43	43	45	38	**↓		
Acquaintance	26	28	37	30	29	28	30	28	23	28	23	**↓		
Stranger	20	28	24	16	20	21	18	19	20	17	17			
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	17	11	13	11	19	9	5	13	15	16	11			

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

2. Base is victims of specified offences; unweighted bases for 2008/09 figures are included in Table 2.06. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

3. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.08 Proportion of incidents experienced by repeat victims, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS¹

Percentages												BCS	
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	1995 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Percentage incidents experienced by repeat victims³:</i>											<i>Statistically significant change</i>	
Vandalism	59	56	56	59	58	55	56	55	58	55	53		
Vehicle vandalism	52	51	45	51	50	47	48	48	51	49	47		
Other vandalism	58	52	59	61	61	59	56	56	58	56	53	**↓	
Burglary	27	35	38	39	34	37	30	36	29	34	33	**↓	
Vehicle-related theft	40	47	49	44	41	38	38	36	32	34	34	**↓	
Bicycle theft	11	28	26	26	20	21	24	25	22	23	25		
Other household theft	53	47	46	47	40	38	40	41	36	37	40	**↓	
Theft from the person	13	18	7	20	17	17	14	16	16	12	19	**↑	**↑
Other theft of personal property	35	38	31	31	27	22	25	24	24	21	23	**↓	
All violence	57	62	68	61	61	56	55	56	55	53	49	**↓	
Wounding	36	49	58	56	54	50	42	48	42	41	37	**↓	
Assault with minor injury	57	56	63	59	57	56	57	53	47	45	47	**↓	
Assault without injury	62	69	66	59	58	55	51	57	55	51	47	**↓	
Robbery	46	23	31	20	45	21	18	33	37	41	23		**↓
Violence with injury	50	55	63	60	57	52	51	51	48	45	44	**↓	
Violence without injury	60	65	63	54	57	51	49	54	52	51	45	**↓	
Domestic violence	78	n/a	79	81	82	73	74	72	70	73	66	**↓	
Acquaintance	56	n/a	68	59	55	56	59	59	50	55	49	**↓	
Stranger	45	n/a	49	34	41	46	40	43	42	35	37	**↓	
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	46	n/a	26	22	38	20	14	31	34	34	22		**↓

1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

2. Base is victims of specified offences; unweighted bases for 2008/09 figures are included in Table 2.06. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

3. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.09 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police¹, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS²

Percentages													BCS
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change 2007/08 to 2008/09
PROPERTY CRIME													
Vandalism	22	27	30	26	32	31	31	32	31	32	35	33	
Vehicle vandalism	10	25	26	23	26	27	26	28	26	28	32	30	
Other vandalism	36	31	35	30	40	37	37	39	40	38	40	40	
Burglary	66	73	66	64	61	65	62	61	65	66	64	65	
With entry	81	88	82	78	77	81	75	72	77	77	73	76	
Attempts	42	48	45	47	41	43	45	42	47	51	50	49	
With loss	85	92	84	85	85	87	78	77	81	81	76	83	**↑
No loss (including attempts)	48	53	51	49	45	49	49	49	53	55	54	53	
Vehicle-related theft	41	56	51	46	52	50	48	49	49	47	48	45	
Theft from vehicles	30	53	50	42	48	47	45	45	45	43	44	41	
Theft of vehicles	95	99	98	96	94	97	95	95	94	93	93	89	
Attempts of and from	31	41	35	36	40	36	34	37	40	38	40	38	
Bicycle theft	64	69	62	63	53	50	43	44	47	36	41	38	
Other household theft	25	29	30	33	33	30	30	30	28	28	27	25	
Theft from the person	31	35	41	33	34	33	38	32	33	35	32	30	**↓
Snatch theft from person	24	38	75	50	54	40	50	54	41	47	56	44	
Stealth theft from person	33	34	36	31	31	32	36	28	32	33	28	27	
Other theft of personal property	23	38	29	31	32	36	35	35	33	33	30	33	**↑
ALL VIOLENCE (COMPARABLE)³	-	-	-	-	35	41	41	45	45	43	42	42	
Assault with minor injury or no injury	25	26	34	30	26	34	33	39	39	37	37	35	**↓
Without injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	34	35	36	33	33	
Wounding	40	48	40	46	56	51	57	60	61	58	59	62	**↑
Robbery	47	47	55	57	45	53	53	49	49	47	43	40	**↓
Domestic violence	20	23	27	26	35	35	40	40	42	44	40	47	
Acquaintance	25	29	37	32	36	42	40	44	45	47	48	39	**↓
Stranger	35	38	40	46	31	39	40	48	45	37	38	43	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	38	47	59	55	46	50	52	50	47	47	46	41	
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME^{4,5}	36	49	47	44	45	44	44	43	43	42	43	41	
COMPARABLE CRIME^{4,5}	-	-	-	-	42	43	42	42	42	41	42	41	
ALL BCS CRIME⁵	31	43	41	39	40	41	40	40	40	39	39	38	

1. Incidents that were reported to the police also includes those incidents that the police came to know about in another way, e.g. they arrived at the scene.

2. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

3. All violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications. For more information see Volume 2.

4. Old comparable crime includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, wounding and robbery. Comparable crime also includes common assault (that is, assault with minor injury plus assault with no injury) which became a notifiable offence in 1998. From 2002 the recorded crime definition changed so only assaults involving no injury are now included – this is equivalent to BCS assault with no injury.

5. Statistical significance of change is not presented for old comparable crime, comparable crime and all BCS crime.

6. The proportion of reported incidents is calculated from the number of BCS incidents reported to the police divided by the number of BCS incidents. The numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by population estimates for England and Wales, that is: for household crimes, by 23,848,680 households and for personal crimes, by 44,265,687 adults. For more information see Section 2 of Volume 2.

7. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.10 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police

Percentages	2008/09 BCS							
	Vandalism	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts ¹	Other household theft	Other personal theft	All violence ²	Comparable crime ³	All BCS crime
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything ⁴	87	72	87	82	73	52	76	76
Private/dealt with ourselves	8	18	7	10	8	34	15	14
Inconvenient to report	4	4	7	5	7	5	5	5
Reported to other authorities	1	3	2	1	13	6	3	4
Common occurrence	2	4	1	1	2	5	3	2
Fear of reprisal	2	2	1	1	1	6	3	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Other ⁵	3	6	3	6	6	6	4	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>5,552</i>	<i>7,449</i>

1. Theft of vehicles not shown as very few incidents were not reported.

2. All violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery (and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications). For more information see Volume 2.

3. 'Comparable crime' includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery.

4. Too trivial/no loss/would not have been interested/police could not do anything/attempt at offence was unsuccessful are merged due to the similarity in their definition, for example: a respondent who thinks the incident was too trivial may code the incident as 'too trivial, no loss' or 'the police would not be interested' as these two codes may be understood as meaning the same.

5. This category includes: something that happens as part of job; partly my/friend's/relative's fault; offender not responsible for actions; thought someone else had reported incident/similar incidents; tried to report but was not able to contact the police/police not interested; other.

6. Figures may add to more than 100 as more than one reason could be given.

3 Violent and sexual crime

Stephen Roe, Kathryn Coleman and Peter Kaiza

3.1 SUMMARY

There has been no change in the number of BCS violent crimes between 2007/08 and 2008/09 interviews; the apparent four per cent decrease was not statistically significant. Police recorded violence against the person fell six per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09, to the lowest figure since 2002/03. Both police recorded violence against the person with injury and without injury also fell between 2007/08 and 2008/09 to their lowest levels since 2002/03.

Longer-term trends from the BCS show the number of violent incidents has fallen by half (49%) since 1995, representing an estimated two million fewer incidents and around three-quarters of a million fewer victims. The trends for both violence with injury and violence without injury are similar to the trend in overall BCS violence.

- Provisional data show the police recorded 648 incidents of homicide in 2008/09, the lowest recorded level in the last 20 years. The number of attempted murders also decreased from 621 in 2007/08 to 575 in 2008/09.
- Just over half (52%) of all BCS violent incidents, and just under half of all police recorded violence against the person (47%), resulted in injury to the victim.
- Weapons were used in about one in five (21%) violent crimes as measured by the 2008/09 BCS (this figure has been stable over the past decade). Knives were used in seven per cent of violent incidents, glasses or bottles in five per cent, hitting implements in four per cent and firearms in one per cent. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews, the use of firearms, knives and glasses or bottles has remained stable while the use of hitting implements has decreased.
- There was a fall in the number of homicide offences involving a knife or other sharp instrument (down from 270 to 252) between 2007/08 and 2008/09 but a rise in the number of attempted murders involving a knife (up from 245 to 271 offences). Robbery offences involving knives decreased slightly (from 17,058 to 16,701) in the same period.
- The number of police recorded offences involving firearms fell by 17 per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09 and has decreased by 26 per cent since peaking in 2005/06. There was a large reduction in the number of firearm offences resulting in injury (down by 46% in 2008/09) mostly due to reductions in slight injuries and associated with large reductions in the use of imitation weapons (down 41%). There was a small rise in the use of shotguns and handguns (both up 2%).

The BCS shows that risk of victimisation varies by personal characteristics, with men, and in particular young men, being at greater risk of victimisation for overall violence, although women were more likely to experience domestic violence.

- The risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2008/09 BCS was 3.2 per cent. Men (4.4%) were twice as likely as women (2.1%) to have experienced violence in the year prior to interview. The risk for men aged 16 to 24 was highest at 13.2 per cent.
- The 2008/09 BCS self-completion module on intimate (domestic or sexual) violence shows that six per cent of women were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with four per cent of men. Prevalence of domestic abuse decreased for men but not for women between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, although prevalence for both was lower compared with the 2004/05 BCS.

3.2 INTRODUCTION

Violent crime covered in this chapter contains the full spectrum of assaults from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the degree of violence varies considerably between incidents and in around half of incidents identified in both BCS and police statistics, the violence results in no injury (see Section 3.5).

The BCS provides a more reliable trend measure of violent crime, enabling better comparisons over time for the types of violence that it covers. This is because the BCS is not affected by changes in reporting, police recording and local policing activity, and has been measured in a consistent way since the survey began in 1981. Nonetheless, police statistics remain important for showing the mix of violent crimes dealt with, and recorded, by the police. They are an important measure of activity locally and a source of operational information to help identify and address local crime problems, at a lower geographical level than is possible using the BCS. Police statistics also provide data on homicides, violent crimes against under 16s¹, and those not resident in households. A fuller explanation of the differences between the BCS and police recorded crime measures of violence can be found in Section 3 of Volume 2.

Trends in police recorded violent crime can be very difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors. It is important to consider the following issues when interpreting trends.

- (i) Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents.
- (ii) Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime.
- (iii) Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices. A recent example of this is that a clarification to the Home Office Counting Rules was introduced in April 2008 to address previous inconsistencies in police recording of most serious violence (discussed in more detail in Chapter 2 Box 2.1). The clarification relates to the classification of crimes within the violence against the person offence category and does not affect the overall count of violence against the person offences recorded by the police.

¹ The BCS was extended to cover children aged 10 to 15 in January 2009 but first results, covering interviews in the 2009 calendar year, will not be available until spring 2010.

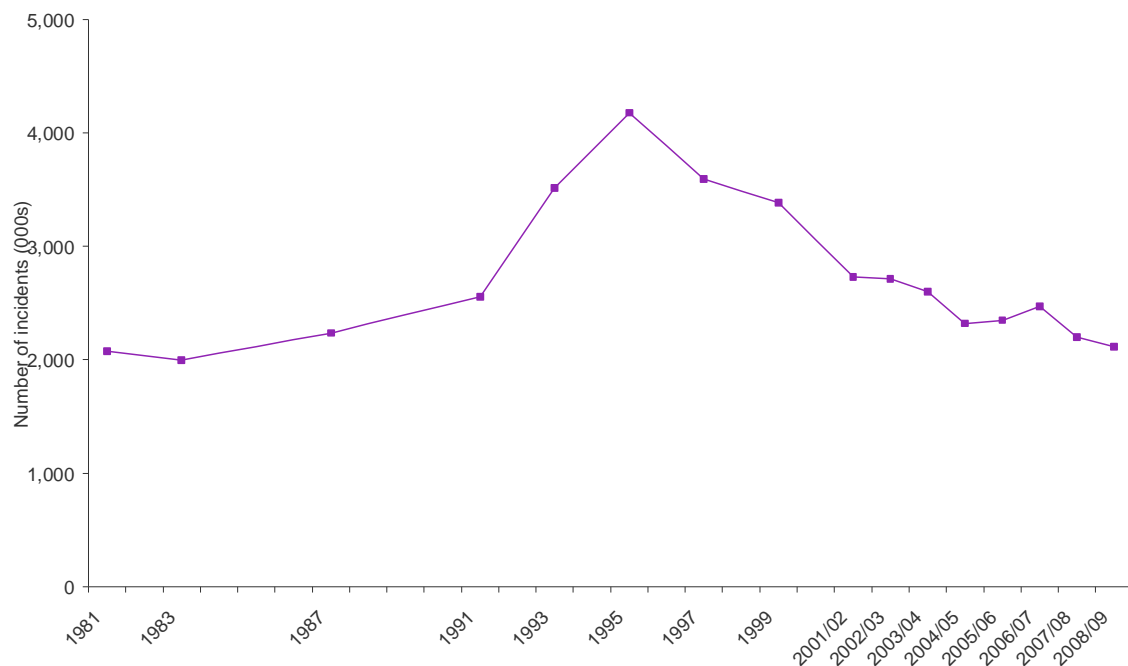
3.3 EXTENT AND TRENDS

There has been no change in the overall number of violent crimes experienced by adults between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews; the apparent four per cent decrease was not statistically significant. The 2008/09 BCS estimates that there were 2,114,000 violent incidents against adults in England and Wales.² Police recorded violence against the person fell by six per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Within the overall category of police recorded violence against the person, violence with injury and violence without injury also fell, by seven per cent and five per cent respectively (Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

Within the overall category of BCS violence, there has been no change for the specific offence types of wounding, assault with minor injury and assault without injury between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS (the apparent changes were not statistically significant) (Table 2.01). Continuing a similar pattern to previous years, assault without injury accounted for the largest proportion (40%) of all violent incidents measured by the BCS in 2008/09, followed by assault with minor injury (25%), wounding (22%), and robbery (13%) (Table 3.01).

Longer-term trends from the BCS show that the number of violent crimes increased gradually through the 1980s and then sharply after 1991 to reach a peak in the mid-1990s. Substantial declines have been noted subsequently (particularly between 1995 and 2001/02) and the number of violent incidents is now at a similar level to 1981. Incidents of BCS violent crime have fallen by half (49%) since 1995, representing an estimated two million fewer incidents and around three-quarters of a million fewer victims (Figure 3.1 and Table 2.01).

Figure 3.1 All violent crime, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS



1. For an explanation of year-labels, see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

The main trends in violence by offence type show a similar pattern to the overall trend in BCS violence.

- The number of incidents of BCS wounding showed a gradual rise between 1981 and 1995 and have since decreased by half (49%), as is the case with overall violence.

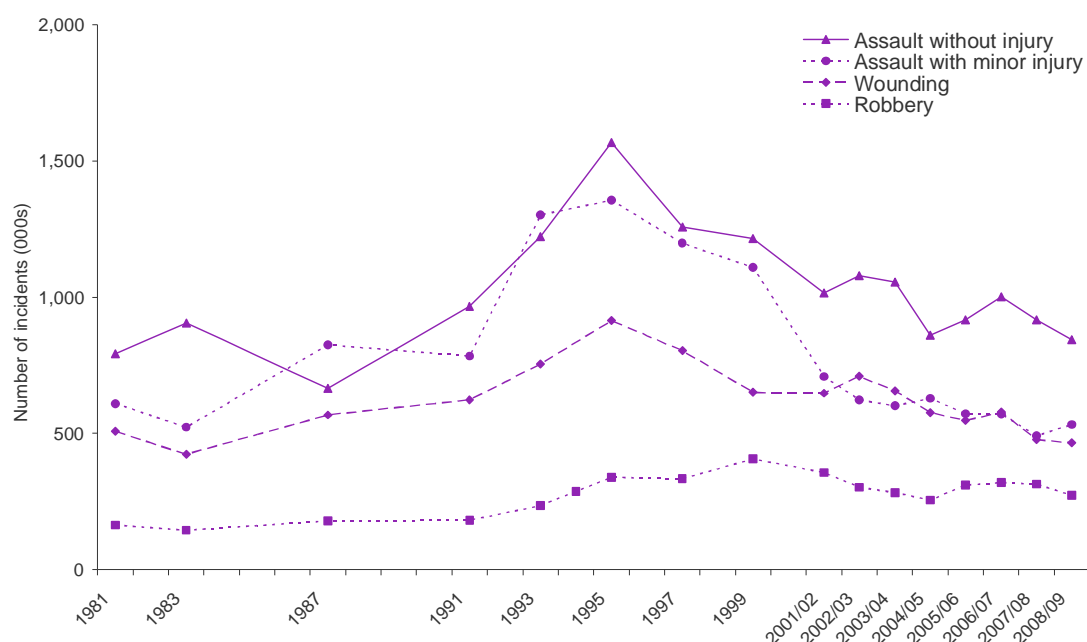
² 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. For more information see Section 5 of Volume 2.

There were 466,000 incidents of wounding estimated by the 2008/09 BCS (Figure 3.2 and Table 2.01).

- Incidents of BCS assault with minor injury have decreased by almost two-thirds (61%) since peaking in 1995 but with little change seen in recent years. The estimated number of assaults with minor injury was 533,000 based on the 2008/09 BCS.
- The BCS shows a steep increase in numbers of assaults without injury between 1987 and 1995, reaching a peak of 1,567,000 incidents. There was then a relatively steep decline to 2001/02, followed by a fluctuating pattern with little overall change in the last five years. This has resulted in an overall decline of 46 per cent since 1995. The 2008/09 BCS estimated 844,000 assaults resulting in no injury.

The small number of incidents of robbery reported to the BCS means that figures for robbery are more subject to fluctuation and the trend should be interpreted with caution (see Section 3.7).

Figure 3.2 Trends in violence by offence type, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS



1. For an explanation of year-labels, see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

There were 903,993 offences of violence against the person recorded by the police in 2008/09, six per cent less than in the previous year and the lowest figure since 2002/03. Although recorded violence against the person has fallen in the last three years, it rose in each of the previous three years following the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 (Table 2.04). BCS trends in violence did not mirror the recorded crime increases in the years following NCRS introduction, indicating that improved police recording practices and proactive policing were responsible for a large part of these earlier increases in recorded violence against the person.

3.4 RISKS OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME

According to the BCS, risk of victimisation varies by personal characteristics, with men, and in particular young men, being at greatest overall risk of violence. One important exception to this general pattern is domestic violence, with women being more at risk of victimisation than men (see Section 3.9). In general, the characteristics of adults with the highest risk of being a victim of violent crime have not changed over the past few years.

- The overall risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2008/09 BCS was 3.2 per cent. Men were about twice as likely as women (4.4% compared with 2.1%) to have experienced one or more violent crimes in the year prior to interview (Figure 3.3 and Table 3.02).
- Risk was highest for men aged 16 to 24 (13.2%) and then decreased with increasing age, with risk levels at less than one per cent for men aged 65 and older. For women the pattern was similar; those aged 16 to 24 had the highest risk (5.5%) with a decline in risk as age increased.
- Unemployed people (7.6%) had a higher risk of being victims of violence compared with employed people (3.4%).

Reflecting their younger age profile, students (8.6%), single people (7.6%) and those of Mixed ethnicity (7.5%) all had a higher than average risk of being a victim of violent crime. This is likely to be related to lifestyle. For example, people who visited nightclubs more than once a week in the month prior to interview had a higher risk of violent crime (12.4%) than those who had visited nightclubs or discos less than once a week on average (6.6%) or not at all (2.5%).

Risk of victimisation also varies by key household and area characteristics, with people living in more deprived circumstances more likely to be victims. For example:

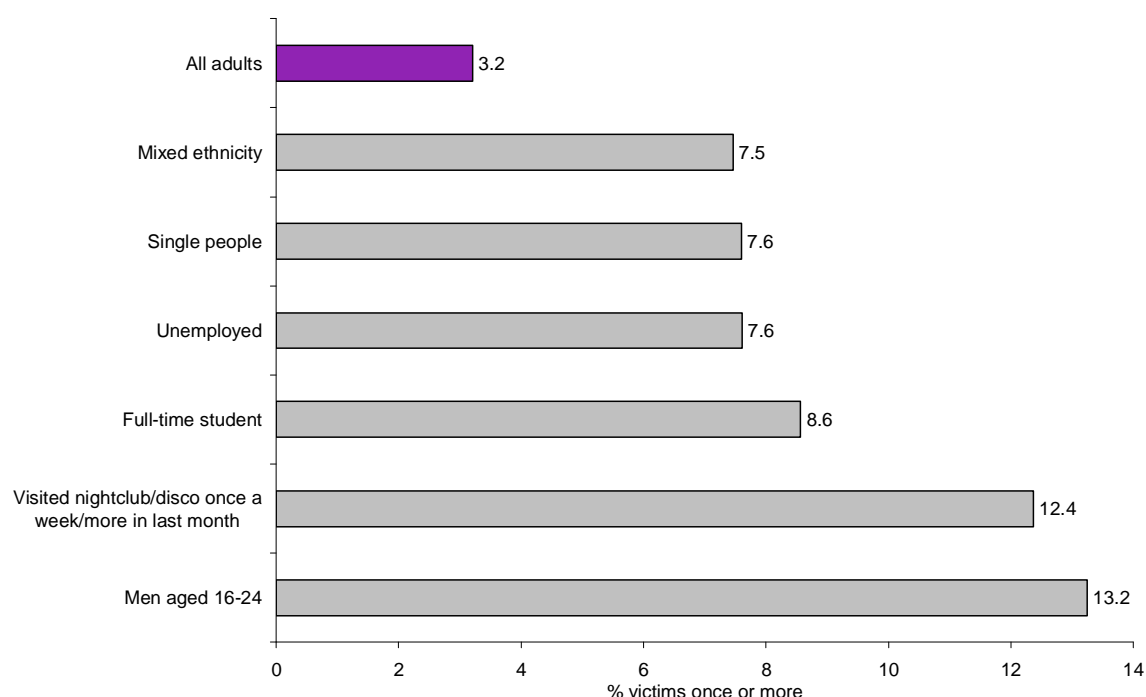
- People living in social-rented accommodation had more than twice the risk of being victims of violence (5.0%) than those living in owner-occupied accommodation (2.1%) (Table 3.03).
- People living in areas where physical disorder was assessed as high³ were more likely to be victims of violent crime (5.7%) than those in areas where it was not (3.1%).
- Risk of being a victim of violence was twice as high for those individuals living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England⁴ (4.5%) compared with those in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (2.2%).

A full breakdown of risk of violent crime victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Tables 3.02 to 3.05.

³ As assessed by the BCS interviewer, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

⁴ The Index of Deprivation used for this analysis is restricted to England, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

Figure 3.3 Adults most at risk of violence, 2008/09 BCS



The above findings are consistent with previous multivariate analysis (logistic regression) of the 2007/08 BCS, which showed that after the influence of other characteristics was taken into account, the factors most strongly independently associated with higher risk of being a victim of violence were:

- being young, in particular aged 16 to 24;
- not being married or widowed; and
- being male.

The model explained around 15 per cent of the variation in the risk of being a victim of violent crime based only on the factors included (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008 for further detail).

3.5 VIOLENCE AND INJURY

All BCS violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. Injury is involved in all incidents of wounding and assault with injury, as well as two in five (42%) incidents of robbery (Table 3.06).

Homicide and violence with injury

The most serious violent crime is homicide;⁵ further analysis of 2008/09 homicides will be published when complete data are available early in 2010. Caution is needed when interpreting homicide trend figures because deaths that are not initially believed to be suspicious may be re-categorised as homicides at a later date. The police record such incidents at the time of re-classification, not the year of death.

Provisional data show that the police recorded 648 incidents of homicide, a 17 per cent decrease on the 784 recorded in 2007/08 and the lowest recorded number in the last 20

⁵ The police statistics for the number of homicides include murders, manslaughter and infanticides that come to the attention of the police.

years (Table 2.04).⁶ The number of attempted murders recorded by the police also decreased, by seven per cent, from 621 in 2007/08 to 575 in 2008/09.

Around half of violent incidents identified in both the BCS and police recorded crime statistics involve injury. According to the 2008/09 BCS, just over half (52%) of all violent incidents resulted in injury to the victim, showing no change since the previous year (Table 3.06). Offences with injury accounted for nearly half (47%) of all police recorded violence against the person offences in 2008/09. The police recorded 421,157 violence against the person offences that involved injury in 2008/09, seven per cent less than in 2007/08 and the lowest figure since 2002/03 (Table 2.04).⁷

After increases up to a peak in the mid-1990s, the BCS shows that the substantial fall in overall violent crime since 1995 is evident for violence with injury. BCS interviews in 2008/09 show the number of violent crimes with injury is at a similar level to that first reported by the BCS in 1981 (Table 2.01).

The types of injuries experienced in BCS violent incidents are similar to previous years. According to the 2008/09 BCS, the most common injuries sustained in violent incidents were minor bruising or a black eye (34%), followed by cuts (15%) and severe bruising (13%). The 2008/09 BCS shows that in 15 per cent of violent incidents the victim received some form of medical attention; in ten per cent of incidents victims received attention from a doctor and around two per cent of all violent incidents resulted in an overnight hospital stay (Table 3.06).

Although not classified as National Statistics, further evidence on trends in violent crime involving injury is available from administrative data collected from health services. The Violence and Society Research Group at Cardiff University (Sivarajasingam *et al.*, 2009) conduct an annual study covering a sample of Emergency Departments and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales. Previously the trend in violence indicated by these data have broadly corresponded with trends from the BCS and police recorded crime with an overall decrease of 24 per cent in violence-related injury since 2001. However, the 2008 report showed an overall increase of seven per cent in violence-related Emergency Department attendances in 2008 compared with 2007, the first annual increase seen since 2001. This was mainly due to a rise in violence experienced by men and women aged 31 to 50. In accordance with BCS findings, those at highest risk of violence-related injury were young men.

Violence without injury

The BCS shows that, in common with the general trend for violence, incidents of violence without injury increased up to a peak in 1995, followed by a substantial fall. There were just under a million (998,000) incidents of violence without injury estimated by the 2008/09 survey. The apparent 12 per cent decrease in violence without injury between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews was not statistically significant. (Table 2.01).

Police recorded crime figures show that the number of violence against the person offences that did not involve injury has decreased in the past year. The police recorded 482,836 violence against the person offences in 2008/09 that did not involve injury, five per cent less than in 2007/08 and the lowest figure since 2002/03 (Table 2.04).⁸

⁶ Figures for police recorded homicide prior to 1997 are available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls>.

⁷ The 'with injury' offences include homicide, attempted murder, causing death by dangerous driving, grievous bodily harm with or without intent or other act endangering life and actual bodily harm and other injury.

⁸ The 'without injury' offences include threat or conspiracy to murder, harassment, possession of weapons, other offences against children, and assault without injury (formerly common assault where there is no injury).

3.6 OFFENCES INVOLVING WEAPONS

The BCS provides an indication of weapons⁹ used in violent offences, and an estimate of the trends in weapon use over time. Weapons were used in about one in five (21%) incidents of violent crime as measured by the BCS in 2008/09, no change from the 2007/08 BCS, and this proportion has been stable over the past decade (Table 3.07).

The most common types of weapons used were knives (7%), glasses or bottles (5%), and hitting implements¹⁰ (4%). Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the use of knives and glasses or bottles has remained stable while the use of hitting implements has decreased (from 7% of all violent incidents to 4%).

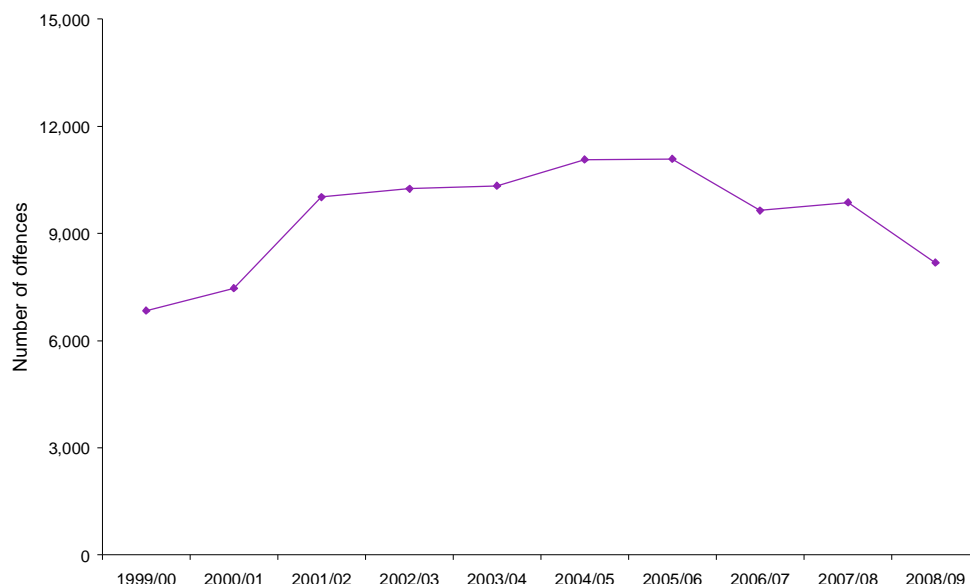
Offences involving firearms

According to the 2008/09 BCS, a firearm¹¹ was used in just one per cent of violent incidents; no change compared with the 2007/08 survey (Table 3.07). Between 1995 and 2008/09, the proportion of incidents of BCS violence where a firearm was used has remained stable at or below one per cent. The small numbers of incidents involving use of a firearm in a sample survey such as the BCS means that firearm offences recorded by the police provide a better picture of the nature of such offences (though not all such offences are likely to come to the attention of the police).

Provisional statistics for 2008/09¹² are available for police recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons (referred to as 'firearm offences' in the remainder of this section). Firearms are taken to be involved in an incident if they are fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used in a threat.

Provisional figures show that 8,184 firearm offences were recorded in 2008/09 in England and Wales, a 17 per cent decrease on 2007/08 (Table 3.08). Numbers peaked in 2005/06 (11,088 offences) since when firearm offences have decreased by 26 per cent, representing 2,904 fewer offences (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Trend in recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons



⁹ BCS 'weapons' include bottles/drinking glasses, knives, screwdrivers/stabbing implements, hitting implements, firearms, stones and syringes.

¹⁰ This category includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

¹¹ Including pistol, rifle, shotgun, airgun, air rifle, and any firearm which could not be identified.

¹² Final figures will be published in a forthcoming Supplementary Bulletin.

Firearm offences can be broken down by injury and this shows there were 38 firearm offences recorded by the police that resulted in a fatal injury (i.e. homicides) in 2008/09, 15 offences fewer than in 2007/08.

There was a substantial fall between 2007/08 and 2008/09 in firearm offences involving injury, which decreased by around half (46%). Most of this was due to reductions in offences that resulted in slight injuries, down 50 per cent from 2,786 to 1,402. Many of the slight injuries were caused by imitation weapons (some of which fire plastic pellets). There was a smaller fall in offences that resulted in serious injuries, down 20 per cent from 402 to 320 (Table 3.08).

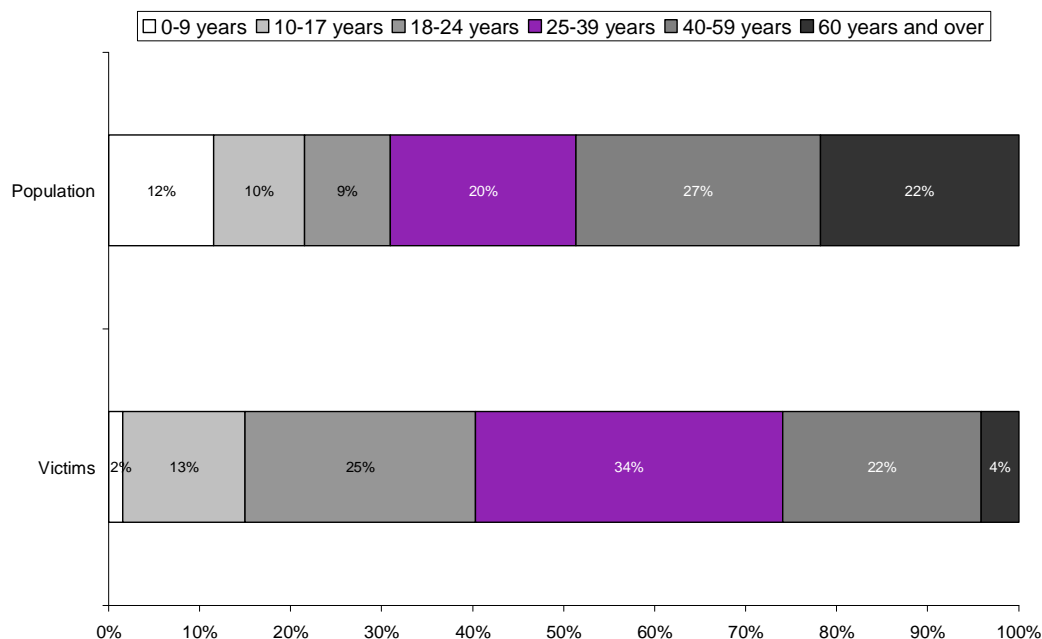
Offences involving threats to use a firearm increased by one per cent (to 5,134 offences), while the number of firearm offences that resulted in no injury decreased by 18 per cent (to 1,290 offences).

Analysis by the type of weapon shows there was a large decrease in the number of firearm offences involving imitation weapons in 2008/09 and small rises in the number involving handguns and shotguns (Table 3.09).

- Handguns were used in 4,250 offences during 2008/09, two per cent (78 offences) more than in 2007/08. Shotguns were used in 617 offences, up two per cent (15 offences).
- Imitation weapons were used in 1,502 offences in 2008/09, 41 per cent fewer than in the previous year. This total is 55 per cent lower than the peak of 3,373 offences in 2004/05.

People aged 18 to 24 and 25 to 39 comprise a disproportionate share of victims of firearm offences (in which the age of the victim was known): 25 per cent of victims were aged 18 to 24 whereas they formed just nine per cent of the population; the comparable figures for 25 to 39 year olds were 34 per cent and 20 per cent (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by age of victim, 2008/09



Firearm offences tend to be concentrated in just three police forces: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and West Midlands. For example, in 2007/08 these three forces accounted for 56 per cent of all police recorded firearm offences across England and Wales (Povey *et al.*, 2009). Final figures for police force areas will be published when finalised data are available in early 2010.

Offences involving knives and sharp instruments

It is difficult to obtain a good overview of the extent of knife crime as there are various sources of data, each covering different aspects of the range of offences involving knives. Three sources are presented here: information from the BCS, offences recorded by the police and NHS figures on hospital admissions for assaults with a sharp object.

The 2008/09 BCS shows no change in the use of knives in all types of violent incidents compared with the 2007/08 BCS (7% compared with 6%; the 1% point rise was not statistically significant). The proportion of violent incidents where a knife was used has remained at or below eight per cent since 1995 (Table 3.07). However, as a sample survey, the BCS includes relatively few incidents of the more serious violent offences in which knives may be used, such as robbery, and does not cover the most serious violent offence, homicide.

As with firearm offences, information collected from the police can supplement BCS data but is limited by the fact it covers only those offences that come to the attention of the police. Since April 2007 the Home Office has collected additional statistics from police forces on certain serious violent offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument.¹³ Knives are taken to be involved in an incident if they are used to stab or cut, or as a threat. For 2007/08 the offences that were included where a knife had been used were attempted murder, GBH with intent, GBH without intent and robbery.

Additional offence categories (threats to kill, ABH, sexual assault and rape offences where a knife was involved) were added to the knife crime collection in 2008/09. There was also a clarification in Counting Rules for GBH with intent (as described in Box 2.1 in Chapter 2) which means that the total numbers of offences that involve knives are not comparable between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Due to the clarification in Counting Rules, GBH without intent offences that involve knives should also not be compared between 2007/08 and 2008/09.¹⁴ For these reasons comparison between years are only possible for the offences of homicide (figures for which are provisional), attempted murder and robbery. Homicides and attempted murders are rare and account for less than one per cent of all knife offences. Due to the rarity of these offences, comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

Additional information on sharp instrument homicides is taken from the separate Homicide Index. For the selected offences excluding homicide, the police recorded 37,830 offences involving knives in 2008/09, accounting for seven per cent of total offences in the selected serious violent categories (Table 3.10).

- There was a fall in the number of homicide offences involving a knife or other sharp instrument¹⁵ (from 270 to 252) between 2007/08 and 2008/09, but a rise in attempted murders involving knives (from 245 to 271) over the same period. This is in context of falls in total recorded offences of homicide and attempted murder (by 17% and 7% respectively) leading to an increase in the proportion of homicides and attempted murders involving a sharp instrument (up from 35% to 39% and from 39% to 47% respectively) (Tables 2.04 and 3.10).
- Robbery offences involving knives fell by two per cent from 17,058 in 2007/08 to 16,701 in 2008/09. Overall robberies recorded by the police fell by five per cent, resulting in a slight increase in the proportion of robberies involving knives (from 20% in 2007/08 to 21% in 2008/09).

¹³ A sharp instrument is any object that pierces the skin (or in the case of a threat, is capable of piercing the skin), e.g. a broken bottle.

¹⁴ For GBH without intent there was some narrowing of offence definition to exclude some wounding offences that do not constitute GBH. The collection of information on GBH without intent for offences involving knives started in April 2007, but according to a wider definition than that subsequently used from April 2008.

¹⁵ The knife homicide figures for 2008/09 are provisional and will not be finalised until their publication in January 2010. Full details of methods and circumstances of homicides recorded in 2007/08 were published earlier this year within *Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2007/08* (Povey *et al.*, 2009).

The most numerous offences where a knife was involved were ABH and GBH (including wounding or carrying out an act endangering life). The 18,940 knife offences represented just five per cent of all ABH and GBH offences recorded by the police during 2008/09. There were 1,549 threats to kill and 369 rapes and sexual assaults¹⁶ involving knives in 2008/09. The use of a knife in these sexual offences is rare, at two per cent for rape and one per cent for sexual assaults (Table 3.10).

In general, the more urban forces tended to record higher proportions of offences involving knives than the more rural ones. Figures by police force area for 2007/08 and 2008/09 are included in Chapter 7 (see Tables 7.11 and 7.12).

The NHS provides an additional source of information for the more serious incidents of knife crime, the number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a sharp object. Although these figures can be affected by changes in NHS practice and recording they are not likely to be affected by police enforcement activity or changes to public reporting or police recording practices. The provisional 'Hospital Episode Statistics', show that in the 12 months from March 2008 to February 2009 there were 4,847 Admission Episodes for assault by sharp object in England, eight per cent less compared with the same period in the previous year.¹⁷ Assaults with a sharp object comprise around one in eight hospital admissions for assault. These figures are for admissions only and do not include those people who attended an Accident and Emergency department, but were not subsequently admitted to hospital.

3.7 ROBBERY

Robbery is an offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. It covers a wide variety of different incidents such as bank robbery, mobile phone robbery and street robbery, regardless of the amount of money or property stolen.

The BCS covers personal robberies against adults resident in households. The 272,000 robberies estimated by the 2008/09 BCS represent no change compared to the previous year. (Figure 3.2 and Table 2.01). However, the low number of robbery victims interviewed in the survey means that estimates tend to fluctuate from one year to the next and trends need to be interpreted carefully.

Police recorded robberies are down five per cent from the previous year to 80,104 offences and are now at their lowest level since the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002. The vast majority (88%) of robberies in 2008/09 were of personal property. While robberies of personal property fell between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (by 6% to 70,760), robberies of business property (such as robberies in a shop or of cash in transit) rose slightly (by 2% to 9,344) (Table 2.04).

All crime tends to be geographically concentrated, but this is particularly the case for robberies. In 2008/09, 59 per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three of the 44 police forces in England and Wales: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and West Midlands (Table 7.03).

From 2007/08 the Home Office has collected supplementary data on the taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking). Data were received from 41 of the 44 police forces in England and Wales and these show that three per cent of robberies in 2008/09 involved the taking of a vehicle, the same as in the previous year.

¹⁶ Includes indecent assault on a male/female, sexual assault on a male/female (all ages).

¹⁷ The figures presented are the latest provisional data available from <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk>. Hospital Episode Statistics for the 12 months to March 2009 will be published on 31 July 2009.

3.8 SEXUAL OFFENCES

Since respondents may not wish to disclose information on their experience of sexual and domestic violence in the context of a face-to-face interview, additional questions have been included in the BCS on a consistent basis in self-completion modules since 2004/05. Self-completion methods of data collection allow for more privacy and therefore obtain better information on such sensitive topics (see Section 2 of Volume 2).

Analysis of the self-completion module has previously been published in a Supplementary Volume to the annual Crime in England and Wales bulletin. This year the headline figures on prevalence of intimate violence are included here; with further in-depth analysis to be published at a later date.

There were no changes in the overall prevalence of sexual assault between 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS interviews as measured by the self-completion module. The overall prevalence of sexual assault has declined since 2004/05 BCS interviews, due to a decrease amongst men (Table 3.12 and 3.13).

Based on the 2008/09 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence, approximately three per cent of women aged 16 to 59 and less than one per cent of men (of the same age) had experienced a sexual assault (including attempts) in the previous 12 months. The majority of these are accounted for by less serious sexual assaults. Less than one per cent of both women and men reported having experienced a serious sexual assault (Table 3.11).¹⁸

There were 51,488 sexual offences recorded by the police in 2008/09, four per cent less than in the previous year and the lowest figure since the introduction of the NCRS. The sensitivity of reporting sexual offences has resulted in under-reporting of these offences to the police and attempts have been made to encourage greater reporting, so trends in sexual offences should be interpreted with caution.

Most serious sexual crime recorded by the police

This category of police recorded crime encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The sensitivity of these offences has resulted in under-reporting, and work is ongoing to improve this (e.g. through the opening of more sexual assault referral centres).¹⁹ Additionally, the Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of all three categories. Trends in police recorded sexual offences should be considered with regard to these issues.

The police recorded 40,787 most serious sexual offences in 2008/09, two per cent fewer than the 41,440 recorded in 2007/08. These offences accounted for 79 per cent of total sexual offences and just under one per cent of all recorded crime in 2008/09. Within this total, police recorded rapes of a female increased by five per cent to 12,165 offences, and sexual assaults on a female fell by four per cent to 19,740 offences. Rapes of a male decreased by four per cent to 968 offences and sexual assaults on a male fell by 12 per cent to 2,323 offences (Table 2.04).

Other sexual offences recorded by the police

This group of police recorded crime covers unlawful sexual activity, some involving consenting adults and is therefore particularly influenced by police activity in investigating such crime. It includes exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself.²⁰ The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, introduced certain offences such as sexual grooming which is included in this group. The police recorded 10,701 other sexual

¹⁸ See Section 5 of Volume 2 for definitions of categories of intimate violence.

¹⁹ The Government's approach to tackling sexual violence is detailed in the Sexual Violence Action Plan (<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/sexualoffences/finalsvaap.pdf>).

²⁰ Prostitution in itself is not a notifiable offence; trafficking for sexual exploitation is included in most serious sexual crime.

offences in 2008/09, 11 per cent fewer than in 2007/08. Within this total there were falls in incest or familial sexual offences (7% to 1,045 offences) and soliciting for the purposes of prostitution (12% to 1,071 offences) while there was a 16 per cent rise in sexual grooming, to 315 offences (Table 2.04).

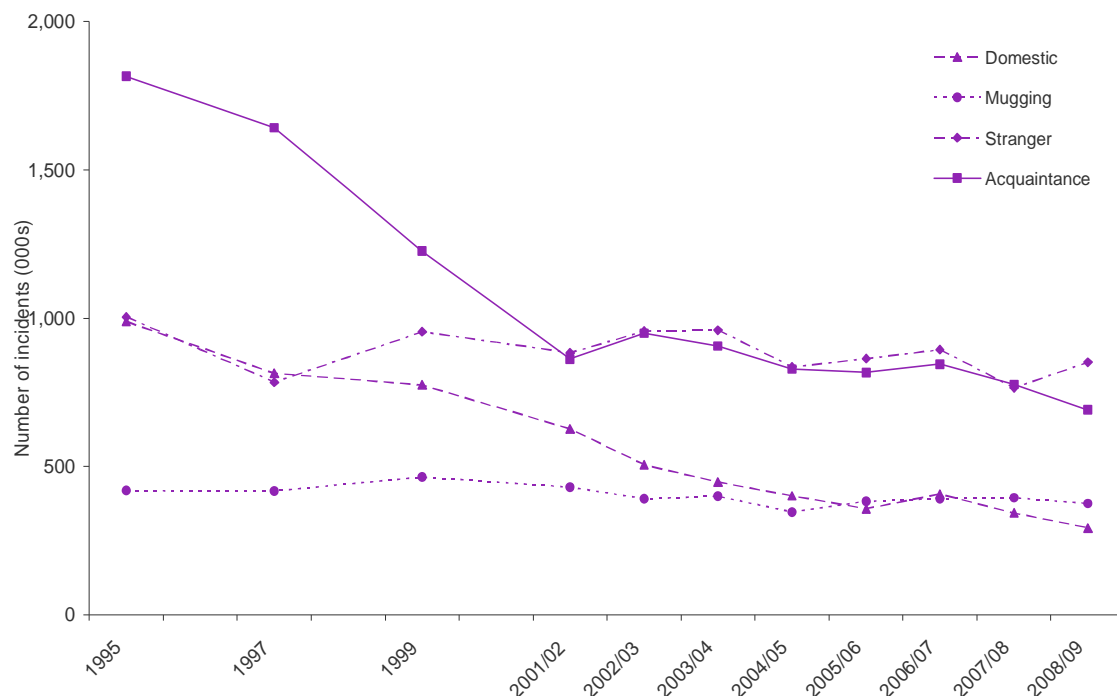
3.9 VICTIM-OFFENDER ASSOCIATION

Victims were able to provide some details about the offender(s) in nearly all (99%) incidents of violence reported to the BCS (Table 3.14). Based on this information, violent crime measured by the BCS can be subdivided into four types (domestic, acquaintance, stranger violence and mugging), broadly on the basis of the relationship between the offender(s) and victim (see Section 5 of Volume 2).

The increase seen in overall violence between 1981 and the mid-1990s was reflected in increases in the number of incidents for each type of BCS violence (apart from mugging). Following the peak in 1995 there have been large and statistically significant falls in domestic and acquaintance violence (70% and 62% respectively), but stranger violence has remained stable. The number of muggings has remained relatively stable over the entire period from 1981 to 2008/09 (Figure 3.6 and Table 2.01).

Forty per cent of the estimated 2,114,000 violent incidents recorded by the BCS in 2008/09 were incidents of stranger violence, and a further 33 per cent were incidents of acquaintance violence. Domestic violence accounted for about one in seven (14%) violent incidents as measured on the main BCS (Table 3.01). This is a relatively small proportion of all BCS violence but domestic violence is likely to be under-reported in face-to-face BCS interviews. Prevalence rates for domestic violence from the self-completion module are around five times higher than rates obtained from face-to-face interviews on the main BCS (see Walby and Allen, 2004).

Figure 3.6 Trends in violent crime by type of violence, 1995 to 2008/09 BCS



1. For an explanation of year-labels, see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

Stranger violence is more likely to be experienced by men while women are at greater risk of domestic violence.

- According to the 2008/09 BCS, risk of stranger violence was substantially greater for men than for women; 2.4 per cent of men were victims of stranger violence, compared with 0.5 per cent of women. Half (50%) of violent incidents against men were stranger violence, compared with less than a quarter (21%) of incidents against women. Most (83%) victims in incidents of stranger violence were men (Tables 3.01 and 3.04).
- The risk of domestic violence, as measured by the main BCS, was significantly higher for women (0.6%) than for men (0.2%). Around one in three (31%) violent incidents against women was domestic violence, compared with five per cent of incidents against men. In over three-quarters (77%) of incidents of domestic violence the victims were women (Tables 3.01 and 3.04).

Figures from the BCS self-completion module on intimate violence give a more complete picture of violence carried out by partners or family members. The higher risk of domestic violence victimisation for women is also evident in figures derived from this module. Based on the 2008/09 module, six per cent of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with four per cent of men. Prevalence of any domestic abuse has decreased for men but not for women between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, although prevalence of any domestic abuse for both men and women is lower compared with the 2004/05 BCS (Table 3.11).²¹

In 2008/09, as in previous years, (non-sexual) partner abuse was the most common type of intimate violence, experienced by four per cent of women and three per cent of men in the last year. Prevalence of (non-sexual) family abuse was lower with two per cent of both men and women aged 16 to 59 reporting having experienced this form of intimate violence.

Among men the prevalence of (non-sexual) partner abuse has decreased (from 4% to 3%) compared with the previous year and is at a lower level than the 2004/05 BCS. (Non-sexual) family abuse has increased among men (from 1% to 2%) compared with the previous year and is at a similar level to the 2004/05 BCS. Among women, both (non-sexual) partner abuse and (non-sexual) family abuse remained stable compared with the previous year, although they are both at a lower level compared with the 2004/05 BCS (Table 3.12).²²

Offenders in violent incidents were most likely to be young (in 55% of violent incidents the offender was believed to be aged between 16 and 24 years) and male (81% of violent incidents involved male offenders), as was the case with victims of overall violent crime. In half (50%) of violent incidents reported to BCS interviewers the offender was a stranger (Table 3.14).

²¹ Domestic abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member. However, stalking has been removed from figures for domestic abuse used in trend analysis to create a comparable measure with previous years as questions on stalking were not included in the 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence. 'Domestic abuse' is not directly comparable to the main BCS 'domestic violence' category.

²² See Volume 2 for definitions of categories of intimate violence.

3.10 INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

According to the 2008/09 BCS, victims believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol in nearly half (47%) of all violent incidents, similar to the level in the 2007/08 survey (46%).²³ In nearly one in five (17%) incidents the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of drugs; again no statistically significant change since 2007/08 (19%). Victims believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol most frequently in incidents of stranger violence (62% of incidents). There were less differences between types of violence in the victims' perception of whether the offender was under the influence of drugs (Table 3.15).

Based on the 2008/09 BCS, there were 973,000 violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol and 334,000 incidents where the victim perceived the offender(s) to be under the influence of drugs. The number of alcohol-related and drug-related violent incidents are similar to the levels in 2007/08 (the apparent differences are not statistically significant). Longer-term trends show there have been significant decreases since 1995 in the number of violent incidents believed by victims to involve offender(s) under the influence of either alcohol or drugs. This is in the context of the overall fall in the number of violent crimes. The proportion of alcohol-related incidents has increased over this period and the proportion of drug-related incidents has remained relatively stable (Table 3.16).

²³ Questions were asked if the victim was able to say something about the offender(s), which they could do in nearly all (99%) incidents. If there was more than one offender, victims were asked if any of the offenders were perceived to be under the influence. Questions were not asked if any offender was perceived to be under school age.

Table 3.01 Number of violent incidents against men and women by violence category

Numbers and percentages				2008/09 BCS					
	Number of incidents (thousands)			Percentage ² of incidents by offence/type			Percentage of incidents by sex		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
All violence ¹	1,393	720	2,114	100	100	100	66	34	100
Wounding	312	153	466	22	21	22	67	33	100
Assault with minor injury	332	200	533	24	28	25	62	38	100
Assault without injury	552	292	844	40	41	40	65	35	100
Robbery	197	75	272	14	10	13	72	28	100
Domestic	67	226	293	5	31	14	23	77	100
Acquaintance	421	270	691	30	37	33	61	39	100
Stranger	703	148	852	50	21	40	83	17	100
Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	244	131	375	17	18	18	65	35	100

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and also, within the bottom half of the table, the inclusion of the snatch theft category within 'mugging'.

Table 3.02 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type and personal characteristics

Percentages							2008/09 BCS						
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Unweighted base		All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Unweighted base
% victims once or more							% victims once or more						
ALL ADULTS	3.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	46,220	Respondent's employment status						
16-24	9.5	2.3	2.8	3.6	1.7	3,850	In employment	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.6	25,699
25-34	4.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	6,428	Unemployed	7.6	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.1	1,143
35-44	2.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	8,706	Economically inactive	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	19,261
45-54	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	7,457	Student	8.7	1.7	2.9	3.3	1.3	1,107
55-64	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	7,825	Looking after family/home	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	2,534
65-74	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	6,297	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	5.4	2.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	2,085
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5,657	Retired	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	12,982
							Other inactive	5.6	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	553
Men	4.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.8	20,826	Respondent's occupation						
16-24	13.2	3.3	3.4	5.4	2.4	1,785	Managerial and professional occupations	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	15,220
25-34	5.8	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	2,787	Intermediate occupations	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	9,674
35-44	3.5	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	3,997	Routine and manual occupations	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	17,719
45-54	2.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	3,548	Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.2	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	1,563
55-64	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	3,577	Full-time students	8.6	1.4	2.7	3.6	1.6	1,803
65-74	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2,898	Not classified	7.5	2.9	0.3	4.5	0.0	241
75+	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2,234							
Women	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	25,394	Highest qualification						
16-24	5.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	2,065	Degree or diploma	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	14,797
25-34	2.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	3,641	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	3.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.6	7,565
35-44	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	4,709	O level/GCSE	4.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	9,190
45-54	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	3,909	Other	3.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.6	1,886
55-64	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	4,248	None	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	12,680
65-74	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	3,399							
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,423	Long-standing illness or disability						
							Long-standing illness or disability	2.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	12,696
Ethnic group							Limits activities	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	8,771
White	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.5	42,872	Does not limit activities	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	3,925
Non-White	2.8	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	3,338	No long-standing illness or disability	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	33,449
Mixed	7.5	1.7	0.3	3.6	3.1	287							
Asian or Asian British	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	1,559	Hours out of home on an average weekday						
Black or Black British	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.4	1,000	Less than 3 hours	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	13,470
Chinese or other	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	492	3 hours less than 7 hours	3.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	12,376
							7 hours or longer	4.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.7	20,255
Marital status							Number of evening visits to bar in last month						
Married	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	21,671	None	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	23,443
Cohabiting	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	4,154	Less than once a week	3.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.4	12,725
Single	7.6	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.4	9,394	Once a week or more often	5.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	10,048
Separated	4.9	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.6	1,419							
Divorced	3.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	4,164	Number of visits to a nightclub in last month						
Widowed	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	5,397	None	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	41,891
							Less than once a week	6.6	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.0	3,405
							Once a week or more often	12.4	2.5	3.4	4.5	3.1	923

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 3.03 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type, household and area characteristics

Percentages							2008/09 BCS						
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Unweighted base		All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Unweighted base
% victims once or more							% victims once or more						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	46,220	Accommodation type						
							Houses	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	38,993
Sex of household reference person							Detached	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	12,009
Male	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6	28,591	Semi-detached	3.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	14,581
Female	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	17,629	Terraced	3.8	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	12,403
							Flats/maisonettes	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.1	5,466
Age of household reference person							Other accommodation	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	222
16-24	8.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.8	1,515							
25-34	4.3	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.8	5,827	Output area classification						
35-44	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	9,323	Blue collar communities	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	7,517
45-54	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	8,793	City living	5.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.4	1,996
55-64	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	8,303	Countryside	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	6,927
65-74	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	6,506	Prospering suburbs	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	10,509
75+	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	5,916	Constrained by circumstances	4.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	4,356
							Typical traits	3.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.5	9,110
Structure of household							Multicultural	3.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	3,524
Single adult & child(ren)	5.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	0.5	2,384							
Adults & child(ren)	3.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	10,271	Area type						
Adult(s) & no children	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	33,565	Urban	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	34,312
							Rural	2.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	11,908
Household reference person's employment status													
In employment	3.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	27,966	Level of physical disorder						
Unemployed	4.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.7	798	High	5.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	2,505
Economically inactive	2.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	17,340	Not high	3.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	42,162
Student	8.0	1.9	2.1	4.0	0.4	420							
Looking after family/home	4.6	1.5	0.8	2.0	0.8	1,539	Living environment deprivation index						
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	8.0	3.5	1.2	2.6	1.6	2,003	20% most deprived output areas	4.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	7,832
Retired	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	12,962	Other output areas	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.6	25,571
Other inactive	5.5	2.2	1.1	2.3	0.1	416	20% least deprived output areas	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	8,682
Household reference person's occupation													
Managerial and professional occupations	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	17,182							
Intermediate occupations	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	9,370							
Routine and manual occupations	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	17,322							
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.5	1,219							
Full-time students	7.0	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.4	724							
Not classified	6.9	1.3	1.3	4.4	0.6	402							
Total household income													
Less than £10,000	3.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.5	6,914							
£10,000 less than £20,000	3.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	8,239							
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	6,276							
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	4,886							
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	3,676							
£50,000 or more	3.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	5,889							
Tenure													
Owners	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	32,250							
Social renters	5.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.9	7,532							
Private renters	5.9	1.2	1.4	2.5	1.2	6,267							

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 3.04 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by type of violence and personal characteristics

Percentages							2008/09 BCS						
	All violence ¹	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	Unweighted base		All violence ¹	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	Unweighted base
% victims once or more							% victims once or more						
All adults	3.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	46,220	Respondent's employment status						
16-24	9.5	0.8	3.3	4.5	2.2	3,850	In employment	3.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	25,699
25-34	4.3	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.0	6,428	Unemployed	7.6	0.8	3.1	3.4	1.1	1,143
35-44	2.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	8,706	Economically inactive	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	19,261
45-54	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	7,457	Student	8.7	1.1	3.1	3.8	1.8	1,107
55-64	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	7,825	Looking after family/home	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	2,534
65-74	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	6,297	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	5.4	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	2,085
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	5,657	Retired	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	12,982
							Other inactive	5.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	553
Men	4.4	0.2	1.3	2.4	0.9	20,826	Respondent's occupation						
16-24	13.2	0.3	4.2	7.5	3.0	1,785	Managerial and professional occupations	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	15,220
25-34	5.8	0.2	1.3	3.3	1.4	2,787	Intermediate occupations	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	9,674
35-44	3.5	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.5	3,997	Routine and manual occupations	3.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	17,719
45-54	2.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	3,548	Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1,563
55-64	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	3,577	Full-time students	8.6	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.1	1,803
65-74	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	2,898	Not classified	7.5	1.8	0.6	4.3	0.0	241
75+	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2,234							
Women	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	25,394	Highest qualification						
16-24	5.5	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	2,065	Degree or diploma	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	14,797
25-34	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	3,641	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	3.9	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.9	7,565
35-44	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	4,709	O level/GCSE	4.7	0.7	2.0	1.7	0.9	9,190
45-54	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	3,909	Other	3.4	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.7	1,886
55-64	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	4,248	None	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	12,680
65-74	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,399							
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3,423	Long-standing illness or disability						
							Long-standing illness or disability	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	12,696
Ethnic group							Limits activities	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	8,771
White	3.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	42,872	Does not limit activities	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	3,925
Non-White	2.8	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	3,338	No long-standing illness or disability	3.3	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	33,449
Mixed	7.5	0.2	2.9	2.4	3.5	287							
Asian or Asian British	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.6	1,559	Hours out of home on an average weekday						
Black or Black British	2.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	1,000	Less than 3 hours	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	13,470
Chinese or other	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	492	3 hours less than 7 hours	3.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.6	12,376
							7 hours or longer	4.1	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	20,255
Marital status							Number of evening visits to bar in last month						
Married	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	21,671	None	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	23,443
Cohabiting	3.8	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	4,154	Less than once a week	3.3	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.7	12,725
Single	7.6	0.7	2.5	3.5	1.9	9,394	Once a week or more often	5.2	0.4	1.4	2.7	1.0	10,048
Separated	4.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	1,419							
Divorced	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	4,164	Number of visits to a nightclub in last month						
Widowed	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	5,397	None	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	41,891
							Less than once a week	6.6	0.6	1.9	3.4	1.4	3,405
							Once a week or more often	12.4	0.9	3.2	6.1	3.3	923

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 3.05 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by type of violence, household and area characteristics

Percentages							2008/09 BCS						
	All violence ¹	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	Unweighted base		All violence ¹	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	Unweighted base
% victims once or more							% victims once or more						
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	46,220	Accommodation type						
							Houses	3.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	38,993
Sex of household reference person							Detached	2.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	12,009
Male	3.0	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	28,591	Semi-detached	3.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	14,581
Female	3.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.8	17,629	Terraced	3.8	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.7	12,403
							Flats/maisonettes	4.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	5,466
Age of household reference person							Other accommodation	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	222
16-24	8.2	0.8	2.1	4.3	2.7	1,515							
25-34	4.3	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.0	5,827	Output area classification						
35-44	4.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	9,323	Blue collar communities	3.9	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.7	7,517
45-54	3.7	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	8,793	City living	5.5	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.8	1,996
55-64	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.6	8,303	Countryside	2.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	6,927
65-74	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	6,506	Prospering suburbs	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	10,509
75+	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	5,916	Constrained by circumstances	4.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.9	4,356
							Typical traits	3.4	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	9,110
Structure of household							Multicultural	3.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	3,524
Single adult & child(ren)	5.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	2,384							
Adults & child(ren)	3.5	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	10,271	Area type						
Adult(s) & no children	3.0	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	33,565	Urban	3.5	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.9	34,312
							Rural	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	11,908
Household reference person's employment status													
In employment	3.5	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	27,966	Level of physical disorder						
Unemployed	4.7	0.7	1.9	2.0	0.9	798	High	5.7	0.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	2,505
Economically inactive	2.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	17,340	Not high	3.1	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	42,162
Student	8.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	0.4	420							
Looking after family/home	4.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1,539	Living environment deprivation index						
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	8.0	0.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	2,003	20% most deprived output areas	4.5	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	7,832
Retired	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	12,962	Other output areas	3.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	25,571
Other inactive	5.5	1.1	1.9	2.6	0.1	416	20% least deprived output areas	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	8,682
Household reference person's occupation													
Managerial and professional occupations	2.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	17,182							
Intermediate occupations	2.9	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.8	9,370							
Routine and manual occupations	3.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.8	17,322							
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.1	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1,219							
Full-time students	7.0	0.8	0.9	4.2	1.4	724							
Not classified	6.9	1.0	2.5	3.0	0.6	402							
Total household income													
Less than £10,000	3.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	6,914							
£10,000 less than £20,000	3.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	8,239							
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	6,276							
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	4,886							
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	3,676							
£50,000 or more	3.2	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.9	5,889							
Tenure													
Owners	2.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	32,250							
Social renters	5.0	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	7,532							
Private renters	5.9	0.5	1.8	2.7	1.7	6,267							

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 3.06 Injuries sustained in violent incidents

Percentages		2008/09 BCS							
		Offence type				Violence type			
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault with no injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Sustained physical injury ²	52	100	100	0	42	69	49	52	32
Type of injury ²									
Minor bruise/black eye	34	39	91	n/a	22	50	32	34	16
Cuts	15	57	1	n/a	16	15	10	18	12
Severe bruising ³	13	49	4	n/a	14	17	15	10	11
Scratches	11	24	20	n/a	6	12	10	13	4
Broken bones ³	2	9	0	n/a	1	3	2	2	2
Broken nose	2	8	0	n/a	5	3	1	2	4
Concussion or loss of consciousness	2	7	0	n/a	4	3	1	2	3
Broken or lost teeth	1	5	0	n/a	1	1	2	1	0
Chipped teeth	1	2	0	n/a	1	0	0	1	1
Facial or head injuries (no bruising)	1	4	1	n/a	0	0	1	2	0
Other	2	4	3	n/a	2	1	3	1	2
No physical injury	48	0	0	100	58	31	51	48	68
Some form of medical attention ⁴	15	53	6	1	11	21	11	17	11
Medical attention from a doctor	10	34	2	1	9	13	8	10	9
Hospital stay ^{4,5}	2	9	0	0	2	2	2	3	2
Unweighted base ⁶	1,507	357	366	580	202	219	497	583	273

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Figures may add to more than 100 as more than one type of physical injury may have been sustained. By definition, all incidents of wounding and assault with minor injury will involve a physical injury; conversely assault with no injury does not include any incidents where a physical injury was sustained.

3. A small proportion of assaults with minor injury involved severe bruising – these incidents have been coded as such based on additional information provided by the victim.

4. Asked of victims where force or violence was threatened or used.

5. This question asks whether the victim stayed in hospital for at least one night and is asked of those who sought medical attention (excluding dentists); base is victims of all violent incidents.

6. The base given is for the question about injury sustained in violent incidents; base sizes for overnight hospital stay will be lower as not all victims were asked this question.

Table 3.07 Use of weapons in violent incidents

Percentages		2008/09 BCS							
	All violence ¹	Offence type				Violence type			
		Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Weapon used	21	20	8	27	27	10	23	20	20
No weapon used	78	77	91	72	71	90	77	77	76
Not known (<i>not able to say anything about offender/no contact</i>)	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	4
Knife	7	8	3	7	17	3	6	7	12
Hitting implement ²	4	4	2	5	4	3	5	3	3
Glass/bottle	5	10	2	6	3	0	5	8	2
Stabbing implement ³	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Firearm ⁴	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2
Stones	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Syringe	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other	3	3	2	5	1	3	6	2	0
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>261</i>

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

3. Includes screwdrivers and other stabbing implements.

4. Includes pistol, rifle, shotgun, airgun, air rifle, and any gun which could not be identified.

5. Figures may add to more than 100 as more than one weapon could be used.

Table 3.08 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by level of injury

Numbers and percentage changes		Recorded crime	
Nature of injury	2007/08	2008/09	% change
<i>Numbers</i>			
Fatal injuries ¹	53	38	-28
Serious injuries	402	320	-20
Slight injuries	2,786	1,402	-50
Total injuries	3,241	1,760	-46
Threats	5,060	5,134	1
No injuries	1,564	1,290	-18
Total	9,865	8,184	-17

1. Because of the small number of fatal injuries the percentage change should be treated with caution.

Table 3.09 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by type of weapon

Numbers and percentage changes		Recorded crime	
Type of weapon	2007/08	2008/09	% change
<i>Numbers</i>			
Shotgun	602	617	2
Handgun	4,172	4,250	2
Rifle ¹	71	87	23
Imitation firearm ²	2,562	1,502	-41
Unidentified firearm	1,325	964	-27
Other firearm ³	1,133	764	-33
Total	9,865	8,184	-17

1. Because of the small number of offences involving rifles the percentage change should be treated with caution.

2. Imitation handguns, which are converted to fire bullets like handguns, are counted as

3. Other firearms include CS gas, disguised firearms, machine guns, pepper spray, stun guns and other specified weapons (the majority being paintball guns).

Table 3.10 Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments, proportions of selected offences and percentage change, by offence type

Numbers and percentages

Selected offence type	Number of selected offences involving a knife		% change compared with previous year ¹	Proportion of selected offences that involved a knife	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08-2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
Homicide ²	270	252	-7	35	39
Attempted murder	245	271	11	39	47
Threats to kill	..	1,549	..	..	16
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ³	..	18,940	..	..	5
Robbery	17,058	16,701	-2	20	21
Rape	..	233	..	..	2
Sexual assaults ⁴	..	136	..	..	1
Total selected offences⁵	..	38,082	..	..	7

1. Comparisons can only be made for the offences of homicide, attempted murder and robbery.

2. Includes provisional figures for 2008/09. For 2007/08, offences are those currently recorded by the police as at 4 November 2008 and are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available. Updated figures for both years will be included within a forthcoming Supplementary Bulletin, scheduled for early 2010.

3. Includes wounding or carrying out an act endangering life.

4. Includes indecent assault on a male/female, sexual assault on a male/female (all ages).

5. Total selected violent and sexual offences not available before April 2008.

Table 3.11 Prevalence of intimate violence by category among adults aged 16 to 59

Percentages	2008/09 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
<i>% victims once or more</i>						
Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	16.0	27.9	21.9	3.9	6.3	5.1
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)¹	12.8	24.3	18.5	2.9	4.8	3.8
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)¹	6.5	9.4	8.0	1.7	2.3	2.0
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual¹	10.1	21.4	15.8	2.7	4.4	3.5
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	7.6	15.7	11.7	1.8	2.8	2.3
Threats or force	7.1	18.0	12.6	1.2	2.7	1.9
Threats	1.0	10.1	5.6	0.1	1.2	0.7
Force	6.9	16.6	11.8	1.2	2.2	1.7
- Minor	3.1	13.7	8.5	0.5	1.6	1.1
- Severe	5.7	12.8	9.3	0.9	1.5	1.2
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual¹	6.5	8.9	7.7	1.8	2.4	2.1
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.8	5.5	4.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
Threats or force	3.9	6.1	5.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
Threats	1.0	2.7	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.4
Force	3.6	5.2	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
- Minor	1.8	3.5	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
- Severe	2.7	3.5	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Any sexual assault (including attempts)	2.8	19.5	11.1	0.4	2.5	1.4
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.7	4.9	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.5	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Rape including attempts	0.5	4.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Rape excluding attempts	0.4	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.2
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	2.5	19.3	10.9	0.4	2.3	1.3
Stalking	10.2	19.9	15.1	2.8	4.4	3.6
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	<i>10,899</i>	<i>12,761</i>	<i>23,660</i>	<i>10,847</i>	<i>12,620</i>	<i>23,467</i>

1. The apparent anomalies between prevalence rates of non-sexual abuse and any abuse are due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.

2. The bases given are for any domestic abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

Table 3.12 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among men and women aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	Men							BCS self-completion module on intimate violence						
						Statistically significant change		Women					Statistically significant change	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2004/05 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2004/05 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
	% victims once or more							% victims once or more						
Any domestic abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault) ²	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.7	**	**	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.8	**	
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault) ^{2,3}	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.6	**	**	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	**	
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault) ^{2,3}	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.8		**	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	**	
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual ³	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.7	**	**	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.4	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	**	**	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	**	**
Threats or force	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	**	**	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	**	
Threats	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1			1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2		
Force	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	**	**	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	**	
- Minor	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	**	**	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6		
- Severe	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	**	**	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	**	
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual ³	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8		**	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0			1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	**	
Threats or force	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1		**	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5		
Threats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2			0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5		
Force	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0		**	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2		
- Minor	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	**	**	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7		
- Severe	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7		**	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7		
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	**		2.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Rape including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1			0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4		
Rape excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3		
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4			2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3		
Stalking ⁴	6.3	4.8	4.2	n/a	2.8	**	n/a	6.6	6.5	5.9	n/a	4.4	**	n/a
Unweighted base ⁵	10,185	10,981	10,957	10,854	10,892			12,262	13,123	12,730	12,427	12,730		

1. The 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence did not include questions on stalking.

2. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse and any family abuse have excluded stalking in order to create a comparable measure across years (questions on stalking were not included in the 2007/08 BCS).

3. The apparent anomalies between prevalence rates of non-sexual abuse and any abuse are due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.

4. Figures on stalking for previous years differ from those previously published due to revisions to data analysis.

5. The bases given are for any domestic abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

6. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

Table 3.13 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among adults aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	BCS self-completion module on intimate violence						
						Statistically significant change	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2004/05 to 2008/09	2007/08 to 2008/09
% victims once or more							
Any domestic abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)²	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.7	**	**
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)^{2,3}	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	3.5	**	**
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)^{2,3}	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1	**	**
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual³	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	**	**
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	**	**
Threats or force	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	**	**
Threats	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	**	**
Force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	**	**
- Minor	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	**	**
- Severe	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	**	**
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual³	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	**	**
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	**	
Threats or force	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3		**
Threats	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4		
Force	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1		**
- Minor	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6		
- Severe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7		**
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	**	
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Rape including attempts	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2		
Rape excluding attempts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3		
Stalking⁴	6.4	5.7	5.1	n/a	3.6	**	n/a
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>22,447</i>	<i>24,104</i>	<i>23,568</i>	<i>23,281</i>	<i>23,622</i>		

1. The 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence did not include questions on stalking.

2. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse and any family abuse have excluded stalking in order to create a comparable measure across years (questions on stalking were not included in the 2007/08 BCS).

3. The apparent anomalies between prevalence rates of non-sexual abuse and any abuse are due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.

4. Figures on stalking for previous years differ from those previously published due to revisions to data analysis.

5. The bases given are for any domestic abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

6. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

Table 3.14 Offender characteristics in violent incidents

Percentages		2008/09 BCS							
		Offence type				Violence type			
		All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Able to say something about offender(s)	99	98	99	100	98	100	100	98	96
Unweighted base	1,477	354	363	565	195	217	489	571	264
Number of offenders									
One	64	65	75	65	42	96	71	54	49
Two	9	8	6	9	20	3	7	10	18
Three	7	9	4	6	13	0	3	11	12
Four or more	19	18	14	21	25	2	18	25	21
Sex of offender(s)									
Male(s)	81	84	80	77	88	74	76	85	87
Female(s)	14	12	17	16	4	24	20	9	6
Both	5	4	3	7	8	2	4	6	7
Age of offender(s) ²									
School age and under	8	3	7	10	10	5	12	5	9
Aged 16 to 24	55	52	52	52	77	39	46	62	69
Aged 25 to 39	30	36	31	28	22	24	32	32	28
Aged 40 or older	13	16	14	14	1	34	14	8	2
Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender) ³	1,454	343	358	560	193	217	488	551	259
Relationship to victim ⁴									
Stranger	50	48	40	47	79	0	0	100	82
Known by sight or to speak to	22	18	23	25	15	3	57	0	13
Known well	28	34	37	28	6	97	43	0	5
Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender) ⁵	1,482	345	364	573	200	219	498	565	267

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one offender could be involved.

3. Figures here are based on incidents in which the victim could say something about the offender(s); base given is for the question asking about number of offenders, other bases are similar.

4. The relationship to the offender(s) is classified as: 'stranger' if the victim did not have any information about the offender(s), or did not know and had never seen the offender(s) before; 'known by sight or to speak to' if at least one offender falls into either category; and 'known well' if at least one offender falls into this category (for multiple offenders this takes priority over any less well-known offenders).

5. All victims were asked about their relationship to the offender(s).

Table 3.15 Proportion of violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Percentages						2008/09 BCS			
	All violence ¹	Offence type				Violence type			
		Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Offender(s) perceived to be under influence of alcohol ²									
Yes	47	51	57	46	25	38	41	62	20
No	43	37	39	46	58	60	51	27	56
Don't know	9	12	5	8	18	2	8	10	25
Offender(s) perceived to be under influence of drugs ²									
Yes	17	20	12	16	24	16	16	16	20
No	53	46	64	56	35	81	63	42	36
Don't know	30	34	24	28	41	3	22	43	44
Unweighted base	1,449	345	357	556	191	217	484	553	256

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Questions asked only if the victim was able to say something about the offender(s), and if there was more than one offender, victims were asked if *any* of the offenders were perceived to be under the influence. Questions were not asked if any offender(s) were perceived to be under school age.

Table 3.16 Violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, 1995 to 2008/09

Percentages and numbers (000s)											BCS	
	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change 1995 to 2008/09 2007/08 to 2008/09	
Proportion of all violent incidents ¹												
Offender(s) perceived to be under the influence of: ²												
Alcohol	41	43	48	45	51	49	45	46	46	47		**
Drugs	16	18	21	20	20	18	23	17	19	17		
Unweighted base	1,078	915	1,285	1,397	1,398	1,455	1,512	1,658	1,477	1,449		
Number of violent incidents (000s)												
Offender(s) perceived to be under the influence of: ²												
Alcohol	1,656	1,457	1,244	1,177	1,299	1,105	1,023	1,087	971	973		**
Drugs	655	603	549	544	474	390	531	398	390	334		**
Unweighted base	16,348	14,947	32,824	36,479	37,931	45,120	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220		

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of Volume 2 for more information.

2. Questions asked only if the victim was able to say something about the offender(s), and if there was more than one offender, victims were asked if *any* of the offenders were perceived to be under the influence. Questions were not asked if any offender(s) were perceived to be under school age.

3. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

4 Property crime

Sian Moley

4.1 SUMMARY

Property crime covers the various ways that individuals, households or corporate bodies have their property damaged or are deprived of it by illegal means (or where there is intent to do so).

Between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS there were no changes across the majority of the property crime categories, but there were increases in thefts from the person and bicycle thefts. Police recorded crime showed a decline in most of the main property crime categories between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

- There was no change in the level of domestic burglary as measured by the BCS. Overall, police recorded burglary also showed little change with a one per cent increase in domestic burglaries and a two per cent fall in non-domestic burglaries.
- BCS vehicle-related thefts and vandalism remained stable between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 survey, while there was a ten per cent fall in offences against vehicles and also in criminal damage recorded by the police.
- BCS thefts from the person increased by 25 per cent between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 interviews, but police recorded crime saw a 12 per cent fall in the number of these offences in 2008/09.
- The 2008/09 BCS shows an increase of 22 per cent in bicycle thefts compared with the previous year's survey, while the number of bicycle thefts recorded by the police remained stable.

Longer-term trends show that property crime covered by the BCS has fallen considerably since its peak in 1995 with the number of burglaries having declined by 58 per cent, vehicle-related thefts by 65 per cent and vandalism by 18 per cent.

For both burglary and vehicle-related thefts, households that do not have security measures in place were at higher risk of victimisation. For example:

- Eighty-seven per cent of households that had not been burgled in the previous 12 months had window locks, whereas in only 54 per cent of burglary incidents was the property fitted with window locks.
- Ninety-one per cent of all vehicle-owning households reported that their 'main' car or van had central locking and 67 per cent reported that it had an alarm, whereas only 64 per cent of stolen cars/vans had central locking and 40 per cent had an alarm fitted.

A large majority of fraud incidents do not come to the attention of the police and so police recorded crime is of limited value in assessing the extent of fraud. However, there is good data on card fraud from The UK Cards Association and the BCS.

- Based on BCS interviews in 2008/09, 6.4 per cent of credit, debit or bank card users were aware that they had been a victim of card fraud in the previous 12 months, compared with 4.7 per cent of card users interviewed in the 2007/08 BCS.
- The UK Cards Association recorded 2.8 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued credit cards in the UK in 2008 (separate figures for England and Wales are not available), an increase of four per cent on the 2.7 million recorded in 2007.

4.2 INTRODUCTION

Property crime covers the various ways that individuals, households or corporate bodies have their property damaged or are deprived of it by illegal means (or where there is intent to do so). These include offences of burglary, theft, criminal damage and fraud. Robbery is not included in this chapter because although victims are deprived of their property there is also the use or threat of force, so these offences are discussed in Chapter 3 (Violent and Sexual Crime).

The recorded crime figures include crimes in all these categories, provided that they have been reported to and recorded by the police. The BCS provides reliable estimates of crimes against the adult and household population but does not include crimes against corporate bodies. For more information on the classification of the different offence types within property crime, see Section 5 of Volume 2.

4.3 BURGLARY

Extent and trends

All BCS burglary covers domestic burglaries, while police recorded figures include burglaries that occur in domestic properties and in commercial or other properties. Both BCS and police recorded burglary cover attempted as well as actual entry (see Section 5 of Volume 2).

The 2008/09 BCS shows there were an estimated 744,000 domestic burglary incidents in England and Wales, a similar level to the 2007/08 BCS. The number of domestic burglaries with entry to the property and attempted burglaries both remained stable between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, with an estimated 452,000 burglaries with entry and an estimated 292,000 attempted burglaries in 2008/09 (Table 2.01).

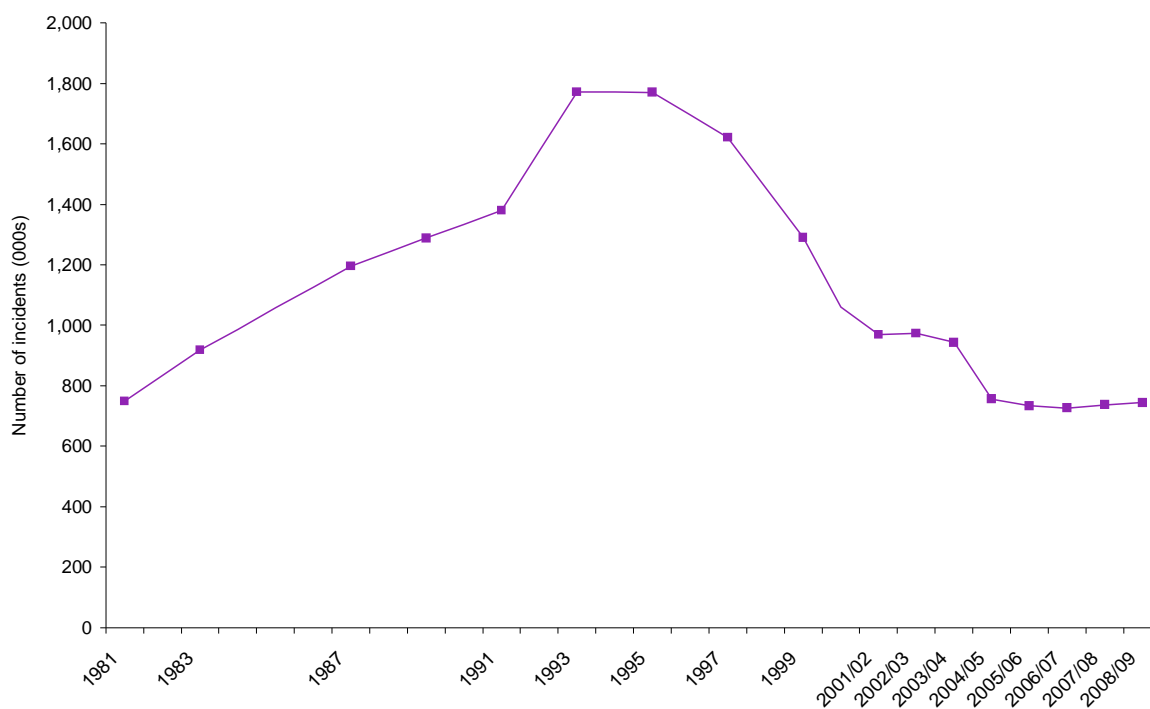
Recorded crime figures also showed there was little change in overall burglary in the past year, as the number of domestic burglaries rose by one per cent to 284,445 offences but the number of non-domestic burglaries fell by two per cent to 296,952 offences. Distraction burglaries, which account for three per cent of all domestic burglaries recorded by the police, fell by ten per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (Table 2.04).

Longer-term trends for BCS and police recorded crime are similar over time with considerable falls in burglary levels since peaks in the mid-1990s (Figures 4.1 and 4.2, Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

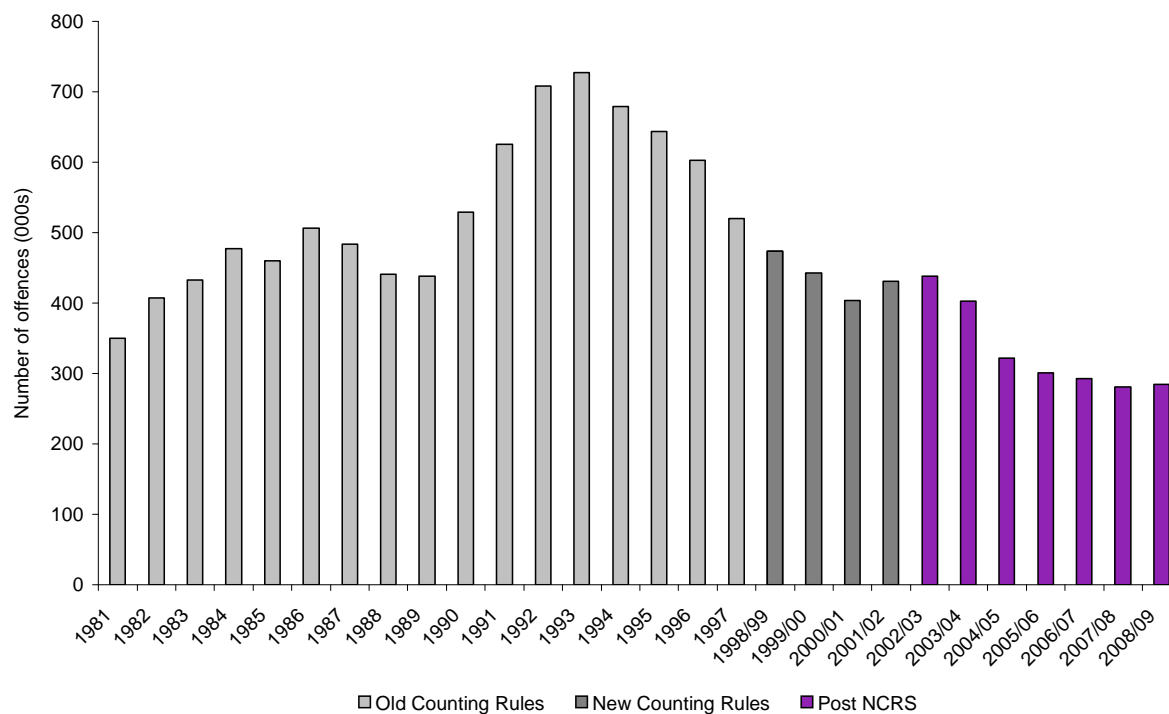
Since the first BCS results for 1981 the number of domestic burglaries increased, to reach a peak of 1,770,000 incidents in 1995, before declining considerably, particularly between 1995 and 2001/02. In recent years the trend in domestic burglaries has been relatively stable. Overall, the number of burglaries estimated by the BCS has fallen by more than half (58%) since 1995, representing around one million (1,026,000) fewer incidents.

The number of burglaries recorded by the police in 2008/09 remained at a similar level to 2007/08, having fallen in each of the previous five years following a small rise during the period when the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was introduced in 2002/03.

The 2008/09 BCS estimated that 65 per cent of domestic burglaries were reported to the police and that burglaries with loss were most likely to be reported (83%). Between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS reporting rates for overall burglary have remained stable, but reporting of burglaries with loss to the police has increased (Table 2.09).

Figure 4.1 Trends in domestic burglary, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS

1. For an explanation of year-labels, see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

Figure 4.2 Trends in police recorded domestic burglary, 1981 to 2008/09

1. New Counting Rules for recorded crime were introduced in 1998/99 and the NCRS was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after these dates are not directly comparable.

Since 2007/08, the Home Office has been collecting supplementary data on the taking of vehicles during burglaries, often referred to as 'car key' burglaries. Data were received for 41 of the 44 police forces in England and Wales, and showed that, overall, seven per cent of burglaries in a dwelling in 2008/09 involved the taking of a vehicle, compared with six per cent in 2007/08. Previous analysis of the 2007/08 BCS also showed that car keys were stolen in nine per cent of incidents of burglary with entry.¹

Risks of becoming a victim of burglary

Overall, the risk of a household being a victim of burglary remained stable compared with the 2007/08 BCS, with 2.5 per cent of households interviewed in the 2008/09 BCS experiencing one or more domestic burglaries in the previous 12 months (1.5% were victims of burglary with entry and 1.0% were victims of attempts) (Table 2.03).

The BCS shows that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary varied by characteristics of the household and type of area (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.01).

For example, households where the Household Reference Person (HRP²) was young (for example, aged 16 to 24) had a higher risk of being burgled than households with an older HRP (7.2% had experienced a burglary in the previous 12 months compared with, for example, 0.9% of households where the HRP was aged 75 and over). Households where the HRP was a full-time student (6.7%) or where the HRP had never worked or was long-term unemployed (4.5%) were also generally more likely than average to have been a victim of burglary.

Tenure was also associated with risk of burglary, as households living in social and private rented accommodation (4.2% and 3.7% respectively) were at higher risk of being a victim of burglary than those in owner-occupied accommodation (1.7%). Households in areas where physical disorder was assessed³ as high were more likely to be victims of burglary (5.4%) than those in areas where it was not (2.2%).

In addition to these demographic and socio-economic factors, the level of home security remains an important factor in risk of burglary victimisation. Households with less than 'basic'⁴ home security measures were considerably more likely to have been victims of burglary (3.4%) than households with 'basic' and 'enhanced' home security measures (1.4% and 0.7% respectively) (Table 4.01). The 2008/09 BCS also shows that 87 per cent of households who had not been burgled in the previous 12 months had window locks, whereas in only 54 per cent of burglary incidents was the property fitted with window locks (Table 4.02).⁵

Previous analysis of the 2007/08 BCS (see Flatley *et al.*, 2009) has shown that the type of households who were least likely to have 'basic security' were generally the type of household that had a higher risk of burglary. It also showed that while the majority of households in England and Wales had their homes insured against theft (82%), the type of households that are least likely to have home contents insurance were also generally those with a higher than average risk of burglary.

¹ These figures can be found in the Crime in England and Wales 2007/08 Supplementary Tables.

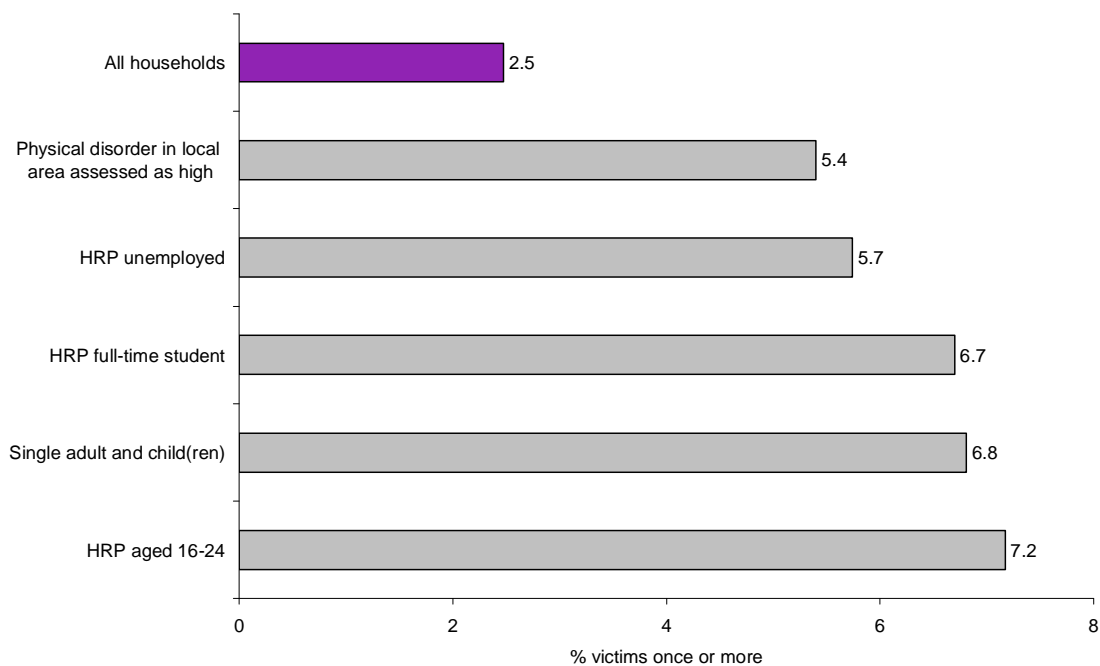
http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708_tables_bvv.html. Updated analyses will be published in the Crime in England and Wales 2008/09 Supplementary Tables later this year.

² See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definition of household reference person (HRP).

³ As assessed by the BCS interviewer, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

⁴ 'Basic' home security refers to households fitted with window locks and double locks or deadlocks to outside doors. 'Enhanced' home security refers to households fitted with window locks and double locks or deadlocks, and additional security measures. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

⁵ Households that had been burgled in the previous 12 months were asked about security devices fitted at the time of the burglary incident. Households that had not been burgled were asked about security devices fitted at the time of the interview.

Figure 4.3 Households most at risk of burglary, 2008/09 BCS

Multivariate analysis (logistic regression) carried out on the 2008/09 BCS shows that after the influence of other characteristics is taken into account, the factors most strongly independently associated with higher risk of burglary are:

- having less than 'basic' home security;
- living in an urban area; and
- HRP not being aged 55 years or over.

The only other characteristic included in the model that was found to be (albeit weakly) independently associated with risk of burglary was household income. Overall, this model accounted for nine per cent of the variation in the risk of being a victim of burglary (data not shown).

4.4 VEHICLE OFFENCES

Extent and trends

The BCS only covers vehicle-related thefts against the household population and includes theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and attempted vehicle thefts. Police recorded offences against vehicles cover both private and commercial vehicles and comprises: aggravated vehicle taking; theft or attempted theft of a vehicle; theft or attempted theft from a vehicle; and interfering with a motor vehicle (see Section 5 of Volume 2).

The 2008/09 BCS shows there has been no change in levels of vehicle-related thefts compared with the previous year, while the number of police recorded offences against vehicles fell between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

- There were 1,514,000 vehicle-related thefts as measured by the 2008/09 BCS, a similar level to the 2007/08 BCS.
- Within the individual BCS categories of vehicle-related theft, the number of thefts of vehicles, thefts from vehicles, and attempted thefts of and from vehicles also remained stable between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys.

The BCS and police recorded crime have generally shown similar trends over time with substantial falls in vehicle-related theft since the peaks in the mid-1990s (Figures 4.4 and 4.5, Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

- After increasing since the first BCS results in 1981 to a peak in the mid-1990s, the number of vehicle-related thefts has shown a considerable decline and since 1995 it has fallen by 65 per cent. Since 1995, the number of offences in each of the individual vehicle-related theft categories has more than halved.
- The number of police recorded offences against vehicles fell by ten per cent in the last year to 592,117 offences in 2008/09. This fall represents a continuing downward trend over recent years. Altogether recorded offences against vehicles have fallen by 45 per cent since the introduction of the NCRS in 2002/03.

Between 2007/08 and 2008/09 there were the following falls in all the main sub-categories of offences against vehicles recorded by the police:

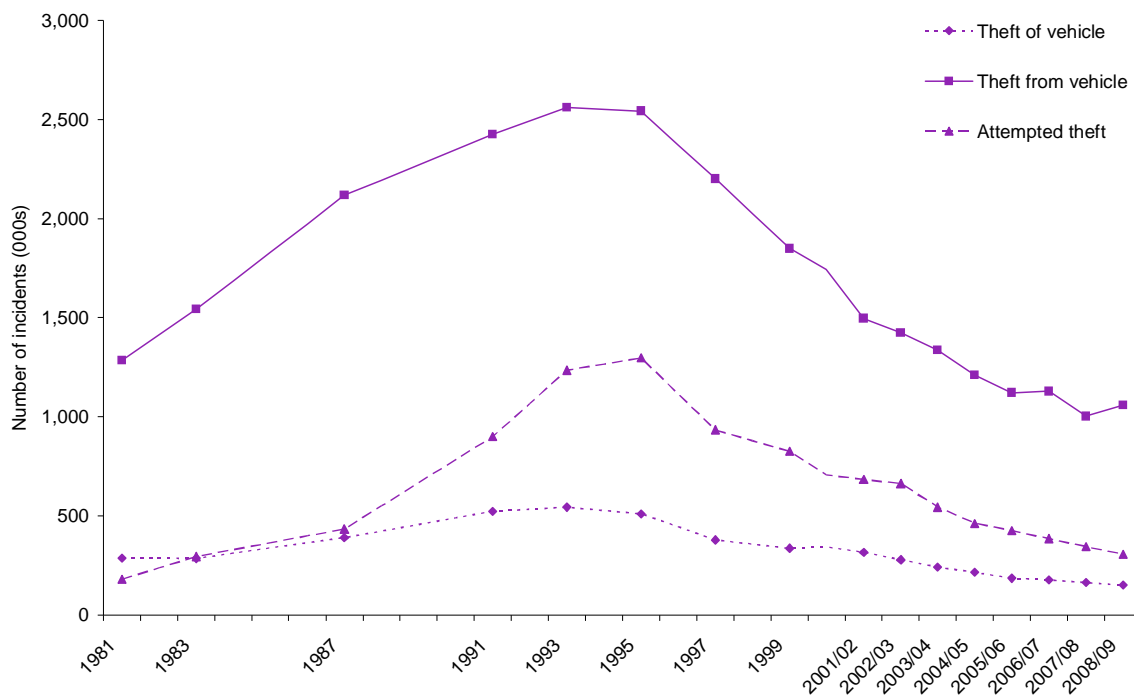
- fourteen per cent in thefts of motor vehicles;
- six per cent in aggravated vehicle taking;
- eight per cent in thefts from the vehicle; and
- twelve per cent in offences of interfering with a motor vehicle.

BCS interviews in 2008/09 indicate that reporting rates for vehicle-related thefts are similar to 2007/08; around half (45%) of vehicle-related thefts were reported to the police in 2008/09. Not surprisingly, thefts of vehicles were considerably more likely to be reported (89%) than thefts from vehicles (41%) (Table 2.09).

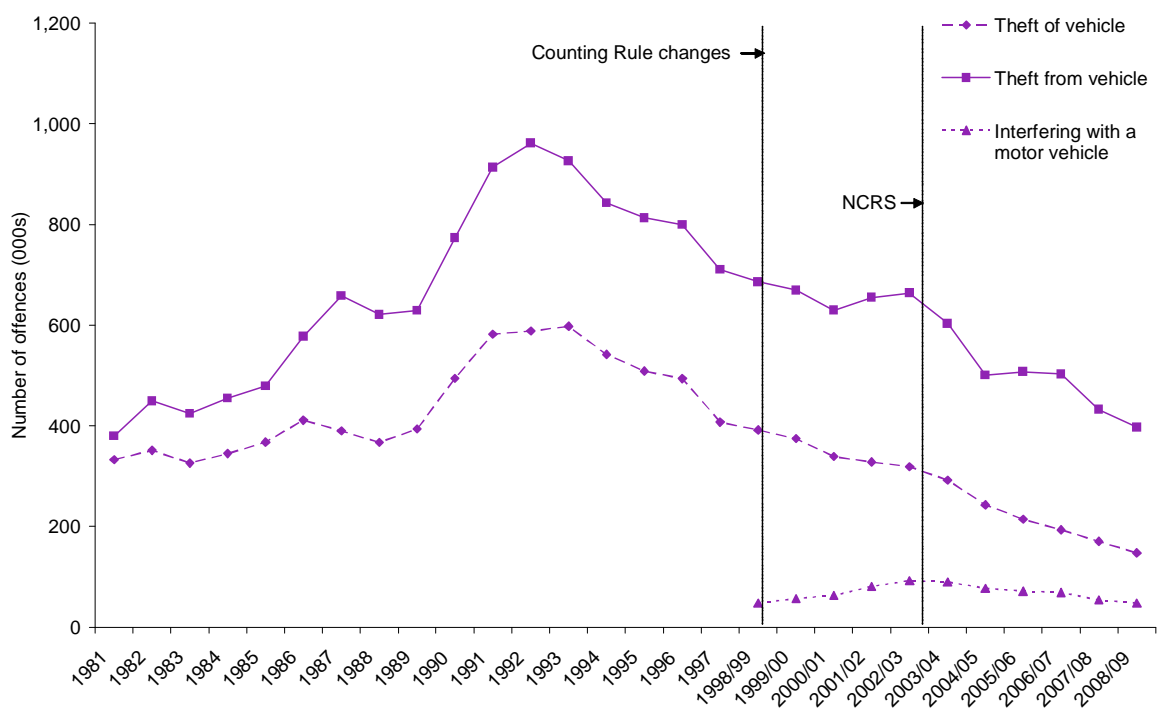
Longer-term trends from the BCS show that generally the proportion of vehicles fitted with security devices has steadily increased over time and that the majority of vehicles now have some form of security. For example, between 1991 and the 2008/09 BCS the proportion of 'main'⁶ cars with immobilisers has more than tripled (23% to 80%) and the proportion fitted with central locking has more than doubled (35% to 91%) (Table 4.03).⁷

⁶ 'Main' vehicle refers to the vehicle the household uses most often.

⁷ For trend figures for previous years (see Nicholas *et al.*, 2008).

Figure 4.4 Trends in vehicle-related theft, 1981 to 2008/09 BCS

1. For an explanation of year-labels, see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.

Figure 4.5 Trends in police recorded offences against vehicles, 1981 to 2008/09

1. New Counting Rules for recorded crime were introduced in 1998/99 and the NCRS was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after these dates are not directly comparable.
 2. Interfering with a motor vehicle became a notifiable offence in 1998/99.

Risks of vehicle-related theft

Between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, there has been no change in the risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft among vehicle-owning households. Based on the 2008/09 BCS, 6.4 per cent had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the previous 12 months (Table 2.03).

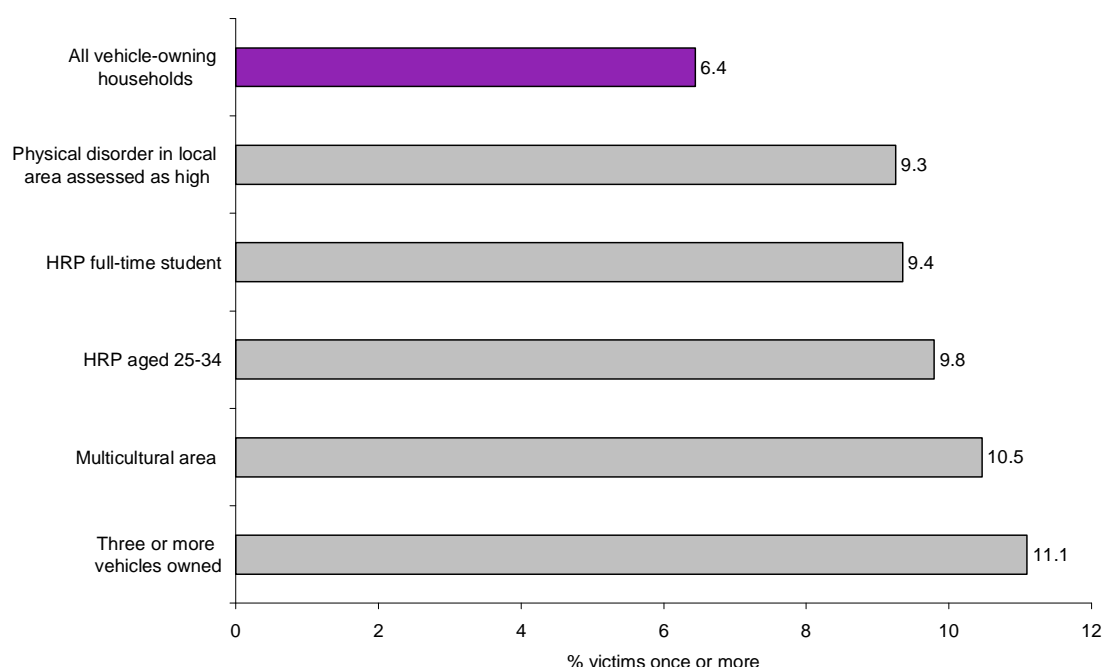
Across the vehicle-owning population there are considerable differences in the risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft (Figure 4.6 and Table 4.04).

- Households where the HRP was aged between 16 and 34 were more likely to have experienced vehicle-related theft than those where the HRP was aged 55 years and over (for example, HRP aged 25 to 34, 9.8%; HRP aged 75 and over, 1.8%).
- In general, vehicle-owners in OAC areas classified as Multicultural⁸ were more likely to have experienced vehicle-related theft (10.5%) than those in other area classifications, while those living in areas with a Countryside output area classification were less likely to have been a victim (3.6%).

As might be expected, another risk factor was the number of vehicles that a household owned. Overall, 11.1 per cent of households with three or more cars had been victims of vehicle-related theft, compared with 5.1 per cent of households owning one car, and 7.2 per cent owning two.

The 2008/09 BCS also indicates that vehicle security measures are effective in reducing the risk of vehicle theft. Although it is not possible to make direct comparisons⁹, compared with all 'main' household vehicles¹⁰, stolen vehicles were less likely to be fitted with security devices (Table 4.03). For example, 91 per cent of all vehicle-owning households reported that their 'main' car or van had central locking and 67 per cent reported that it had an alarm, whereas only 64 per cent of stolen cars/vans had central locking and 40 per cent had an alarm fitted.

Figure 4.6 Vehicle-owning households most at risk of vehicle-related theft, 2008/09 BCS



⁸ See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of OAC.

⁹ The BCS asked vehicle-owning households (including those who had experienced vehicle theft) what security devices were fitted to their main vehicle at the time of interview. For every incident of theft from or of a vehicle, the BCS also asked victims what security devices were fitted at the time of the incident.

¹⁰ 'Main' vehicle refers to the vehicle the household uses most often.

4.5 OTHER THEFT OFFENCES

Extent and trends

The 'other' theft categories of the BCS cover theft from the person, other theft of personal property, other household thefts and bicycle theft. Police recorded crime also includes handling stolen goods and commercial thefts (see Section 5 of Volume 2).

Police recorded crime showed there was a 12 per cent fall in theft from the person offences compared with 2007/08 (Table 2.04). The 2008/09 BCS shows there was an increase in theft from the person of 25 per cent compared with the 2007/08 BCS, to an estimated 725,000 thefts. Of these, 86 per cent were stealth thefts, which are thefts directly from the person of the victim of which the victim is unaware (for example, pick-pocketing), and 14 per cent were snatch thefts where the property is snatched from the victim and the victim is aware of the incident (Table 2.01).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that the reporting rate for theft from the person fell from 32 per cent to 30 per cent compared with the previous year (Table 2.09). However, this fall in reporting cannot fully account for the difference between trends in police recorded crime and the BCS. This difference is more marked than in previous years but the two series have shown differences in trends over time. Since 2002/03 police recorded crime has shown a substantial decline in thefts from the person, while the number of incidents as measured by the BCS remained relatively stable before increasing between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys.

The number of police recorded bicycle thefts remained stable between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (Table 2.04), but the BCS shows a 22 per cent rise in bicycle thefts, from 444,000 incidents in the 2007/08 survey to 540,000 incidents in the 2008/09 survey (Table 2.01). The 2008/09 BCS also estimates that 38 per cent of these thefts were reported to the police, a similar level to the 2007/08 BCS (Table 2.09). So once again the difference between the two sources cannot be explained by changes in reporting.

Initial analysis suggests that the increases seen in the BCS for both thefts from the person and bicycle thefts are concentrated in specific geographical regions and in particular London (data not shown). However, any rise in bicycle thefts in London should be seen in the context of increases in cycling in recent years (Transport for London, 2009).

The number of BCS other household thefts (for example, theft from a shed or garden) and other thefts of personal property (for example, theft of a handbag from the office) have remained stable in the past year, with 1,184,000 other household thefts and 1,096,000 other thefts of personal property in the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.01). The 2008/09 BCS shows that the reporting of other theft of personal property increased from 30 per cent to 33 per cent, while the reporting rate for other household thefts (25%) remained stable compared with the 2007/08 BCS (Table 2.09).

Longer-term trends generally show that across the individual categories of other theft offences, the number of offences increased from 1981 before peaking in the mid-1990s, since then they have fallen and are now considerably lower than in 1995. Between 1995 and BCS interviews in 2008/09 other household thefts and other thefts of personal property have fallen by 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively, while bicycle thefts have fallen by 20 per cent. However, the recent increase in thefts from the person means the level of this type of theft is now similar to the level found in 1995 (Table 2.01).

Police recorded crime saw a rise of ten per cent in the number of shoplifting offences compared with 2007/08, following a one per cent fall in the previous year. These figures give an indication of an increase in the level of shoplifting, but shoplifting recorded by the police does heavily depend on the success of retailers in apprehending suspects and the extent to which they report them to the police (Table 2.04).

Other Home Office surveys have previously been undertaken to capture the extent and costs of crime to the retail and manufacturing sector, for example, the 2002 Commercial Victimisation Survey (see Shury *et al.*, 2005). The Home Office has commissioned a scoping study with a view to conducting a survey of business crime in the future.

Risks of theft from the person

The 2008/09 BCS shows that while there has been an increase in the number of thefts from the person in England and Wales, the risk of being a victim of this offence has remained stable compared with the 2007/08 BCS, with 1.5 per cent of adults being a victim at least once in the previous 12 months (Table 2.03).

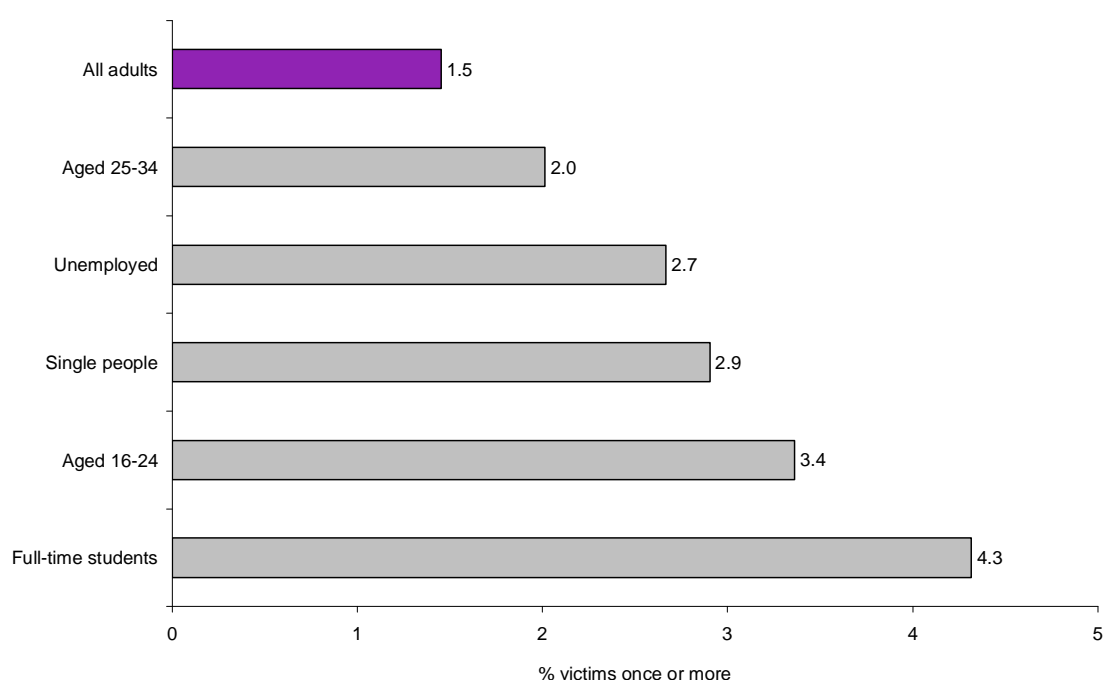
This rise in incidents but not in risk is partly due to an increase in the proportion of incidents accounted for by repeat victims, increasing from 12 per cent in the 2007/08 BCS to 19 per cent in the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.08).

The risk of becoming a victim of theft from the person also varies by personal characteristics (Figure 4.7 and Table 4.05). For example, women were more likely to be victimised than men (1.9% compared with 1.0%).

Risk factors relating to theft from the person are particularly likely to reflect differences in personal and lifestyle characteristics, and therefore exposure to risk. Young people are considerably more likely to be a victim than older people, while other characteristics linked to age, such as being a student and marital status, are also associated with risk of being a victim. For example:

- Both men and women aged 16 to 24 were at least twice as likely to have been victimised (2.8% and 3.9% respectively) than men and women in older age groups (for example, 0.6% of men and 1.9% of women aged 75 and over).
- Full-time students were more than twice as likely to be a victim of theft from the person (4.3%) than all adults on average (1.5%).

Figure 4.7 Adults most at risk of theft from the person, 2008/09 BCS



4.6 CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND VANDALISM

Extent and trends

The BCS covers vandalism to household property and provides separate estimates for vehicle vandalism and vandalism to the home or other property (see Section 5 of Volume 2). The BCS longer-term trends show that the number of vandalism incidents increased after the first survey results for 1981 to reach a peak in 1995, since then it has decreased by 18 per cent. There was no change in the number of incidents of vandalism estimated by the 2007/08 and 2008/09 surveys (Table 2.01).

There were 2,769,000 offences of vandalism against domestic property as measured by BCS interviews in 2008/09. Of these, 1,843,000 were against vehicles and 926,000 against other domestic property, such as a dwelling or surrounding property.

Police recorded criminal damage offences¹¹ cover damage to domestic and non-domestic properties (see Section 5 of Volume 2). Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, recorded crime figures, which include non-domestic property and vehicles, showed a decline of ten per cent in the number of criminal damage offences. Of the 936,729 criminal damage offences recorded in 2008/09, 42 per cent were to a vehicle, 25 per cent to a dwelling and 12 per cent to a building other than a dwelling, such as commercial premises and bus shelters (Table 2.04).

Arson offences account for four per cent of all police recorded criminal damage offences and the number of arson offences fell by 11 per cent from 39,319 offences in 2007/08 to 34,841 offences in 2008/09.¹²

The 2008/09 BCS estimated that only a third of incidents of vandalism were reported to the police (33%), no change from the 2007/08 survey (Table 2.09).

Risks of vandalism

BCS interviews for 2008/09 indicate that 7.6 per cent of households had experienced some form of vandalism in the previous 12 months and risk of victimisation has remained stable compared with 2007/08. The risk of victimisation was 7.0 per cent for vehicle vandalism (based on vehicle-owning households) and 2.5 per cent for vandalism to the home or other property (Table 2.03).

According to the 2008/09 BCS, among all the main crime types, victims of vandalism were the most likely to experience repeat victimisation; 28 per cent of victims had experienced vandalism more than once in the previous 12 months, a similar level to that found in the 2007/08 BCS (Table 2.07).

Vehicle vandalism (vehicle-owning households only)

There were considerable differences across vehicle-owning households in the risk of being a victim of vehicle vandalism (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.06). Households that were living in more deprived circumstances were more likely to have had their vehicle vandalised. For example:

- Households located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were more likely to be a victim of vehicle vandalism (10.6%) than those living in less deprived areas (20% least deprived areas, 5.5%).
- The risk of being a victim was higher for households in areas where physical disorder was assessed¹³ as high (12.3%) compared with areas where it was not (6.8%).

¹¹ BCS vandalism equates to the police recorded category of criminal damage.

¹² Within the BCS, arson is included within vandalism to other property and includes deliberate damage to vehicles caused by fire.

¹³ As assessed by the BCS interviewer, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

- Households living in terraced houses were more likely to have experienced vehicle vandalism (10%) compared with those living in other types of accommodation (for example, detached houses, 4%). This difference is partly explained by parking availability with those living in detached houses more likely to have off-street parking.

Figure 4.8 Vehicle-owning households most at risk of vehicle vandalism, 2008/09 BCS

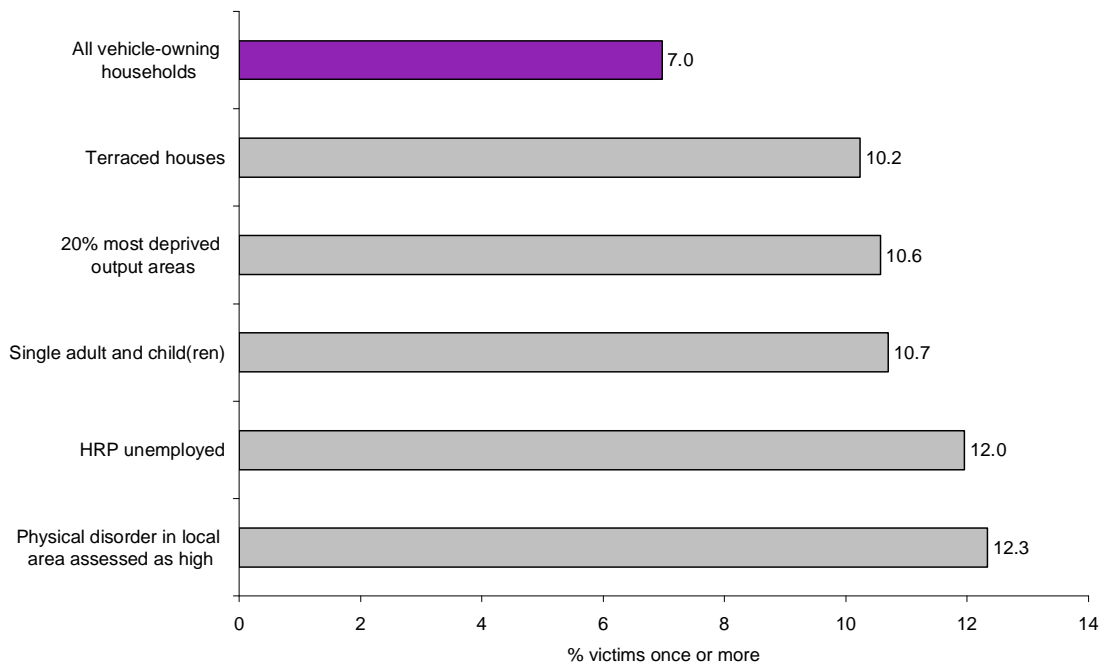
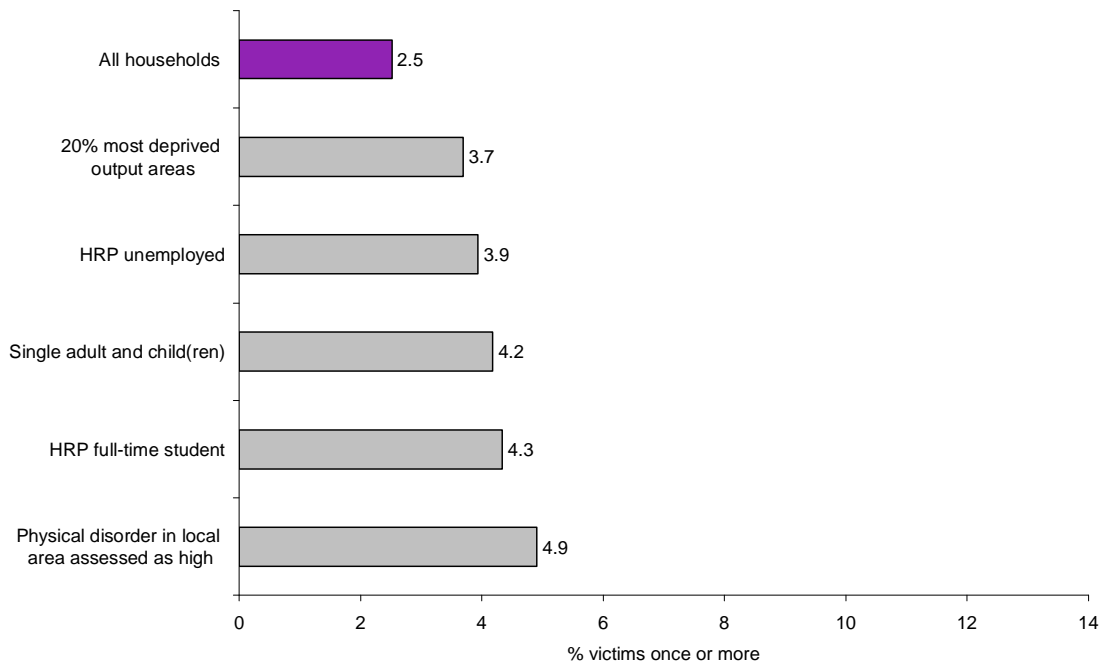


Figure 4.9 Households most at risk of vandalism to the home or other property, 2008/09 BCS



Vandalism to the home or other property

In general, the characteristics associated with higher risk of vehicle vandalism, were also associated with higher risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property. For example:

- The risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property was higher among those living in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (3.7%) than those living in less deprived areas (20% least deprived areas, 2.2%).
- Households living in terraced houses (3.3%) had a higher risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property than households living in other types of accommodation (for example, flats or maisonettes, 1.9%).

4.7 FRAUD AND FORGERY

Introduction

The measurement of fraud is challenging as fraud is known to be very substantially underreported to the police. Better information can be derived from other sources; for more information on the various sources of fraud including administrative data, and on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see (Hoare, 2007), Levi *et al.* (2007) and Wilson *et al.* (2006).

Overall, the number of fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police in 2008/09 was 163,283, an increase of five per cent compared with 2007/08 (Table 2.04). The fraud and forgery figures for 2007/08 and 2008/09 are not comparable to previous years due to changes in 2007 to the measurement of fraud by the police (see Section 5 of Volume 2).

This section focuses on plastic card fraud offences identified by The UK Card Association, along with findings from the BCS. The BCS provides a measure of plastic card fraud among adults resident in households, which is important as it allows us to capture unreported incidents. However, there are difficulties with using surveys to estimate the extent of other types of fraud, as respondents might not be aware that the deception has taken place.

Plastic card fraud

Stolen plastic cards (i.e. credit, debit or bank cards) are included in the main BCS crime count under the relevant offence, such as burglary or theft from the person, but incidents of fraud are not covered. However, the BCS has included questions on experience of plastic card fraud in a separate module of questions since 2005/06.¹⁴

The 2008/09 BCS shows there has been an increase in plastic card fraud, with 6.4 per cent of plastic card users being aware that their cards had been fraudulently used in the previous 12 months, compared with 4.7 per cent of card users in the six months to March 2008.¹⁵ This is also a rise from 3.7 per cent in 2005/06 when questions on plastic card fraud were first added to the BCS (Table 4a). It is also considerably higher than the risk of victimisation for other types of theft, for example, 1.5 per cent had been a victim of theft from the person in the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.03).

¹⁴ There are 6 months of data for 2007/08 as the plastic card fraud questions were only included in the second half of the 2007/08 BCS year.

¹⁵ To check for the possibility of seasonality effects, further analysis was undertaken which shows that the prevalence of plastic card fraud for the last six months of the 2008/09 BCS was the same as for the full year (both 6%).

Table 4a Proportion of plastic card users who had been a victim of plastic card fraud in the last year, 2005/06 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages					BCS
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
Plastic card fraud	3.7	3.7	4.7	6.4	**
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	9,112	9,791	19,076	41,054	

1. Plastic card fraud questions were only included from the second half of the 2007/08 BCS year, so the figure for 2007/08 is based on six months' data.

2. Based on plastic card users.

In April 2009 The UK Cards Association was launched as the leading trade association for the cards industry in the UK and took over from APACS the responsibility for recording information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud in the UK¹⁶ (Tables 4b and 4c). Data provided by The UK Cards Association are not produced by the Government Statistical Service and are not National Statistics, but they do provide a good source of information on levels of plastic card fraud within the UK.

- There were 2.8 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued cards recorded in the UK in 2008, an increase of four per cent from 2007 (2.7 million).¹⁷
- The total losses from plastic card fraud on UK-issued cards reported by The UK Cards Association in 2008 were £609.9 million, an increase of 14 per cent from 2007 (£535.2 million).

Table 4b Annual plastic card fraud transactions for UK-issued cards, 2007 to 2008

Numbers and percentage changes	The UK Cards Association		
	Number of fraudulent transactions		
Fraud type	2007	2008	% change 2007 to 2008
<i>Count (thousands):</i>			
Card-not-present	2,014	2,165	8
Counterfeit card	224	231	3
Lost and stolen	321	274	-15
Mail non-receipt	43	39	-10
Card ID theft: Account take-over	48	64	34
Card ID theft: Third-party application fraud	59	37	-38
Subtotal: UK fraud	2,709	2,810	4

1. Source: The UK Cards Association

Around a third of UK-issued plastic card fraud took place abroad. The main area of fraud was on UK transactions not protected by 'chip and PIN', specifically use of stolen card details in non-face-to-face transactions either on the internet, by phone and or by mail order (see Table 4b). Losses from this fraud type in 2008 were up by 13 per cent since 2007. Card-not-present fraud has been the largest type of card fraud in the UK for the past six years (Table 4c). However, the losses should be seen in the context of large increases in shopping online and over the phone. From 2001 to 2008, losses from card-not-present fraud rose by 243 per cent while the total value of online shopping alone increased by 524 per cent.

¹⁶ Breakdowns of the figures for England and Wales are not available.

¹⁷ Data on fraudulent transactions have only been produced for the Home Office from 2006 onwards, so long-term trends are not available. Longer-term trends are available for losses from plastic card fraud.

Counterfeit card fraud occurs when criminals use an illegal copy of a genuine credit or debit card. Losses from this fraud type were up by 18 per cent from 2007. The majority of this fraud type occurs abroad with UK card details stolen for use in countries yet to upgrade to 'chip and PIN' technology. Lost or stolen card fraud has decreased by four per cent since 2007, which is thought to be related to the roll-out of 'chip and PIN'.

Card ID theft occurs when a criminal uses a fraudulently obtained card or card details, along with stolen personal information, to open or take over a card account in someone else's name. Card ID theft was up by 39 per cent from 2007. Mail non-receipt fraud, which involves cards being stolen before they are delivered to the cardholder, remained at the same level as the previous year.

Table 4c Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2008

Loss (£ millions) and percentage changes							The UK Cards Association		
Fraud type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% change 2007 to 2008
Card not present	95.7	110.1	122.1	150.8	183.2	212.7	290.5	328.4	13
Counterfeit card	160.4	148.5	110.6	129.7	96.8	98.6	144.3	169.8	18
Lost and stolen	114.0	108.3	112.4	114.5	89.0	68.5	56.2	54.1	-4
Card ID theft	14.6	20.6	30.2	36.9	30.5	31.9	34.1	47.4	39
Mail non-receipt	26.8	37.1	45.1	72.9	40.0	15.4	10.2	10.2	0
Total	411.5	424.6	420.4	504.8	439.4	427.0	535.2	609.9	14
<i>of which:</i>									
UK retailer (face-to-face)	188.9	186.9	177.9	218.8	135.9	72.1	73.0	98.5	35
Domestic/international split of total losses:									
UK fraud	273.0	294.4	316.3	412.3	356.6	309.9	327.6	379.7	16
Fraud abroad	138.4	130.2	104.1	92.5	82.8	117.1	207.6	230.1	11

1. Source: The UK Cards Association 'Fraud: The Facts 2009' published in March 2009.

2. Losses include fraud that occurs in the UK and abroad.

4.8 DRUG OFFENCES

Police recorded drug offences increased by six per cent compared with 2007/08, following an increase of 18 per cent between 2006/07 and 2007/08. Increases in recent years have been largely attributable to increases in the recording of possession of cannabis offences which account for 69 per cent of all recorded drug offences. In 2008/09 possession of cannabis increased by six per cent compared with 2007/08. This increase continues an upward trend in recent years, with possession of cannabis offences recorded by the police rising by 90 per cent since 2004/05 (Table 2.04). This rise has been largely associated with the increased use of powers to issue cannabis warnings.

The BCS is also used to monitor trends in drug use and the figures are published annually. The BCS shows that overall illicit drug use among 16 to 59 year olds decreased from 11.1 per cent in 1996 to 9.3 per cent in 2007/08 and it is now at its lowest level since the BCS started measurement. This decrease is mainly due to successive declines in use of cannabis since 2003/04 (Hoare and Flatley, 2008).¹⁸ This suggests the increase seen in recent years in police recorded drug offences is likely to be due to increase in police activity rather than in drug use.

The recorded crime figures for possession and trafficking when compared with those from the BCS for drug use can be seen to significantly understate the true extent of offending in those areas. The statistics will also be heavily influenced by local policing priorities in response to local drug problems, and may reflect changes in the policing of drug crime, such as the use of cannabis warnings, rather than real changes in its incidence.

¹⁸ The figures will be updated shortly with the findings from the 2008/09 BCS, see Hoare (2009, forthcoming).

Table 4.01 Proportion of households that were victims of burglary by household and area characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS			
	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.5	1.5	1.0	46,252				
Sex of household reference person					Accommodation type			
Male	2.2	1.4	0.8	28,595	Houses	2.2	1.4	39,026
Female	3.0	1.8	1.3	17,657	Detached	1.7	1.1	12,025
					Semi-detached	2.0	1.3	14,588
					Terraced	2.9	1.8	12,413
					Flats/maisonettes	3.6	2.0	5,467
					Other accommodation	0.0	0.0	222
Age of household reference person					Output area classification			
16-24	7.2	4.9	2.6	1,515	Blue collar communities	2.9	1.6	7,519
25-34	4.0	2.4	1.7	5,825	City living	3.3	2.0	1,997
35-44	3.0	1.8	1.3	9,311	Countryside	1.0	0.6	6,937
45-54	2.2	1.3	0.9	8,785	Prospering suburbs	1.7	1.0	10,519
55-64	1.8	1.2	0.6	8,302	Constrained by circumstances	3.3	2.0	4,358
65-74	1.2	0.7	0.6	6,507	Typical traits	2.1	1.3	9,121
75+	0.9	0.7	0.2	5,916	Multicultural	4.0	2.7	3,521
Structure of household					Area type			
Single adult & child(ren)	6.8	4.3	2.8	2,382	Urban	2.8	1.8	34,327
Adults & child(ren)	2.6	1.6	1.0	10,257	Rural	1.1	0.7	11,925
Adult(s) & no children	2.1	1.3	0.9	33,613				
Household reference person's employment status					Level of physical disorder			
In employment	2.5	1.5	1.1	27,972	High	5.4	3.1	2,506
Unemployed	5.7	4.3	1.7	799	Not high	2.2	1.4	42,195
Economically inactive	2.2	1.5	0.8	17,362				
Student	6.3	4.7	1.7	421	Living environment deprivation index			
Looking after family/home	5.8	3.5	2.4	1,540	20% most deprived output areas	3.8	2.3	7,833
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	4.6	2.8	1.8	2,003	Other output areas	2.2	1.4	25,587
Retired	1.2	0.8	0.4	12,981	20% least deprived output areas	2.0	1.2	8,691
Other inactive	3.6	3.1	1.4	417				
Household reference person's occupation					Level of home security			
Managerial and professional occupations	2.1	1.4	0.7	17,198	No or less than basic security	3.4	2.1	2,972
Intermediate occupations	2.0	1.0	1.0	9,370	Basic security	1.4	0.8	1,148
Routine and manual occupations	2.7	1.6	1.2	17,329	Enhanced security	0.7	0.5	7,296
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.5	3.1	1.8	1,222				
Full-time students	6.7	5.5	1.6	724	Hours home left unoccupied on an average day			
Not classified	2.0	1.6	0.4	408	Never	2.1	1.6	5,259
Total household income					Less than 3 hours	2.0	1.3	14,869
Less than £10,000	3.5	2.3	1.3	6,917	3 hours less than 5 hours	2.9	1.8	8,554
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.3	1.4	0.9	8,241	5 hours or longer	2.8	1.6	17,455
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.4	1.1	1.3	6,274				
£30,000 less than £40,000	1.8	1.0	0.8	4,886	Number of years at address			
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.2	1.3	1.0	3,675	Less than 1 year	4.6	3.0	4,068
£50,000 or more	2.7	1.7	1.0	5,889	1 year less than 2 years	3.1	1.9	3,409
					2 years less than 5 years	2.9	1.7	8,227
Tenure					5 years less than 10 years	2.6	1.6	8,158
Owner occupiers	1.7	1.1	0.7	32,279	10 years or longer	1.7	1.0	22,388
Social renters	4.2	2.5	1.9	7,531				
Private renters	3.7	2.4	1.4	6,265				

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 4.02 Ownership of home security measures among households that were victims of burglary and non-victimised households

Percentages	2008/09 BCS			
	Burglary incidents ¹			Not a burglary victim ²
	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	
Burglar alarm	33	30	38	30
Double/deadlocks	58	56	61	82
Outdoor sensor/timer lights	22	20	24	47
Indoor sensor/timer lights	13	13	12	27
Window locks	54	54	54	87
Window bar/grilles	4	3	4	2
Security chains on door	30	26	36	37
CCTV camera	4	2	6	5
Any of these security devices	96	94	97	98
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	677	393	284	11,197

1. The figures are based on all incidents of burglary in the previous 12 months and are based on what security measures were in place at the time of the burglary.

2. The figures are based on all households that were asked about home security measures in the 2008/09 BCS but were not victims of any burglary. They were asked what security measures were in place at the time of the interview.

3. Base given is for 'double/deadlocks', bases for all other security precautions will be higher.

4. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

5. Figures are not comparable with previous years' estimates, which were incorrectly calculated.

Table 4.03 Vehicle security precautions on vehicles targeted in theft and on all main household vehicles

Percentages	2008/09 BCS				
	Vehicle-related theft incidents ¹			All main vehicles ²	
	Theft of and from vehicles	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted theft	
Car alarm	51	40	52	53	67
Central locking	81	64	84	70	91
Any immobiliser	65	53	67	75	80
- Electronic	54	44	56	61	71
- Mechanical	26	17	27	36	29
Tracking device	2	1	2	2	5
Window security etching	47	53	45	50	49
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	782	126	656	248	8,014
Audio security	77	77	77	76	77
Removable stereo	46	46	46	49	37
Security PIN number	55	58	55	55	62
<i>Unweighted base</i> ⁴	789	124	665	236	8,107

1. The figures for vehicle-related theft incidents are based on all cars or light vans subject to vehicle theft (including attempts) in the previous 12 months and are based on what security measures were in place at the time of the theft or attempted theft.

2. The figures are based on all main cars/light vans (including those involved in thefts) within vehicle-owning households in 2008/09 and are based on what security measures were in place at the time of interview.

3. Base given is for 'window security etching', bases for all other security precautions will be higher.

4. For both vehicle-related theft incidents and all main vehicles the figures for audio security are based on all cars or light vans with radio/cassette/CD. Base given is for 'security PIN number', bases for all other security precautions will be higher.

5. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

Table 4.04 Proportion of households that were victims of vehicle-related theft by household and area characteristics

Percentages						2008/09 BCS				
	Vehicle-related theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted theft	Unweighted base	Vehicle-related theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted theft	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	6.4	0.7	4.6	1.4	36,882					
Sex of household reference person						Accommodation type				
Male	6.3	0.6	4.6	1.4	25,093	Houses	6.3	0.7	4.5	32,668
Female	6.7	1.0	4.6	1.3	11,789	Detached	4.7	0.5	3.6	11,306
						Semi-detached	6.1	0.7	4.3	12,075
Age of household reference person						Terraced	8.1	0.9	5.6	9,287
16-24	8.7	0.8	6.8	1.6	890	Flats/maisonettes	8.3	1.0	5.8	2,834
25-34	9.8	1.1	7.2	1.8	4,677	Other accommodation	2.2	0.4	1.1	182
35-44	7.2	1.0	5.1	1.4	8,169					
45-54	7.8	0.9	5.3	2.0	7,727	Output area classification				
55-64	5.1	0.4	3.9	0.9	7,136	Blue collar communities	7.2	1.2	4.7	5,377
65-74	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.8	5,104	City living	8.7	0.7	6.8	1,327
75+	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.5	3,110	Countryside	3.6	0.4	2.6	6,406
Structure of household						Prospering suburbs	4.4	0.2	3.4	9,638
Single adult & child(ren)	8.7	1.1	6.3	1.5	1,434	Constrained by circumstances	7.7	1.1	5.0	2,550
Adults & child(ren)	7.7	1.0	5.6	1.5	9,470	Typical traits	6.9	0.9	5.0	7,574
Adult(s) & no children	5.9	0.6	4.2	1.3	25,978	Multicultural	10.5	1.0	7.5	2,124
Household reference person's employment status						Area type				
In employment	7.5	0.8	5.4	1.6	25,420	Urban	7.2	0.8	5.1	26,264
Unemployed	7.4	2.5	4.4	1.1	425	Rural	4.0	0.5	3.0	10,618
Economically inactive	3.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	10,962					
Student	10.1	1.7	7.2	2.1	242	Level of physical disorder				
Looking after family/home	7.2	0.9	5.8	0.6	785	High	9.3	1.5	6.4	1,450
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	7.4	1.0	5.2	1.5	1,027	Not high	6.3	0.7	4.5	34,221
Retired	2.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	8,680					
Other inactive	8.9	1.3	5.9	2.2	228	Living environment deprivation index				
Household reference person's occupation						20% most deprived output areas	8.6	1.4	5.4	4,757
Managerial and professional occupations	6.6	0.6	5.1	1.1	15,604	Other output areas	6.4	0.7	4.7	20,872
Intermediate occupations	6.6	0.9	4.6	1.5	7,971	20% least deprived output areas	5.5	0.6	3.9	7,919
Routine and manual occupations	6.0	0.8	3.9	1.6	12,034					
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	492	Number of cars owned by household				
Full-time students	9.4	1.7	6.3	1.8	475	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Not classified	7.8	0.8	6.0	1.1	306	One	5.1	0.6	3.5	19,474
Total household income						Two	7.2	0.6	5.3	13,234
Less than £10,000	5.4	0.7	3.5	1.5	3,135	Three or more	11.1	1.4	8.1	3,805
£10,000 less than £20,000	5.1	0.7	3.4	1.2	6,202					
£20,000 less than £30,000	5.8	0.8	4.0	1.3	5,656					
£30,000 less than £40,000	7.2	0.7	5.2	1.6	4,589					
£40,000 less than £50,000	7.6	0.7	6.0	1.1	3,544					
£50,000 or more	8.9	0.8	6.8	1.7	5,729					
Tenure										
Owner occupiers	5.8	0.6	4.3	1.2	28,644					
Social renters	7.9	1.5	4.9	1.8	3,526					
Private renters	8.5	0.8	6.2	1.7	4,578					

1. Based on vehicle-owning households.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 4.05 Proportion of adults who were victims of theft from the person by personal characteristics

Percentages			2008/09 BCS	
	Theft from person	Unweighted base	Theft from person	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	1.5	46,220	Respondent's employment status	
			In employment	1.4 25,699
Age			Unemployed	2.7 1,143
16-24	3.4	3,850	Economically inactive	1.5 19,261
25-34	2.0	6,428	Student	3.0 1,107
35-44	0.9	8,706	Looking after family/home	2.0 2,534
45-54	0.9	7,457	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	2.1 2,085
55-64	0.8	7,825	Retired	1.0 12,982
65-74	0.7	6,297	Other inactive	1.1 553
75+	1.4	5,657		
			Respondent's occupation	
Men	1.0	20,826	Managerial and professional occupations	1.4 15,220
			Intermediate occupations	0.9 9,674
16-24	2.8	1,785	Routine and manual occupations	1.2 17,719
25-34	1.5	2,787	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.6 1,563
35-44	0.6	3,997	Full-time students	4.3 1,803
45-54	0.5	3,548	Not classified	3.3 241
55-64	0.4	3,577		
65-74	0.2	2,898	Highest qualification	
75+	0.6	2,234	Degree or diploma	1.6 14,797
			Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.6 7,565
Women	1.9	25,394	O level/GCSE	1.6 9,190
			Other	1.2 1,886
16-24	3.9	2,065	None	1.0 12,680
25-34	2.5	3,641		
35-44	1.2	4,709	Long-standing illness or disability	
45-54	1.3	3,909	Long-standing illness or disability	1.5 12,696
55-64	1.1	4,248	Limits activities	1.7 8,771
65-74	1.2	3,399	Does not limit activities	1.2 3,925
75+	1.9	3,423	No long-standing illness or disability	1.4 33,449
Ethnic group			Hours out of home on an average weekday	
White	1.4	42,872	Less than 3 hours	1.3 13,470
Non-White	2.0	3,338	3 hours less than 7 hours	1.5 12,376
Mixed	4.0	287	7 hours or longer	1.5 20,255
Asian or Asian British	1.6	1,559		
Black or Black British	1.8	1,000	Number of visits to bar in the evening in the last month	
Chinese or other	2.6	492	None	1.3 23,443
			Less than once a week	1.5 12,725
Marital status			Once a week or more often	1.7 10,048
Married	0.8	21,671		
Cohabiting	1.6	4,154		
Single	2.9	9,394		
Separated	1.4	1,419		
Divorced	1.2	4,164		
Widowed	1.6	5,397		

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 4.06 Proportion of households that were victims of vandalism by household and area characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
	Vandalism	Vehicle vandalism	Vandalism to home and other property	Unweighted base		Vandalism	Vehicle vandalism	Vandalism to home and other property	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	7.6	7.0	2.5	46,252	Accommodation type				
Sex of household reference person					Houses	8.0	6.9	2.6	39,026
Male	7.9	6.9	2.4	28,595	Detached	5.3	3.8	2.0	12,025
Female	7.1	7.1	2.8	17,657	Semi-detached	7.6	6.7	2.5	14,588
Age of household reference person					Terraced	10.5	10.2	3.3	12,413
16-24	8.3	9.7	2.8	1,515	Flats/maisonettes	6.1	8.4	1.9	5,467
25-34	9.7	9.6	2.9	5,825	Other accommodation	6.4	7.5	1.9	222
35-44	10.0	8.7	3.0	9,311	Output area classification				
45-54	9.1	7.7	2.8	8,785	Blue collar communities	8.6	8.0	3.4	7,519
55-64	7.6	6.3	2.6	8,302	City living	6.7	7.6	2.1	1,997
65-74	4.4	3.4	2.0	6,507	Countryside	4.0	3.3	1.1	6,937
75+	2.1	1.6	1.3	5,916	Prospering suburbs	5.3	4.2	1.7	10,519
Structure of household					Constrained by circumstances	9.0	10.2	3.6	4,358
Single adult & child(ren)	10.0	10.7	4.2	2,382	Typical traits	9.3	8.6	2.5	9,121
Adults & child(ren)	9.7	8.2	2.9	10,257	Multicultural	7.2	9.1	2.1	3,521
Adult(s) & no children	6.8	6.3	2.3	33,613	Area type				
Household reference person's employment status					Urban	8.2	7.8	2.7	34,327
In employment	9.1	7.9	2.5	27,972	Rural	5.3	4.4	1.6	11,925
Unemployed	9.6	12.0	3.9	799	Level of physical disorder				
Economically inactive	4.9	4.4	2.4	17,362	High	11.5	12.3	4.9	2,506
Student	6.8	6.0	3.9	421	Not high	7.4	6.8	2.4	42,195
Looking after family/home	9.0	11.7	3.3	1,540	Living environment deprivation index				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	9.6	10.6	4.6	2,003	20% most deprived output areas	9.6	10.6	3.7	7,833
Retired	3.4	2.7	1.8	12,981	Other output areas	7.4	6.7	2.3	25,587
Other inactive	6.5	6.4	4.8	417	20% least deprived output areas	6.7	5.5	2.2	8,691
Household reference person's occupation					Number of cars owned by household				
Managerial and professional occupations	8.2	6.9	2.5	17,198	None	2.9	n/a	2.8	9,739
Intermediate occupations	7.3	6.5	2.2	9,370	One	8.2	6.2	2.5	19,474
Routine and manual occupations	7.2	7.1	2.6	17,329	Two	9.3	7.6	2.2	13,234
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.4	7.2	2.8	1,222	Three or more	11.8	9.6	2.9	3,805
Full-time students	9.7	9.6	4.3	724	Hours home left unoccupied on an average day				
Not classified	7.2	8.0	2.4	408	Never	6.9	6.8	2.4	5,259
Total household income					Less than 3 hours	6.1	5.8	2.3	14,869
Less than £10,000	6.0	6.9	3.2	6,917	3 hours less than 5 hours	7.7	6.6	2.7	8,554
£10,000 less than £20,000	6.8	5.9	2.7	8,241	5 hours or longer	8.9	8.0	2.6	17,455
£20,000 less than £30,000	8.6	7.4	2.6	6,274					
£30,000 less than £40,000	8.8	7.7	2.4	4,886					
£40,000 less than £50,000	9.4	7.9	2.4	3,675					
£50,000 or more	10.2	8.2	2.9	5,889					
Tenure									
Owner occupiers	7.6	6.3	2.4	32,279					
Social renters	7.4	9.5	3.2	7,531					
Private renters	8.1	8.8	2.3	6,265					

1. Base given is for all households, bases for vehicle vandalism will be slightly lower as based on vehicle-owning households.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

5 Public perceptions

Katharine Thorpe and Philip Hall

5.1 SUMMARY

The 2008/09 BCS asked questions on a variety of aspects of perceptions of crime.

- Respondents identified the main causes of crime as lack of discipline from parents (30%) and drugs (26%).
- The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people that perceive an increase in crime nationally is higher than those that perceive an increase in crime locally, and this is evident across crime types.
- The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level is particularly marked for knife crime (93% of people perceiving an increase nationally compared with 29% locally) and gun crime (86% nationally compared with 16% locally).
- Around half of people (51%) think they live in a lower than average crime area, 39 per cent believe crime levels in their area are about average and only 11 per cent of people believe crime in their local area is higher than average.
- As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows there is a disparity between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk. For instance, 16 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary compared with an actual risk of two per cent.

Overall, perceptions of anti-social behaviour remained stable compared with 2007/08 with 17 per cent of people perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area.

- Across the seven individual indicators there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem (from 7% to 6%) and an increase (from 26% to 28%) in the proportion perceiving people using or dealing drugs to be a problem in their area. There was no change in the remaining five indicators between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (apparent changes in people being drunk and rowdy in public places and teenagers hanging around on the streets are not statistically significant).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, increasing from 45 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 49 per cent in 2008/09. There is a related decrease in both the proportion of respondents who disagree with this statement (from 25% in 2007/08 to 22% in 2008/09) and the proportion with no opinion (from 30% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09).

The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is fair increased from 56 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 59 per cent in 2008/09. The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective remained stable at 38 per cent (the apparent one per cent increase is not statistically significant).

5.2 INTRODUCTION

Since its inception the BCS has provided estimates on a wide range of public perception measures relating to crime and the criminal justice system. This chapter presents the latest headline figures from the 2008/09 BCS as well as trends for the key perception measures within the BCS. Key findings are commented on in the text, with additional tables for other measures provided for reference at the end of the chapter.

5.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Causes and impact of crime

Similar to previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows that drugs and lack of discipline from parents were the two factors most commonly identified as one of the major causes of crime in Britain today (68% and 67% respectively). When people were asked which single factor they believed was the main cause of crime, three out of ten (30%) said lack of discipline from parents, while a further one in four (26%) people thought drugs were the main cause. More than half of people (53%) also thought that alcohol was one of the major causes of crime, although a much smaller proportion (8%) thought it was the main cause of crime in Britain today. Eleven per cent of people identified that 'too lenient sentencing' was the main cause of crime (Table 5a).

Table 5a Factors considered as causes of crime in Britain today, 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	Major causes of crime ^{1,2}	Main cause of crime ¹
<i>Percentage perceiving this as a factor:</i>		
Drugs	68	26
Lack of discipline from parents	67	30
Alcohol	53	8
Too lenient sentencing	41	11
Breakdown of family	38	8
Lack of discipline from school	36	3
Unemployment	30	3
Too few police	26	2
Poverty	23	4
None of these	0	n/a
Do not think there is one main cause	n/a	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,646</i>	<i>11,532</i>

1. Respondents were asked to select from a list the factors they thought were the major causes of crime in Britain today. If respondents selected more than one factor they were then asked which of the factors they believed to be the main cause of crime.

2. Percentages add to more than 100 as respondents could select more than one cause.

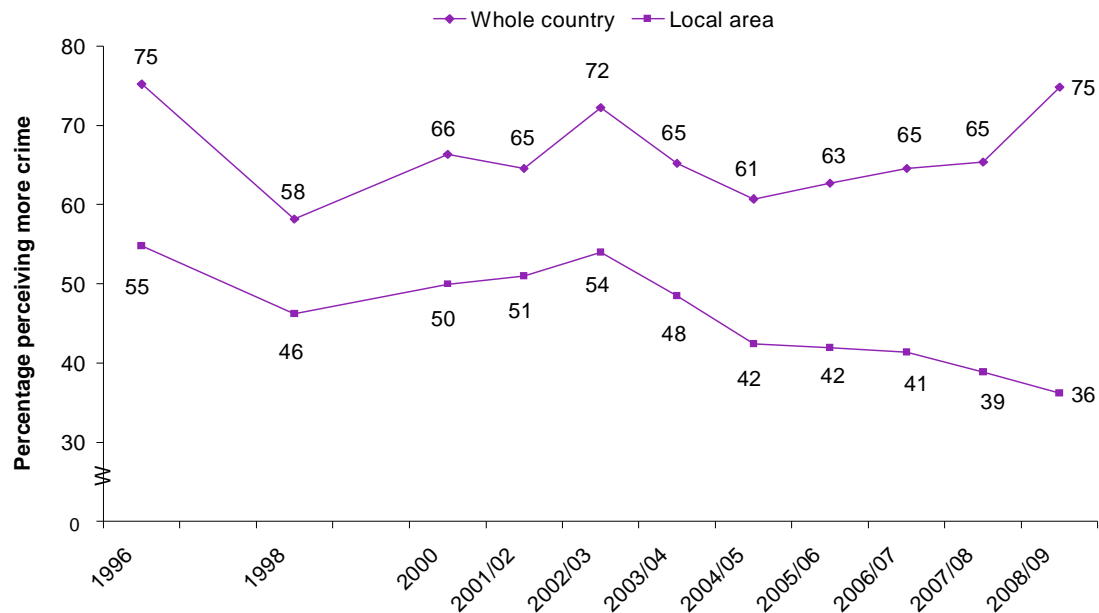
The BCS also asks people to rate the impact that crime in general and fear of crime has on their quality of life (irrespective of whether they have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months), see Tables 5.01 and 5.02.

Perceptions of crime levels

Since 1996 the BCS has asked respondents if they think the level of crime in the country as a whole and in their local area has changed over the last two years. Until 2004/05 the trend fluctuated between years but was relatively consistent between the two measures, with more people thinking that crime had increased nationally than thought crime had increased locally. However, since 2004/05 the trends have diverged, widening the gap between perceptions of changes in national and local crime levels. While in 2008/09 there continues to be a decrease

in the proportion of people who think crime has increased locally (from 39% in 2007/08 to 36% in 2008/09), there has been a marked increase in the proportion of people who think crime has increased nationally (from 65% in 2007/08 to 75% in 2008/09, see Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2008/09 BCS



1. Perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample that had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of a quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they have lived at their address. However, for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years (17% of the sample) have been excluded from the 2008/09 figure.

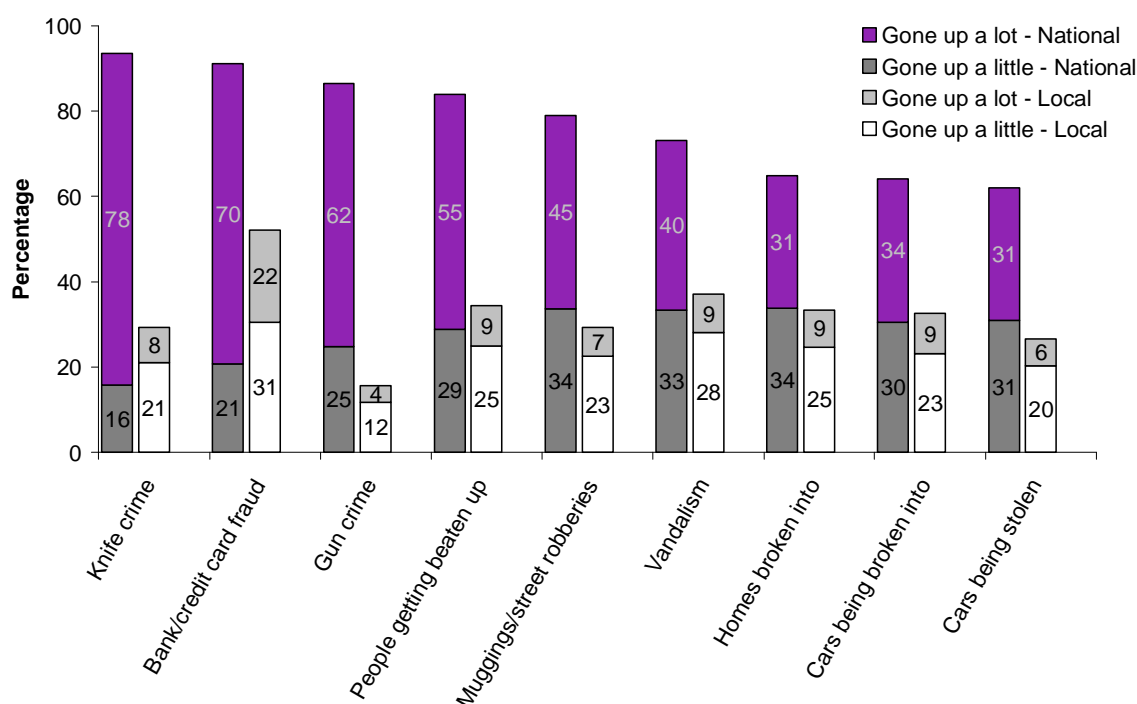
Most people who did not think crime in their local area had gone up over the last two years thought it had remained stable (50% of the total) and only 14 per cent thought it had gone down. Similarly, only three per cent of people thought crime had gone down nationally (data not shown).

In order to better understand the divergence between perceptions of changes in crime levels nationally and in the local area, the 2008/09 BCS included a new set of questions that asked respondents to rate whether they thought specific crimes had increased locally and nationally. While responses varied for individual crime types, a greater proportion of people estimated that crime had gone up nationally than locally across all crime types (Figure 5.2).

In general, the proportion of people perceiving an increase nationally is higher for crime types that attract most media coverage. For example, a greater proportion of people perceive that knife crime and gun crime have increased nationally (93% and 86% respectively) compared with lower profile offences of burglary and car theft (65% and 62% respectively)¹. The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level is particularly marked for knife crime (93% of people perceiving an increase nationally compared with 29% locally) and gun crime (86% nationally compared with 16% locally). These differences in perceptions of individual crime types suggest that, for rarer crime types, where people's perceptions are less likely to be informed by personal experience, perceptions are more prone to being influenced by high profile events and media coverage. Conversely, there is a high level of perceived increases in bank and credit card fraud locally which may be more informed by their own personal experience or that of family and friends.

¹ Numbers appear different to those in Figure 5.2 due to rounding.

Figure 5.2 Proportion of people who think crime has gone up by individual crime type, 2008/09 BCS



As well as the overall pattern of more people perceiving crime to have gone up nationally than locally, people are also more likely to perceive that crime has increased a lot rather than a little when considering the national picture across all crime types. This is in contrast with responses for the local area, where people are more likely to perceive that crime has increased a little than a lot. For example, the figures for perceptions of a national increase in vandalism were 40 per cent (a lot) and 33 per cent (a little) compared with figures for a local increase of nine per cent (a lot) and 28 per cent (a little).

Further evidence of differences in perceptions of national and local crime rates comes from another new question in the 2008/09 BCS. The results show that around a half of people (51%) think they live in a low crime area, 39 per cent believe crime levels in their area are about average and only 11 per cent of people believe crime in their local area is higher than average (Table 5b). Further analysis of findings from the BCS on perceptions of crime levels will be published in a forthcoming National Statistics supplementary bulletin in November 2009.

Table 5b Perception of crime in the local area, 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	2008/09 BCS
<i>Compared to the country as a whole:</i>	
Higher than average	11
About average	39
Lower than average	51
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>34,184</i>

Perceptions of crime levels vary with demographic and socio-economic factors (see Tables 5.03 and 5.04). Previous multivariate analysis (logistic regression) carried out on the 2007/08 BCS showed that the socio-demographic factors most strongly independently associated with perceiving the national crime rate had increased 'a lot' were being aged 35 or over and reading a newspaper other than a national 'broadsheet'. The socio-demographic factors most

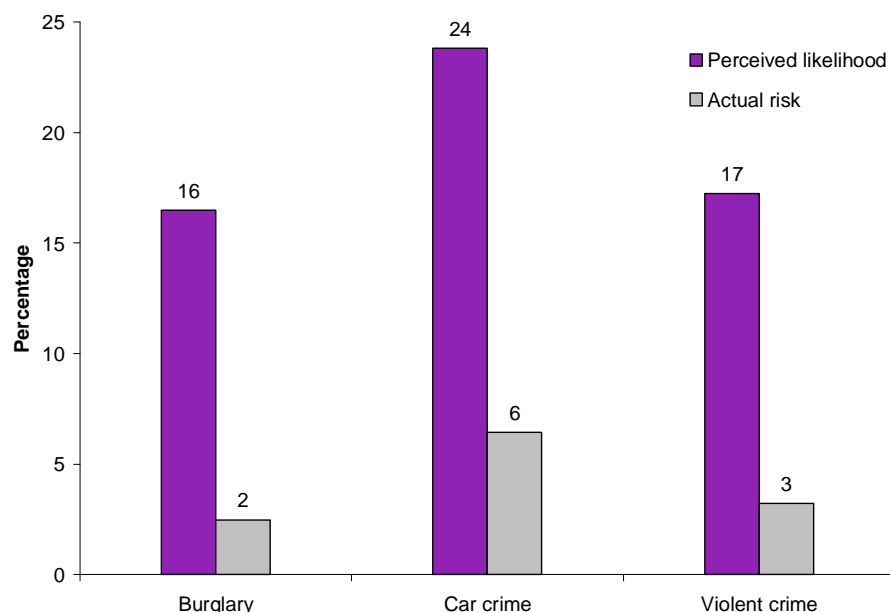
strongly independently associated with perceiving that the local crime rate had increased ‘a lot’ were being a victim of crime, the type of area where people lived, Government Office Region (in particular living in London) and living in an area for more than five years. Both models explain around seven per cent in the variance in perception of crime rates (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008, for further details).

Likelihood of victimisation and worry about crime

In addition to questions on perceptions of crime levels, the BCS asks how likely people think it is that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months.² As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows there is a disparity between people’s perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk (Figure 5.3). For instance, the 2008/09 BCS shows that 16 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary compared to an actual risk of two per cent.

However, there was an overall appreciation of differing levels of risk by crime type: a greater proportion of people thought it more likely that they would be a victim of car crime than either burglary or violent crime which reflects the pattern of actual risk between these three crime types. For a full breakdown of the findings on the perceived risk of being a victim of crime from the 2008/09 BCS by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.05 and 5.06.

Figure 5.3 Perceptions of likelihood of victimisation and actual risk by individual crime type, 2008/09 BCS



In terms of worry about crime, the 2008/09 BCS shows there was a decrease in the proportion of people with high levels of worry about violent crime (from 15% to 14%) compared with the previous year. Levels of worry about burglary (11%) and car crime (12%) remained stable (the apparent 1 percentage point decrease in worry about burglary was not statistically significant).³ The decrease in worry about violence in the 2008/09 BCS follows a fall in all three measures of worry between 2006/07 and 2007/08. Worry about each of the three crime types has now fallen by more than a third since 1998 (Table 5.07).⁴ For a full breakdown of the 2008/09 figures by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.08 and 5.09.

² See Section 6 of Volume 2 for a more detailed definition of perceived likelihood of victimisation.

³ See Section 8 of Volume 2 for definitions.

⁴ For more information on multivariate analysis of worry about crime using the BCS, see Kershaw *et al.* (2008).

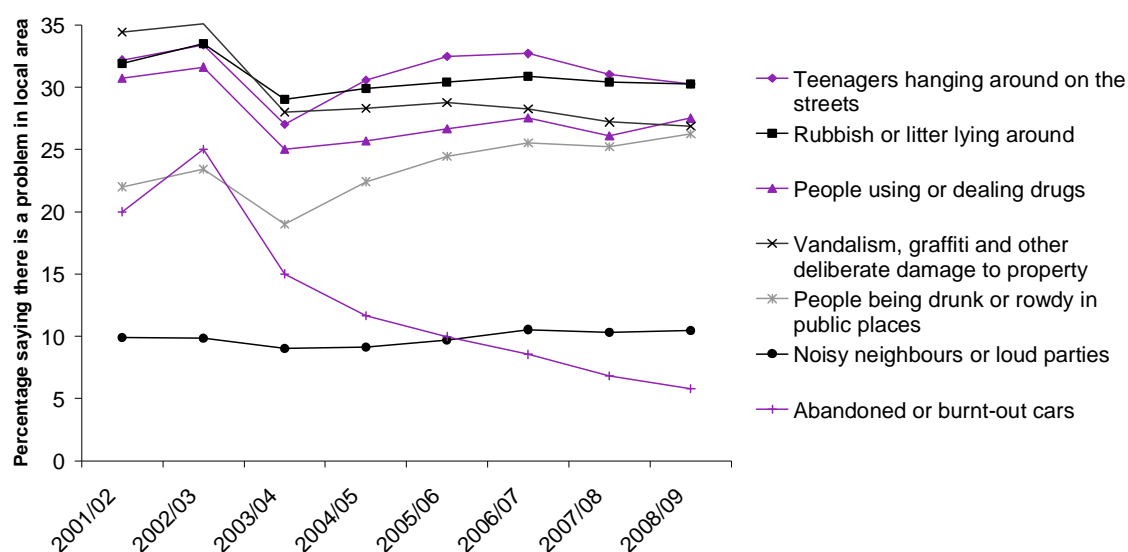
5.4 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The 2008/09 BCS shows that the level of overall perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB)⁵ has remained stable at 17 per cent compared with the 2007/08 BCS⁶ (the apparent one percentage point increase is not statistically significant). Of the seven strands that make up the overall ASB measure, there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem (from 7% to 6%) and an increase (from 26% to 28%) in the proportion of people perceiving people using or dealing drugs to be a problem in their area. There has been no change in the remaining five indicators between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Apparent changes in people being drunk and rowdy in public places and teenagers hanging around on the streets are not statistically significant (Table 5.10).

Longer-term trend analysis shows that following a fall between 2002/03 and 2003/04 from 21 per cent to 16 per cent, there was a slight increase between 2003/04 and 2006/07 in the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB. The current level is similar to that in 2003/04 (Table 5.10).

Across the individual indicators, the greatest decrease has been in the proportion of people perceiving problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars, which peaked at 25 per cent in 2002/03 and has subsequently fallen each year since, down to six per cent in 2008/09. However, overall there has been little variation in many of the individual strands since 2003/04, such as perceiving teenagers hanging around, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property and noisy neighbours as a problem. There has been an increase in the proportion of people who perceive people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces to be a problem in their local area, rising from 19 per cent in 2003/04 to 26 per cent in 2008/09 (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by strand, 2001/02 to 2008/09



There were considerable differences across demographic and socio-economic groups in perceptions of ASB, particularly within area based characteristics. Not surprisingly, perceptions varied by the level of deprivation and physical disorder in an area (Tables 5.11 and Table 5.12). For example:

⁵ See Section 6 of Volume 2 for definition of anti-social behaviour.

⁶ Further analysis of ASB in the 2007/08 BCS is available in Flatley *et al.*, 2008.

- Those living in an area classified by OAC⁷ as Multicultural were considerably more likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (29%) than those in other areas, in particular, Countryside (5%) or Prospering Suburbs (7%).
- Thirty-one per cent of people living in the most deprived areas had high levels of perceived ASB compared with seven per cent of people in the least deprived areas.

Perceptions of ASB also varied with age and experience of crime. Adults aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (24%) than older age groups. Those aged 75 years and over were least likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (4%). Twenty-nine per cent of those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months had high levels of perceived ASB, compared with 13 per cent of those who had not been a victim of crime.

Previous multivariate analysis (logistic regression) carried out on the 2007/08 BCS showed that the socio-demographic factors most strongly independently associated with high levels of perceived ASB within England and Wales⁸ were the type of area where people live, being a victim of crime in the previous 12 months, being young, living in an area where physical disorder was assessed as high⁹ and living in an area for more than 12 months (see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008 for further details).

5.5 CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE AND LOCAL PARTNERS

The BCS has always included measures of public perceptions of the police. Questions have varied over time, ranging from ratings of the local police in terms of how good a job they do to perceptions of different aspects of policing (see Section 5.6). A greater emphasis on partnership working across government has resulted in BCS policing questions being expanded to cover partnership working between the police and local agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (see Appendix 1 on PSA measurement). The following analysis considers the variation in perceptions of the police across socio-demographic and socio-economic groups. However, a general finding is that the variability for measures discussed in this and the next section are not as great as seen for other attitudinal measures contained in this chapter (such as perceptions of ASB).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that 49 per cent of adults agreed that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area. Forty-five per cent agreed that the police and local councils sought people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour and 39 per cent agreed that they were kept informed about how the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (see Figure 5.5).

The questions relating to the police and local councils gave people an option of not stating an opinion and broadly around a quarter took this option. For instance, while 22 per cent of respondents disagreed that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, a higher proportion had no opinion (29%). Thus variations in the proportions of people who have no opinion can impact on the proportion of people who agree across all three of these statements.

The 2008/09 BCS shows there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, from 45 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 49 per cent in 2008/09. There is a related decrease in both the proportion of respondents who disagree with

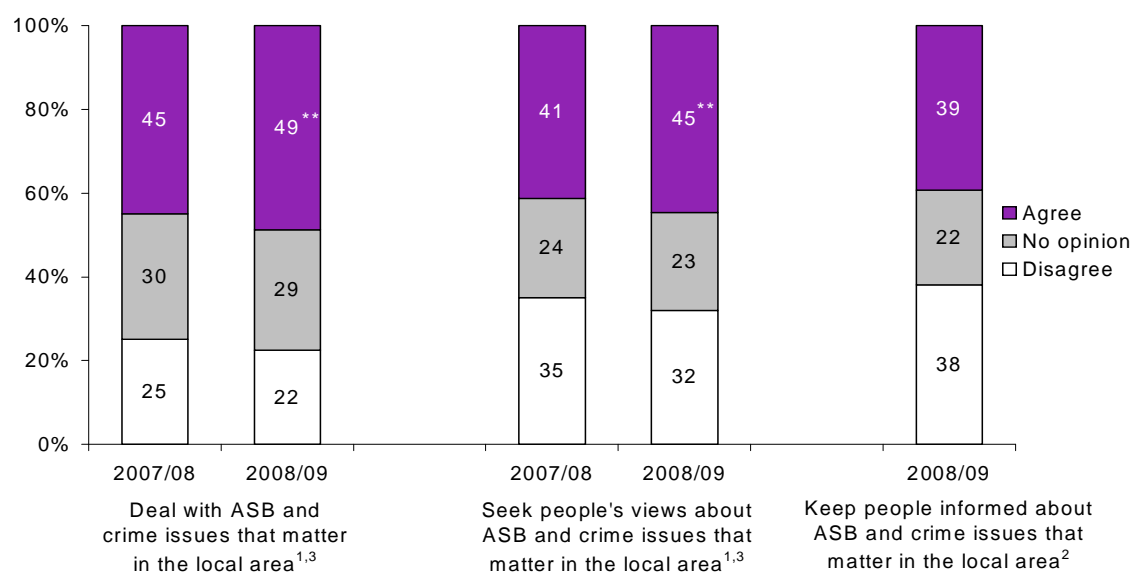
⁷ See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of OAC.

⁸ See Flatley *et al.*, 2008, for multivariate analysis of ASB within England only using the 2007/08 BCS.

⁹ Interviewer assessment, see Section 7 of Volume 2 for more information.

this statement (from 25% in 2007/08 to 22% in 2008/09) and the proportion with no opinion (from 30% in 2007/08 to 29% in 2008/09).¹⁰

Figure 5.5 Confidence in the police and local councils, 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS



1. Estimates for 2007/08 are based on six months of data (between October 2007 and March 2008) as the questions were introduced in the middle of the 2007/08 survey year.

2. No trend data available as question was introduced in April 2008.

3. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level compared with the previous year for the proportion of those who agreed.

Perceptions of the police and local councils in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area varied across socio-demographics and socio-economic groups (see Tables 5.13 and 5.14). For example:

- Women were more likely to agree than men (51% and 46% respectively).
- Both men and women aged 65 or over were more likely to agree than younger age groups.
- People from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were more likely to agree than those from White backgrounds (54% compared with 48%). In particular, Black (57%) and Asian adults (55%) were most likely to agree. Respondents from Mixed backgrounds were most likely to disagree (29%) compared to other people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups, reflecting the younger age profile of this group.
- People who had been a victim of BCS crime in the last 12 months were less likely to agree that the police and local councils were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who had not been a victim (42% and 51% respectively) and more likely to disagree than non-victims (31% and 20%).
- Those who had high levels of perceived ASB were less likely to agree (36%) with the statement than those who did not have high levels of perceived ASB (51%).

The 2008/09 BCS shows that there was no difference between people who had contact with the police (47%) or no contact (49%) in terms of agreeing that the police and local councils were dealing with ASB and crime in the local area (the apparent 2% difference is not statistically significant). However, agreement is influenced by the level of satisfaction people have with this contact. For instance, of those who were dissatisfied with contact that was

¹⁰ Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data (April 2008 to March 2009) and on six months of data (between October 2007 and March 2008). Previous questions on policing and the CJS have not shown seasonality effects; therefore it is not anticipated these comparisons will be influenced by this.

initiated by the police, 33 per cent agreed that the police and local councils were dealing with ASB and crime-related issues in their area. This compares to 52 per cent who were satisfied with their contact. This is also true of public-initiated contact (31% and 57%, data not shown).

Multivariate analysis based on the 2008/09 BCS found that the following factors are strongly associated with agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime (and accounted for 19% of the variance):

- perceiving that the local police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes;
- perceiving that the police deal with people fairly and/or with respect; and
- confident that the criminal justice system as a whole is effective.

A number of other factors were also identified and account for a further three per cent of the variance, such as age of respondent (being 35 or over), seeing a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol, in particular more than once a month, and not having a high level of perceived ASB (see Table 5.17). Overall, this model accounts for 22 per cent of the variance in the agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime. These results are consistent with previous analysis that has shown that perceptions of the police are a much stronger predictor than other factors such as socio-demographic or area variables (see Thorpe, 2009).

5.6 RATINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS continues to measure perceptions of local police both in general terms and in specific aspects of their work. The 2008/09 BCS shows that 53 per cent of people thought the police in their local area were doing a good or excellent job, the same figure as in the 2007/08 survey. However, there was an improvement in perceptions of the police for five of the specific aspects measured by the BCS in 2008/09, including overall confidence in the local police, compared with the previous year (Table 5c).

Table 5c Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages					BCS
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage saying good or excellent</i>					
<i>Ratings of local police:</i>					
How good a job do you think the police are doing?	50	51	53	53	
<i>Percentage saying tend to /strongly agree</i>					
<i>Perceptions of police in local area:</i>					
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	47	47	48	48	
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	82	83	83	84	
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	63	62	64	65	**
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	42	41	43	46	**
Understand the issues that affect this community	60	60	62	65	**
Are dealing with the things that matter to people in the community	49	49	51	54	**
Overall confidence in the local police ¹	63	64	65	67	**
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	

1. Based on question 'taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area'.

2. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in local police. Bases for other measures will be similar.

In general, trends in these indicators show there were high levels of agreement that the police treat people with respect (84%) and fairly (65%) as well as understanding the issues that affect the local community (65%). There was less confidence that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (46%) or be there when needed (48%).

Ratings of the local police and perceptions of specific aspects of their work vary according to certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In general, the people who were more likely to rate their local police as doing a good or excellent job were women, readers of national 'broadsheets', people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups and people who had not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months (see Tables 5.18 and 5.19). Women, older adults, those who did not have a high level of overall perceived ASB and those who had not experienced a crime in the last 12 months tended to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police as measured by the BCS (see Tables 5.20 and 5.21). For instance:

- Women were more likely to rate the police as doing a good or excellent job (56%) than men (51%) and to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police. For instance, 56 per cent of women agreed that the police were dealing with the things that matter to people in their community compared with 51 per cent of men. This was generally true across the age groups.
- Fifty-four per cent of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds thought that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes compared with 45 per cent of White people. Fifty-seven per cent of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds rated their local police as doing an excellent or good job compared with 53 per cent of White people.
- People who had not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were more likely to agree that the police were doing an excellent or good job (56%) than victims (45%) and to have more positive perceptions of different aspects of the police across all seven measures. For example, 85 per cent of non-victims agreed that the police would treat you with respect if you had contact with them compared to 79 per cent of victims.
- Readers of national 'broadsheets' were more likely to rate the police as doing a good or excellent job (for example, *The Times*, 60% compared with *The Sun*, 50%) and to have more confidence in the local police overall than readers of more 'popular' press (for example, *The Times*, 73% compared with *The Daily Star*, 59%).

However, there is some variation across the questions measuring perceptions of different aspects of the police. For instance:

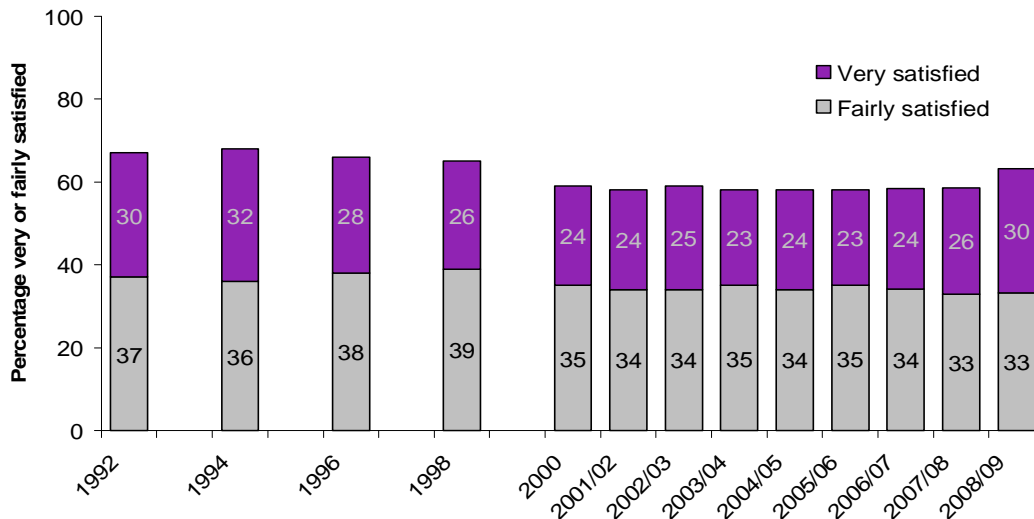
- Although people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds overall tend to have more positive perceptions of the police than White people, they are less likely to agree that the police would treat you with respect (81% and 84%).
- Also, men were more likely to agree that the police would treat people fairly (67%) than women (63%).
- Similarly, although readers of national 'broadsheets' are more likely overall to have positive perceptions of the police than readers of 'popular' newspapers, they are less likely to agree that the police treat you fairly (for example, *The Guardian*, 54% compared with *The Daily Mail*, 68%) and can be relied on to deal with minor crimes (for example, *The Independent*, 40% compared with *The Daily Mirror*, 50%).

Despite the variation among different groups by these characteristics, multivariate analysis (logistic regression) has identified that attitudinal factors are better predictors of attitudes to the police than demographic and socio-economic characteristics (see Myhill and Beak, 2009 for more information).

Victim satisfaction with the police

For incidents that the police came to know about, the BCS asks victims¹¹ of crime how satisfied overall they were with the way the police handled the matter. Victims were very or fairly satisfied in 63 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about. This is an increase from the level found in the 2007/08 BCS (59%). Prior longer-term trends have shown that victim satisfaction with the police fell in the 1990s but since 2000 has remained broadly stable between 58 per cent and 60 per cent until the increase seen in 2008/09 (see Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS



The BCS also asks respondents who had contact with the police in the last 12 months how satisfied they were. The 2008/09 BCS shows that 80 per cent of adults were satisfied with contact that was initiated by the police and 67 per cent were satisfied with the police when they initiated contact themselves. This is similar to the 2007/08 BCS (81% and 66% per cent respectively, data not shown).

5.7 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Between 2001/02 and 2007/08, the BCS reported on public confidence in seven different aspects of the criminal justice system (CJS) such as bringing people who commit crime to justice and meeting the needs of victims of crime. Previous analysis showed general improvements in these confidence measures between 2002/03 to 2007/08 (see Kershaw *et al*, 2008 for full description and analysis of trends).

In October 2007 the BCS introduced a new set of questions relating to the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS (see Appendix 1 on PSA measurement). The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is fair increased from 56 per cent in the six months to March 2008 to 59 per cent in 2008/09. The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective remained stable at 38 per cent (the apparent one percentage point increase was not statistically significant) (Table 5d).

¹¹ The BCS no longer collects information on witness's satisfaction with the police. The WAVES survey is now used to measure witness's perceptions of the criminal justice system. For further information see http://www.cjsonline.gov.uk/the_cjs/whats_new/news-3684.html.

Table 5d Confidence in the criminal justice system, 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS

Percentages			BCS
	2007/08	2008/09	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Confident that:</i>			
the CJS as a whole is fair	56	59	**
the CJS as a whole is effective	37	38	
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	9,774	44,707	

1. 2007/08 data on fairness and effectiveness are based on interviews with half of the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2007/08. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the criminal justice system. Bases for the effectiveness question will be similar in each year. Previous questions on the CJS have not shown seasonality

Levels of confidence in the CJS vary by demographic and socio-economic characteristics. In general, the proportion of people thinking that the CJS is fair or effective was higher among younger people which influences various other characteristics (see Tables 5.22 and 5.23). For example, full-time students were more likely to think that the CJS is fair (72%) and to think that the CJS is effective (60%) compared to other occupational groups. However, there were other variations:

- People from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds were more likely to say that the CJS is fair (68%) than people from a White background (57%) and also more likely to say that the CJS is effective (56%) than people from a White background (36%);
- People living in an area as classified by OAC as a City Living area were more likely than those in any other area to say that the CJS is fair (67%) and people living in an area as classified by OAC as Multicultural or City Living areas were the most likely to say that the CJS is effective (50% and 47% respectively).
- Readers of 'broadsheets' were more likely to agree that the CJS is both fair and effective. For example, 70 per cent of people who read *The Times* agreed that the CJS is fair compared with 54 per cent of readers of *The Daily Express*. Similarly, 49 per cent of *Guardian* readers agreed that the CJS is effective compared with 32 per cent of *Daily Mail* readers.

Table 5.01 Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹		Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life				Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life			
ALL ADULTS	35	27	5,604	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	30	23	1,919
16-24	38	28	471	Intermediate occupations	35	27	1,115
25-34	35	25	749	Routine and manual occupations	38	31	2,143
35-44	33	25	1,052	Never worked and long-term unemployed	45	32	173
45-54	35	29	921	Full-time students	36	22	211
55-64	37	32	937	Not classified	55	41	43
65-74	35	27	808	Highest qualification			
75+	31	20	666	Degree or diploma	30	22	1,795
Men	30	26	2,518	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	33	27	966
16-24	34	28	223	O level/GCSE	39	27	1,067
25-34	27	20	318	Other	35	30	257
35-44	33	25	466	None	39	32	1,502
45-54	29	28	452	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	28	32	442	Long-standing illness or disability	42	31	1,526
65-74	31	22	368	Limits activities	45	32	1,060
75+	23	19	249	Does not limit activities	37	29	466
Women	40	28	3,086	No long-standing illness or disability	33	26	4,065
16-24	42	28	248	Internet usage			
25-34	43	29	431	Used in last 12 months	33	26	3,614
35-44	33	26	586	Not used in last 12 months	38	30	1,982
45-54	42	29	469	Overall level of perceived ASB			
55-64	45	32	495	High	61	53	771
65-74	39	32	440	Not high	29	21	4,552
75+	36	21	417	Newspaper of choice			
Ethnic group				'Popular'			
White	34	25	5,211	The Sun	40	29	1,197
Non-White	46	43	392	The Daily Mirror	41	28	625
Mixed	47	28	22	The Daily Mail	34	29	1,140
Asian or Asian British	51	48	170	The Daily Express	39	29	311
Black or Black British	40	34	140	The Daily Star	40	29	118
Chinese or other	43	55	60	'Broadsheet'			
Marital status				The Daily Telegraph	30	20	425
Married	33	27	2,592	The Guardian	31	23	271
Cohabiting	35	24	498	The Independent	26	18	178
Single	37	27	1,184	The Times	24	21	402
Separated	36	24	170	The Financial Times	32	25	62
Divorced	43	31	505	Some other newspaper	36	31	87
Widowed	40	28	651	No one newspaper in particular	33	21	61
Respondent's employment status				Would not want to read any newspaper	34	29	667
In employment	33	27	3,081	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Unemployed	47	32	150	Victim	46	39	1,175
Economically inactive	38	26	2,358	Not a victim	31	23	4,429
Student	35	20	128				
Looking after family/home	42	35	313				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	57	37	255				
Retired	34	24	1,599				
Other inactive	23	18	63				

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.02 Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	Fear of crime	Crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life</i>			
ALL ADULTS	35	27	5,604
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	48	30	289
Adults & child(ren)	35	27	1,246
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	34	27	4,069
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	38	30	818
£10,000 less than £20,000	40	28	1,045
£20,000 less than £30,000	33	26	773
£30,000 less than £40,000	38	28	568
£40,000 less than £50,000	30	24	415
£50,000 or more	28	20	729
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	34	26	3,892
Social renters	44	37	901
Private renters	32	22	789
Accommodation type			
Houses	34	26	4,735
<i>Detached</i>	28	20	1,519
<i>Semi-detached</i>	38	27	1,711
<i>Terraced</i>	37	30	1,505
Flats/maisonettes	41	32	665
Other accommodation	48	16	26
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	39	29	911
City living	38	27	237
Countryside	21	16	856
Prospering suburbs	32	22	1,269
Constrained by circumstances	41	29	520
Typical traits	35	24	1,086
Multicultural	46	45	438
Area type			
Urban	38	30	4,142
Rural	24	17	1,462
Level of physical disorder			
High	47	37	322
Not high	34	26	5,108
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	45	40	957
Other output areas	35	26	3,086
20% least deprived output areas	26	17	1,066

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.03 Perceptions of changing crime levels by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹		National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago				Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago			
ALL ADULTS	75	36	11,464	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	69	33	3,716
16-24	73	40	958	Intermediate occupations	75	36	2,420
25-34	71	37	1,549	Routine and manual occupations	79	38	4,432
35-44	73	39	2,175	Never worked and long-term unemployed	77	40	391
45-54	74	37	1,853	Full-time students	73	40	459
55-64	76	35	1,917	Not classified	82	42	46
65-74	81	31	1,555	Highest qualification			
75+	81	32	1,457	Degree or diploma	66	33	3,682
Men	70	34	5,113	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	75	35	1,851
16-24	66	36	433	O level/GCSE	79	40	2,251
25-34	66	36	707	Other	76	42	466
35-44	69	35	993	None	82	37	3,193
45-54	70	34	857	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	72	33	868	Long-standing illness or disability	78	39	3,097
65-74	77	29	696	Limits activities	80	40	2,143
75+	77	31	559	Does not limit activities	73	37	954
Women	79	38	6,351	No long-standing illness or disability	74	35	8,355
16-24	79	45	525	Internet usage			
25-34	76	38	842	Used in last 12 months	72	36	7,288
35-44	77	43	1,182	Not used in last 12 months	82	37	4,170
45-54	79	39	996	Overall level of perceived ASB			
55-64	80	37	1,049	High	81	59	1,703
65-74	85	32	859	Not high	73	31	9,160
75+	83	33	898	Newspaper of choice			
Ethnic group				'Popular'			
White	75	35	10,637	The Sun	82	40	2,524
Non-White	72	46	825	The Daily Mirror	81	38	1,311
Mixed	64	38	62	The Daily Mail	77	37	2,310
Asian or Asian British	71	45	396	The Daily Express	85	30	698
Black or Black British	79	48	225	The Daily Star	80	38	267
Chinese or other	71	47	142	'Broadsheet'			
Marital status				The Daily Telegraph	67	32	826
Married	75	35	5,401	The Guardian	52	27	553
Cohabiting	72	34	1,014	The Independent	58	23	353
Single	73	39	2,340	The Times	64	34	838
Separated	71	42	337	The Financial Times	76	44	93
Divorced	80	40	1,026	Some other newspaper	72	47	162
Widowed	82	34	1,344	No one newspaper in particular	79	50	105
Respondent's employment status				Would not want to read any newspaper	73	37	1,336
In employment	72	37	6,375	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Unemployed	71	34	264	Victim	76	49	2,371
Economically inactive	80	35	4,799	Not a victim	75	33	9,093
Student	73	39	299				
Looking after family/home	82	39	638				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	82	43	511				
Retired	80	32	3,219				
Other inactive	73	50	132				

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived change in national crime. Bases for local crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.04 Perceptions of changing crime levels by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime since two years ago</i>			
ALL ADULTS	75	36	11,464
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	81	45	604
Adults & child(ren)	73	40	2,552
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	75	35	8,308
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	81	42	1,693
£10,000 less than £20,000	77	37	2,032
£20,000 less than £30,000	73	32	1,538
£30,000 less than £40,000	70	35	1,248
£40,000 less than £50,000	70	35	938
£50,000 or more	68	33	1,464
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	74	34	8,056
Social renters	80	42	1,847
Private renters	74	41	1,528
Accommodation type			
Houses	75	36	9,704
<i>Detached</i>	72	31	2,952
<i>Semi-detached</i>	76	37	3,668
<i>Terraced</i>	76	38	3,084
Flats/maisonettes	74	42	1,330
Other accommodation	79	30	61
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	80	37	1,841
City living	70	33	502
Countryside	72	28	1,714
Prospering suburbs	73	32	2,674
Constrained by circumstances	77	37	1,076
Typical traits	75	37	2,222
Multicultural	74	46	848
Area type			
Urban	75	38	8,482
Rural	74	30	2,982
Level of physical disorder			
High	74	42	612
Not high	75	36	10,486
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	76	39	1,932
Other output areas	75	36	6,360
20% least deprived output areas	73	35	2,153

1. Unweighted base refers to impact of fear of crime. Bases for impact of crime will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.05 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime by personal characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>					<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	16	24	17	11,277	Respondent's occupation				
Age					Managerial and professional occupations	14	21	14	3,750
16-24	16	23	28	964	Intermediate occupations	19	25	16	2,343
25-34	20	29	22	1,543	Routine and manual occupations	17	26	20	4,288
35-44	17	24	16	2,118	Never worked and long-term unemployed	23	24	21	387
45-54	17	26	13	1,850	Full-time students	18	20	24	452
55-64	18	24	15	1,915	Not classified	27	47	22	57
65-74	14	21	14	1,583	Highest qualification				
75+	9	12	8	1,304	Degree or diploma	16	21	15	3,580
Men	14	22	17	5,056	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	15	26	18	1,903
16-24	13	21	30	446	O level/GCSE	17	24	19	2,242
25-34	15	24	20	651	Other	20	25	19	466
35-44	15	25	17	974	None	18	25	18	3,072
45-54	15	23	12	903	Long-standing illness or disability				
55-64	15	23	13	893	Long-standing illness or disability	18	25	18	3,075
65-74	14	21	14	703	Limits activities	17	27	18	2,136
75+	10	13	9	486	Does not limit activities	19	23	18	939
Women	19	25	17	6,221	No long-standing illness or disability	16	23	17	8,192
16-24	20	26	26	518	Internet usage				
25-34	25	34	23	892	Used in last 12 months	16	24	18	7,350
35-44	19	22	14	1,144	Not used in last 12 months	17	23	16	3,924
45-54	19	28	15	947	Overall level of perceived ASB				
55-64	20	26	16	1,022	High	32	46	38	1,632
65-74	14	21	15	880	Not high	13	19	13	9,111
75+	9	11	8	818	Newspaper of choice				
Ethnic group					'Popular'				
White	15	23	15	10,511	The Sun	19	29	25	2,495
Non-White	29	37	34	764	The Daily Mirror	17	28	17	1,264
Mixed	20	34	30	55	The Daily Mail	15	24	14	2,245
Asian or Asian British	34	38	36	350	The Daily Express	16	22	13	663
Black or Black British	25	35	35	257	The Daily Star	14	27	18	237
Chinese or other	26	32	27	102	'Broadsheet'				
Marital status					The Daily Telegraph	12	17	10	831
Married	16	23	14	5,253	The Guardian	18	20	18	582
Cohabiting	18	29	18	1,036	The Independent	13	20	13	315
Single	17	24	25	2,321	The Times	15	18	13	833
Separated	24	30	26	350	The Financial Times	21	38	20	110
Divorced	17	26	15	1,007	Some other newspaper	23	11	19	184
Widowed	12	19	11	1,305	No one newspaper in particular	14	18	9	117
Respondent's employment status					Would not want to read any newspaper	16	23	18	1,301
In employment	17	25	18	6,278	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Unemployed	26	16	30	288	Victim	24	36	26	2,376
Economically inactive	15	21	15	4,692	Not a victim	14	20	14	8901
Student	18	22	23	281					
Looking after family/home	21	24	18	606					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	20	35	21	498					
Retired	12	18	12	3,183					
Other inactive	18	20	17	124					

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle only.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.06 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	16	24	17	11,277
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	21	27	22	568
Adults & child(ren)	19	25	18	2,509
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	15	23	17	8,200
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	22	30	23	1,674
£10,000 less than £20,000	16	23	18	2,060
£20,000 less than £30,000	16	26	17	1,506
£30,000 less than £40,000	16	24	18	1,182
£40,000 less than £50,000	12	23	16	875
£50,000 or more	14	21	12	1,486
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	15	22	14	7,831
Social renters	21	31	23	1,851
Private renters	18	27	25	1,563
Accommodation type				
Houses	17	24	16	9,504
<i>Detached</i>	14	18	10	2,991
<i>Semi-detached</i>	18	25	18	3,495
<i>Terraced</i>	18	28	20	3,018
Flats/maisonettes	16	27	24	1,337
Other accommodation	14	25	5	52
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	18	27	20	1,859
City living	16	23	21	483
Countryside	11	18	9	1,693
Prospering suburbs	15	22	11	2,545
Constrained by circumstances	19	30	20	1,068
Typical traits	15	22	16	2,213
Multicultural	25	35	30	867
Area type				
Urban	18	26	20	8,340
Rural	10	18	8	2,937
Level of physical disorder				
High	27	39	32	631
Not high	16	23	16	10,262
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	23	32	26	1,933
Other output areas	16	25	18	6,198
20% least deprived output areas	12	18	10	2,133

1. Unweighted base refers to perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based on households owning, or with use of a vehicle only.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.07 Trends in worry about crime, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴	BCS Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage with high level of worry about ¹ :</i>														
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	12	11	
Car crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	12	12	
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	15	14	**
<i>Unweighted base ²</i>	<i>10,044</i>	<i>14,502</i>	<i>7,973</i>	<i>14,925</i>	<i>19,388</i>	<i>32,765</i>	<i>36,427</i>	<i>37,872</i>	<i>45,046</i>	<i>47,713</i>	<i>47,122</i>	<i>46,888</i>	<i>11,510</i>	

1. See Section 6 of Volume 2 for more information on the definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

2. Unweighted bases refer to high levels of worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime they will be slightly lower as based on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle only.

3. Questions on worry about crime were only asked of a quarter of the BCS sample in 2008/09.

Table 5.08 Worry about crime by personal characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹		Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>					<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>				
ALL ADULTS	11	12	14	11,510	Respondent's occupation				
Age					Managerial and professional occupations	8	9	9	3,789
16-24	10	14	16	941	Intermediate occupations	10	11	13	2,418
25-34	11	14	14	1,628	Routine and manual occupations	14	15	17	4,437
35-44	12	9	14	2,192	Never worked and long-term unemployed	18	16	22	376
45-54	10	11	13	1,804	Full-time students	10	10	15	438
55-64	12	13	14	2,000	Not classified	13	15	16	52
65-74	14	11	14	1,547	Highest qualification				
75+	9	6	9	1,398	Degree or diploma	8	10	11	3,683
Men	9	11	7	5,259	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	8	11	10	1,896
16-24	8	13	9	457	O level/GCSE	13	14	16	2,331
25-34	9	15	8	720	Other	12	12	16	452
35-44	9	8	8	1,006	None	16	13	18	3,135
45-54	9	12	7	842	Long-standing illness or disability				
55-64	10	12	8	920	Long-standing illness or disability	14	12	16	3,256
65-74	8	8	6	733	Limits activities	16	13	17	2,254
75+	5	5	3	581	Does not limit activities	9	11	14	1,002
Women	14	12	19	6,251	No long-standing illness or disability	10	11	13	8,247
16-24	13	16	23	484	Internet usage				
25-34	14	14	21	908	Used in last 12 months	10	11	13	7,484
35-44	15	10	20	1,186	Not used in last 12 months	15	13	16	4,020
45-54	11	10	17	962	Overall level of perceived ASB				
55-64	13	14	19	1,080	High	23	28	29	1,559
65-74	19	13	20	814	Not high	8	9	10	9,358
75+	11	7	13	817	Newspaper of choice				
Ethnic group					'Popular'				
White	10	11	12	10,699	The Sun	15	17	19	2,489
Non-White	22	22	28	806	The Daily Mirror	16	15	20	1,309
Mixed	13	7	26	74	The Daily Mail	10	11	13	2,224
Asian or Asian British	22	26	26	379	The Daily Express	9	9	12	697
Black or Black British	28	19	30	231	The Daily Star	12	14	10	263
Chinese or other	17	17	37	122	'Broadsheet'				
Marital status					The Daily Telegraph	8	6	6	810
Married	11	11	13	5,439	The Guardian	3	6	9	579
Cohabiting	13	13	16	1,014	The Independent	7	5	8	342
Single	10	13	14	2,330	The Times	6	8	7	849
Separated	18	23	20	358	The Financial Times	8	11	13	97
Divorced	10	11	12	1,048	Some other newspaper	11	12	9	188
Widowed	12	8	14	1,313	No one newspaper in particular	20	13	7	119
Respondent's employment status					Would not want to read any newspaper	12	12	13	1,456
In employment	10	12	13	6,481	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Unemployed	15	13	15	296	Victim	15	20	16	2,329
Economically inactive	13	10	15	4,716	Not a victim	10	9	13	9,181
Student	9	5	14	261					
Looking after family/home	16	13	23	618					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	20	15	22	504					
Retired	11	10	12	3,188					
Other inactive	12	12	18	145					

1. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based on households owning, or with use of a vehicle only.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics

Table 5.09 Worry about crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS
	Worry about burglary	Worry about car crime	Worry about violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage with high levels of worry</i>				
ALL ADULTS	11	12	14	11,510
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	22	15	25	596
Adults & child(ren)	11	10	14	2,549
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	11	12	13	8,365
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	18	14	21	1,748
£10,000 less than £20,000	14	14	16	2,032
£20,000 less than £30,000	12	14	14	1,596
£30,000 less than £40,000	10	12	12	1,195
£40,000 less than £50,000	7	9	11	930
£50,000 or more	6	8	8	1,481
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	10	10	11	8,010
Social renters	19	19	22	1,898
Private renters	10	14	15	1,567
Accommodation type				
Houses	11	11	13	9,689
<i>Detached</i>	7	7	9	2,936
<i>Semi-detached</i>	11	12	14	3,696
<i>Terraced</i>	13	14	16	3,057
Flats/maisonettes	13	17	18	1,369
Other accommodation	14	18	17	67
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	15	15	17	1,889
City living	10	9	13	496
Countryside	7	7	8	1,708
Prospering suburbs	9	9	10	2,590
Constrained by circumstances	14	17	16	1,113
Typical traits	10	11	14	2,262
Multicultural	17	21	24	871
Area type				
Urban	12	13	15	8,567
Rural	7	7	7	2,943
Level of physical disorder				
High	19	19	23	632
Not high	10	11	13	10,486
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	18	19	22	1,964
Other output areas	10	11	13	6,358
20% least deprived output areas	7	8	8	2,154

1. Unweighted base refers to worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime will be slightly lower as this is based on households owning, or with use of a vehicle only.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.10 Trends in the anti-social behaviour indicators, 1992 to 2008/09 BCS

Percentages	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	BCS Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09
<i>Percentage</i>														
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17	17	18	16	17	
<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>														
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12	10	9	7	6	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	10	
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	23	19	22	24	26	25	26	
People using or dealing drugs	14	22	21	25	33	31	32	25	26	27	28	26	28	**
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	26	24	27	32	32	33	27	31	32	33	31	30	
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	26	28	30	32	33	29	30	30	31	30	30	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	26	29	24	26	32	34	35	28	28	29	28	27	27	
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	<i>8,486</i>	<i>13,745</i>	<i>7,625</i>	<i>13,986</i>	<i>8,910</i>	<i>30,695</i>	<i>34,622</i>	<i>36,116</i>	<i>42,892</i>	<i>45,787</i>	<i>45,063</i>	<i>45,021</i>	<i>44,010</i>	

1. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6 of Volume 2.

2. The question relating to abandoned or burnt-out cars was asked of one-quarter of the sample in 2001/02 and 2002/03.

3. Unweighted bases refer to the question relating to people using or dealing drugs. Other bases will be similar.

Table 5.11 High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in local area by personal characteristics

Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base	
ALL ADULTS	17	43,789			
Age			Respondent's occupation		
16-24	24	3,746	Managerial and professional occupations	13	14,566
25-34	20	6,184	Intermediate occupations	15	9,149
35-44	18	8,382	Routine and manual occupations	19	16,692
45-54	17	7,179	Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	1,428
55-64	13	7,429	Full-time students	24	1,745
65-74	9	5,783	Not classified	22	209
75+	4	5,086			
Men	16	19,942	Highest qualification		
16-24	20	1,749	Degree or diploma	14	14,144
25-34	19	2,697	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	18	7,226
35-44	18	3,864	O level/GCSE	20	8,817
45-54	17	3,448	Other	17	1,763
55-64	12	3,430	None	15	11,756
65-74	9	2,690			
75+	4	2,064	Long-standing illness or disability		
Women	17	23,847	Long-standing illness or disability	18	11,789
16-24	29	1,997	Limits activities	19	8,115
25-34	22	3,487	Does not limit activities	15	3,674
35-44	19	4,518	No long-standing illness or disability	16	31,939
45-54	18	3,731			
55-64	15	3,999	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
65-74	9	3,093	Contact	22	3,840
75+	4	3,022	No contact	12	7,007
Ethnic group			Internet usage		
White	16	40,733	Used in last 12 months	17	28,651
Non-White	25	3,046	Not used in last 12 months	14	15,095
Mixed	29	269			
Asian or Asian British	26	1,423	Newspaper of choice		
Black or Black British	22	910	'Popular'		
Chinese or other	24	444	The Sun	23	9,651
			The Daily Mirror	21	4,931
			The Daily Mail	13	8,641
			The Daily Express	13	2,640
			The Daily Star	22	1,022
			'Broadsheet'		
			The Daily Telegraph	10	3,138
			The Guardian	15	2,206
			The Independent	14	1,256
			The Times	13	3,252
			The Financial Times	20	371
			Some other newspaper	16	655
			No one newspaper in particular	16	434
			Would not want to read any newspaper	14	5,205
Marital status			Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Married	14	20,685	Victim	29	9,090
Cohabiting	20	4,011	Not a victim	13	34,699
Single	23	8,965			
Separated	18	1,331			
Divorced	19	3,911			
Widowed	8	4,867			
Respondent's employment status					
In employment	17	24,750			
Unemployed	25	1,091			
Economically inactive	15	17,849			
Student	23	1,072			
Looking after family/home	22	2,406			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	29	1,956			
Retired	8	11,901			
Other inactive	18	514			

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.12 High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour in local area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	17	43,789
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	30	2,280
Adults & child(ren)	19	9,946
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	15	31,563
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	22	6,433
£10,000 less than £20,000	19	7,795
£20,000 less than £30,000	20	5,969
£30,000 less than £40,000	17	4,707
£40,000 less than £50,000	15	3,547
£50,000 or more	11	5,717
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	13	30,669
Social renters	29	7,040
Private renters	18	5,932
Accommodation type		
Houses	16	37,110
<i>Detached</i>	7	11,495
<i>Semi-detached</i>	15	13,828
<i>Terraced</i>	24	11,787
Flats/maisonettes	23	5,054
Other accommodation	9	210
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	25	7,099
City living	17	1,868
Countryside	5	6,690
Prospering suburbs	7	10,032
Constrained by circumstances	25	4,072
Typical traits	16	8,639
Multicultural	29	3,226
Area type		
Urban	19	32,384
Rural	8	11,405
Level of physical disorder		
High	41	2,344
Not high	15	40,014
Living environment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	31	7,316
Other output areas	15	24,177
20% least deprived output areas	7	8,312

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.13 Public confidence in the police and local councils in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages					2008/09 BCS				
Police and local councils are dealing with issues					Police and local councils dealing with issues				
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base		Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	49	29	22	45,041	Respondent's occupation				
Age					Managerial and professional occupations	46	31	23	14,937
16-24	47	28	25	3,758	Intermediate occupations	48	30	23	9,409
25-34	45	33	23	6,275	Routine and manual occupations	51	27	22	17,275
35-44	46	29	24	8,523	Never worked and long-term unemployed	54	27	19	1,462
45-54	47	29	24	7,323	Full-time students	51	27	22	1,766
55-64	49	28	23	7,631	Not classified	44	32	24	192
65-74	55	26	19	6,122	Highest qualification				
75+	58	28	14	5,409	Degree or diploma	47	31	22	14,502
Men	46	29	25	20,368	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	47	28	25	7,408
16-24	48	28	24	1,739	O level/GCSE	48	28	23	9,023
25-34	42	33	24	2,730	Other	50	29	21	1,815
35-44	42	31	27	3,927	None	53	27	20	12,230
45-54	43	30	27	3,481	Long-standing illness or disability				
55-64	47	27	26	3,500	Long-standing illness or disability	49	28	23	12,371
65-74	51	26	22	2,834	Limits activities	49	27	24	8,535
75+	57	25	17	2,157	Does not limit activities	48	30	22	3,836
Women	51	29	20	24,673	No long-standing illness or disability	49	29	22	32,629
16-24	47	28	25	2,019	Any contact with police in last 12 months				
25-34	47	32	21	3,545	Contact	47	26	27	3,951
35-44	51	28	21	4,596	No contact	49	31	20	7,237
45-54	51	27	22	3,842	Internet usage				
55-64	52	29	20	4,131	Used in last 12 months	46	30	24	29,239
65-74	58	26	16	3,288	Not used in last 12 months	55	26	19	15,778
75+	58	30	12	3,252	Overall level of perceived ASB				
Ethnic group					High	36	23	41	6,484
White	48	29	23	41,836	Not high	51	30	19	36,337
Non-White	54	27	19	3,195	Newspaper of choice				
Mixed	43	29	29	274	'Popular'				
Asian or Asian British	55	25	20	1,497	The Sun	47	28	25	9,872
Black or Black British	57	27	16	960	The Daily Mirror	54	25	21	5,081
Chinese or other	49	33	17	464	The Daily Mail	49	28	23	8,967
Marital status					The Daily Express	51	29	20	2,721
Married	49	29	22	21,182	The Daily Star	47	29	24	1,037
Cohabiting	44	31	25	4,077	'Broadsheet'				
Single	48	29	24	9,153	The Daily Telegraph	48	32	19	3,239
Separated	48	28	24	1,375	The Guardian	47	30	22	2,267
Divorced	50	28	23	4,049	The Independent	48	30	23	1,311
Widowed	58	27	15	5,184	The Times	50	29	21	3,343
Respondent's employment status					The Financial Times	40	34	25	393
In employment	46	30	24	25,198	Some other newspaper	50	33	17	672
Unemployed	45	31	24	1,113	No one newspaper in particular	46	29	24	458
Economically inactive	54	27	19	18,649	Would not want to read any newspaper	46	32	22	5,300
Student	52	27	21	1,084	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Looking after family/home	52	28	20	2,463	Victim	42	27	31	9,328
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48	23	29	2,028	Not a victim	51	29	20	35,713
Retired	56	27	17	12,551					
Other inactive	49	30	21	523					

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.14 Public confidence in the police and local councils in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS			
Police and local councils are dealing with issues				
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	49	29	22	45,041
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	48	28	24	2,324
Adults & child(ren)	48	29	23	10,056
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	49	29	22	32,661
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	56	24	20	6,716
£10,000 less than £20,000	53	26	21	8,064
£20,000 less than £30,000	48	27	25	6,139
£30,000 less than £40,000	47	28	24	4,811
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	30	22	3,635
£50,000 or more	45	32	23	5,799
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	48	29	23	31,540
Social renters	52	24	23	7,333
Private renters	48	32	20	6,038
Accommodation type				
Houses	48	29	23	38,085
<i>Detached</i>	48	32	20	11,744
<i>Semi-detached</i>	48	28	24	14,244
<i>Terraced</i>	48	27	25	12,097
Flats/maisonettes	49	31	20	5,281
Other accommodation	47	32	21	212
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	48	26	26	7,358
City living	46	34	19	1,941
Countryside	48	33	19	6,751
Prospering suburbs	51	30	19	10,271
Constrained by circumstances	50	26	24	4,247
Typical traits	49	28	23	8,882
Multicultural	51	26	23	3,385
Area type				
Urban	49	28	23	33,445
Rural	49	31	20	11,596
Level of physical disorder				
High	46	25	29	2,430
Not high	48	29	22	41,134
Living environment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	50	25	25	7,609
Other output areas	48	29	23	24,958
20% least deprived output areas	50	32	18	8,480

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.15 Public confidence in the police and local councils seeking people's views and keeping people informed about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS			
	Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹		Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>				<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	45	39	45,204	Respondent's occupation			
Age				Managerial and professional occupations	43	38	14,981
16-24	44	31	3,759	Intermediate occupations	45	40	9,484
25-34	42	35	6,291	Routine and manual occupations	46	40	17,312
35-44	43	37	8,556	Never worked and long-term unemployed	47	44	1,468
45-54	44	40	7,347	Full-time students	44	32	1,763
55-64	46	43	7,672	Not classified	37	35	196
65-74	49	47	6,151	Highest qualification			
75+	47	49	5,428	Degree or diploma	43	39	14,547
Men	43	37	20,421	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	43	36	7,430
16-24	45	32	1,741	O level/GCSE	46	37	9,057
25-34	40	33	2,729	Other	46	44	1,820
35-44	40	32	3,935	None	46	43	12,292
45-54	40	36	3,496	Long-standing illness or disability			
55-64	43	40	3,513	Long-standing illness or disability	44	40	12,428
65-74	47	45	2,841	Limits activities	44	41	8,569
75+	50	49	2,166	Does not limit activities	44	38	3,859
Women	46	41	24,783	No long-standing illness or disability	45	39	32,736
16-24	42	30	2,018	Any contact with police in last 12 months			
25-34	44	37	3,562	Contact	45	39	3,970
35-44	46	41	4,621	No contact	43	39	7,270
45-54	48	43	3,851	Internet usage			
55-64	49	46	4,159	Used in last 12 months	43	37	29,334
65-74	50	48	3,310	Not used in last 12 months	48	45	15,847
75+	46	49	3,262	Overall level of perceived ASB			
Ethnic group				High	41	31	6,494
White	44	39	41,981	Not high	45	41	36,468
Non-White	49	43	3,213	Newspaper of choice			
Mixed	43	37	274	'Popular'			
Asian or Asian British	49	41	1,510	The Sun	45	37	9,891
Black or Black British	53	48	965	The Daily Mirror	47	41	5,110
Chinese or other	45	39	464	The Daily Mail	45	41	8,998
Marital status				The Daily Express	44	40	2,740
Married	44	41	21,275	The Daily Star	48	37	1,042
Cohabiting	42	34	4,075	'Broadsheet'			
Single	44	34	9,188	The Daily Telegraph	45	43	3,243
Separated	49	43	1,376	The Guardian	43	39	2,282
Divorced	47	43	4,070	The Independent	44	40	1,312
Widowed	48	50	5,200	The Times	45	39	3,353
Respondent's employment status				The Financial Times	41	29	393
In employment	43	36	25,295	Some other newspaper	43	40	671
Unemployed	48	34	1,118	No one newspaper in particular	40	37	458
Economically inactive	47	44	18,711	Would not want to read any newspaper	40	37	5,335
Student	44	31	1,080	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Looking after family/home	48	43	2,469	Victim	40	33	9,363
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	45	41	2,037	Not a victim	46	41	35,841
Retired	48	48	12,607				
Other inactive	43	40	518				

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local councils seek views. Bases for keep informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.16 Public confidence in the police and local councils seeking people's views and keeping people informed about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS		
	Police and local councils seek people's views	Police and local councils keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	45	39	45,204
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	48	40	2,331
Adults & child(ren)	44	36	10,087
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	45	40	32,786
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	50	45	6,758
£10,000 less than £20,000	48	45	8,091
£20,000 less than £30,000	45	38	6,153
£30,000 less than £40,000	46	38	4,839
£40,000 less than £50,000	45	39	3,638
£50,000 or more	41	36	5,816
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	44	40	31,673
Social renters	50	43	7,349
Private renters	44	34	6,054
Accommodation type			
Houses	44	39	38,232
<i>Detached</i>	43	40	11,802
<i>Semi-detached</i>	44	38	14,305
<i>Terraced</i>	45	39	12,125
Flats/maisonettes	46	39	5,295
Other accommodation	42	36	213
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	45	38	7,361
City living	43	35	1,948
Countryside	44	40	6,775
Prospering suburbs	45	41	10,328
Constrained by circumstances	47	41	4,265
Typical traits	43	38	8,925
Multicultural	49	41	3,397
Area type			
Urban	44	38	33,567
Rural	45	42	11,637
Level of physical disorder			
High	42	37	2,439
Not high	44	39	41,289
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	47	40	7,656
Other output areas	44	39	25,033
20% least deprived output areas	45	41	8,513

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local councils seek views. Base for keep informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.17 Logistic regression model for agreement that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in this area

		2008/09 BCS			
Characteristic		Significance	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Police can be relied on to deal with minor crime	<i>Agree</i>	**	2.53	2.43	2.65
	<i>Neutral or disagree</i>				
Police treat you with fairness and respect	<i>Agree (fairness or respect)</i>	**	1.82	1.68	1.96
	<i>Agree (fairness and respect)</i>	**	2.99	2.79	3.22
	<i>Neither</i>		1.00		
Confident that the CJS as a whole is effective	<i>Very/fairly confident</i>	**	1.94	1.85	2.02
	<i>Not very/not at all confident</i>		1.00		
Age group	16-24	ns	1.07	0.98	1.16
	25-34		1.00		
	35-44	**	1.16	1.08	1.25
	45-54	**	1.32	1.23	1.43
	55-64	**	1.47	1.36	1.59
	65-74	**	1.64	1.50	1.79
	75+	**	1.57	1.43	1.73
How often seen a police officer or PCSO on foot patrol	More than once a day	**	2.78	2.39	3.23
	Once a week	**	1.81	1.61	2.04
	About once a month	**	1.80	1.58	2.05
	Less than once a month	**	1.21	1.08	1.36
	Never		1.00		
Level of perceived anti-social behaviour	<i>High</i>		1.00		
	Not high	**	1.49	1.40	1.59
Government Office Region	North East	**	1.48	1.30	1.68
	North West	**	1.44	1.30	1.60
	Yorkshire and the Humber	**	1.23	1.10	1.37
	East Midlands	ns	1.11	1.00	1.25
	West Midlands	ns	1.11	1.00	1.24
	East of England	**	1.21	1.09	1.35
	London	**	1.26	1.13	1.41
	South East	**	1.24	1.12	1.37
	South West	**	1.15	1.04	1.29
	Wales		1.00		
Household income	Less than £10,000	**	1.14	1.03	1.25
	£10,000 less than £20,000	**	1.10	1.01	1.19
	£20,000 less than £30,000	ns	1.05	0.97	1.14
	£30,000 less than £40,000	ns	1.07	0.98	1.16
	£40,000 less than £50,000	ns	1.06	0.98	1.16
	£50,000 or more		1.00		
Sex	<i>Male</i>				
	Female	**	1.18	1.13	1.23
Perception of crime rate in local area	<i>A lot more</i>		1.00		
	A little more	ns	0.92	0.79	1.07
	About the same	ns	0.99	0.86	1.14
	A little less	**	1.42	1.19	1.69
	A lot less	**	1.74	1.30	2.32
Experience of crime in last 12 months	<i>Victim</i>		1.00		
	Not a victim	**	1.15	1.10	1.21
Satisfaction with police handling of matter (public-initiated contact)	<i>Satisfied</i>	**	1.80	1.43	2.26
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>		1.00		
Ethnic group	<i>White</i>		1.00		
	Non-White	**	1.22	1.13	1.32
Newspaper readership	The Sun, The Daily Mirror and Daily Star	**	1.24	1.15	1.33
	The Daily Mail and Daily Express	**	1.25	1.16	1.35
	The Times, The Daily Telegraph and The Financial Times	**	1.30	1.19	1.41
	The Guardian and The Independent	**	1.25	1.14	1.38
	No one newspaper	ns	1.08	0.91	1.29
	Some other newspaper	**	1.31	1.06	1.61
	<i>Would not want to read any newspaper</i>		1.00		
Output Area Classification	Blue Collar Communities	**	1.20	1.07	1.35
	<i>City Living</i>		1.00		
	Countryside	**	1.13	1.01	1.28
	Prospering Suburbs	**	1.29	1.16	1.44
	Constrained by Circumstances	**	1.19	1.05	1.36
	Typical Traits	**	1.25	1.12	1.39
	Multicultural	**	1.20	1.06	1.35
Perception of crime rate nationally	<i>A lot more</i>		1.00		
	A little more	**	1.11	1.01	1.22
	About the same	**	1.21	1.08	1.34
	A little less	**	1.82	1.40	2.35
	A lot less	ns	1.40	0.71	2.79
Tenure	Owner occupiers	ns	1.00	0.94	1.06
	Social renters	**	1.15	1.06	1.24
	<i>Private renters</i>		1.00		
Respondent's occupation	<i>Managerial and professional occupations</i>		1.00		
	Intermediate occupations	ns	1.04	0.98	1.11
	Routine and manual occupations	**	1.12	1.06	1.18
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	ns	1.08	0.95	1.23
	Full-time students	**	1.22	1.10	1.35
Unweighted base		44,822			
Nagelkerke R square³		0.22			

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.

2. This model explains around 22 per cent of the variation in agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the local area based only on the factors included in the table. Additional variables which were included in the analysis but were not shown in the model to be significantly associated with agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with ASB and crime issues in the local area are: marital status, having a long-standing illness or disability, qualifications, area type (eg rural or non-rural), pub visits and satisfaction with police initiated contact.

3. Variables which were excluded from the analysis as highly correlated (>0.40) with other areas of interest are: confident CJS is fair, know any police officers/PCSOs, any contact with police or local police in last 12 months, agreement that police deal with/understand issues that affect this community, police can be relied on when needed, overall confidence in the police and length of time lived in area.

4. Characteristics highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model and accounting for 19% of the variance). Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories and are generally the group least likely to agree that the police and local councils are dealing with ASB and crime in the local area.

5. Variables are listed in this table in the order of the importance of their contribution to the model.

*** Indicates that the difference is statistically significant at the five per cent level. 'ns' indicates that the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 5.18 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
	Local police	Unweighted base	Local police	Unweighted base	
	Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job		Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job		
ALL ADULTS	53	45,323			
Age			Respondent's occupation		
16-24	50	3,820	Managerial and professional occupations	55	14,932
25-34	56	6,339	Intermediate occupations	52	9,485
35-44	54	8,592	Routine and manual occupations	52	17,411
45-54	50	7,344	Never worked and long-term unemployed	57	1,518
55-64	50	7,674	Full-time students	55	1,780
65-74	54	6,113	Not classified	44	197
75+	60	5,441			
Men	51	20,502	Highest qualification		
16-24	50	1,776	Degree or diploma	55	14,537
25-34	53	2,753	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	52	7,460
35-44	52	3,948	O level/GCSE	51	9,072
45-54	48	3,500	Other	54	1,830
55-64	48	3,515	None	53	12,358
65-74	51	2,827			
75+	57	2,183	Long-standing illness or disability		
			Long-standing illness or disability	50	12,389
			Limits activities	50	8,551
			Does not limit activities	51	3,838
			No long-standing illness or disability	54	32,890
Women	56	24,821	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
16-24	50	2,044	Contact	51	3,969
25-34	59	3,586	No contact	56	7,294
35-44	56	4,644			
45-54	52	3,844	Internet usage		
55-64	53	4,159	Used in last 12 months	53	29,406
65-74	57	3,286	Not used in last 12 months	54	15,892
75+	63	3,258			
Ethnic group			Overall level of perceived ASB		
White	53	42,044	High	34	6,512
Non-White	57	3,269	Not high	57	36,521
Mixed	45	280			
Asian or Asian British	59	1,529	Newspaper of choice		
Black or Black British	57	982	'Popular'		
Chinese or other	61	478	The Sun	50	9,961
			The Daily Mirror	52	5,099
			The Daily Mail	53	8,974
			The Daily Express	54	2,747
			The Daily Star	48	1,052
Marital status			'Broadsheet'		
Married	54	21,278	The Daily Telegraph	56	3,228
Cohabiting	50	4,086	The Guardian	58	2,273
Single	51	9,257	The Independent	56	1,305
Separated	56	1,402	The Times	60	3,354
Divorced	54	4,075	The Financial Times	52	390
Widowed	61	5,206	Some other newspaper	56	674
			No one newspaper in particular	49	461
Respondent's employment status			Would not want to read any newspaper	54	5,422
In employment	52	25,352			
Unemployed	51	1,134	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Economically inactive	55	18,753	Victim	45	9,402
Student	58	1,093	Not a victim	56	35,921
Looking after family/home	57	2,489			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	47	2,044			
Retired	56	12,595			
Other inactive	51	532			

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.19 Perceptions of the local police by household and area characteristics

Percentages	2008/09 BCS	
	Local police	Unweighted base
	<i>Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job</i>	
ALL ADULTS	53	45,323
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	52	2,353
Adults & child(ren)	55	10,151
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	53	32,819
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	55	6,782
£10,000 less than £20,000	54	8,127
£20,000 less than £30,000	52	6,188
£30,000 less than £40,000	52	4,827
£40,000 less than £50,000	55	3,639
£50,000 or more	55	5,799
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	53	31,643
Social renters	51	7,408
Private renters	57	6,143
Accommodation type		
Houses	52	38,275
<i>Detached</i>	54	11,716
<i>Semi-detached</i>	52	14,329
<i>Terraced</i>	51	12,230
Flats/maisonettes	58	5,334
Other accommodation	58	212
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	47	7,410
City living	58	1,957
Countryside	56	6,732
Prospering suburbs	56	10,310
Constrained by circumstances	50	4,273
Typical traits	54	8,957
Multicultural	54	3,458
Area type		
Urban	53	33,693
Rural	54	11,630
Level of physical disorder		
High	45	2,469
Not high	54	41,338
Living environment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	49	7,715
Other output areas	53	25,036
20% least deprived output areas	59	8,514

1. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages								2008/09 BCS
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	48	84	65	46	65	54	67	45,960
Age								
16-24	50	76	59	51	61	51	62	3,830
25-34	52	81	65	50	64	52	67	6,389
35-44	49	83	65	46	66	52	66	8,672
45-54	44	84	63	40	65	51	64	7,428
55-64	41	86	64	39	66	53	66	7,780
65-74	44	88	68	44	69	59	70	6,254
75+	54	92	74	53	71	65	77	5,607
Men	46	82	67	42	63	51	65	20,743
16-24	51	74	61	50	60	51	62	1,777
25-34	50	79	68	45	62	49	65	2,778
35-44	47	81	67	40	63	49	64	3,986
45-54	42	83	67	37	62	48	63	3,537
55-64	39	84	65	35	64	50	65	3,562
65-74	41	86	69	39	66	57	69	2,882
75+	47	91	75	47	70	64	75	2,221
Women	50	86	63	50	68	56	68	25,217
16-24	50	78	57	52	62	51	62	2,053
25-34	54	83	63	54	67	55	69	3,611
35-44	52	85	64	51	69	55	68	4,686
45-54	46	86	60	44	68	55	65	3,891
55-64	42	88	62	43	68	56	68	4,218
65-74	47	91	68	48	71	62	72	3,372
75+	58	93	74	56	72	65	80	3,386
Ethnic group								
White	46	84	65	45	66	53	66	42,640
Non-White	60	81	64	54	64	60	71	3,310
Mixed	51	77	49	47	58	50	61	285
Asian or Asian British	61	83	70	55	67	63	75	1,543
Black or Black British	59	77	55	54	61	57	65	992
Chinese or other	61	81	72	54	66	61	70	490
Marital status								
Married	46	86	67	43	67	54	68	21,562
Cohabiting	45	80	63	43	63	48	61	4,127
Single	50	78	60	50	62	51	64	9,336
Separated	54	84	66	49	68	55	68	1,413
Divorced	46	84	62	44	67	55	67	4,141
Widowed	54	92	72	53	72	64	77	5,360
Respondent's employment status								
In employment	46	83	64	44	64	51	65	25,603
Unemployed	49	77	60	50	62	54	62	1,137
Economically inactive	50	86	67	49	67	58	70	19,137
Student	58	80	63	56	65	55	70	1,105
Looking after family/home	54	82	62	52	67	57	67	2,522
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	44	77	60	45	60	50	58	2,075
Retired	48	90	70	47	70	61	73	12,891
Other inactive	52	79	67	49	63	54	63	544
Respondent's occupation								
Managerial and professional occupations	47	85	64	41	66	51	68	15,154
Intermediate occupations	47	85	66	45	66	53	66	9,621
Routine and manual occupations	47	83	66	48	65	55	65	17,638
Never worked and long-term unemployed	57	81	66	54	64	60	70	1,548
Full-time students	55	79	62	55	65	54	68	1,796
Not classified	44	68	57	49	56	48	57	203
Highest qualification								
Degree or diploma	49	85	63	42	66	52	69	14,717
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	47	83	65	44	64	52	65	7,545
O level/GCSE	44	81	64	47	64	52	64	9,160
Other	48	84	67	48	65	56	65	1,872
None	49	85	68	51	66	58	68	12,599
Long-standing illness or disability								
Long-standing illness or disability	44	84	64	43	64	53	65	12,626
Limits activities	45	83	63	43	64	53	64	8,720
Does not limit activities	43	86	64	43	66	54	66	3,906
No long-standing illness or disability	49	84	65	47	66	54	67	33,292
Any contact with police in last 12 months								
Contact	47	82	63	44	64	52	63	4,002
No contact	49	85	67	47	67	56	70	7,404
Internet usage								
Used in last 12 months	47	83	63	44	64	51	65	29,719
Not used in last 12 months	50	86	69	50	68	60	70	16,217
Overall level of perceived ASB								
High	34	75	55	35	56	40	47	6,548
Not high	50	85	67	48	68	56	71	37,038
Newspaper of choice								
The Sun	46	81	66	49	63	53	62	10,053
The Daily Mirror	47	85	65	50	66	56	67	5,166
The Daily Mail	45	85	68	44	66	53	67	9,113
The Daily Express	45	88	66	46	67	56	69	2,776
The Daily Star	45	76	63	47	63	53	59	1,055
The Daily Telegraph	47	86	65	39	67	52	70	3,297
The Guardian	51	84	54	43	66	52	71	2,305
The Independent	48	84	62	40	66	51	66	1,316
The Times	52	86	67	43	69	55	73	3,392
The Financial Times	48	86	66	42	59	49	69	398
Some other newspaper	54	82	66	48	67	56	71	680
No one newspaper in particular	44	80	65	40	63	50	59	469
Would not want to read any newspaper	53	82	64	47	64	53	67	5,545
Experience of crime in last 12 months								
Victim	42	79	59	40	60	47	57	9,471
Not a victim	49	85	67	47	67	56	70	36,489

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.21 Perceptions of the local police by household and area characteristics

Percentages								2008/09 BCS
	Police can be relied on when needed	Police would treat you with respect	Police would treat you fairly	Police can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	Police understand local concerns	Police deal with local concerns	Overall confidence in local police	Unweighted base ¹
Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	48	84	65	46	65	54	67	45,960
Structure of household								
Single adult and child(ren)	49	79	60	50	64	52	62	2,373
Adults & child(ren)	50	83	66	47	66	54	67	10,229
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	47	84	65	45	65	54	67	33,358
Total household income								
Less than £10,000	53	84	67	53	68	61	70	6,885
£10,000 less than £20,000	47	84	68	48	67	57	68	8,206
£20,000 less than £30,000	46	83	64	44	64	53	65	6,246
£30,000 less than £40,000	44	83	66	43	66	52	65	4,869
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	85	67	44	66	53	68	3,669
£50,000 or more	48	84	63	41	66	49	68	5,869
Tenure								
Owner occupiers	46	85	66	43	66	53	67	32,110
Social renters	49	80	62	50	63	55	62	7,491
Private renters	54	81	64	52	65	54	69	6,225
Accommodation type								
Houses	46	84	65	45	65	53	66	38,807
<i>Detached</i>	46	86	66	43	67	54	70	11,945
<i>Semi-detached</i>	46	84	65	45	65	53	65	14,520
<i>Terraced</i>	48	82	63	46	64	53	64	12,342
Flats/maisonettes	54	82	63	50	64	56	70	5,417
Other accommodation	50	86	76	54	73	61	77	220
Output Area Classification								
Blue collar communities	43	81	64	45	64	52	60	7,483
City living	55	84	64	48	65	54	72	1,981
Countryside	47	87	69	47	69	55	70	6,873
Prospering suburbs	48	86	67	45	68	56	71	10,461
Constrained by circumstances	46	82	63	48	65	54	64	4,338
Typical traits	48	84	65	45	65	53	67	9,067
Multicultural	54	80	61	49	62	55	67	3,499
Area type								
Urban	48	83	64	45	64	53	66	34,126
Rural	46	87	69	47	69	56	69	11,834
Level of physical disorder								
High	47	79	57	44	58	48	58	2,486
Not high	47	84	65	46	66	54	67	41,943
Living environment deprivation index								
20% most deprived output areas	47	79	60	45	64	52	60	7,793
Other output areas	48	84	66	46	65	54	67	25,419
20% least deprived output areas	49	87	69	46	68	55	72	8,642

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.

Table 5.22 Confidence in the criminal justice system by personal characteristics

Percentages				2008/09 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	38	44,707			
16-24	67	54	3,716			
25-34	61	43	6,210			
35-44	57	36	8,432			
45-54	54	33	7,246			
55-64	55	31	7,601			
65-74	56	32	6,131			
75+	62	40	5,371			
Men	60	37	20,320			
16-24	69	55	1,728			
25-34	63	44	2,707			
35-44	58	33	3,901			
45-54	57	32	3,478			
55-64	57	30	3,505			
65-74	56	30	2,840			
75+	60	35	2,161			
Women	57	39	24,387			
16-24	66	52	1,988			
25-34	59	42	3,503			
35-44	55	38	4,531			
45-54	51	34	3,768			
55-64	53	32	4,096			
65-74	56	34	3,291			
75+	64	43	3,210			
Ethnic group						
White	57	36	41,553			
Non-White	68	56	3,144			
Mixed	58	43	274			
Asian or Asian British	72	61	1,468			
Black or Black British	60	51	950			
Chinese or other	71	54	452			
Marital status						
Married	57	34	21,080			
Cohabiting	54	35	4,038			
Single	64	48	9,039			
Separated	62	42	1,369			
Divorced	52	33	4,020			
Widowed	63	42	5,140			
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	58	37	24,982			
Unemployed	62	49	1,101			
Economically inactive	59	40	18,541			
Student	74	61	1,073			
Looking after family/home	61	46	2,425			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	35	2,000			
Retired	57	35	12,526			
Other inactive	59	42	517			
Respondent's occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	59	35	14,857			
Intermediate occupations	56	35	9,369			
Routine and manual occupations	56	38	17,097			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	68	52	1,441			
Full-time students	72	60	1,750			
Not classified	49	32	193			
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	62	39	14,400			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	58	37	7,404			
O level/GCSE	56	38	8,915			
Other	57	38	1,805			
None	57	39	12,125			
Long-standing illness or disability						
Long-standing illness or disability	53	34	12,255			
Limits activities	52	33	8,449			
Does not limit activities	56	35	3,806			
No long-standing illness or disability	60	40	32,411			
Any contact with police in last 12 months						
Contact	57	37	3,925			
No contact	61	40	7,169			
Internet usage						
Used in last 12 months	59	38	29,040			
Not used in last 12 months	58	39	15,645			
Overall level of perceived ASB						
High	47	30	6,393			
Not high	61	40	36,084			
Newspaper of choice						
'Popular'						
The Sun	55	38	9,796			
The Daily Mirror	58	38	5,032			
The Daily Mail	54	32	8,934			
The Daily Express	54	33	2,715			
The Daily Star	56	38	1,037			
'Broadsheet'						
The Daily Telegraph	63	37	3,216			
The Guardian	67	49	2,239			
The Independent	62	40	1,295			
The Times	70	43	3,317			
The Financial Times	62	40	387			
Some other newspaper	63	50	658			
No one newspaper in particular	55	31	459			
Would not want to read any newspaper	58	42	5,255			
Experience of crime in last 12 months						
Victim	53	35	9,238			
Not a victim	60	39	35,469			

1. Unweighted base refers to confidence that the CJS is fair. Base for CJS is effective will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.23 Confidence in the criminal justice system by household and area characteristics

Percentages		2008/09 BCS	
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	38	44,707
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	54	40	2,281
Adults & child(ren)	60	41	9,954
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	58	37	32,472
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	60	43	6,656
£10,000 less than £20,000	57	39	8,017
£20,000 less than £30,000	57	36	6,107
£30,000 less than £40,000	58	34	4,765
£40,000 less than £50,000	59	36	3,597
£50,000 or more	61	37	5,754
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	57	35	31,361
Social renters	56	43	7,197
Private renters	65	48	6,021
Accommodation type			
Houses	58	37	37,783
<i>Detached</i>	60	36	11,674
<i>Semi-detached</i>	57	36	14,109
<i>Terraced</i>	57	39	12,000
Flats/maisonettes	63	46	5,220
Other accommodation	48	30	217
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	53	35	7,261
City living	67	47	1,910
Countryside	60	37	6,724
Prospering suburbs	59	37	10,209
Constrained by circumstances	55	37	4,201
Typical traits	56	36	8,830
Multicultural	64	50	3,362
Area type			
Urban	58	39	33,145
Rural	59	36	11,562
Level of physical disorder			
High	55	42	2,395
Not high	58	38	40,811
Living environment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	55	40	7,535
Other output areas	58	38	24,742
20% least deprived output areas	63	39	8,446

1. Unweighted base refers to confidence that the CJS is fair. Base for CJS is effective will be similar.

2. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for definitions of household and area characteristics.

6 Detection of crime

Irene Ogunbor and Paul Robb

6.1 SUMMARY

This chapter presents levels and trends in detections and detection rates in England and Wales. Results focus on sanction detections, where the offender receives some formal sanction. Key findings are:

- There were just over 1.3 million crimes detected using sanction detections in 2008/09.
- As in previous years, there is a wide variation in sanction detection rates for different types of crime, with a 95 per cent rate for drug offences, but a rate of just 11 per cent for offences against vehicles. This reflects differences in the methods of detecting different types of crime.
- The number of sanction detections fell by three per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09, while the overall number of offences fell by five per cent in the same period. This led to a slight increase in the sanction detection rate from 27.7 per cent to 28.4 per cent. However, this increase was mostly accounted for by small changes in the national 'crime mix' as some crimes have higher detection rates than others.
- There are a range of ways in which the police can achieve a sanction detection, for example through cautions or charging (see Box 6.1 and Section 3 of Volume 2 for more information). For each method of detection in 2008/09, the number of detections fell with the exception of charge/summons and cannabis warnings which rose by four per cent and three per cent respectively.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

Detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Detections can be subdivided into two categories: sanction detections (where the offender receives some formal sanction) and non-sanction detections (where no further action is taken). The detection rate is the number of detections recorded in a given year as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period.

Detection rates are not a straightforward measure of police investigative performance and need to be interpreted with care. For example, some of the offences with the highest detection rates are the offences most influenced, in terms of their recorded numbers, by proactive policing to apprehend offenders (e.g. drug offences and many of the offences in the 'other offences' category). This means that overall detection rates can be influenced by the extent to which police prioritise action against different types of offending.

From April 2007 the use of non-sanction detections was significantly restricted (see Box 6.1 and Section 3 of Volume 2). Sanction detection rates are now the preferred measure, providing a more meaningful comparison of individual force performance, with some forces having previously abandoned their use of non-sanction detections prior to April 2007.

A number of factors affect detection rates (see Section 6.3 and Section 3 of Volume 2 for more information). Care should also be taken when comparing detection data with conviction data as the former counts crime while the latter counts individual offenders and there are differences in offence classifications (see Section 3 of Volume 2).

Box 6.1 Detected crime

Detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Not every case where the police know, or think they know, who committed a crime can be counted as a detection. Some crimes are not counted as detected even though the offender is apprehended for another offence; and some crimes are counted as detected when the victim might view the case as far from solved.

The police may use one of several methods to count a crime as detected and they fall into two categories:

'Sanction detections' include offences which are cleared up through a formal sanction, i.e. by an offender:

- being charged or summonsed;*
- being cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning;*
- having an offence taken into consideration;*
- receiving a penalty notice for disorder; or*
- receiving a warning for cannabis possession (those aged 18 and over who are caught in simple possession of cannabis can be eligible for such a warning).*

Not all sanction detections will necessarily result in a subsequent conviction. In cases detected by 'charge/summons', the CPS may not take forward proceedings; or the offender might be found not guilty.

'Non-sanction detections' comprise those where the offence was counted as cleared up but no further action was taken. From 1 April 2007 non-sanction detections can only be claimed for 'indictable-only' offences (those offences which must be tried in a Crown Court) where a Crown Prosecutor is satisfied there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction but has decided not to proceed with the case, or the case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

Prior to April 2007 there were various reasons for claiming non-sanction detections including:

- offender, victim or essential witness is dead or too ill;*
- victim refuses or is unable to give evidence;*
- offender is under the age of criminal responsibility;*
- police or Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decides that it would not be in the public interest to proceed;*
- time limit of six months for commencing prosecution has been exceeded.*

Further information on counting detections can be found in section H of the general Counting Rules, found at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/countgeneral09.pdf>

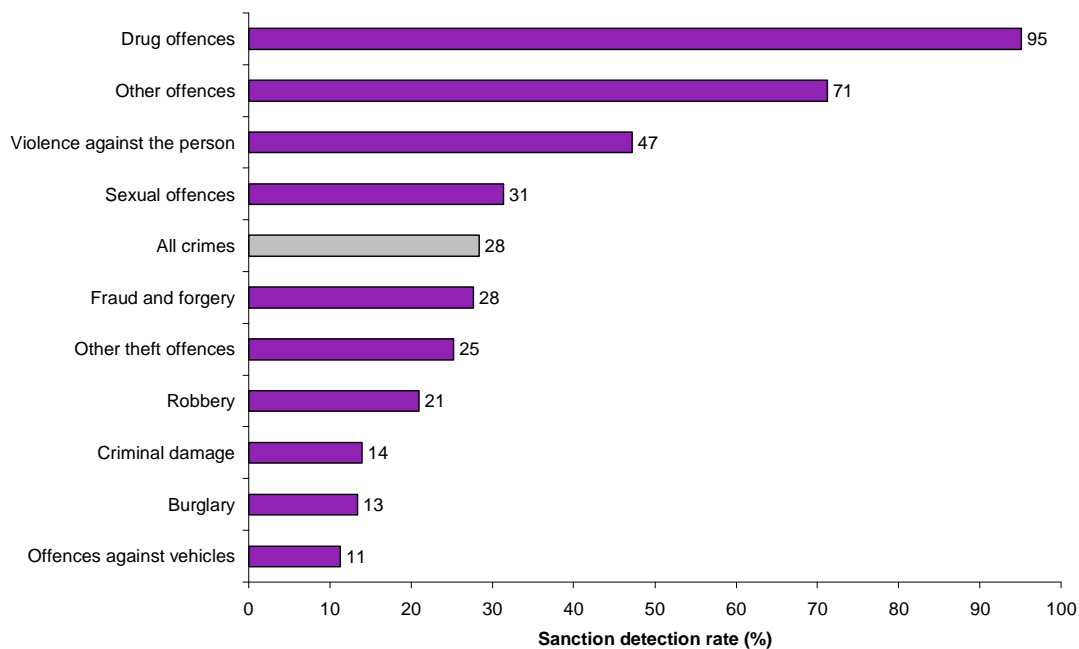
The figures for non-sanction detections for 2008/09 contain figures for Youth Restorative Disposals that are being piloted across eight police forces. These allow officers to dispose of low level crime and neighbourhood disorder that are not considered in the public interest to prosecute. The disposal is offered to young people aged 10 to 17 years inclusive.

6.3 DETECTION RATES AND NUMBERS

In 2008/09, just over 1.3 million crimes were detected with an offender receiving one of the sanctions listed in Box 6.1. The number of these sanction detections fell by three per cent between 2007/08 and 2008/09, while the fall in overall offences was five per cent (Tables 6a). This led to a slight increase in the sanction detection rate from 27.7 per cent to 28.4 per cent. Figure 6.1 shows the rates for each of the main offence groups in 2008/09.

The detection rate is highest for drug offences, reflecting the fact that normally these offences come to light when the police apprehend an offender. It is also relatively straightforward to clear up a crime of cannabis possession (the largest category of drug offence) by issuing a warning to the offender, which may be done immediately, on the street if necessary. In contrast, detection rates are lower for crimes such as burglary or offences against vehicles where the offence typically only comes to light some time after it has been committed and the offender has (or offenders have) disappeared from the scene. For this reason, detection rates are not a straightforward measure of police investigative performance and need to be interpreted with care.

Figure 6.1 Sanction detection rates by offence group, England and Wales, 2008/09



Police recorded crime is made up of various offence types, the volumes of which change over time. Given the variation in detection rates for offences, any change in 'crime mix' affects the overall rates of detection. In 2008/09 criminal damage and offences against vehicles accounted for a slightly lower share of total offences than in 2007/08 and there was a slight increase in the proportion of burglary, other offences and drug offences (the latter two having high detection rates). If the 2007/08 crime mix is applied to the 2008/09 data then the overall sanction detection rate would be 0.5 percentage points lower. In other words, the majority of the small increase (0.7 percentage points) in the sanction detection rate in 2008/09 is accounted for just by small changes in the 'crime mix' (Table 6.01).

Table 6a Numbers of detections and detection rate by method, 2007/08 and 2008/09

				Recorded crime		
	2007/08	2008/09	% change	2007/08	2008/09	% point change in rate
	<i>Number of detections</i>			<i>Detection rates ¹</i>		
Charge/summons	674,304	698,810	3.6	13.6	14.9	1.2
Cautions	357,909	319,295	-10.8	7.2	6.8	-0.4
Offences taken into consideration	107,177	102,052	-4.8	2.2	2.2	0.0
Penalty Notices for Disorder ²	129,020	108,363	-16.0	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Cannabis Warnings ²	104,200	107,257	2.9	2.1	2.3	0.2
Total sanction detections	1,372,610	1,335,777	-2.7	27.7	28.4	0.7
Non-sanction detections ^{3,4}	865	2,907	236.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
All detections	1,373,475	1,338,684	-2.5	27.7	28.5	0.7
Total number of offences⁵	4,951,504	4,703,814	-5.0			

1. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a detection divided by total number of recorded offences.

2. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notice for Disorders (PNDs) can be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis Warnings.

3. The rules governing the recording of non-sanction detections changed from 1 April 2007 to substantially reduce the range of offences and circumstances in which a non-sanction detection could be claimed.

4. Comparisons between 2007/08 and 2008/09 cannot be made because the 2008/09 figures include 2,651 (2008/09) Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon & Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire).

5. Total recorded crime whether cleared up or not.

Offences detected where there is a charge or summons accounted for just over half of all detections. The number of these detections increased by four per cent in 2008/09, while their contribution to the sanction detection rate rose by 1.2 percentage points. There was also a three per cent increase in detections by cannabis warnings, contributing 0.2 percentage points increase to the sanction detection rate. The number of detections through all other methods fell, while their contribution to the sanction detection rate fell or showed little change, resulting in an overall increase in the sanction detection rate of 0.7 percentage points. The disposal type with the largest percentage fall was Penalty Notices for Disorder (16%). The second largest percentage fall (11%) was for cautions. This is also reflected in reductions in the contribution of PNDs and cautions to the overall sanction detection rate of 0.3 and 0.4 percentage points respectively.

There has been a rise in the number of recorded non-sanction detections between 2007/08 and 2008/09, largely due to the inclusion of some piloted Youth Restorative Disposals (see Box 6.1 and Section 3 of Volume 2) but the numbers are small and they have no appreciable effect on overall detection rates.

Table 6b summarises the numbers and rates of sanction detections by key offence groups for the last two years (see also Table 6.01). The changes in sanction detection rates were not large (ranging from a two percentage point increase for other theft offences to a three percentage point fall for fraud and forgery).

Table 6b Numbers of detections and detection rate by offence group, 2007/08 and 2008/09

							Recorded crime		
	2007/08	2008/09	% change	2007/08	2008/09	% change	2007/08	2008/09	% point change
	Number of offences			Number of sanction detections			Sanction detection rate (%)		
Violence against the person	961,175	903,993	-5.9	466,859	426,807	-8.6	48.6	47.2	-1.4
Sexual offences	53,477	51,488	-3.7	16,290	16,171	-0.7	30.5	31.4	0.9
Robbery	84,751	80,104	-5.5	17,060	16,816	-1.4	20.1	21.0	0.9
Burglary	583,714	581,397	-0.4	76,969	77,871	1.2	13.2	13.4	0.2
Offences against vehicles	656,396	592,117	-9.8	71,243	67,113	-5.8	10.9	11.3	0.5
Other theft offences	1,121,077	1,080,655	-3.6	261,524	272,717	4.3	23.3	25.2	1.9
Fraud and forgery	155,378	163,283	5.1	47,812	45,252	-5.4	30.8	27.7	-3.1
Criminal damage	1,036,236	936,729	-9.6	148,062	131,442	-11.2	14.3	14.0	-0.3
Drug offences	229,903	242,907	5.7	217,756	230,962	6.1	94.7	95.1	0.4
Other offences	69,397	71,141	2.5	49,035	50,626	3.2	70.7	71.2	0.5
Total	4,951,504	4,703,814	-5.0	1,372,610	1,335,777	-2.7	27.7	28.4	0.7

6.4 TRENDS OVER TIME

With respect to longer term trends, it is thought that the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, is likely to have had some effect on trends as it resulted in most forces recording more crimes which were less easy to detect, thereby reducing detection rates. The trend analysis is restricted to the period after the introduction of the NCRS.

Sanction detection rates remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04 following the introduction of the NCRS. The rates then rose in successive years between 2004/05 and 2007/08 with an increase of two to three percentage points per year. This rise coincides with the greater emphasis by central government on bringing offenders to justice and the setting of national targets. Changes in the use of non-sanction detections may also have affected recent trends since some cases that might previously have been dealt with by a non-sanction detection may have been resolved through a sanction detection (see Box 6.1 and Section 3 of Volume 2 for further information). Key points (Table 6.02) are that:

- Between 2002/03 and 2008/09 the sanction detection rate rose from 19 to 28 per cent.
- Detection rates for drugs and 'other offences' have remained relatively high since 2002/03. This reflects the fact that many of these offences come to light as a result of an offender being apprehended.
- The biggest difference in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2008/09 is for violence against the person, with the rate in 2008/09 standing at 47 per cent as compared with 36 per cent in 2002/03. This can partly be accounted for by an increase over this period in detection rates for harassment, which were influenced by the national introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder in 2004/05.
- The only drop in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2008/09 for a key offence group has been for sexual offences, down by one percentage point. Within this offence group sanction detection rates for rape of a female were down four percentage points. Sexual offences are known to be under-reported and can be more difficult to detect. It is government policy to encourage greater reporting; this can affect the detection rate if the offences uncovered are more difficult to investigate and detect.

There are some large variations in detection rates across police forces and results are discussed further in Chapter 7. Table 7.13 shows 2008/09 detection rates by method of detection, police force area and region.

Table 6.01 Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2007/08 and 2008/09^{1,2,3}

Categories shown in grey are those currently being reviewed by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary as part of a quality assurance inspection - see Box 2.1 in Chapter 2 for further details.

Numbers and percentages

Offence		2007/08			2008/09			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2007/08 and 2008/09
		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	
1	Murder	784	685	87	648	595	92	4
4.1	Manslaughter							
4.2	Infanticide							
2	Attempted murder	621	447	72	575	438	76	4
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	4	3	-	8	11	-	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving	419	364	87	366	334	91	2
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs				30	29	97	
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving				31	16	52	
5	More serious wounding or other act endangering life	15,122	6,970	46	..	..	..	..
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent	..	..	..	22,187	9,159	41	..
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life	..	..	..	460	199	43	..
5C	Possession of items to endanger life	..	..	..	268	111	41	..
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent	..	..	..	16,855	6,272	37	..
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent	..	..	..	378	122	32	..
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	18	11	-	15	9	-	-
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	3	2	-	8	7	-	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.	1	0	-	6	4	-	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	2	0	-	-
8A	Less serious wounding	430,566	174,181	40	..	..	..	..
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury	..	..	..	375,225	153,013	41	..
8D	Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding	4,826	1,873	39	..	..	..	..
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury	..	..	..	3,936	1,597	41	..
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation	..	..	..	159	32	20	..
Violence against the person - with injury		452,364	184,536	41	421,157	171,948	41	0
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder	9,963	3,410	34	..	..	33	-1
3A	Conspiracy to murder	..	..	..	55	29		
3B	Threats to kill	..	..	..	9,504	3,111		
6	Endangering railway passengers	402	64	16	319	51	16	0
7	Endangering life at sea	10	7	-	8	7	-	-
8B	Possession of weapons	32,501	28,730	88	..	..	90	2
10A	Possession of firearms with intent	..	..	..	1,971	1,051		
10C	Possession of other weapons	..	..	..	14,956	13,829		
10D	Possession of article with blade or point	..	..	..	13,968	13,019	63	-5
8C	Harassment/Public fear, alarm or distress	210,043	142,978	68	..	..
8L	Harassment	..	..	..	48,436	13,131		
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress	..	..	..	142,304	107,558	44	1
8E	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment/Public fear etc.	26,494	11,312	43	..	..
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment	..	..	..	2,390	847		
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress	..	..	..	23,365	10,385		

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2007/08 and 2008/09^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages

Offence		2007/08			2008/09			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2007/08 and 2008/09
		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children	5,284	2,655	50	6,218	3,313	53	3
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	19	16	-	23	18	-	-
13	Child abduction	594	203	34	571	208	36	2
14	Procuring illegal abortion	6	2	-	5	2	-	-
104	Assault without injury on a constable	20,457	18,708	91	17,391	16,041	92	1
105A	Assault without injury	198,715	72,628	37	197,172	70,585	36	-1
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury	4,323	1,610	37	4,180	1,674	40	3
Violence against the person - with no injury		508,811	282,323	55	482,836	254,859	53	-3
TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES		961,175	466,859	49	903,993	426,807	47	-1
17	Indecent assault on a male	209	71	} 29	158	79	} 32	3
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	1,324	351		1,164	332		
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	1,114	354		1,001	335		
19A	Rape of a female	145	61	} 25	216	71	} 26	1
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	7,588	1,567		7,778	1,659		
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	2,413	680		2,524	740		
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	1,485	591		1,647	651		
Rape of a female		11,631	2,899	25	12,165	3,121	26	1
19B	Rape of a male	10	4	} 33	27	4	} 30	-3
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	333	49		316	50		
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	237	109		217	70		
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	428	175		408	166		
Rape of a male		1,008	337	33	968	290	30	-3
20	Indecent assault on a female	768	267	} 28	575	274	} 30	2
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	15,779	4,082		15,510	4,328		
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	3,972	1,445		3,655	1,353		
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	1,836	659	36	1,649	602	37	1
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	33	11	} 33	53	18	} 34	1
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16	3,104	1,035		3,317	1,129		
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	217	57		152	58		
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder	127	43	34	128	41	32	-2
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	111	38	34	116	65	56	22
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	57	26	46	54	26	48	3
74	Gross indecency with a child	150	62	41	122	50	41	0
Most serious sexual crime		41,440	11,737	28	40,787	12,101	30	1

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2007/08 and 2008/09^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		2007/08			2008/09			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2007/08 and 2008/09
Offence		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
16	Buggery	49	15	-	36	15	-	-
18	Gross indecency between males	17	7	-	15	5	-	-
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	1,124	429	38	1,045	361	35	-4
24	Exploitation of prostitution	184	120	65	175	145	83	18
25	Abduction of female	4	3	-	4	0	-	-
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution	1,215	1,183	97	1,071	1,060	99	2
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	326	234	72	197	107	54	-17
88A	Sexual grooming	272	124	46	315	134	43	-3
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	8,846	2,438	28	..	..	..	..
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	..	..	..	297	101	34	..
88D	Unnatural sexual offences	..	..	..	5	4	-	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism	..	..	..	7,541	2,138	28	..
Other sexual offences		12,037	4,553	38	10,701	4,070	38	0
TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES		53,477	16,290	30	51,488	16,171	31	1
34A	Robbery of business property	9,173	2,372	26	9,344	2,551	27	1
34B	Robbery of personal property	75,578	14,688	19	70,760	14,265	20	1
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES		84,751	17,060	20	80,104	16,816	21	1
28	Burglary in a dwelling	279,134	43,766	16	282,989	45,922	16	1
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,574	579	37	1,456	578	40	3
Total burglary in a dwelling		280,708	44,345	16	284,445	46,500	16	1
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	302,792	32,563	11	296,769	31,304	11	0
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	214	61	29	183	67	37	8
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling		303,006	32,624	11	296,952	31,371	11	0
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES		583,714	76,969	13	581,397	77,871	13	0
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	10,332	5,496	53	9,721	5,275	54	1
45	Theft from a vehicle	432,387	39,043	9	396,990	38,202	10	1
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	159,684	21,586	14	137,749	19,196	14	0
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	53,993	5,118	9	47,657	4,440	9	0
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES		656,396	71,243	11	592,117	67,113	11	0
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	2,382	1,828	77	2,488	1,878	75	-1
39	Theft from the person	101,652	4,107	4	89,731	3,404	4	0
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	51,320	8,678	17	51,259	8,478	17	0
41	Theft by an employee	15,853	8,719	55	15,485	8,459	55	0
42	Theft of mail	3,045	287	9	3,729	265	7	-2

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2007/08 and 2008/09^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages

Offence		2007/08			2008/09			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2007/08 and 2008/09
		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
43	Dishonest use of electricity	2,026	1,236	61	1,779	1,285	72	11
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	103,998	5,224	5	104,239	4,963	5	0
46	Shoplifting	290,624	185,834	64	320,846	201,906	63	-1
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	11,930	1,708	14	7,659	1,342	18	3
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	526,951	33,129	6	472,720	30,623	6	0
54	Handling stolen goods	11,296	10,774	95	10,720	10,114	94	-1
OTHER THEFT OFFENCES		1,121,077	261,524	23	1,080,655	272,717	25	2
51	Fraud by company director	198	66	33	818	523	64	31
52	False accounting	249	208	84	145	81	56	-28
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online accounts ⁶	23,289	10,653	46	26,613	9,758	37	-9
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds ⁶	118,400	28,253	24	122,569	26,542	22	-2
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information ⁶	265	181	68	305	241	79	11
53F	Fraud by abuse of position ⁶	672	360	54	917	601	66	12
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly ⁶	1,882	565	30	1,156	568	49	19
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud ⁶	183	100	55	600	140	23	-31
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud ⁶	1,109	845	76	1,456	1,143	79	2
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	31	10	-	15	11	-	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	439	299	68	448	313	70	2
61	Other forgery	4,200	2,258	54	4,243	1,730	41	-13
61A	Possession of false documents	2,301	2,113	92	2,621	2,381	91	-1
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	2,160	1,901	88	1,377	1,220	89	1
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES		155,378	47,812	31	163,283	45,252	28	-3
56	Arson	39,319	3,499	9	..	..	} 9 }	0
56A	Arson endangering life	..	..	..	3,629	963		
56B	Arson not endangering life	..	..	..	31,212	2,145	} 16 }	0
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	256,763	40,212	16	235,501	36,783		
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	131,133	25,785	20	109,466	21,583	20	0
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	425,617	43,382	10	389,859	38,901	10	0
58D	Other criminal damage	173,083	32,303	19	157,225	28,252	18	-1
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	1,150	153	13	997	197	20	6
58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	834	235	28	779	237	30	2
58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	1,339	316	24	1,303	303	23	0
58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage	681	140	21	726	182	25	5
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	6,317	2,037	32	6,032	1,896	31	-1
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES		1,036,236	148,062	14	936,729	131,442	14	0
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME		3,552,801	605,610	17	3,354,181	594,395	18	1

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2007/08 and 2008/09^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages							
Offence	2007/08			2008/09			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2007/08 and 2008/09
	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	28,346	25,191	89	29,644	26,574	90	1
92C Other drug offences	816	712	87	1,113	1,068	96	9
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	42,511	39,961	94	44,310	43,123	97	3
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ⁷	158,230	151,892	96	167,840	160,197	95	-1
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	229,903	217,756	95	242,907	230,962	95	0
10B Possession of firearms offences	..	..	..	4,425	3,898	89	5
81 Other firearms offences	4,561	3,844	84	292	311		
15 Concealing an infant death close to birth	8	3	-	8	5	-	-
26 Bigamy	74	33	45	65	40	62	17
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	3,768	3,124	83	3,806	3,163	83	0
35 Blackmail	1,198	315	26	1,366	330	24	-2
36 Kidnapping	1,993	776	39	2,034	830	41	2
62 Treason	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
64 Riot	2	0	-	3	1	-	-
65 Violent disorder	1,181	694	59	1,020	599	59	0
66 Other offences against the State or public order	35,057	25,015	71	37,757	26,787	71	0
67 Perjury	192	133	69	179	122	68	-1
68 Libel	1	0	-	0	0	-	-
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries	11	9	-	22	16	-	-
76 Aiding suicide	9	3	-	7	2	-	-
78 Immigration offences	661	595	90	570	488	86	-4
79 Perverting the course of justice	9,120	5,136	56	8,402	4,673	56	-1
80 Absconding from lawful custody	830	687	83	649	575	89	6
82 Customs and Revenue offences	11	4	-	12	12	-	-
83 Bail offences	25	21	-	6	4	-	-
84 Trade descriptions, etc.	1,323	1,186	90	1,139	1,075	94	5
85 Health and Safety offences	8	4	-	16	17	-	-
86 Obscene publications etc.	2,655	1,770	67	2,734	2,154	79	12
87 Protection from eviction	81	10	12	71	8	11	-1
89 Adulteration of food	44	30	-	14	12	-	-
90 Other knives offences	6	4	-	7	5	-	-
91 Public health offences	44	25	-	115	27	23	-
94 Planning laws	0	0	-	1	1	-	-
95 Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc.	423	330	78	510	444	87	9
99 Other notifiable or triable-either-way offences	1,391	968	70	1,679	1,083	65	-5
802 Dangerous driving	4,720	4,316	91	4,232	3,944	93	2
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	69,397	49,035	71	71,141	50,626	71	1
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	4,951,504	1,372,610	28	4,703,814	1,335,777	28	1

1. Offences detected in the current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.
2. Numbers of recorded crimes and percentages will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.
3. Some forces have revised their 2007/08 data and totals may not agree with those previously published.
4. Total recorded crime whether cleared up or not.
5. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by total number of recorded offences.
6. These offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force on 15 January 2007. Offences under the new codes 53C to 53J were recorded under these codes from 1 April 2007. Between 15 January and 31 March 2007 these offences were recorded under code 53B Other fraud. For 53A and 53C counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to per account basis from 15 January 2007. From 1 April these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
7. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notice for Disorders (PNDs) can be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis Warnings.

Table 6.02 Sanction detection rates by offence group and selected offence types, 2002/03 to 2008/09 and percentage point change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Percentages									
Offence	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% point change 2002/03 to 2008/09 ¹	% point change 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹
Violence against the person - with injury	34	32	32	38	39	41	41	7	0
Violence against the person - without injury	37	34	40	47	53	55	53	16	-3
Total violence against the person	36	33	36	42	46	49	47	11	-1
Most serious sexual crime	31	29	27	29	28	28	30	-2	1
<i>of which:</i>									
Sexual assault on a female	30	28	27	29	28	28	30	0	2
Rape of a female	30	26	25	25	25	25	26	-4	1
Other sexual offences	34	33	32	35	35	38	38	4	0
Total sexual offences	32	30	28	31	30	30	31	-1	1
Total robbery	17	17	17	17	18	20	21	4	1
Burglary in a dwelling	13	14	14	16	17	16	16	3	1
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	1	0
Total burglary	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	2	0
Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	3	1
Theft from a vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	4	1
Interfering with a motor vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	3	0
Total offences against vehicles	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	3	0
Other theft offences	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	7	2
Fraud and forgery	23	23	24	27	27	31	28	4	-3
Criminal damage	10	9	10	12	13	14	14	4	0
Drug offences	86	81	92	92	94	95	95	9	0
Other offences	70	68	65	68	68	71	71	2	1
TOTAL	19	19	21	24	26	28	28	10	1

1. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

7 Geographic patterns of crime

Neil Higgins and Bryce Millard

7.1 SUMMARY

Both the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data indicate that crime is not evenly distributed across England and Wales.

- As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS found that the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Trends in household crime have been broadly similar in urban and rural areas in England and Wales since 2001/02.
- The 2008/09 BCS found that the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived areas in England. Trends in household crime in the most and least deprived areas in England have been broadly similar between 2001/02 and 2008/09, with the exception of trends in burglary. Burglary has decreased in the most deprived areas since 2001/02 while it has remained stable in the least deprived areas.

Variation at regional level shows:

- London was the region with the highest rates of total recorded crime, recorded violence against the person, offences against vehicles and other theft offences. This region also had a higher BCS risk of personal crime than for England and Wales overall.
- The East of England region had the lowest rates of overall recorded crime and violence against the person and amongst the lowest rates of burglary. This region also had a lower risk of BCS personal crime than England and Wales overall.
- In the South West region, BCS risk of household crime was significantly lower than for England and Wales overall.
- BCS risk of personal and household crime was lower in Wales than the average for England and Wales overall.

Geographic patterns and concentrations of crime varied by crime type.

- Fifty-nine per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three forces, the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, that represent 24 per cent of the population.
- In general, the more urban forces tended to record higher proportions of offences involving knives than the more rural forces.

7.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents variations in crime by type of area (including rural and urban areas and by differing levels of deprivation) and by region and police force area.

There are differences in the way that crimes are geographically recorded by the police and the BCS. The BCS crime count is based on the home location of the victim irrespective of where in England and Wales the crime actually took place¹. Police recorded crime, however, relates to the location of the incident.

Further it should be noted that rates of police recorded crime in London and other cities will be affected by the size of the day-time population relative to the resident population and may therefore increase the rate of crimes recorded. Conversely, commuter areas where the day-time population is lower than the resident population may show lower rates of crime.

7.3 VARIATION IN CRIME BY TYPE OF AREA

Analysis of crime by type of area focuses on BCS household crime (burglary, vandalism and vehicle-related theft) which are more likely to take place in or around the victim's residence than personal crimes which may occur elsewhere.

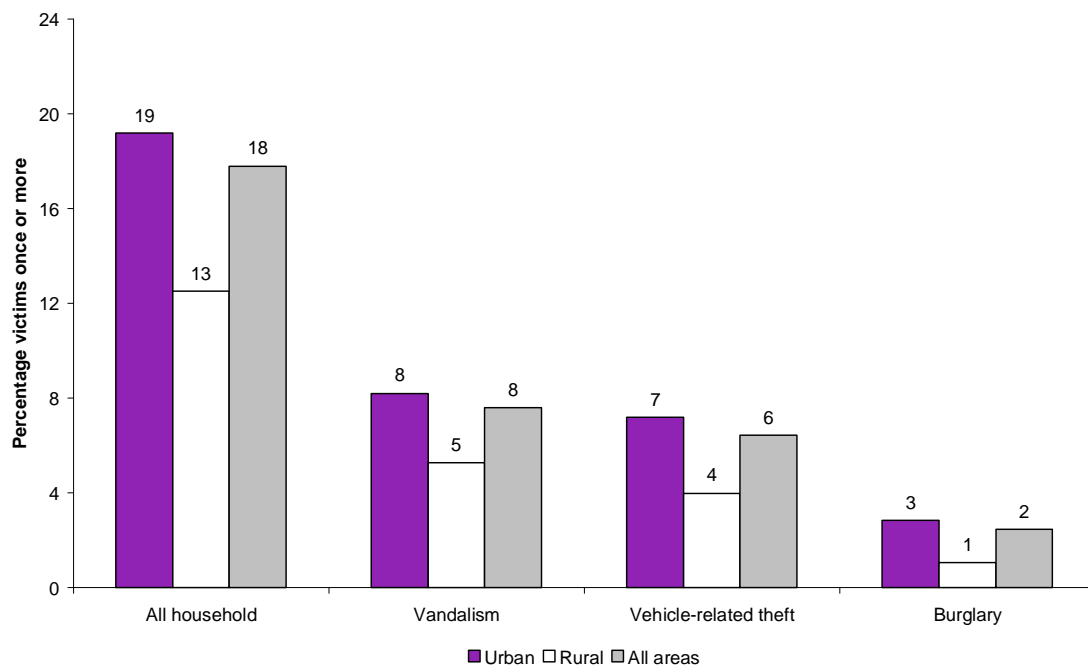
Crime in urban and rural areas

As in previous years, the 2008/09 BCS found that the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher in urban areas than rural areas (19% compared with 13%, Figure 7.1, Table 7.01) and this is true for each of the main crime types:

- Three per cent of households in urban areas had been victims of burglary compared with one per cent in rural areas.
- Seven per cent had been victims of vehicle-related theft compared with four per cent in rural areas.
- Eight per cent had experienced vandalism compared with five per cent in rural areas.

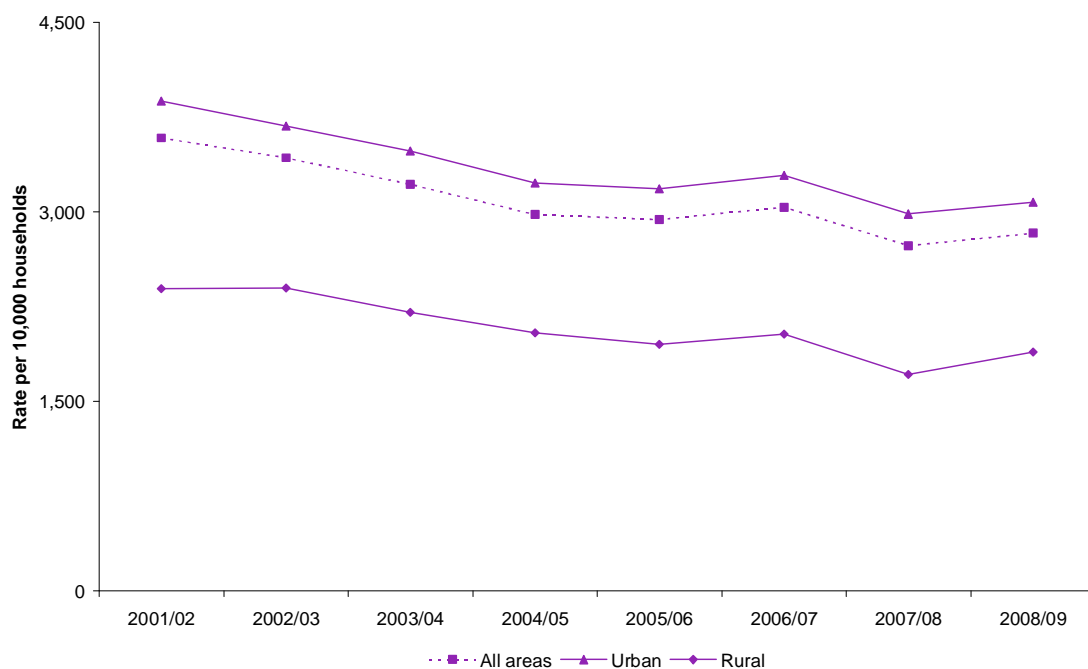
¹ The main BCS crime count excludes crimes that occurred outside of England and Wales, e.g. while abroad on holiday.

Figure 7.1 Risk of crime in urban and rural areas, 2008/09 BCS



Trends are presented from 2001/02 onwards as the area classifications used are not available prior to 2001. Trends in BCS household crime incident rates have been broadly similar in urban and rural areas in England and Wales (see Section 7 of Volume 2 for details of the urban/rural classification). Levels of BCS household crime have decreased by 21 per cent in both urban and rural areas between the 2001/02 and 2008/09 surveys (Figure 7.2). Burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism have shown similar trends in both urban and rural areas, with vandalism being stable and decreases for both vehicle-related theft and burglary (Table 7.01).

Figure 7.2 Trends in incidence rates of BCS household crime in urban and rural areas, 2001/02 to 2008/09

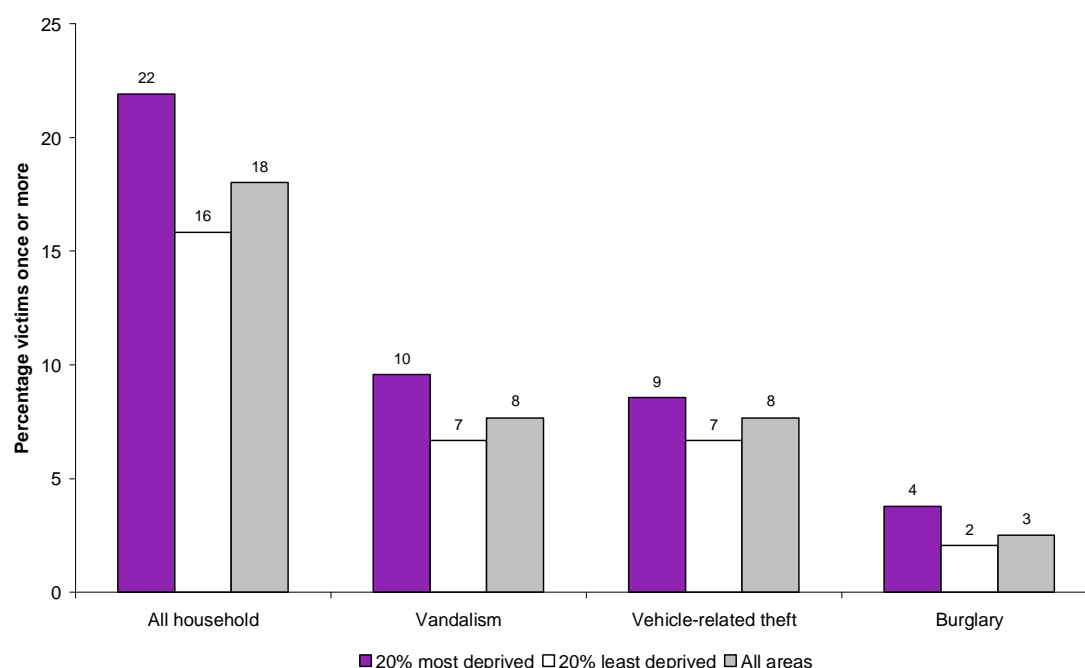


Crime in the most and least deprived areas

Consistent with previous years, the 2008/09 BCS shows the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher for households living in the most deprived areas compared with those in the least deprived areas in England² (22% compared with 16%, Figure 7.3, Table 7.02).

- In the most deprived areas the risk of households being victims of vandalism, vehicle-related theft and burglary are ten per cent, nine per cent and four per cent respectively as compared with seven per cent, seven per cent and two per cent in the least deprived areas.

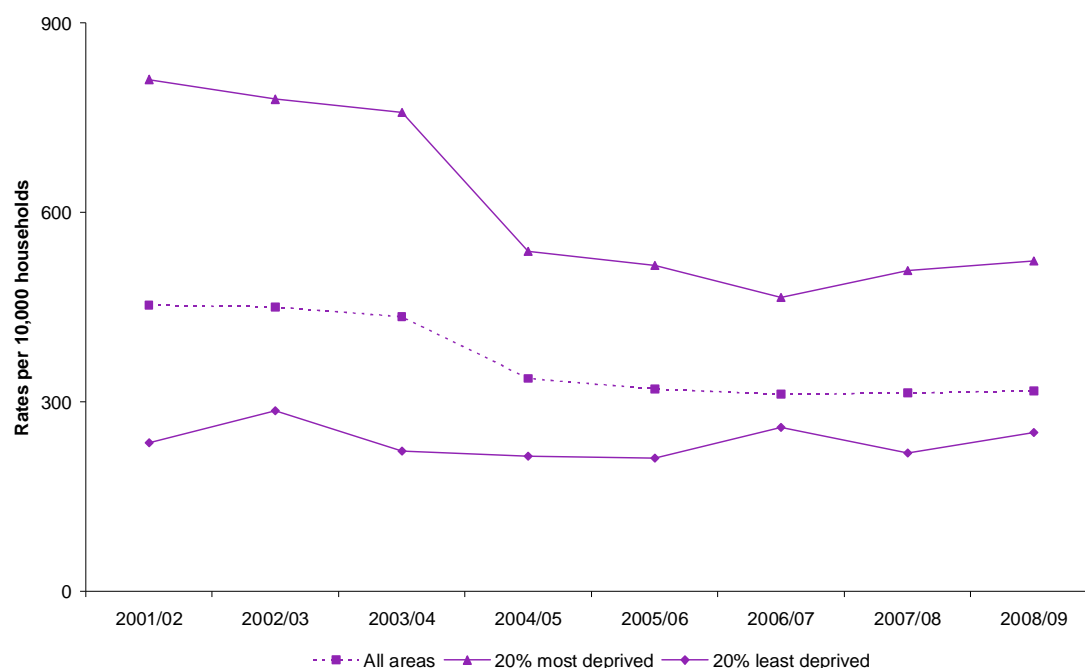
Figure 7.3 Risk of crime by level of deprivation in England, 2008/09 BCS



Trends in the components of BCS household crime incidence rates in the most and least deprived areas in England have been broadly similar between the 2001/02 and 2008/09 surveys, with the exception of trends in burglary. While there have been large falls in burglary rates in the most deprived areas since 2001/02, rates have remained broadly stable in the least deprived areas. Despite this difference in trends, the 2008/09 BCS rate of burglary remained higher in the most deprived areas (523 burglaries per 10,000 households) compared with the least deprived areas in England (a rate of 252 per 10,000). (Figure 7.4, Table 7.02).

² This analysis is restricted to England as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) does not cover Wales where a separate Index is used. See Section 7 of Volume 2 for details of the IMD.

Figure 7.4 Trends in incidence rates of burglary by level of deprivation in England, 2001/02 to 2008/09 BCS



7.4 VARIATIONS IN CRIME BY ENGLISH REGIONS, WALES AND POLICE FORCE AREAS

Tables 7.03 to 7.10 present a summary of police recorded crime and BCS figures for the English Government Office Regions, Wales and for each police force area. A supplementary factsheet on crime in Wales is also released as a companion to this volume and can be found at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/wales09.pdf> (English language version)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/walescymru09.pdf> (Welsh language version)

Care should be taken when comparing crime rates at sub-national level as some of the differences between areas are likely to reflect variations in the composition of those areas, for example in the degree of urbanisation, level of deprivation and the balance between day-time and resident population. However, some clear patterns are evident and these are highlighted below.

Crime by English Government Office Region

Police recorded crime figures for 2008/09 show:

- London was the region with the highest rates of total recorded crime, violence against the person, robbery, offences against vehicles, fraud and forgery, drug offences and other theft offences.
- The East of England region had the lowest rates of overall recorded crime and violence against the person and amongst the lowest rates of burglary.

According to the 2008/09 BCS, the risk of household and personal crime was similar to the overall figures for England and Wales in the majority of the English regions. There were a few exceptions:

- In the London region, risk of personal crime was significantly higher than for England and Wales overall.
- In the East of England, risk of personal crime was significantly lower than for England and Wales overall.
- In the South West region, risk of household crime was significantly lower than for England and Wales overall.
- BCS risk of personal and household crime was lower in Wales than the average for England and Wales overall.

Crime and detections by police force area

The regional crime rates shown above mask further variation as crime tends to be geographically concentrated in smaller areas. For example, this is particularly the case for robberies and knife-related offences.

- Fifty-nine per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three forces, the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, that represent 24 per cent of the population.

Tables 7.11 to 7.12 present a summary of knife and sharp instrument offences recorded by the police for selected offences, for each police force area, English region and Wales, in 2007/08 and 2008/09 respectively. Due to changes in the selected offences and definitional changes, comparisons between 2007/08 and 2008/09 are possible only for the offences of attempted murder and robbery (see Chapter 3 for more information). In general, the more urban forces tended to record higher proportions of offences involving knives than the more rural forces.

Detection rates show some differences between forces; however, these need to be interpreted with care. Tables 7.13, 7.14 and 7.15 contain a summary of detection rates by method of detection, sanction detection rates for individual offence groups and sanction detection rates over time. Sanction detection rates, where an offender is subject to some formal sanction, are now the preferred measure, providing a more meaningful comparison of individual force performance. Police recorded crime is made up of various offence types, the volumes of which change over time. Detection rates also vary a great deal between offence types, so any change in the 'crime mix' affects the overall rate of detection. Overall detection rates can be influenced by the extent to which police apprehend offenders for which detections can be more readily claimed (see Chapter 6 for more information).

Perceptions of crime and the police by police force area

A detailed analysis of key perception measures by socio-demographic characteristics can be found in Chapter 5. For reference, Tables 7.16 to 7.19 provide breakdowns by police force area for the key perception measures.

Table 7.19 presents police force area figures from the 2008/09 BCS relating to confidence in the police working with local agencies to tackle the anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime issues that matter in the local area. This measure forms the basis of targets set by the Home Secretary for each police force to improve the level of public confidence. The 2008/09 BCS showed that 49 per cent of people agreed that the police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in the area. There was some variation between police forces, with around a third of forces having estimates that were significantly different from the average for England and Wales as a whole. Trend figures for this measure are not yet available at police force level as the question was introduced in the middle of the 2007/08 survey year (see Chapter 5 for more information about the national picture). The baseline for the force targets is BCS interviews in the 12 months to September 2008 and data for September 2009, including trend analysis, will be published in January 2010.

Box 7.1 Sources of Home Office crime data

In addition to the information provided in this report, tables showing recorded crime figures for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Wales and for police Basic Command Units (BCUs – see Section 7 of Volume 2) and police force areas are available online at:

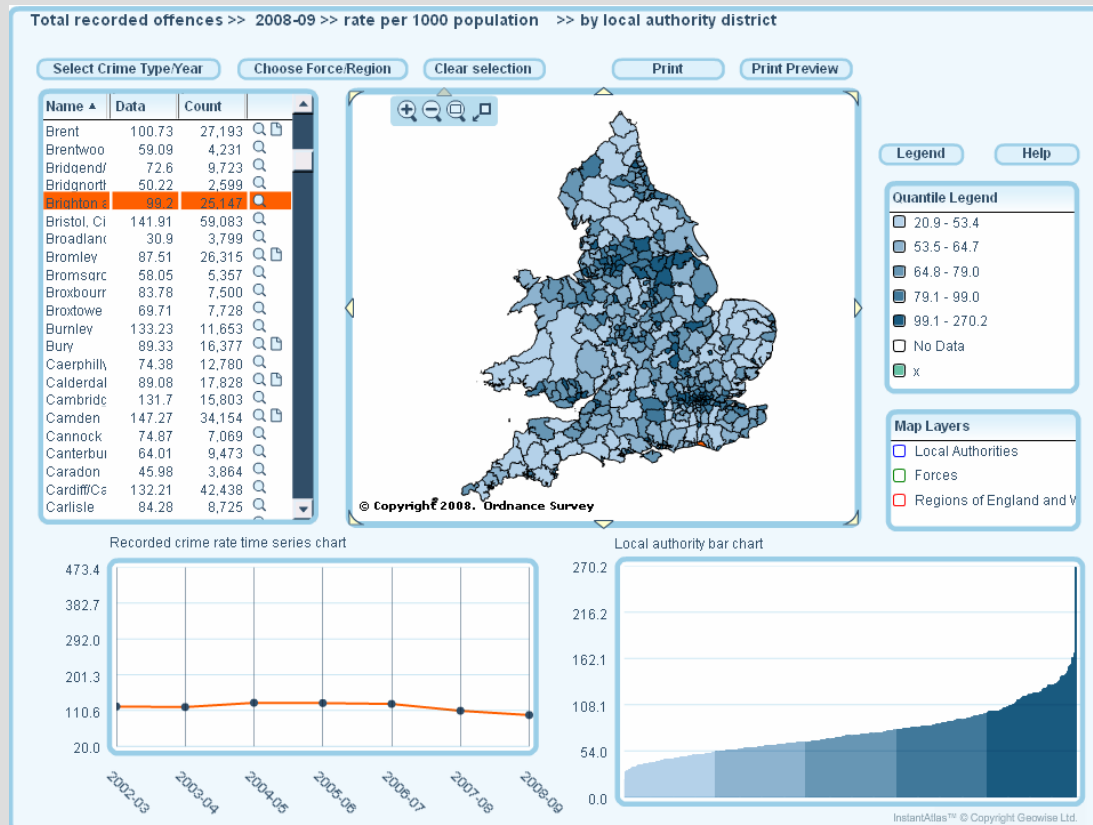
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0809.html>

Interactive maps of local authority level police recorded crime data are available on the Home Office website at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/soti.html>

This website also allows users to tabulate crime data and to download the results (Figure 7.5).

There is a separate initiative whereby forces have made more detailed monthly local crime data available to the public on their own websites.

Figure 7.5 Interactive maps of local authority level police recorded crime data on the Home Office website



In addition, the Home Office Statistics Unit have supplied some police recorded crime data at a more detailed geographic level as Experimental Statistics on the Neighbourhood Statistics website: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

These small area data are published at the level of middle Super Output Area level. The most recent data currently published are for 2005/06, but it is planned to update the site during 2009/10 with more recent data covering the majority of police forces in England and Wales.

British Crime Survey datasets are also available for academic research via the UK Data Archive: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>

Table 7.01 Trends in BCS household victimisation rates in urban and rural areas, 2001/02 to 2008/09

Rate per 10,000 households								BCS
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All household								
All areas	3,586	3,428	3,217	2,978	2,939	3,038	2,732	2,831
Urban	3,877	3,682	3,484	3,228	3,181	3,289	2,983	3,077
Rural	2,395	2,398	2,205	2,042	1,951	2,034	1,713	1,890
Vandalism								
All areas	1,185	1,145	1,104	1,125	1,182	1,281	1,141	1,161
Urban	1,305	1,227	1,201	1,211	1,276	1,384	1,240	1,255
Rural	694	812	736	799	799	867	742	801
Vehicle-related theft¹								
All areas	1,512	1,399	1,239	1,068	957	925	814	806
Urban	1,667	1,527	1,374	1,199	1,084	1,042	923	905
Rural	985	958	808	650	513	533	436	484
Burglary								
All areas	441	439	422	331	317	311	312	312
Urban	496	490	480	369	344	341	352	360
Rural	214	235	204	191	209	191	149	129
<i>Unweighted base²</i>								
All areas	25,022	28,106	29,404	35,378	38,016	37,526	37,487	36,882
Urban	18,616	20,636	21,133	25,009	27,612	27,166	26,892	26,264
Rural	6,406	7,470	8,271	10,369	10,404	10,360	10,595	10,618

1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on vehicle-owning households only.

2. Unweighted bases refer to rates of vehicle-related theft. Other bases will be slightly higher.

Table 7.02 Trends in BCS household victimisation rates by level of deprivation in England, 2001/02 to 2008/09

Rate per 10,000 households in England								BCS
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All household								
All areas	3,610	3,480	3,264	3,000	2,953	3,043	2,751	2,868
20% most deprived	4,651	4,285	4,149	3,619	3,895	3,847	3,696	3,790
20% least deprived	2,710	2,780	2,290	2,308	2,258	2,554	2,102	2,416
Vandalism								
All areas	1,197	1,157	1,117	1,134	1,191	1,282	1,141	1,176
20% most deprived	1,538	1,287	1,330	1,300	1,470	1,584	1,478	1,570
20% least deprived	862	914	763	855	910	1,071	886	945
Vehicle-related theft¹								
All areas	1,513	1,418	1,257	1,078	962	927	826	811
20% most deprived	2,213	2,053	1,828	1,476	1,509	1,294	1,267	1,091
20% least deprived	1,146	1,072	863	772	746	779	562	689
Burglary								
All areas	453	450	435	337	321	312	314	318
20% most deprived	810	779	758	539	516	466	508	523
20% least deprived	235	286	222	214	212	260	219	252
<i>Unweighted base²</i>								
All areas	23,022	25,803	27,075	32,535	34,631	32,277	34,030	33,548
20% most deprived	3,312	3,931	3,902	4,547	4,707	4,358	4,763	4,757
20% least deprived	5,356	6,000	6,621	7,780	8,157	7,710	8,016	7,919

1. Rates for vehicle-related theft are based on vehicle-owning households only.

2. Unweighted bases refer to rates of vehicle-related theft. Other bases will be slightly higher.

Table 7.03 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area, English region and Wales, 2008/09

Police force area, English region and Wales	Numbers									Recorded crime	
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles ¹	Other theft offences	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
<i>Numbers</i>											
Cleveland	55,094	10,662	566	404	6,175	5,224	13,697	905	13,746	2,636	1,079
Durham	45,074	7,435	476	170	6,226	4,940	9,674	835	13,027	1,327	964
Northumbria	105,234	19,147	989	732	11,418	11,620	24,042	2,909	27,178	5,166	2,033
North East Region	205,402	37,244	2,031	1,306	23,819	21,784	47,413	4,649	53,951	9,129	4,076
Cheshire	75,098	14,169	705	581	9,271	8,697	18,483	2,619	16,518	2,893	1,162
Cumbria	30,961	7,113	324	50	2,550	2,346	6,841	622	8,995	1,556	564
Greater Manchester	283,040	46,012	2,884	7,057	41,694	42,228	55,991	9,534	60,363	12,033	5,244
Lancashire	117,575	23,202	1,136	865	13,534	12,575	27,229	3,081	29,639	4,521	1,793
Merseyside	117,818	19,015	816	1,686	14,980	13,707	22,096	3,010	25,787	15,102	1,619
North West Region	624,492	109,511	5,865	10,239	82,029	79,553	130,640	18,866	141,302	36,105	10,382
Humberside	89,767	18,061	968	773	13,472	9,804	21,285	2,009	19,202	2,758	1,435
North Yorkshire	50,460	8,573	595	255	6,463	5,684	13,539	1,346	11,135	2,109	761
South Yorkshire	130,172	20,628	917	1,184	18,702	20,687	27,671	3,688	30,408	4,851	1,436
West Yorkshire	217,223	34,573	2,038	2,936	38,490	31,146	45,773	5,368	46,760	6,571	3,568
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	487,622	81,835	4,518	5,148	77,127	67,321	108,268	12,411	107,505	16,289	7,200
Derbyshire	73,660	14,359	984	804	9,856	9,398	16,603	2,113	16,642	2,029	872
Leicestershire	86,322	18,518	1,190	1,210	11,377	10,239	18,726	3,349	16,997	3,334	1,382
Lincolnshire	49,547	8,914	620	198	6,300	4,666	12,797	1,196	12,243	1,735	878
Northamptonshire	59,904	9,475	769	898	8,857	8,803	12,672	2,416	13,703	1,532	779
Nottinghamshire	115,182	19,610	1,233	2,279	17,700	16,605	24,829	2,984	24,234	3,781	1,927
East Midlands Region	384,615	70,876	4,796	5,389	54,090	49,711	85,627	12,058	83,819	12,411	5,838
Staffordshire	85,237	19,779	1,076	791	9,853	9,856	17,416	3,429	19,015	2,862	1,160
Warwickshire	37,468	5,975	388	335	5,650	5,769	8,251	946	8,015	1,328	811
West Mercia	77,443	14,799	1,036	562	10,492	8,855	18,276	2,165	17,060	2,649	1,549
West Midlands	227,720	48,222	2,722	7,820	31,585	33,404	39,897	8,120	41,977	9,630	4,343
West Midlands Region	427,868	88,775	5,222	9,508	57,580	57,884	83,840	14,660	86,067	16,469	7,863
Bedfordshire	45,578	7,251	558	1,014	7,470	7,048	10,160	1,416	8,720	1,362	579
Cambridgeshire	64,790	9,916	740	830	8,717	8,667	17,548	1,890	12,980	2,583	919
Essex	112,841	21,874	1,161	1,305	14,033	14,634	25,233	4,292	23,554	4,766	1,989
Hertfordshire	76,152	12,103	614	759	9,246	10,055	18,935	4,084	14,999	4,388	969
Norfolk	49,171	8,674	627	286	5,250	4,486	13,019	1,292	12,647	2,193	697
Suffolk	46,504	9,430	678	271	4,659	4,943	11,066	1,190	11,300	2,103	864
East of England Region	395,036	69,248	4,378	4,465	49,375	49,833	95,961	14,164	84,200	17,395	6,017
London, City of	7,275	853	34	43	370	224	4,013	583	275	765	115
Metropolitan Police	844,245	174,554	8,761	32,524	93,528	112,288	201,165	38,774	95,230	75,787	11,634
London Region	851,520	175,407	8,795	32,567	93,898	112,512	205,178	39,357	95,505	76,552	11,749
Hampshire	159,403	35,612	2,259	1,154	16,509	15,743	38,919	5,478	35,409	5,793	2,527
Kent	121,049	24,102	1,405	1,015	12,822	15,042	28,621	4,841	27,735	3,963	1,503
Surrey	65,132	12,848	788	415	7,859	7,943	14,370	2,587	14,650	2,446	1,226
Sussex	107,591	20,266	1,378	1,034	10,827	11,161	29,246	4,165	23,601	4,308	1,605
Thames Valley	195,530	40,816	2,073	2,368	22,908	25,767	46,801	10,503	34,104	8,091	2,099
South East Region	648,705	133,644	7,903	5,986	70,925	75,656	157,957	27,574	135,499	24,601	8,960
Avon and Somerset	138,083	26,593	1,559	2,040	18,964	17,359	33,421	4,773	26,627	5,551	1,196
Devon and Cornwall	102,737	21,024	1,409	511	11,072	10,153	23,610	2,687	25,982	4,524	1,765
Dorset	50,648	10,440	728	262	5,484	5,173	13,133	1,647	11,331	1,739	711
Gloucestershire	44,136	8,554	534	259	5,823	5,287	10,655	1,323	9,095	1,853	753
Wiltshire	41,468	7,931	515	339	4,802	4,333	10,426	1,495	10,179	1,099	349
South West Region	377,072	74,542	4,745	3,411	46,145	42,305	91,245	11,925	83,214	14,766	4,774
ENGLAND	4,402,332	841,082	48,253	78,019	554,988	556,559	1,006,129	155,664	871,062	223,717	66,859
Dyfed-Powys	24,114	5,670	321	35	2,225	1,928	4,730	637	5,932	2,248	388
Gwent	49,171	9,408	559	220	5,775	7,394	9,124	1,587	12,191	2,342	571
North Wales	46,134	11,155	573	151	4,340	4,084	9,317	1,182	11,808	2,652	872
South Wales	117,196	21,178	1,002	809	13,297	18,892	24,436	3,181	26,762	6,084	1,555
WALES	236,615	47,411	2,455	1,215	25,637	32,298	47,607	6,587	56,693	13,326	3,386
British Transport Police	64,867	15,500	780	870	772	3,260	26,919	1,032	8,974	5,864	896
ENGLAND AND WALES	4,703,814	903,993	51,488	80,104	581,397	592,117	1,080,655	163,283	936,729	242,907	71,141

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.

Table 7.04 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area, English region and Wales, percentage change, 2007/08 to 2008/09

Police force area, English region and Wales	Percentage change									Recorded crime	
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles ¹	Other theft offences	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
<i>Percentage change</i>											
Cleveland	-17	-17	-10	-19	-16	-25	-15	-17	-22	12	-2
Durham	-6	-14	-6	-6	3	-9	3	-5	-11	7	6
Northumbria	-4	-2	-8	-9	-1	-12	0	11	-9	13	-3
North East Region	-8	-9	-8	-12	-4	-15	-4	1	-13	11	-1
Cheshire	-5	-6	-7	2	2	-14	-3	10	-13	38	3
Cumbria	-12	-12	-6	-4	-2	-5	-7	-11	-21	-2	-19
Greater Manchester	-5	-8	-4	-5	3	-10	-5	12	-7	2	-3
Lancashire	-5	-7	-20	-10	3	-5	-4	-2	-8	6	-3
Merseyside	-7	-8	-13	1	-6	-18	-4	-6	-16	20	15
North West Region	-6	-8	-9	-4	1	-11	-4	5	-11	12	-1
Humberside	-7	-7	-3	-23	1	-17	-1	-16	-13	-12	-1
North Yorkshire	0	-10	1	2	3	2	6	-6	1	-3	28
South Yorkshire	-11	-16	-23	-8	-5	-12	-9	-12	-14	12	4
West Yorkshire	-5	-11	-6	-2	6	-3	-6	-11	-9	9	-2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	-6	-11	-9	-7	2	-8	-4	-12	-11	4	2
Derbyshire	-5	-14	-8	1	5	-1	-2	-9	-7	5	-6
Leicestershire	-2	-1	-5	14	10	-7	-3	6	-9	0	-7
Lincolnshire	-3	-5	0	19	10	-6	-3	-7	-8	17	-5
Northamptonshire	-6	-11	8	3	-2	-4	-9	6	-8	8	7
Nottinghamshire	-8	-1	1	11	-6	-18	-9	13	-9	-11	6
East Midlands Region	-5	-6	-1	9	2	-10	-5	3	-8	0	-1
Staffordshire	-5	0	9	11	-3	-9	-7	7	-7	-14	4
Warwickshire	-6	-21	1	-11	2	0	6	-9	-13	-2	-9
West Mercia	-3	-6	0	6	1	-7	1	9	-9	4	6
West Midlands	-8	-10	-10	2	-11	-9	-9	8	-10	3	0
West Midlands Region	-6	-8	-4	2	-6	-8	-6	7	-9	-1	1
Bedfordshire	-11	-5	30	-16	-6	-20	-16	3	-14	16	8
Cambridgeshire	-1	-4	-2	33	16	-5	3	-14	-7	-11	0
Essex	-5	-5	1	0	-1	-12	-2	-11	-11	20	10
Hertfordshire	-5	-9	-19	0	-3	-12	0	13	-14	24	4
Norfolk	-12	-13	-13	0	-4	-15	-12	-22	-14	0	8
Suffolk	-4	0	-8	3	-8	-10	0	-12	-7	12	5
East of England Region	-6	-6	-4	0	-1	-12	-4	-6	-11	11	6
London, City of	-4	-9	-	-20	0	5	-5	19	18	-10	-17
Metropolitan Police	-2	1	1	-12	0	-8	-4	17	-7	5	8
London Region	-2	1	1	-12	0	-8	-4	17	-7	5	7
Hampshire	-3	-9	-3	8	13	-12	3	3	-9	1	11
Kent	-8	-4	-17	-12	-12	-10	-7	2	-12	12	11
Surrey	-6	-9	17	2	1	-17	3	-1	-8	-6	-2
Sussex	-10	-19	4	15	-3	-8	-2	-5	-11	-29	-7
Thames Valley	0	-3	2	12	2	-4	3	14	-5	3	20
South East Region	-5	-8	-2	6	1	-9	0	5	-9	-5	7
Avon and Somerset	-5	-2	1	7	4	-19	0	6	-11	4	-10
Devon and Cornwall	-8	-9	0	-5	-3	-18	-6	9	-10	8	5
Dorset	-1	-6	-3	8	10	3	-3	14	-5	4	9
Gloucestershire	-3	-8	-10	-13	4	0	-2	10	-12	25	5
Wiltshire	-7	-3	-9	-1	-3	-15	-8	-28	-7	53	-2
South West Region	-5	-5	-2	2	2	-14	-3	2	-10	10	1
ENGLAND	-5	-6	-4	-5	0	-10	-4	5	-10	5	3
Dyfed-Powys	-6	-5	-6	-24	1	-8	-3	-8	-11	-4	-5
Gwent	1	-8	-8	-13	5	5	6	59	-3	12	-13
North Wales	1	0	-2	13	6	11	7	24	-9	5	4
South Wales	-5	-4	-4	-2	-10	-14	-3	5	-3	6	5
WALES	-3	-4	-5	-4	-4	-7	1	16	-5	5	0
British Transport Police	-4	0	-2	-17	-4	-15	-8	-7	-14	48	-3
ENGLAND AND WALES	-5	-6	-4	-5	0	-10	-4	5	-10	6	3

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

Table 7.05 Recorded offences by offence group by police force area, English region and Wales, rates per 1,000 population¹, 2008/09

Rates per 1,000 population										Recorded crime	
Police force area, English region and Wales	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles ²	Other theft offences	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
<i>Rates per 1,000 population</i>											
Cleveland	98	19	1	1	11	9	24	2	25	5	2
Durham	75	12	1	0	10	8	16	1	22	2	2
Northumbria	75	14	1	1	8	8	17	2	19	4	1
North East Region	80	15	1	1	9	8	18	2	21	4	2
Cheshire	75	14	1	1	9	9	18	3	16	3	1
Cumbria	62	14	1	0	5	5	14	1	18	3	1
Greater Manchester	110	18	1	3	16	16	22	4	24	5	2
Lancashire	81	16	1	1	9	9	19	2	20	3	1
Merseyside	87	14	1	1	11	10	16	2	19	11	1
North West Region	91	16	1	1	12	12	19	3	21	5	2
Humberside	99	20	1	1	15	11	23	2	21	3	2
North Yorkshire	64	11	1	0	8	7	17	2	14	3	1
South Yorkshire	100	16	1	1	14	16	21	3	23	4	1
West Yorkshire	100	16	1	1	18	14	21	2	21	3	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	94	16	1	1	15	13	21	2	21	3	1
Derbyshire	74	14	1	1	10	9	17	2	17	2	1
Leicestershire	89	19	1	1	12	11	19	3	17	3	1
Lincolnshire	72	13	1	0	9	7	18	2	18	3	1
Northamptonshire	88	14	1	1	13	13	19	4	20	2	1
Nottinghamshire	109	18	1	2	17	16	23	3	23	4	2
East Midlands Region	87	16	1	1	12	11	19	3	19	3	1
Staffordshire	80	19	1	1	9	9	16	3	18	3	1
Warwickshire	71	11	1	1	11	11	16	2	15	3	2
West Mercia	65	12	1	0	9	7	15	2	14	2	1
West Midlands	87	19	1	3	12	13	15	3	16	4	2
West Midlands Region	80	16	1	2	11	11	16	3	16	3	1
Bedfordshire	77	12	1	2	13	12	17	2	15	2	1
Cambridgeshire	85	13	1	1	11	11	23	2	17	3	1
Essex	67	13	1	1	8	9	15	3	14	3	1
Hertfordshire	71	11	1	1	9	9	18	4	14	4	1
Norfolk	58	10	1	0	6	5	15	2	15	3	1
Suffolk	66	13	1	0	7	7	16	2	16	3	1
East of England Region	70	12	1	1	9	9	17	3	15	3	1
London, City of ³	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Metropolitan Police	112	23	1	4	12	15	27	5	13	10	2
London Region	113	23	1	4	12	15	27	5	13	10	2
Hampshire	86	19	1	1	9	9	21	3	19	3	1
Kent	73	15	1	1	8	9	17	3	17	2	1
Surrey	59	12	1	0	7	7	13	2	13	2	1
Sussex	70	13	1	1	7	7	19	3	15	3	1
Thames Valley	90	19	1	1	11	12	21	5	16	4	1
South East Region	78	16	1	1	9	9	19	3	16	3	1
Avon and Somerset	87	17	1	1	12	11	21	3	17	4	1
Devon and Cornwall	62	13	1	0	7	6	14	2	16	3	1
Dorset	72	15	1	0	8	7	19	2	16	2	1
Gloucestershire	76	15	1	0	10	9	18	2	16	3	1
Wiltshire	65	12	1	1	7	7	16	2	16	2	1
South West Region	73	14	1	1	9	8	18	2	16	3	1
ENGLAND	86	16	1	2	11	11	20	3	17	4	1
Dyfed-Powys	48	11	1	0	4	4	9	1	12	4	1
Gwent	88	17	1	0	10	13	16	3	22	4	1
North Wales	68	16	1	0	6	6	14	2	17	4	1
South Wales	95	17	1	1	11	15	20	3	22	5	1
WALES	79	16	1	0	9	11	16	2	19	4	1
ENGLAND AND WALES	86	16	1	1	11	11	19	3	17	4	1

1. Numbers will be affected by the size of the resident population relative to the transient or visiting populations and may therefore over-represent the number of crimes relative to the real population of potential victims.

2. Includes theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

3. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.

Table 7.06 Burglary offences recorded by the police, percentage change and rates by police force area, English region and Wales, 2008/09

Numbers, percentage change and rates per 10,000 population or households							Recorded crime	
Police force area, English region and Wales	Burglary in a dwelling			Burglary other than in a dwelling			Attempted burglary	
	Number of offences	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Rate per 10,000 households	Number of offences	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Rate per 10,000 population	Number of offences	Rate per 10,000 households
Cleveland	2,909	-18	121	3,266	-15	58	342	14
Durham	2,577	10	98	3,649	-1	60	344	13
Northumbria	4,922	-1	79	6,496	-1	46	696	11
North East Region	10,408	-4	92	13,411	-5	52	1,382	12
Cheshire	3,918	1	91	5,353	3	53	121	3
Cumbria	799	-4	36	1,751	0	35	102	5
Greater Manchester	23,709	10	213	17,985	-6	70	4,133	37
Lancashire	5,114	3	82	8,420	3	58	605	10
Merseyside	7,858	-6	134	7,122	-6	53	1,222	21
North West Region	41,398	5	139	40,631	-3	59	6,183	21
Humberside	5,891	8	146	7,581	-4	84	781	19
North Yorkshire	2,495	5	73	3,968	2	50	262	8
South Yorkshire	8,693	-3	155	10,009	-6	77	976	17
West Yorkshire	20,900	12	225	17,590	1	81	3,888	42
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	37,979	7	170	39,148	-2	76	5,907	26
Derbyshire	4,129	10	95	5,727	2	57	525	12
Leicestershire	5,526	8	137	5,851	13	60	993	25
Lincolnshire	2,426	16	79	3,874	6	56	239	8
Northamptonshire	3,939	7	135	4,918	-9	73	596	20
Nottinghamshire	9,457	-2	201	8,243	-10	78	1,853	39
East Midlands Region	25,477	5	134	28,613	-1	65	4,206	22
Staffordshire	4,255	0	93	5,598	-5	53	661	14
Warwickshire	2,225	-6	98	3,425	8	65	316	14
West Mercia	3,866	6	76	6,626	-2	56	531	10
West Midlands	16,811	-7	156	14,774	-15	57	2,675	25
West Midlands Region	27,157	-4	119	30,423	-8	57	4,183	18
Bedfordshire	4,061	-10	164	3,409	0	57	752	30
Cambridgeshire	4,205	20	131	4,512	12	59	512	16
Essex	6,888	12	94	7,145	-11	42	1,054	14
Hertfordshire	4,969	9	111	4,277	-14	40	657	15
Norfolk	1,598	-1	42	3,652	-6	43	185	5
Suffolk	1,653	-6	53	3,006	-9	42	296	10
East of England Region	23,374	6	96	26,001	-6	46	3,456	14
London, City of ¹	51	-	110	319	-7	+	11	24
Metropolitan Police	59,155	-1	183	34,373	1	46	11,480	36
London Region	59,206	-1	183	34,692	1	46	11,491	36
Hampshire	6,028	14	77	10,481	12	57	904	12
Kent	5,574	-8	80	7,248	-15	44	702	10
Surrey	3,321	-7	72	4,538	7	41	342	7
Sussex	4,132	-3	60	6,695	-3	44	450	7
Thames Valley	11,403	4	129	11,505	1	53	1,919	22
South East Region	30,458	1	87	40,467	0	49	4,317	12
Avon and Somerset	8,613	-2	125	10,351	8	66	1,445	21
Devon and Cornwall	4,350	3	59	6,722	-7	40	416	6
Dorset	1,822	5	59	3,662	13	52	237	8
Gloucestershire	2,292	0	90	3,531	7	61	325	13
Wiltshire	1,444	-16	53	3,358	4	52	188	7
South West Region	18,521	-1	82	27,624	4	53	2,611	12
ENGLAND	273,978	2	125	281,010	-2	55	43,736	20
Dyfed-Powys	731	-3	32	1,494	2	29	85	4
Gwent	2,295	-4	94	3,480	11	62	283	12
North Wales	1,469	25	49	2,871	-1	42	108	4
South Wales	5,967	-14	112	7,330	-6	59	867	16
WALES	10,462	-7	80	15,175	-1	51	1,343	10
British Transport Police²	5	-	n/a	767	-4	n/a	0	n/a
ENGLAND AND WALES	284,445	1	122	296,952	-2	55	45,079	19

1. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.

2. No rates are given for British Transport Police as their data are not provided for specified geographic areas.

Table 7.07 Offences against vehicles recorded by the police, percentage change and rates by police force area, English region and Wales, 2008/09

Numbers, percentage change and rates per 10,000 population							Recorded crime	
Police force area, English region and Wales	Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle ¹			Theft from a vehicle			Interfering with a motor vehicle	
	Number of offences	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Rate per 10,000 population	Number of offences	% change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Rate per 10,000 population	Number of offences	Rate per 10,000 population
Cleveland	1,588	-20	28	3,082	-26	55	554	10
Durham	1,529	-15	25	3,037	-2	50	374	6
Northumbria	2,761	-15	20	7,526	-7	54	1,333	10
North East Region	5,878	-17	23	13,645	-11	53	2,261	9
Cheshire	2,234	-15	22	5,731	-14	57	732	7
Cumbria	675	-7	14	1,420	-9	29	251	5
Greater Manchester	10,641	-14	42	28,595	-8	112	2,992	12
Lancashire	3,126	-4	22	7,754	-8	53	1,695	12
Merseyside	3,765	-17	28	8,258	-17	61	1,684	12
North West Region	20,441	-13	30	51,758	-10	75	7,354	11
Humberside	2,793	-10	31	5,653	-21	62	1,358	15
North Yorkshire	1,382	-4	18	3,881	8	49	421	5
South Yorkshire	5,570	-14	43	12,974	-10	100	2,143	16
West Yorkshire	8,189	-3	38	20,343	-1	93	2,614	12
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	17,934	-8	35	42,851	-6	83	6,536	13
Derbyshire	2,174	-11	22	6,338	6	64	886	9
Leicestershire	2,130	-12	22	7,374	-6	76	735	8
Lincolnshire	1,312	-10	19	2,907	-5	42	447	6
Northamptonshire	2,232	-6	33	5,493	-3	81	1,078	16
Nottinghamshire	3,539	-16	33	11,541	-16	109	1,525	14
East Midlands Region	11,387	-12	26	33,653	-7	76	4,671	11
Staffordshire	2,483	-10	23	6,309	-8	59	1,064	10
Warwickshire	1,286	-18	24	4,118	12	78	365	7
West Mercia	2,081	-10	18	5,900	-5	50	874	7
West Midlands	9,445	-12	36	21,690	-7	83	2,269	9
West Midlands Region	15,295	-12	28	38,017	-5	71	4,572	8
Bedfordshire	1,415	-16	24	5,159	-21	87	474	8
Cambridgeshire	1,863	-11	24	6,127	0	81	677	9
Essex	4,079	-19	24	9,380	-8	56	1,175	7
Hertfordshire	2,347	-17	22	7,249	-8	68	459	4
Norfolk	1,250	-12	15	2,915	-15	35	321	4
Suffolk	979	-21	14	3,545	-3	50	419	6
East of England Region	11,933	-17	21	34,375	-9	61	3,525	6
London, City of ²	54	-	+	166	1	+	4	+
Metropolitan Police	28,951	-14	38	78,906	-8	105	4,431	6
London Region	29,005	-14	38	79,072	-8	105	4,435	6
Hampshire	3,237	-20	18	11,156	-10	60	1,350	7
Kent	4,290	-13	26	9,139	-9	55	1,613	10
Surrey	1,748	-8	16	5,262	-17	48	933	8
Sussex	2,529	-11	16	7,620	-7	50	1,012	7
Thames Valley	5,364	-12	25	17,816	-2	82	2,587	12
South East Region	17,168	-13	21	50,993	-7	61	7,495	9
Avon and Somerset	4,275	-18	27	11,261	-21	71	1,823	12
Devon and Cornwall	2,217	-18	13	7,204	-17	43	732	4
Dorset	1,125	0	16	3,595	5	51	453	6
Gloucestershire	1,258	-6	22	3,696	5	63	333	6
Wiltshire	992	-21	15	2,940	-16	46	401	6
South West Region	9,867	-15	19	28,696	-14	55	3,742	7
ENGLAND	138,908	-13	27	373,060	-8	73	44,591	9
Dyfed-Powys	551	-9	11	1,181	-13	23	196	4
Gwent	1,956	-7	35	4,802	11	86	636	11
North Wales	1,161	2	17	2,438	13	36	485	7
South Wales	4,609	-21	37	12,705	-11	103	1,578	13
WALES	8,277	-14	28	21,126	-4	71	2,895	10
British Transport Police³	285	-34	n/a	2,804	-12	n/a	171	n/a
ENGLAND AND WALES	147,470	-13	27	396,990	-8	73	47,657	9

1. Includes aggravated vehicle taking.

2. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.

3. No rates are given for British Transport Police as their data are not provided for specified geographic areas.

Table 7.08 Incidents of crime and victimisation rates by police force area, English region and Wales

Percentages, numbers and rates per 10,000 population								2008/09 BCS
Police force area, English region and Wales	BCS household crime							
	Risk of victimisation			Number of incidents (thousands) ²	Rate per 10,000 households	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹	Unweighted base
	% victim at least once	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹					
Cleveland	20				2,989			980
Durham	19				3,820			1081
Northumbria	18				2,932			1,053
North East Region	19			357	3,166			3,114
Cheshire	18				2,605			964
Cumbria	11	**			1,702	**		1,015
Greater Manchester	23	**			3,923	**		1,442
Lancashire	17				2,958			885
Merseyside	16				2,212	**		901
North West Region	19			905	3,039			5,207
Humberside	21				3,473			1,006
North Yorkshire	8	**			1,149	**	**↓	996
South Yorkshire	20				3,291			1,005
West Yorkshire	19				2,861			1,215
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	18			635	2,837			4,222
Derbyshire	17				2,778			997
Leicestershire	17				2,666			1015
Lincolnshire	17				2,648			1,047
Northamptonshire	22	**			3,906	**		1,099
Nottinghamshire	19				3,111			1,110
East Midlands Region	18			566	2,974			5,268
Staffordshire	18				2,773			1,005
Warwickshire	17				2,461			996
West Mercia	17				2,741			1026
West Midlands	15				2,364			1,329
West Midlands Region	16			580	2,550			4,356
Bedfordshire	25	**			4,482	**	***↑	990
Cambridgeshire	24	**			3,923	**		966
Essex	13	**			1,950	**		982
Hertfordshire	17				2,524			971
Norfolk	16				2,799			958
Suffolk	15				2,424			999
East of England Region	17			676	2,780			5,866
Metropolitan/City of London	19				2,965			3,908
London Region	19			958	2,965			3,908
Hampshire	16				2,526			994
Kent	19				2,967			1006
Surrey	20				3,106			1029
Sussex	17				2,502			987
Thames Valley	22	**			3,614	**		1,172
South East Region	19			1,047	2,983			5,188
Avon and Somerset	19				2,926			956
Devon and Cornwall	14	**			2,395			1,021
Dorset	13	**			2,170			1002
Gloucestershire	14				2,019	**		1029
Wiltshire	18				2,797			974
South West Region	16	**		573	2,528			4,982
England Total	18		***↑	6,297	2,868			42,111
Dyfed-Powys	9	**			1,290	**		989
Gwent	18		**↓		2,916			1,051
North Wales	9	**			1,258	**		1,025
South Wales	17				2,746			1,076
Wales	14	**		286	2,203	**		4,141
ENGLAND AND WALES	18			6,583	2,831			46,252

1. *** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while '***/↓' denotes statistically significant change from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

2. Numbers of incidents at a regional level will not sum to the total for England and Wales. This is due to differences in the population and household estimates used to calculate the numbers of crimes. See Section 8 of Volume 2 for more information.

Table 7.09 Incidents of personal crime and victimisation rates by police force area, English region and Wales

Percentages, numbers and rates per 10,000 population							2008/09 BCS
Police force area, English region and Wales	Risk of victimisation			BCS personal crime			
	% victim at least once	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹	Number of incidents (thousands) ²	Rate per 10,000 adults	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹
							Unweighted base
Cleveland	6				1,062		**↑ 980
Durham	6				871		1,079
Northumbria	6				840		1,053
North East Region	6			188	893		3,112
Cheshire	6				877		963
Cumbria	5				765		1,015
Greater Manchester	8				1,005		1,441
Lancashire	6				904		886
Merseyside	4	**			420	**	902
North West Region	6			470	839		5,207
Humberside	6				645		1,005
North Yorkshire	4	**			461	**	995
South Yorkshire	6				974		1,005
West Yorkshire	6				789		1,213
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	5			327	768		4,218
Derbyshire	6				1,006		996
Leicestershire	6				854		1,016
Lincolnshire	7				1,189		1,047
Northamptonshire	8				1,067		1,098
Nottinghamshire	5				755		1,108
East Midlands Region	6			346	953		5,265
Staffordshire	8				1,404		1,004
Warwickshire	6				848		998
West Mercia	7				1,167		1,025
West Midlands	5				745		1,327
West Midlands Region	6			432	989		4,354
Bedfordshire	9	**			1,424	**	989
Cambridgeshire	6				889		966
Essex	5	**			538	**	979
Hertfordshire	5				625	**	969
Norfolk	5				838		958
Suffolk	4				737		1,000
East of England Region	5	**		355	766		5,861
Metropolitan/City of London	9	**			1,174	**	3,911
London Region	9	**		722	1,174	**	3,911
Hampshire	4	**			444	**	**↓ 994
Kent	6				932		1,004
Surrey	6				874		1,026
Sussex	6				869		987
Thames Valley	7				1,089		1,170
South East Region	6			576	850		5,181
Avon and Somerset	7				927		956
Devon and Cornwall	7		**↑		991		**↑ 1,019
Dorset	5				845		999
Gloucestershire	3	**			409	**	1,028
Wiltshire	7				1,038		974
South West Region	6			382	888		4,976
England Total	6		**↑	3,800	909		42,085
Dyfed-Powys	4				736		984
Gwent	4	**	**↓		482	**	**↓ 1,050
North Wales	4	**			486	**	1,025
South Wales	5	**			560	**	1,076
Wales	4	**		136	557	**	4,135
ENGLAND AND WALES	6			3,936	889		46,220

1. *** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while **↑/↓ denotes statistically significant change from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

2. Numbers of incidents at a regional level will not sum to the total for England and Wales. This is due to differences in the population and household estimates used to calculate the numbers of crimes. See Section 8 of Volume 2 for more information.

Table 7.10 Burglary, all vehicle-related theft and all violence by police force area, English regions and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	All burglary ¹				All vehicle-related theft ¹				All BCS violence ¹				2008/09 BCS
	Rate per 10,000 households	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ²	Unweighted base	Rate per 10,000 households	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ²	Unweighted base	Rate per 10,000 adults	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ²	Unweighted base	
Cleveland	453			980	548			980	787	**	**↑	980	
Durham	404			1,081	411	**		1,081	446			1,079	
Northumbria	216			1,053	568			1,053	527			1,053	
North East Region	312			3,114	525			3,114	560			3,112	
Cheshire	299			964	516			964	559			963	
Cumbria	118	**		1,015	263	**		1,015	492			1,015	
Greater Manchester	472			1,442	911	**		1,442	584			1,441	
Lancashire	251			885	593			885	562			886	
Merseyside	305			901	416	**		901	255	**		902	
North West Region	343			5,207	645			5,207	508			5,207	
Humberside	472			1,006	508			1,006	382			1,005	
North Yorkshire	79	**		996	292	**		996	259	**		995	
South Yorkshire	429			1,005	554		**↓	1,005	609			1,005	
West Yorkshire	630	**	**↑	1,215	626			1,215	464			1,213	
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	471	**		4,222	540		**↓	4,222	460			4,218	
Derbyshire	215			997	496			997	452			996	
Leicestershire	336			1,015	642			1,015	461			1,016	
Lincolnshire	199			1,047	548			1,047	861			1,047	
Northamptonshire	395			1,099	885	**		1,099	550			1,098	
Nottinghamshire	370			1,110	817			1,110	470			1,108	
East Midlands Region	301			5,268	669			5,268	542			5,265	
Staffordshire	192			1,005	553			1,005	646			1,004	
Warwickshire	263			996	524			996	617			998	
West Mercia	293			1,026	569			1,026	769			1,025	
West Midlands	267			1,329	512			1,329	431			1,327	
West Midlands Region	258			4,356	536	**		4,356	576			4,354	
Bedfordshire	537	**		990	1004	**		990	691			989	
Cambridgeshire	249			966	777			966	402			966	
Essex	171	**		982	572			982	300	**		979	
Hertfordshire	261			971	671			971	383			969	
Norfolk	191			958	415	**		958	530			958	
Suffolk	62	**		999	364	**		999	488			1,000	
East of England Region	222	**		5,866	606			5,866	430			5,861	
Metropolitan/City of London	449	**		3,908	910	**		3,908	438			3,911	
London Region	449	**		3,908	910	**		3,908	438			3,911	
Hampshire	161	**		994	591			994	221	**		994	
Kent	304			1,006	674			1,006	568			1,004	
Surrey	175	**		1,029	694			1,029	267	**		1,026	
Sussex	138	**		987	502			987	559			987	
Thames Valley	284			1,172	759			1,172	522			1,170	
South East Region	221	**		5,188	652			5,188	436			5,181	
Avon and Somerset	239			956	745			956	511			956	
Devon and Cornwall	356			1,021	349	**		1,021	618			1,019	
Dorset	227			1,002	368	**		1,002	354			999	
Gloucestershire	238			1,029	430	**		1,029	215	**		1,028	
Wiltshire	279			974	471			974	833		**↑	974	
South West Region	278			4,982	499	**		4,982	524			4,976	
England Total	318			42,111	639			42,111	487			42,085	
Dyfed-Powys	89	**		989	312	**		989	497			984	
Gwent	106	**	**↓	1,051	819			1,051	198	**	**↓	1,050	
North Wales	199			1,025	165	**	**↓	1,025	271	**		1,025	
South Wales	330			1,076	772			1,076	339			1,076	
Wales	218			4,141	568			4,141	323	**		4,135	
ENGLAND AND WALES	312			46,252	635			46,252	478			46,220	

1. BCS figures at police force area level are given only for main offence types due to the variability of specific offence figures at this level.

2. "" denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while ""f/↓" denotes statistically significant change from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

Table 7.11 Knife and sharp instrument offences recorded by the police for selected offences, 2007/0¹

Police force area, English regions and Wales	Numbers and percentages		Recorded crime							
	Total of selected serious offences ¹		Attempted murder		Wounding with intent to do GBH		Wounding or inflicting GBH without intent ²		Robbery	
	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife
Cleveland	169	20	4	-	76	38	17	12	72	14
Durham	93	16	2	-	53	27	8	4	30	17
Northumbria	351	22	1	-	140	48	64	13	146	18
North East Region	613	20	7	-	269	39	89	11	248	17
Cheshire	224	23	1	-	64	32	26	13	133	23
Cumbria	73	28	2	-	20	-	35	21	16	31
Greater Manchester	2,294	20	20	20	600	43	315	14	1,600	22
Lancashire	361	18	8	-	138	26	46	9	169	17
Merseyside	757	22	3	-	312	35	52	7	390	23
North West Region	3,709	21	34	21	1,134	37	474	12	2,308	22
Humberside	267	17	2	-	55	23	34	10	176	18
North Yorkshire	66	12	1	-	21	15	4	2	40	16
South Yorkshire	381	20	6	-	111	33	43	14	221	17
West Yorkshire	915	21	10	-	306	37	75	12	524	18
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	1,629	19	19	-	493	32	156	11	961	17
Derbyshire	215	17	3	-	55	35	32	11	125	16
Leicestershire	294	19	5	-	99	33	25	14	165	16
Lincolnshire	71	18	0	-	29	20	9	12	33	20
Northamptonshire	216	16	3	-	83	42	10	4	120	14
Nottinghamshire	548	21	5	-	122	51	27	9	394	19
East Midlands Region	1,344	19	16	-	388	37	103	9	837	17
Staffordshire	219	13	1	-	34	50	75	9	109	15
Warwickshire	160	26	2	-	41	39	14	11	103	27
West Mercia	144	15	1	-	43	27	20	8	80	15
West Midlands	2,303	22	14	26	561	45	370	22	1,703	22
West Midlands Region	2,826	20	18	27	679	43	479	17	1,995	22
Bedfordshire	316	22	4	-	67	38	14	25	231	19
Cambridgeshire	100	11	3	-	21	13	16	11	60	10
Essex	289	16	6	-	89	30	10	7	184	14
Hertfordshire	222	19	8	-	46	26	35	15	133	18
Norfolk	67	12	1	-	22	15	13	12	31	11
Suffolk	118	22	2	-	33	48	42	22	41	16
East of England Region	1,112	17	24	-	278	27	130	15	680	15
London, City of	19	22	1	-	3	-	2	-	13	24
Metropolitan Police	9,937	24	64	55	1,002	55	943	35	7,928	21
London Region	9,956	24	65	55	1,005	54	945	35	7,941	21
Hampshire	388	18	7	-	88	36	108	14	185	17
Kent	327	18	10	-	94	25	32	12	191	17
Surrey	114	17	6	-	25	27	18	12	65	16
Sussex	274	20	2	-	62	47	84	24	126	14
Thames Valley	633	22	16	-	88	39	60	11	469	22
South East Region	1,736	20	41	55	357	34	302	14	1,036	18
Avon and Somerset	360	14	3	-	85	26	27	6	245	13
Devon and Cornwall	288	25	5	-	127	45	45	14	111	21
Dorset	47	9	0	-	20	31	11	5	16	7
Gloucestershire	85	18	1	-	15	17	4	4	65	22
Wiltshire	140	25	6	-	43	48	17	14	74	22
South West Region	920	17	15	-	290	34	104	9	511	15
ENGLAND	23,845	21	239	40	4,893	39	2,782	16	16,517	20
Dyfed-Powys	76	21	4	-	31	53	31	12	10	19
Gwent	130	17	1	-	79	22	8	5	42	17
North Wales	108	26	1	-	56	41	25	18	26	19
South Wales	585	28	0	-	333	38	46	13	206	25
WALES	899	25	6	-	499	35	110	12	284	22
British Transport Police	269	23	0	-	11	17	1	2	257	25
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,013	21	245	40	5,403	38	2,893	16	17,058	20

1. Other offences exist that are not shown in this table that may include the use of a knife or sharp instrument. In this table 'offences involving a knife' refers to the use of a knife or sharp instrument. Total of selected serious offences only include the five offence types shown in this table.

2. Includes racially or religiously aggravated wounding or inflicting GBH.

Table 7.12 Knife and sharp instrument offences recorded by the police for selected offences, 2008/09¹

Police force area, English regions and Wales	Total of selected serious offences ¹		Attempted murder		Threats to kill		ABH and GBH ²		Robbery		Recorded crime Rape and sexual assaults	
	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife	Offences involving a knife	% involving a knife
Cleveland	316	5	5	-	11	-	248	5	49	12	3	1
Durham	152	4	0	-	11	11	110	3	29	17	2	1
Northumbria	771	6	2	-	11	12	615	6	138	19	5	1
North East Region	1,239	6	7	-	33	15	973	5	216	16	10	1
Cheshire	605	7	2	-	19	12	441	6	139	24	4	1
Cumbria	87	2	1	-	11	-	60	2	15	30	0	0
Greater Manchester	2,835	9	29	36	87	17	1,128	5	1,565	22	26	1
Lancashire	843	6	10	-	36	19	546	5	241	28	10	1
Merseyside	892	9	6	-	19	22	431	5	432	26	4	1
North West Region	5,262	8	48	40	172	17	2,606	5	2,392	23	44	1
Humberside	381	4	4	-	14	12	249	3	113	15	1	0
North Yorkshire	139	3	3	-	10	14	77	2	44	17	5	1
South Yorkshire	648	5	6	-	17	-	374	3	248	21	3	1
West Yorkshire	1,778	8	14	-	82	26	1,086	6	576	20	20	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	2,946	6	27	50	123	23	1,786	4	981	19	29	1
Derbyshire	440	4	3	-	13	11	287	3	131	16	6	1
Leicestershire	542	5	4	-	37	15	292	4	205	17	4	0
Lincolnshire	169	4	2	-	28	33	96	3	39	20	4	1
Northamptonshire	554	9	2	-	36	23	321	7	188	21	7	2
Nottinghamshire	932	6	5	-	28	20	395	3	496	22	8	1
East Midlands Region	2,637	6	16	-	142	19	1,391	4	1,059	20	29	1
Staffordshire	455	4	6	-	21	6	319	3	107	14	2	0
Warwickshire	274	7	9	-	4	8	173	6	86	26	2	1
West Mercia	242	3	5	-	18	12	137	2	81	14	1	0
West Midlands	3,678	9	22	30	60	13	1,719	6	1,854	24	23	1
West Midlands Region	4,649	7	42	43	103	10	2,348	5	2,128	22	28	1
Bedfordshire	458	8	4	-	14	-	195	5	238	23	7	2
Cambridgeshire	403	7	7	-	28	19	226	5	133	16	9	2
Essex	747	6	13	-	49	20	347	4	336	26	2	0
Hertfordshire	200	3	6	-	0	0	76	2	118	16	0	0
Norfolk	112	3	1	-	7	10	58	2	45	16	1	0
Suffolk	301	6	3	-	17	18	228	6	48	18	5	1
East of England Region	2,221	6	34	58	115	17	1,130	4	918	21	24	1
London, City of	26	6	0	-	3	-	16	5	7	-	0	0
Metropolitan Police	12,233	11	41	53	473	19	4,728	7	6,857	21	134	2
London Region	12,259	11	41	53	476	19	4,744	7	6,864	21	134	2
Hampshire	694	4	3	-	51	9	466	3	165	14	9	1
Kent	553	4	10	-	25	11	339	3	176	17	3	0
Surrey	130	2	0	-	14	12	87	2	28	7	1	0
Sussex	708	7	3	-	21	15	490	6	190	18	4	0
Thames Valley	1,222	6	9	-	88	11	571	4	537	23	17	1
South East Region	3,307	5	25	49	199	11	1,953	4	1,096	18	34	1
Avon and Somerset	935	6	8	-	19	24	496	4	402	20	10	1
Devon and Cornwall	669	5	8	-	25	46	534	5	90	18	12	1
Dorset	38	1	0	-	4	5	26	1	8	3	0	0
Gloucestershire	181	4	3	-	23	21	98	3	52	20	5	1
Wiltshire	219	5	1	-	21	-	134	4	61	18	2	1
South West Region	2,042	5	20	-	92	26	1,288	4	613	18	29	1
ENGLAND	36,562	7	260	48	1,455	16	18,219	5	16,267	21	361	1
Dyfed-Powys	83	3	2	-	15	21	65	2	1	3	0	0
Gwent	206	3	3	-	18	10	170	3	13	6	2	1
North Wales	212	4	2	-	19	18	165	4	26	17	0	0
South Wales	450	4	3	-	33	21	245	2	167	21	2	0
WALES	951	4	10	-	85	17	645	3	207	17	4	0
British Transport Police	317	8	1	-	9	-	76	3	227	26	4	1
ENGLAND AND WALES	37,830	7	271	47	1,549	16	18,940	5	16,701	21	369	1

1. Other offences exist that are not shown in this table that may include the use of a knife or sharp instrument. In this table 'offences involving a knife' refers to the use of a knife or sharp instrument. Total of selected serious offences only include the five offence types shown in this table. Collection expanded in 2008/09.
2. Includes racially or religiously aggravated wounding or inflicting GBH.

Table 7.13 Detection rates by method of detection, police force area, English region and Wales, 2008/09¹

Numbers and percentages								Recorded crime	
Police force area, English region and Wales	Recorded offences	Detection rate ²	Sanction detection rate	Detection rate by method of detection					
				Charge/summons	Cautions	Taken into consideration		Penalty notices for disorder	Cannabis Warnings ³
						Previously recorded	Not previously recorded		
Cleveland	55,094	38	38	21	10	2	0	3	2
Durham	45,074	30	30	18	7	1	0	2	1
Northumbria	105,234	39	39	21	12	3	0	2	1
North East Region	205,402	37	37	21	10	2	0	2	1
Cheshire	75,098	29	29	17	6	3	0	2	1
Cumbria	30,961	40	39	25	9	1	0	2	1
Greater Manchester	283,040	25	25	15	4	1	0	2	2
Lancashire	117,575	34	34	19	7	2	0	5	1
Merseyside	117,818	36	36	18	5	2	0	5	7
North West Region	624,492	30	30	17	6	2	0	3	2
Humberside	89,767	30	30	15	6	2	0	5	1
North Yorkshire	50,460	29	29	18	6	1	0	2	1
South Yorkshire	130,172	29	29	13	6	5	0	3	1
West Yorkshire	217,223	26	26	14	6	5	0	1	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	487,622	28	28	14	6	4	0	2	1
Derbyshire	73,660	27	27	16	7	2	0	2	1
Leicestershire	86,322	24	24	12	6	2	0	2	2
Lincolnshire	49,547	27	27	15	7	1	0	2	1
Northamptonshire	59,904	24	24	12	7	3	0	2	1
Nottinghamshire	115,182	23	23	13	7	2	0	1	1
East Midlands Region	384,615	25	25	13	7	2	0	2	1
Staffordshire	85,237	23	23	13	5	1	0	2	1
Warwickshire	37,468	25	25	12	8	2	0	2	1
West Mercia	77,443	30	30	16	9	1	0	2	1
West Midlands	227,720	29	29	18	9	1	0	1	1
West Midlands Region	427,868	28	28	16	8	1	0	1	1
Bedfordshire	45,578	26	26	14	7	2	1	2	1
Cambridgeshire	64,790	25	25	13	6	2	0	2	2
Essex	112,841	35	35	17	12	3	0	3	1
Hertfordshire	76,152	33	33	15	8	3	1	3	2
Norfolk	49,171	38	37	18	9	5	1	3	2
Suffolk	46,504	34	34	19	9	2	0	4	2
East of England Region	395,036	32	32	16	9	3	0	3	2
London, City of	7,275	36	36	22	6	0	0	1	7
Metropolitan Police	844,245	26	26	12	5	1	0	2	6
London Region	851,520	26	26	12	5	1	0	2	6
Hampshire	159,403	25	25	16	5	0	1	2	1
Kent	121,049	32	32	13	10	3	0	5	1
Surrey	65,132	22	22	12	6	1	0	2	1
Sussex	107,591	26	26	15	8	1	0	1	1
Thames Valley	195,530	24	24	11	6	2	0	3	1
South East Region	648,705	26	26	13	7	1	0	3	1
Avon and Somerset	138,083	27	26	13	7	2	0	2	2
Devon and Cornwall	102,737	30	30	16	8	3	0	2	2
Dorset	50,648	25	25	15	6	1	0	1	1
Gloucestershire	44,136	31	31	15	9	5	0	1	1
Wiltshire	41,468	31	31	15	7	4	1	3	1
South West Region	377,072	29	28	14	7	3	0	2	1
ENGLAND	4,402,332	28	28	15	7	2	0	2	2
Dyfed-Powys	24,114	44	44	22	15	1	1	3	3
Gwent	49,171	30	30	14	9	1	0	3	2
North Wales	46,134	43	42	21	10	2	1	6	2
South Wales	117,196	28	28	17	5	2	0	2	2
WALES	236,615	33	33	18	8	2	0	3	2
British Transport Police	64,867	32	32	16	6	1	0	9	0
ENGLAND AND WALES	4,703,814	28	28	15	7	2	0	2	2

1. Percentage of offences detected.

2. This includes a small number of Youth Restorative Disposals (see Chapter 6) submitted to the Home Office as part of a pilot scheme together with non-sanction detections.

3. Since 26 January 2009, PNDs can be given for cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted together with Cannabis Warnings.

Table 7.14 Sanction detection rates by offence group, police force area, English region and Wales, 2008/09^{1,2}

Percentages										Recorded crime	
Police force area, English region and Wales	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles	Other theft offences	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Cleveland	38	59	44	32	19	19	40	46	17	102	91
Durham	30	65	44	45	13	8	31	41	15	96	77
Northumbria	39	66	41	35	17	17	42	54	21	98	83
North East Region	37	64	42	35	17	15	39	50	18	98	84
Cheshire	29	49	38	26	15	14	28	26	14	98	81
Cumbria	39	67	41	66	14	17	36	57	18	96	82
Greater Manchester	25	47	32	16	10	8	26	22	11	94	67
Lancashire	34	54	40	41	21	21	32	29	19	94	83
Merseyside	36	60	38	23	14	14	35	27	11	96	81
North West Region	30	53	36	20	13	12	29	25	13	95	74
Humberside	30	56	31	32	12	11	27	46	15	96	81
North Yorkshire	29	56	33	29	13	10	26	45	16	90	73
South Yorkshire	29	51	38	35	15	25	29	33	12	96	72
West Yorkshire	26	44	25	30	17	18	25	21	13	93	76
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	28	50	30	31	15	19	27	31	13	94	76
Derbyshire	27	50	29	24	13	11	26	37	16	94	72
Leicestershire	24	34	28	23	14	11	22	30	10	94	56
Lincolnshire	27	55	31	35	16	7	25	32	11	98	60
Northamptonshire	24	45	47	22	12	11	26	23	11	94	76
Nottinghamshire	23	45	29	17	13	8	22	21	12	90	72
East Midlands Region	25	44	32	21	13	10	24	28	12	93	67
Staffordshire	23	34	27	19	12	9	24	15	11	96	61
Warwickshire	25	52	31	19	10	10	21	32	13	94	71
West Mercia	30	53	30	27	11	11	31	39	15	94	74
West Midlands	29	46	34	23	12	10	34	33	15	95	72
West Midlands Region	28	45	32	23	12	10	30	29	14	95	70
Bedfordshire	26	51	38	24	11	9	28	43	13	94	77
Cambridgeshire	25	51	29	20	12	9	23	24	13	98	70
Essex	35	64	27	22	14	12	36	39	18	99	82
Hertfordshire	33	57	29	23	19	13	31	41	16	96	66
Norfolk	37	62	42	34	23	26	33	49	19	99	81
Suffolk	34	63	28	31	16	12	29	48	16	98	74
East of England Region	32	59	31	24	15	12	31	40	16	98	76
London, City of	36	48	50	28	18	7	20	59	37	100	77
Metropolitan Police	26	37	31	17	12	7	16	15	13	95	64
London Region	26	37	31	17	12	7	16	15	13	95	64
Hampshire	25	41	27	19	11	7	23	25	12	95	66
Kent	32	51	33	24	19	15	33	33	18	99	74
Surrey	22	38	22	24	8	6	21	29	9	93	58
Sussex	26	47	25	20	10	6	23	29	13	95	75
Thames Valley	24	39	22	20	11	9	22	18	12	91	60
South East Region	26	43	26	21	12	9	24	25	13	94	67
Avon and Somerset	26	42	29	18	11	12	24	39	15	98	75
Devon and Cornwall	30	50	30	30	14	14	27	40	14	95	71
Dorset	25	43	25	27	9	7	22	35	12	93	57
Gloucestershire	31	50	29	34	17	22	28	30	16	92	56
Wiltshire	31	55	33	29	15	18	24	65	15	110	96
South West Region	28	47	29	23	13	14	25	41	14	97	69
ENGLAND	28	47	31	21	13	11	25	27	14	95	71
Dyfed-Powys	44	67	43	60	23	14	34	71	24	95	80
Gwent	30	58	32	23	12	10	32	30	14	94	76
North Wales	42	65	30	30	17	18	41	57	21	99	89
South Wales	28	47	39	36	15	12	29	29	12	92	71
WALES	33	56	36	34	15	13	32	39	16	94	77
British Transport Police	32	55	30	45	13	10	11	72	15	98	64
ENGLAND AND WALES	28	47	31	21	13	11	25	28	14	95	71

1. Percentage of offences detected through a sanction detection.

2. Offences detected in the current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.

Table 7.15 Sanction detection rate by police force area, English region and Wales, 2002/03 to 2008/09 and percentage point change between 2007/08 and 2008/09

Percentages								Recorded crime
Police force area, English region and Wales	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	% point change 2007/08 to 2008/09 ²
Cleveland	22	19	19	24	29	33	38	4
Durham	..	..	22	23	28	29	30	1
Northumbria	27	26	25	32	37	38	39	1
North East Region	21	20	23	28	33	35	37	2
Cheshire	21	19	18	26	26	26	29	3
Cumbria	25	26	25	30	32	38	39	1
Greater Manchester	16	17	20	24	24	25	25	-1
Lancashire	26	22	22	29	34	35	34	-1
Merseyside	21	21	18	25	27	32	36	4
North West Region	19	19	20	25	27	29	30	1
Humberside	16	15	17	20	24	31	30	-1
North Yorkshire	20	21	25	26	28	33	29	-4
South Yorkshire	19	22	21	23	25	27	29	2
West Yorkshire	17	17	22	26	26	24	26	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	17	18	21	24	25	27	28	1
Derbyshire	21	18	23	26	25	29	27	-2
Leicestershire	21	20	24	29	28	27	24	-3
Lincolnshire	19	18	21	24	27	28	27	-1
Northamptonshire	20	19	19	20	23	25	24	-1
Nottinghamshire	16	16	17	21	22	23	23	1
East Midlands Region	19	18	20	24	25	26	25	-1
Staffordshire	23	23	25	25	26	28	23	-5
Warwickshire	20	19	20	24	26	26	25	-1
West Mercia	23	21	27	32	33	29	30	1
West Midlands	26	25	22	26	27	27	29	3
West Midlands Region	24	24	23	26	27	27	28	1
Bedfordshire	21	20	23	23	20	22	26	4
Cambridgeshire	14	15	17	26	24	27	25	-2
Essex	16	17	22	26	29	32	35	3
Hertfordshire	18	19	21	22	29	30	33	3
Norfolk	20	22	22	25	29	32	37	5
Suffolk	24	24	24	27	28	30	34	4
East of England Region	18	19	21	25	27	29	32	3
London, City of	33	30	26	40	35	36	36	0
Metropolitan Police	13	13	15	18	21	25	26	1
London Region	13	13	15	18	21	25	26	1
Hampshire	24	22	23	21	22	26	25	-1
Kent	23	22	20	24	25	27	32	5
Surrey	18	19	22	23	29	27	22	-5
Sussex	18	21	21	26	27	32	26	-6
Thames Valley	19	17	21	27	24	25	24	-1
South East Region	20	20	21	24	25	27	26	-1
Avon and Somerset	15	15	16	23	24	25	26	1
Devon and Cornwall	21	20	20	25	26	28	30	2
Dorset	18	20	25	28	29	27	25	-3
Gloucestershire	24	23	21	28	30	32	31	-1
Wiltshire	23	24	25	27	22	27	31	4
South West Region	19	19	20	26	26	27	28	1
ENGLAND	18	18	20	24	26	28	28	1
Dyfed-Powys	55	37	30	40	42	42	44	2
Gwent	34	30	28	27	30	30	30	0
North Wales	21	21	25	29	34	40	42	2
South Wales	24	23	24	22	24	26	28	2
WALES	28	26	26	27	30	31	33	2
British Transport Police	14	15	15	19	23	27	32	5
ENGLAND AND WALES³	19	19	21	24	26	28	28	1

1. Percentage of offences detected through a sanction detection.

2. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

3. Data for 2002/03 and 2003/04 do not include Durham.

Table 7.16 Fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system by police force area, English region and Wales

Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
Police force area, English region and Wales	CJS fairness ¹			CJS effectiveness ¹	
	% very/fairly confident	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Unweighted base	% very/fairly confident	Unweighted base
Cleveland	57		950	35	951
Durham	57		1,036	40	1,042
Northumbria	60		1,011	38	1,025
North East Region	59		2,997	38	3,018
Cheshire	58		942	37	938
Cumbria	62	**	974	40	963
Greater Manchester	55	**	1,404	35	1,402
Lancashire	53	**	855	32	855
Merseyside	59		855	42	862
North West Region	56	**	5,030	36	5,020
Humberside	47	**	988	31	976
North Yorkshire	57		938	33	940
South Yorkshire	56		969	36	963
West Yorkshire	59		1,177	40	1,171
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	56		4,072	36	4,050
Derbyshire	54	**	971	35	971
Leicestershire	62		990	41	991
Lincolnshire	56		1,011	37	1,014
Northamptonshire	59		1,060	33	1,054
Nottinghamshire	51	**	1,075	28	1,081
East Midlands Region	56	**	5,107	35	5,111
Staffordshire	54	**	975	36	979
Warwickshire	56		970	35	974
West Mercia	58		983	38	992
West Midlands	56		1,290	38	1,287
West Midlands Region	56		4,218	37	4,232
Bedfordshire	59		965	40	964
Cambridgeshire	64	**	933	40	943
Essex	51	**	962	32	947
Hertfordshire	60		947	41	947
Norfolk	59		937	41	937
Suffolk	60		965	41	962
East of England Region	58		5,709	38	5,700
Metropolitan/City of London	64	**	3,719	46	3,730
London Region	64	**	3,719	46	3,730
Hampshire	61		969	42	967
Kent	56		969	37	981
Surrey	65	**	998	41	999
Sussex	59		974	38	973
Thames Valley	61		1,139	38	1,128
South East Region	60	**	5,049	39	5,048
Avon and Somerset	59		927	35	935
Devon and Cornwall	61		984	35	992
Dorset	64	**	968	43	971
Gloucestershire	60		996	40	999
Wiltshire	51	**	947	31	946
South West Region	60		4,822	36	4,843
England Total	59		40,723	38	40,752
Dyfed-Powys	55		947	36	923
Gwent	52	**	1,011	31	1,031
North Wales	60		973	40	997
South Wales	56		1,053	37	1,056
Wales	56	**	3,984	36	4,007
ENGLAND AND WALES	59		44,707	38	44,759

1. These items were introduced into the BCS in October 2007 and thus no annual comparison can be made between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS.

2. ** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales.

Table 7.17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by police force area, English region and Wales

Percentages													2008/09 BCS
Police force area, English region and Wales	High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ¹				Drug use or dealing problem in area ²				Drunk or rowdy behaviour problem in area ²				Unweighted base
	%	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ³	Unweighted base	% very/fairly big problem	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ³	Unweighted base	% very/fairly big problem	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ³	Unweighted base	
Cleveland	21			923	36	**		927	28			974	
Durham	18			1,029	30			1,032	31			1,077	
Northumbria	18			1,005	29			1,010	31			1,050	
North East Region	18			2,957	31			2,969	30	**		3,101	
Cheshire	14			927	28			931	28			961	
Cumbria	11	**		960	25			965	19	**		1,009	
Greater Manchester	22	**		1,358	35	**		1,366	35	**		1,432	
Lancashire	14			838	28			846	27			874	
Merseyside	20			826	36	**		836	27			897	
North West Region	18			4,909	32	**		4,944	29	**		5,173	
Humberside	16			988	28			989	25			1,005	
North Yorkshire	8	**		956	18	**		959	17	**		990	
South Yorkshire	19			907	29			917	25			996	
West Yorkshire	20			1,138	32			1,149	22			1,200	
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	17			3,989	28			4,014	23	**		4,191	
Derbyshire	15			963	27			967	25			993	
Leicestershire	14			983	22	**		989	24			1,010	
Lincolnshire	11	**		999	20	**		1,000	22			1,039	
Northamptonshire	16			1,041	25			1,044	23			1,094	
Nottinghamshire	20			1,052	35	**		1,055	29			1,103	
East Midlands Region	15			5,038	26			5,055	25			5,239	
Staffordshire	17			895	33			905	27			993	
Warwickshire	15			941	23			944	22			993	
West Mercia	15			983	26			989	24			1,019	
West Midlands	17			1,247	30			1,251	23			1,318	
West Midlands Region	16			4,066	29			4,089	24			4,323	
Bedfordshire	17			963	30			967	22	**		985	
Cambridgeshire	10	**		915	20	**		916	23			962	
Essex	12	**		922	19	**		925	23			971	
Hertfordshire	13	**		910	22	**		916	27			956	
Norfolk	13			927	22	**		929	22			954	
Suffolk	9	**		959	17	**		960	22			997	
East of England Region	12	**		5,596	21	**		5,613	23	**		5,825	
Metropolitan/City of London	23	**		3,522	32	**		3,558	32	**		3,859	
London Region	23	**		3,522	32	**		3,558	32	**		3,859	
Hampshire	16			927	24			931	27			991	
Kent	17			965	26			970	29		**†	1,001	
Surrey	10	**		960	20	**		965	23			1,021	
Sussex	10	**		947	19	**		950	19	**		984	
Thames Valley	14			1,116	27			1,121	24			1,164	
South East Region	14	**		4,915	24	**		4,937	25			5,161	
Avon and Somerset	14			933	23			936	26			951	
Devon and Cornwall	14			982	23			984	25			1,016	
Dorset	10	**		967	20	**		970	18	**		997	
Gloucestershire	15			990	28			996	21	**		1,026	
Wiltshire	11	**		941	20	**		942	21	**		973	
South West Region	13	**		4,813	23	**		4,828	23	**		4,963	
England Total	16			39,805	27		**†	40,007	26		**†	41,835	
Dyfed-Powys	11	**		946	25			955	24			978	
Gwent	21			1,008	34			1,013	29			1,041	
North Wales	11	**		987	26			989	22			1,018	
South Wales	23			1,043	36	**		1,046	33			1,073	
Wales	18			3,984	32	**		4,003	28			4,110	
ENGLAND AND WALES	17			43,789	28		**†	44,010	26			45,945	

1. Anti-social behaviour (see Section 6 of Volume 2 for more information).

2. Perceptions of drug use/dealing and perceptions of drunk/rowdy behaviour are two of the seven strands that make up the overall measure of perceptions of anti-social behaviour (see Section 6 of Volume 2 for more information). These two strands form part of the measurement system for PSA 25 (see Appendix 1).

3. *** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while **†/† denotes statistically significant change from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

Table 7.18 Attitudes to local police by police force area, English regions and Wales

Percentages					2008/09 BCS			
Police force area, English region and Wales	Rating of local police				Police deal with local concerns			
	% saying police do excellent/good job	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹	Unweighted base	% agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2007/08 to 2008/09 ¹	Unweighted base
Cleveland	56			951	59	**	**↑	952
Durham	53			1,061	55			1,055
Northumbria	59	**		1,041	58	**		1,042
North East Region	57	**		3,053	58	**		3,049
Cheshire	49	**		940	48	**		936
Cumbria	58	**		996	59	**		982
Greater Manchester	47	**		1,409	48	**		1,403
Lancashire	53			857	55			866
Merseyside	54			874	57			860
North West Region	50	**		5,076	52			5,047
Humberside	43	**	**↑	995	45	**	**↑	1,002
North Yorkshire	58	**		978	54			954
South Yorkshire	50			981	50		**↑	990
West Yorkshire	50			1,187	51			1,169
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	50	**		4,141	50	**		4,115
Derbyshire	48	**		978	50			983
Leicestershire	57			1,007	56			1,000
Lincolnshire	43	**		1,017	52			1,022
Northamptonshire	54			1,085	53		**↑	1,075
Nottinghamshire	45	**		1,088	48	**		1,090
East Midlands Region	49	**		5,175	52		**↑	5,170
Staffordshire	52			985	53			968
Warwickshire	48	**		987	53			981
West Mercia	52			1,002	54			989
West Midlands	52			1,305	57			1,273
West Midlands Region	51			4,279	55		**↑	4,211
Bedfordshire	53			978	51			985
Cambridgeshire	50			955	50			962
Essex	57			964	56		**↑	957
Hertfordshire	61	**		947	59	**		945
Norfolk	55			934	59	**		949
Suffolk	57			987	59	**		988
East of England Region	56	**		5,765	56	**	**↑	5,786
Metropolitan/City of London	55			3,831	54			3,758
London Region	55			3,831	54			3,758
Hampshire	59	**		975	55			973
Kent	51			972	51			979
Surrey	61	**		1,005	54			998
Sussex	58	**	**↑	967	56		**↑	972
Thames Valley	54			1,142	53			1,140
South East Region	56	**		5,061	54			5,062
Avon and Somerset	48	**		941	51			940
Devon and Cornwall	61	**		991	57			994
Dorset	65	**		978	62	**		970
Gloucestershire	52			1,014	54			1,001
Wiltshire	54			960	56			958
South West Region	56	**		4,884	55			4,863
England Total	53			41,265	54		**↑	41,061
Dyfed-Powys	53			965	60	**		951
Gwent	47	**	**↑	1,035	50	**	**↑	1,029
North Wales	52			994	55			985
South Wales	48	**		1,064	48	**		1,067
Wales	49	**		4,058	52			4,032
ENGLAND AND WALES	53			45,323	54		**↑	45,093

1. **↑ denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while **↑/↓ denotes statistically significant change from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

Table 7.19 Attitudes to local police working in partnership by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	Percentages			2008/09 BCS		
	Police and local councils are dealing with issues ¹			Police and local councils seek people's views ¹		
	% saying strongly agree/tend to agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Unweighted base	% saying strongly agree/tend to agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ²	Unweighted base
Cleveland	57	**	944	50	**	957
Durham	56	**	1,050	45		1,049
Northumbria	54	**	1,046	52	**	1,043
North East Region	55	**	3,040	50	**	3,049
Cheshire	47		937	44		946
Cumbria	55	**	980	48		986
Greater Manchester	45	**	1,395	42		1,404
Lancashire	56	**	872	49		877
Merseyside	57	**	853	48		878
North West Region	50		5,037	45		5,091
Humberside	46		1,001	38	**	1,001
North Yorkshire	50		928	47		925
South Yorkshire	45		985	41		985
West Yorkshire	49		1,161	45		1,172
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	48		4,075	43		4,083
Derbyshire	48		984	44		989
Leicestershire	50		999	45		1,004
Lincolnshire	40	**	1,025	39	**	1,027
Northamptonshire	44		1,078	43		1,080
Nottinghamshire	43	**	1,090	43		1,096
East Midlands Region	45	**	5,176	43		5,196
Staffordshire	48		973	45		978
Warwickshire	43	**	983	37	**	990
West Mercia	49		991	45		985
West Midlands	48		1,289	43		1,300
West Midlands Region	48		4,236	43		4,253
Bedfordshire	45		982	44		983
Cambridgeshire	46		960	42		961
Essex	52		965	45		962
Hertfordshire	53	**	954	44		958
Norfolk	48		947	43		946
Suffolk	49		985	44		990
East of England Region	50		5,793	44		5,800
Metropolitan/City of London	49		3,767	48	**	3,776
London Region	49		3,767	48	**	3,776
Hampshire	49		966	45		970
Kent	49		979	48		982
Surrey	54	**	998	51	**	1,005
Sussex	47		965	42		969
Thames Valley	49		1,138	44		1,134
South East Region	49		5,046	46		5,060
Avon and Somerset	43	**	938	39	**	938
Devon and Cornwall	51		998	43		1,000
Dorset	49		971	42		977
Gloucestershire	48		1,008	43		1,014
Wiltshire	45		962	43		965
South West Region	47		4,877	41	**	4,894
England Total	49		41,047	45		41,202
Dyfed-Powys	48		935	44		946
Gwent	46		1,031	38	**	1,036
North Wales	46		968	43		962
South Wales	40	**	1,060	40		1,058
Wales	44	**	3,994	41	**	4,002
ENGLAND AND WALES	49		45,041	45		45,204

1. These items were introduced into the BCS in October 2007 and thus no annual comparison can be made between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS.

2. ** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales.

Appendix 1 – Crime Statistics Used in Government Public Service Agreements

Public Service Agreements (PSAs) were first introduced in the 1998 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). These targets set out the key priority outcomes the Government wants to achieve within the spending review period and how the Government will measure success. The BCS and police recorded crime data are used to help measure progress towards PSA targets relating to crime, community safety and criminal justice.

PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENTS 2008–2011

The latest set of PSA targets for the spending review period 2008/09 to 2010/11, set out as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, came into effect at the beginning of April 2008¹. For more information about the PSA targets for 2008 to 2011 see: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psaindex.cfm

The BCS and police recorded crime are being used as sources of data for the following performance indicators.

PSA23 Making communities safer

Priority Action 1: Reduce all violence with injury and tackle the most serious violence, serious sexual offences and domestic violence.

- Indicator 1: All recorded violence with injury (which includes most serious violent crimes and domestic violence with injury – serious sexual offences are monitored separately)

The measure will require a statistically significant reduction against the 2007/08 baseline. The figure for 2008/09 is 421,157 recorded offences compared with 452,364 recorded offences for 2007/08.

Priority Action 2: Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders.

- Indicator 2: The level of serious acquisitive crimes.

Offences that are included in this indicator are the following offences recorded by the police:

- burglary in a dwelling (Class 28);
- aggravated burglary in a dwelling (Class 29);
- robbery of a business property (Class 34A);
- robbery of personal property (Class 34B);
- theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (Class 48);
- aggravated vehicle taking (Class 37/2); and
- theft from a vehicle (Class 45).

This category of serious acquisitive crimes has not been used to inform any analysis within this volume. The figure for 2008/09 is 909,009 recorded offences compared with 967,862 recorded offences for 2007/08.

¹ The previous set of PSA targets for the spending review period 2005/06 to 2007/08 concluded at the end of March 2008. For more information about the PSA targets for 2005 to 2008 see: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr04/psa/spend_sr04_psaindex.cfm

Priority Action 3: Tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality, increasing public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues.

- Indicator 3: Public confidence in local agencies dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to people in their local area.

The success criteria for this part of the PSA is for public confidence in local agencies dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to people in their local area - as measured at the national level - to have risen to 55 per cent by the end of the CSR period. The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter to people in their local area is 49 per cent.

- Indicator 4: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour.

The measure will require a statistically significant reduction (at the 5% level) in the proportion of people who have high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour based on seven indicators against the baseline period (year ending March 2008) by March 2011. The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people who have high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour is 17 per cent.

PSA 24 Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive criminal justice system for victims and the public

Priority Action 2: To increase the levels of public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS.

- Indicator 2: Public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS.

The measure will require a statistically significant increase (at the 5% level) in the proportion of people who answer 'very' or 'fairly confident' to the statements 'how confident are you that the CJS as a whole is effective/fair' against the baseline period (six months to March 2008) by March 2011. The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people who are confident that the CJS as a whole is fair is 59 per cent and effective is 38 per cent.

PSA 25 Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

- Indicator 4: The percentage of the public who perceive drug use or dealing to be a problem in their area.

The measure will require a statistically significant reduction (at the 5% level) against the baseline period (year ending March 2008) by March 2011. The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people who perceive drug use or dealing to be a problem in their local area is 28 per cent.

- Indicator 5: The percentage of the public who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area.

The measure will require statistically significant reductions (at the 5% level) against the baseline period (year ending March 2008) by March 2011. The 2008/09 BCS shows that the proportion of people who perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their local area is 26 per cent.

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Copies of recent Home Office publications based on the British Crime Survey, including reports that report jointly on the BCS and police recorded crime, can be downloaded from:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS) MISSION STATEMENT

RDS staff are part of the Home Office. They work closely with front-line staff and policy makers. The HO Chief Scientific Advisor, who is also Director of RDS, oversees professional development for RDS teams, quality assurance and strategic R & D issues.

The Home Office's purpose is to work together to protect the public. This is the guiding principle for Home Office policies to counter terrorism, cut crime, provide effective policing, secure our borders and protect personal identity.

Part of the remit of RDS staff is to provide Home Office National Statistics. These statistics inform Parliament and members of the public about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore -

Research Development and Statistics in the Home Office improves policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.