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Home Office Statistical Bulletin



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Crime in England and Wales 2009/10

Findings from the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime

Edited by:
**John Flatley, Chris Kershaw, Kevin Smith, Rupert
Chaplin and Debbie Moon**

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Further information

Currently, these crime statistics are published four times a year; a main annual volume with extensive headline figures and commentary and three quarterly updates which provide a summary of latest BCS and recorded crime statistics. Additionally, a number of supplementary volumes are produced, containing in-depth analysis of issues such as homicide, violent crime, and perceptions of crime. The publication schedule will be reviewed in the context of the UK Statistics Authority report on Overcoming Barriers to Trust in Crime Statistics (UK Statistics Authority, 2010).

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 2009/10' 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:
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<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 this is noted in the text.

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

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1 Crime in England and Wales 2009/10

An overview of the findings

Introduction

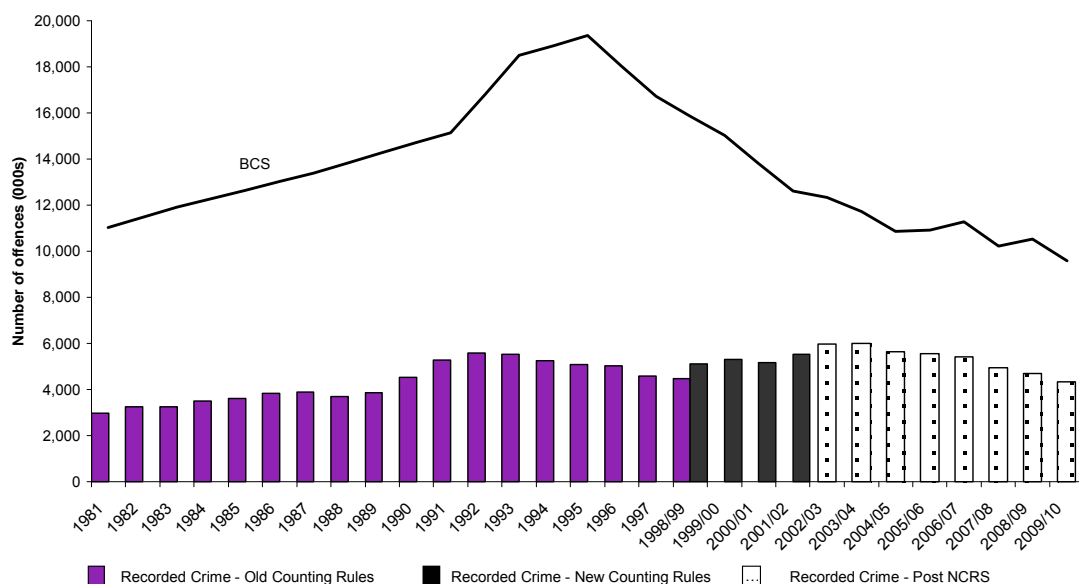
This overview draws out the main themes from the report and considers how the results relate to the broader picture for crime trends internationally. While this is not a systematic review of the literature it discusses possible hypotheses for the reasons behind crime trends to place the results in a better context.

There are two main sources of official statistics on crime: the police recorded series and the British Crime Survey (BCS). The BCS is a nationally representative sample survey (now based on more than 45,000 respondents) of the population resident in households in England and Wales. As a household based survey, the BCS does not cover all offences or all population groups. While police recorded crime has a wider coverage of offences (including crimes such as drug offences that are often termed 'victimless') and covers the entire population, it does not include those crimes not reported to the police. Both sources have their strengths and weaknesses but together provide a more comprehensive picture than either on its own. However, there are some gaps in coverage which need to be borne in mind when interpreting the findings in this report (see below).

Crime trends

For the offence types and population it covers, the BCS is a better measure of long-term trends because it is unaffected by changes in levels of public reporting or in police practice in recording crime. The chart below illustrates overall crime trends from the BCS and police recorded crime and shows overall declines in crime in recent years. However, the police figures are influenced by changes in levels of public reporting and also police recording practice (the chart below indicating important changes in the police series in 1998 and 2002).

Trends in recorded crime and BCS, 1981 to 2009/10



There is a clear pattern from the BCS of crime reaching a peak in 1995 with a subsequent decline, with overall BCS crime down by 50 per cent since 1995. There were important changes in police recording practice in 1998 and 2002 which served to inflate the police figures and resulted in divergence from BCS trends. After the bedding-in of these changes, there has been more convergence in police recorded crime and BCS crime, with trends becoming more similar over the last three to five years.

While estimates for crime from the BCS go back to 1981, the Home Office have figures on crimes recorded by the police going back over more than 100 years¹. However, one problem in interpreting police figures over the long term is our limited knowledge of how public reporting and police recording practices have changed. For example, over the 20th century police recorded crime figures increased more than 70-fold; this will not simply reflect possible changes in levels of offending but will be substantially affected by a range of factors including changes in public reporting, police recording and coverage of new offences as well as increases in population size.

The most striking new finding within this report is that both the 2009/10 BCS and police recorded crime are consistent in showing falls in overall crime compared with 2008/09. Overall BCS crime decreased by nine per cent (from 10.5 million crimes to 9.6 million crimes), and police recorded crime by eight per cent (from 4.7 million to 4.3 million crimes).

These results may be seen as surprising given there were expectations that crime, particularly property related crime, could rise in a period of recession. However, neither source shows an increase in levels of property crime during this period (though the full effects will not show through with the BCS until next year²) and indeed there have been some notable falls. For example, both sources are consistent in showing marked falls in vehicle crime (BCS vehicle-related theft down 17% and police recorded vehicle crime down by 16% compared with the previous year). In addition, while the 9% fall in domestic burglary from the BCS was not statistically significant it is broadly in line with the 6% reduction recorded by the police.

This is also the first time in recent years in which the UK Cards Association have reported a reduction in levels of credit card fraud with a two per cent reduction in the number of fraudulent transactions (down to 2.7 million in 2009 compared with the 2.8 million recorded in 2008) and a 16 per cent fall in UK fraud losses. A supplementary set of questions has been included in the BCS since 2005/06. In line with the UK Cards Association data, these have shown steady rises in the proportion of plastic card users who had been victims of fraud in the last 12 months (up from 3.4% in 2005/06 to 6.4% in 2008/09). However, the latest figures from the 2009/10 BCS are the first to show no increase. It is too early to say whether or not these findings represent a change in recent trends but they are notable nonetheless.

Trends in property crime

The results run counter to expectations based on previously published work on links between the economy and property crime trends (see for example Dhiri and Brand, 1999 and Field, 1990) which suggested that property crime would increase during a recession. The recent trends in property crime are part of a pattern of long term decline with BCS acquisitive crime down by 55 per cent from its peak in 1995. There are a variety of reasons that may account for this and increasing security is an important one. The BCS shows increasing use of home security devices over this period and that these are associated with reduced risk of victimisation. For example, the 2009/10 BCS shows that households with 'less than basic'³ home security measures were six times more likely to have been victims of burglary (5.8%) than households with 'basic' security (0.9%) and ten times more likely than households with

¹ See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls>

² Respondents to the 2009/10 BCS were asked about their experience of crime in the 12 months prior to interview and thus the crime reference period spans from April 2008 (3-6 months before the recession started) through to March 2010.

³ 'Basic' home security refers to households fitted with window locks and double locks or deadlocks to outside doors.

'enhanced' home security measures (0.6%). Similarly, levels of vehicle security have also been enhanced in the period since 1995. Car manufacturers now fit immobilisers and other security features as standard to many of their models and such cars form a far greater share of the total stock than they did ten to 15 years ago.

International crime trends

The general pattern of property crime declining also coincides with the picture seen in many other developed economies. For example, property crime rates in the United States fell by 32% over the period between 1999 and 2008 according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (Rand, 2009) with a similar downward trend in police recorded crime.

The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) provides some data up to 2004 (Van Dijk *et al.*, 2008) on victimisation levels for a number of developed countries. It suggests that, in general, crime increased between 1988 and 1991 with a downward trend since 1996 across the developed world. The EU, Canada and Australia show similar trends with a "turning point" during the early to mid-1990s while in the US crime has decreased since 1988. However, the last ICVS showed England and Wales to have one of the highest levels of property crime, despite falling crime levels, though it should be recognised that this is a finding from a survey in 2004.

There are competing hypotheses and no single definitive explanation for the fall in crimes and it seems likely that a number of different factors have contributed, in different ways, although there is broad support for the impact of improved vehicle and household security. The wide range of explanations include: the presence of CCTV in car parks, local crime reduction initiatives, reductions in the real value of many household items, social change and controls, a strong economy, improvements in police performance and increases in police numbers (the latter being cited by Vollaard and Hamed, 2009). Farrell *et al.* (2010) discuss competing theories for declining crime trends and offer a range of alternative hypotheses including more speculative ones such as car crime being a key 'debut crime' such that vehicle crimes have become more difficult with improved car security which has generally inhibited criminal careers. They also identify emerging forms of crime (e.g. internet-related including e-commerce) that are not adequately captured in police figures or existing survey based measures.

Farrington *et al.* (2004) discussed crime trends within an edited collection of contributed chapters from a range of western countries. Again one of the most striking aspects of this is the wide range of disparate explanations, with, for example, similar downward crime trends in the US and Canada being explained in quite different terms (in the US prison incarceration was seen as a significant factor but this was discounted in Canada). This is echoed in Aebi *et al.* (1999) where no relationship had been found between the size of the prison population in a country and the level of recorded crime.

Turning specifically to violent crime, for EU member states, violent crimes recorded by the police rose annually on average by three per cent between 1998 and 2007 (Tavares and Thomas, 2009), while in the US victimisation survey serious violence fell by 42 per cent between 1998 and 2007. The larger fall in England and Wales over the same period must again be seen in the context that the ICVS indicated that England and Wales had in 2004 one of the highest levels of violent crime among developed countries, though of course this now represents a rather dated comparative picture. There is not the same possible range of explanations of violent crime declines as for property crime (e.g. in terms of factors such as increased security).

Trends in violent crime

Violent crime contains a wide range of offences, from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm through to serious incidents of wounding and murder. In around a half of incidents identified as 'violent crime' by both BCS and police statistics, the violence involves no injury to the victim.

The BCS has adopted a consistent methodology over time and it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting and recording of crime. Thus for the population groups and crime types it covers it is a better measure of long-term trends in violent crime than the police recorded crime series, which has been particularly affected by changes in the recording of violence against the person. However, there are some specific subcategories of violence not well covered in the main BCS crime count (such as homicide and sexual offences, see below).

There was not a statistically significant change in the number of violent crimes estimated by the 2009/10 BCS as compared with 2008/09 (the apparent 1% decrease was not statistically significant). However, over recent years there has been an overall reduction in violent crime estimated by the BCS, consistent with trends in police recorded crime. Police recorded violence against the person fell by four per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Longer-term trends from the BCS show violent crime down by 50 per cent from its peak in 1995.

Homicide

The BCS does not measure homicide but it is well covered by the police figures as it is likely that relatively few homicides do not come to police attention. In 2009/10, the police recorded 615 homicides, down six per cent on the previous year (numbers are small for homicide but this figure would be judged to be statistically significantly below the final Homicide Index figure for 2007/08 of 753). The 2009/10 figures should be seen as provisional as the Homicide Index (see Smith *et al.*, 2010) provides the definitive count for homicide, taking account of factors such as court decisions and deaths some time after an assault. However, these figures do suggest that in January 2011, when final figures are available, we may be reporting the lowest level of homicides since 1997/98 (the homicide levels in the 1990s and 1980s were not dissimilar to those that apply now, though they are higher than for much of the 1960s when homicides were generally below 400 per year).

Results in Tavares and Thomas (2009) indicate that England and Wales has a homicide rate close to the average for EU countries at 1.4 per 100,000 population, with falls in homicide in most countries in the decade prior to 2007. The England and Wales figure remains well below the US homicide rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population despite figures both here and in the US having fallen in recent years (see discussion in Smith *et al.*, 2010).

Sexual offences

The BCS does not include estimates of the number of sexual offences in its main crime count. However, it does provide estimates of the proportion of adults who have been a victim of such offences, which are obtained through a supplementary set of questions answered by self-completion outside the main interview. This shows that, according to the 2009/10 BCS, approximately two 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. There were no changes in the overall prevalence of sexual assaults between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

There were 54,509 sexual offences recorded by the police in 2009/10, a six per cent increase compared with 2008/09. This increase needs, however, to be interpreted with caution. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) has been taking steps to enhance the recording of serious sexual offences and this has culminated in inclusion of good practice guidance in the Home Office Counting Rules for crime from April 2010. While these were not formally in place in 2009/10, it may well be that figures for 2009/10 reflect initiatives undertaken by forces over the last year as they anticipated their introduction.

Guns and knives

There has been increasing public concern in recent years about gun and knife crime. While disturbing, the number of such crimes is relatively low and in a general population sample survey such as the BCS the number of victims is too small to produce reliable trend

estimates. Additional data collections from the police provide better information on the number of such offences but cover only those that have come to the attention of the police.

Provisional figures show that 7,995 firearm offences (representing 0.2% of all offences) were recorded in England and Wales in 2009/10, a three per cent decrease from 2008/09. This is in the context of firearm offences now being 22 per cent below the level in 2002/03, this being largely driven by reductions in imitation firearms rather than handguns and other firearms.

A special collection of knife crime data from the police was started in 2007/08 but comparable data are only available for the last two years. In 2009/10, for the selected offences⁴, the police recorded 33,566 offences (representing around 6% of the total offences in the selected categories and 0.8% of all offences) where a knife or sharp instrument was involved, a fall of seven per cent from the previous year.

There are two additional sources of knife crime data presented in this bulletin: one covering the number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a sharp object and the other an annual survey covering a sample of Emergency Departments and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales. Although these figures can be affected by changes in NHS practice and recording, as well as the propensity of the public to seek treatment, they are not likely to be affected by police enforcement activity (or by public reporting to the police, or police recording practices).

The provisional 'Hospital Episode Statistics' for admissions show that in the 12 months from March 2009 to February 2010 there were 4,708 admissions for assault by a sharp object in England, four per cent less than the same period the previous year. This is in line with decreases seen in police recorded crime and the BCS, though hospital admissions will only involve the more serious incidents covered by these sources.

The latest survey in 2009 of Emergency Departments showed little change in violence-related attendances in 2009 compared with 2008 (there was an overall decrease of less than one per cent). Longer-term trends from this study have tended to reflect BCS trends in violence since 2002 when the Emergency Department survey started.

Variation in risk of victimisation

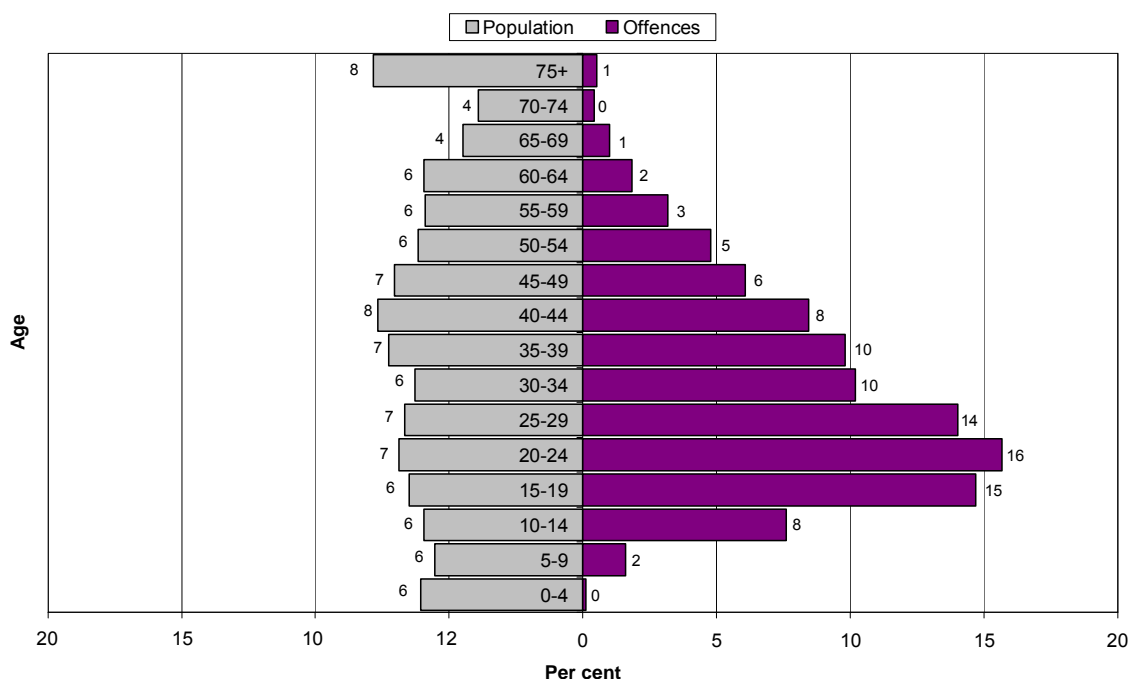
Another important finding that has emerged from both BCS and police recorded crime figures over the years is the very uneven nature of victimisation in terms of both personal and area characteristics. For example, the BCS shows that young men face a higher risk of being a victim of stranger violence (2.2% of men compared with 0.6% of women); and that women are at greater risk of domestic abuse (7% of women aged 16 to 59 were victims in the past year compared with 4% of men). With regard to area, the 2009/10 BCS shows the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher for households living in urban than rural areas (18% compared with 12%).

The police recorded crime series also show disparities between urban and rural areas, with higher population density tending to be associated with higher crime levels. Robbery and knife crime are concentrated in particular urban areas. For example in 2009/10, 62 per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three forces, the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, which cover 24 per cent of the population.

The chart overleaf shows the disproportional nature of victimisation of police recorded firearm offences with younger people (aged 15 to 29 in particular) over-represented and those in the oldest age groups under-represented.

⁴ Attempted murder, GBH with intent, GBH without intent, robbery, threats to kill, ABH, sexual assault and rape.

Age profile of victims of recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons, compared to population profile for England and Wales, 2009/10



Gaps in coverage of crime statistics

In some respects gaps in the BCS or police recorded crime are complementary and, to some extent, each covers gaps in the other source. For example, the BCS includes crimes experienced by the population resident in households that are not reported to the police. In contrast, while the BCS does not cover homicide, we believe few of these offences are not recorded by the police. However, in some respects neither series provides full coverage.

A key question that arises is whether new forms of offending are adequately captured within the BCS and police recorded crime series. An example where police recorded crime and the main BCS crime count are deficient is plastic card fraud. While the police recorded 27,139 plastic card fraud offences in 2009/10, we know this represents only a small fraction of criminal activity in this area (as described above).

Another area where counting crime is difficult is drug offending. We know that the proactivity of the police in tackling such offences is a major factor in the numbers of drug offences they record. However, it is likely a substantial amount of drug offences do not come to the attention of the police. While the BCS does ask questions on illegal drug usage via a self-report questionnaire this does not provide a complete measure of levels of offending in this area (e.g. in the supply of drugs).

It also should be acknowledged that the BCS has until recently only provided a picture of crime for those aged over 16 resident in households. Recently experimental statistics were released for user consultation (Millard and Flatley, 2010). Based on interviews in the year ending December 2009, this estimated between 400,000 and 2.2 million incidents of personal crimes (ranging from victim perceived to the broadest 'all in law' measure) against children aged 10 to 15. There are no trend data for these figures, and it is acknowledged that many of these incidents would be considered very minor (only 11 per cent were said to have been reported to the police). These results do, however, illustrate that patterns of offending and behaviour that can lead to significant personal distress are not fully captured in the police recorded crime or the current BCS main series.

In considering crime trends, particularly trends for offences against the person, it is worth noting that the recording of incidents that fall short of crime has not been fully developed. The National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) has undertaken collection of incident data from the police and reported in 2009 that there had been 3.7 million recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in 2008/09⁵, which compares with 4.7 million recorded crimes over the same period.

Measurement of incident data is inherently difficult, particularly given that often it is not possible to corroborate details as is normal when a crime is recorded (police incident data does not have the *National Statistics* designation that applies to crime). It should also be noted that much ASB may be reported to the local authority (e.g. noisy neighbours) and may therefore not come to the attention of the police. There may also be multiple reporting of the same incident to different authorities (e.g. both police and local council). The BCS has something to offer in terms of public perceptions of ASB but it is certainly the case that our knowledge of the nature and impact of these incidents is not as well understood as for crime.

The UK Statistics Authority in their recent report on *Overcoming Barriers to Trust in Crime Statistics* (UK Statistics Authority, 2010) recommend the development of a conceptual framework for crime and criminal justice statistics which will address gaps, discrepancies and discontinuities in coverage.

Public perceptions and trust in crime statistics

An important aspect of the BCS is the ability to ask respondents questions on crime-related topics as well as about their direct experience of crime. The 2009/10 BCS continues to show that a large proportion of people (66%) believe crime has risen across the country as a whole in the last few years. There has been a large majority of respondents thinking crime has risen at a national level since the questions were first included in 1996 and this has been consistent throughout the period in which BCS crime has fallen. Some commentators have gone so far as to suggest this demonstrates the public don't believe the official crime statistics.

However, when asked about their local area, much lower proportions of people think crime has risen (though as with the national picture relatively small proportions think crime has fallen). The BCS also shows that around half of the public believe that they live in a lower than average crime area (51%) with 39 per cent thinking they live in an area with an average level of crime and just ten per cent in a high crime area. This suggests that the public have a more realistic view of crime in their local area.

Surveys have shown public trust in crime statistics and other official statistics is low and that many people believe there to be political interference in the production of statistics (Bailey *et al*, 2010). However, in their recent review the UK Statistics Authority commented that they had "not seen any evidence of political interference in the production of the aggregate National Statistics on crime and we are satisfied that the Home Office statisticians responsible for this work are fully committed to maintaining that integrity". As the Authority noted "distrust often arises from the way the statistics are used and quoted after they have been released." Further, in the survey commissioned by the Authority, cited above levels of trust in crime statistics were on a par with other National Statistics such as unemployment and inflation.

The recommendations of the UK Statistics Authority review are being given careful consideration. It is important that we further develop our statistical reporting to meet the needs of users, including working with the police to assist them with respect to their local reporting. In doing this, we will also heavily rely on the integrity and hard work of those who collect information in the field, both BCS interviewers and police staff.

⁵ Parliamentary Reply, Hansard reference, volume 497, column 836-840, 2008/09.

2 Extent and trends

Sarah Osborne

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This bulletin reports on the latest levels and trends in crime in England and Wales, 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. In a recently published report examining barriers to trust in crime statistics, the UK Statistics Authority stated that “the crime figures for England and Wales, for which the Home Office is responsible, have been subject to many improvements over the years and, in terms of technical quality, we believe they compare well with corresponding statistics for other countries” (UK Statistics Authority, 2010).

An overview of these findings can be found at the beginning of this bulletin. The accompanying ‘[User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#)’ (HO, 2010) provides explanatory notes on these statistics.

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, criminal justice system, and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Until recently the BCS did not cover crimes against those aged under 16, but since January 2009 interviews have been carried out with children aged 10 to 15. However, as these remain experimental statistics and subject to ongoing public consultation (see Box 2.1) the BCS figures in this report do not include estimates for children.

Box 2.1 Experimental statistics on victimisation of children

Experimental statistics based on interviews with children between January and December 2009 were published in June 2010 (Millard and Flatley, 2010) together with a public consultation on the future use and presentation of the statistics.

The experimental statistics presented four different approaches to the classification of crimes against children: include all incidents that are in law a crime; use a norms based approach which excludes minor incidents, include “all in law” incidents except those occurring in school; or adopt a victim perceived approach where incidents were included only when the victim thought them to be a “crime”.

These four approaches yielded estimates for the numbers of personal crimes experienced by children of between 400,000 and 2.0 million.

Further information is available at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1110.pdf>

The key aim of the BCS is to provide robust trends for the crime types and population it covers. The primary purpose of the BCS is to provide national level estimates and only limited analyses are possible at regional and police force area level.

For the crime types and population groups it covers, the BCS provides a better reflection of the 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 BCS is also a better indicator of long-term trends 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 1982.

Although the focus of ensuring comparability over time means that the BCS does not include some relatively new crimes in its main crime count, such as plastic card fraud, additional questions have been added to the survey to capture such issues and these have been reported separately (see for example Moon, Flatley *et al.*, 2010 and Section 4.7 of this report for the latest headline figures).

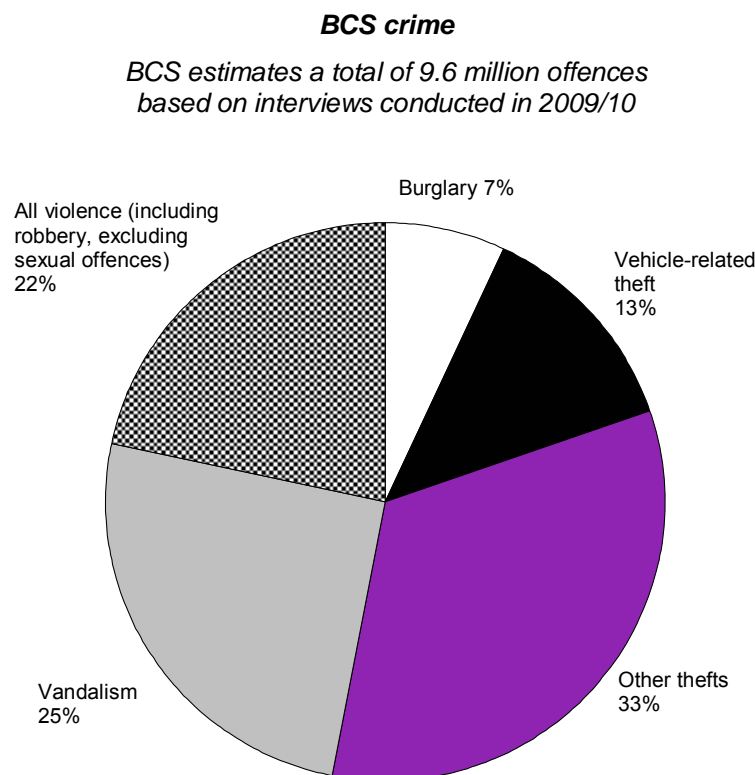
The survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exclusions. The BCS does not cover crime against commercial or public sector bodies. The BCS does not cover the population living in group residences (e.g. care homes or halls of residence) or other institutions. However, excluding the minority of the population that live in such establishments is thought to have little effect on BCS estimates (see Pickering *et al.*, 2008).

As a survey that asks people whether they have experienced victimisation, homicides cannot be included. However, while homicides are therefore excluded from the main BCS crime count, they are well captured in the police recorded crime series as few such offences are not recorded.

Due to sensitivity of reporting in the context of a face-to-face interview, the main BCS crime count does not include rape and other sexual offences. However, the BCS does provide estimates of the proportion of adults who have been victims of such offences obtained via a separate self-completion module.

The BCS excludes crimes sometimes termed as victimless (e.g. possession of drugs) and as a sample survey, it interviews relatively few victims of the low volume crimes, such as robbery. As such, figures presented for these rarer crimes should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2.1 BCS incidents of crime by crime type, 2009/10¹



The 2009/10 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**.

BCS estimates for 2009/10 are based on face-to-face interviews with 44,638 respondents. The BCS has a high response rate (76%) and the survey is weighted to adjust for possible non-response bias and to 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.

Unless stated otherwise, all changes in BCS estimates described in the main text are statistically significant [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

Police recorded crime

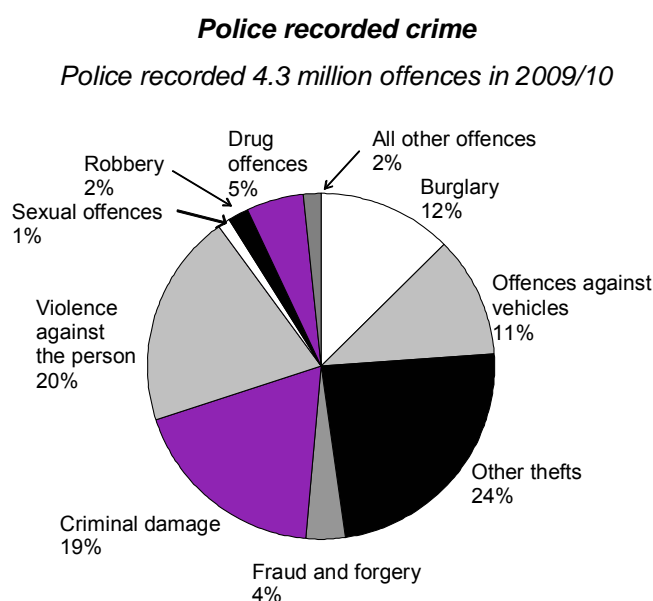
Police recorded crime statistics are administrative data based on crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police in England and Wales. Unlike the BCS, recorded crime includes crime against commercial and public sector bodies, and so-called victimless crimes (such as drug possession offences).

While the coverage differs both in terms of offence types and population groups, property crime² accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (78% and 70% respectively) with violence, including robbery, accounting for about a fifth (22%) for both sources (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

¹ For information on comparable BCS and recorded crimes, [see Table 4a in the User Guide](#).

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.

Figure 2.2 Police recorded crime by crime type, 2009/10³



Police recorded crime statistics are an administrative data source based on crimes reported to and recorded by the police in 2009/10 and cover crimes against **individuals** and both **domestic and commercial property** and so-called **victimless crimes**.

Police recording practice is governed by the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). The NCRS was introduced nationally in April 2002 to ensure greater consistency and transparency 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 [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#). 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.

Following the introduction of the NCRS, the Audit Commission carried out a series of audits and found that compliance with the NCRS was not instantaneous but improved gradually over the following years. Despite the cessation of the full national audit programme in 2007/08, ongoing work on crime recording continues to consider data quality issues and the National Crime Recording Steering Group⁴ continues to promote consistent recording practice between forces. An example where ongoing work on crime recording has raised an issue was for offences of grievous bodily harm (GBH).

As reported last year, in April 2008 a clarification in the Home Office Counting Rules for 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. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary conducted a quality assurance exercise of all forces' recording of offences of most serious violence (of which GBH with intent is a large component) and a report was published last year (HMIC, 2009).

³ For information on comparable BCS and recorded crimes, [see Table 4a in the User Guide](#).

⁴ The National Crime Recording Steering Group comprises members of the Home Office, police force regional representatives and representatives of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

A great deal of work in police forces alongside this exercise gave rise to revisions to 2008/09 data by some forces. These revisions were incorporated into previously published tables from last year's annual bulletin in October 2009.⁵

In the previously cited publication 'Overcoming Barriers to Trust in Crime Statistics: England and Wales' (UK Statistics Authority, 2010), the UK Statistics Authority recommended:

"The Home Office should publish a description of the steps currently taken (i) to ensure that police crime records result from the consistent application of the Counting Rules and (ii) to quality assure the statistics deriving from those records. It should supplement the steps in (i) as necessary, for example by spot checks or periodic external audit, in order to provide public reassurance of consistency."

As well as the risk-based audit by HMIC referred to above, work has been done to develop guidance on audit and data quality in the form of a local audit manual. The Home Office is currently working with the UK Statistics Authority, the National Statistician and other government departments to address all of the recommendations in the Authority's report.

Recorded crime figures provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes (in particular, homicide, which is not covered by the BCS), can be used for local crime pattern analysis and are an important indicator of police workload. 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. For example, in recent years the increases in recorded drug offences are thought to have been influenced by proactive policing in this area. Trends need to be interpreted in this light, and this is highlighted in the commentary where appropriate.

Time periods covered

BCS figures are based on interviews between April 2009 and March 2010 (BCS year ending March 2010). These cover incidents experienced by the survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview [see Section 2 of the User Guide](#). The centre point of the period for reporting crime is March 2009, 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 2009 (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 2009/10; the figures presented in this volume are those as notified to the Home Office and that were contained in the Home Office database on 7 June 2010. As in previous years, recorded crime figures remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data.

2.2 EXTENT OF CRIME

Latest figures show that overall crime, as measured by the BCS, has fallen, by nine per cent, between 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS interviews. Similarly, police recorded crime figures for 2009/10 have fallen by eight per cent since the previous year.

The 2009/10 BCS estimates that in total there were approximately 9.6 million crimes against adults resident in households in England and Wales, compared with 10.5 million crimes measured by the 2008/09 survey (Tables 2a and 2.01). There were around 4.3 million crimes recorded by the police in 2009/10, compared with 4.7 million in 2008/09 (Tables 2c and 2.04).

⁵ More information available at: <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0809.html>

There was a statistically significant decrease (10%) in all household crime measured by the BCS between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys. While the seven per cent fall in BCS personal crime was not statistically significant, it was consistent with the general pattern of falling crime. The 2009/10 BCS estimates 5.9 million household crimes and 3.6 million personal crimes.

Changes between 2008/09 and 2009/10 in levels of crime by crime type

Overall BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well in recent years (Figure 2.5). However, as in previous years, there are some differences in results between the two sources for certain subcategories of crime (Figures 2.3 and 2.4 and Tables 2a, 2b, 2c, 2.01 and 2.04).

According to the BCS, there were statistically significant decreases in the numbers of both household and personal acquisitive crime in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09 (9% in both cases). Total acquisitive crime accounted for 5.4 million offences in 2009/10 compared with 6.0 million offences in 2008/09.

Based on the 2009/10 BCS, estimates of the level of violent crime remained within the bounds of error of the previous year (the apparent 1% fall was therefore not statistically significant). However, the underlying trend was generally consistent with the police recorded crime series, which showed that violence against the person decreased by four per cent (comprising a 5% fall in violence with injury, and a 3% fall in violence without injury).

Both sources are consistent in showing a reduction in levels of domestic burglary. While the nine per cent decrease from the BCS was not statistically significant, it was consistent with the reduction of six per cent in police recorded domestic burglary in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09.

There were significant falls in the number of incidents of both vehicle-related theft and vandalism (17% and 11% respectively) according to BCS interviews in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09. Similarly, between 2008/09 and 2009/10 there were falls in both police recorded offences against vehicles and criminal damage (16% and 14% respectively).

BCS figures reported last year showed statistically significant increases in theft from the person and bicycle theft offences in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08 BCS (25% and 22% respectively). As reported last year, both of these appeared to be inconsistent with police recording of these crimes which showed either a reduction (in the case of theft from the person) or no change (in the case of bicycle theft).

According to the 2009/10 BCS, theft from the person offences have fallen by 28 per cent compared with 2008/09, the latest estimate being in line with that seen for the few years prior to 2008/09 which suggests that the estimate from last year's survey was due to random variation rather than a real change in trends.

This year, police recorded crime shows a rise of five per cent in thefts of bicycles up from 104,170 offences in 2008/09 to 109,581 offences in 2009/10. This contrasts with the 2009/10 BCS which shows a non-significant reduction in bicycle theft of nine per cent compared with 2008/09 BCS interviews. However, the fall in BCS bicycle theft follows a significant increase (22%) reported in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08.

BCS figures for other household theft show no significant change (the apparent 1% increase this year is not significant). Other thefts recorded by the police fell by four per cent although thefts from the person showed an increase of three per cent.

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 increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by six per cent. Within this category, there was a seven per cent increase in

'Most serious sexual crime' since 2008/09 and a two per cent increase in 'Other sexual offences' over the same period. However, it should be noted that this increase coincides with steps the police have been taking to improve the recording of serious sexual offences (see Section 3.8).

Police recorded crime figures for robbery show a fall of six per cent in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09. As robbery is a relatively low volume crime, the number of victims interviewed in the BCS who report being a victim of robbery is small (around 200 in any one year) and estimates should be treated with caution and there can be large, although not statistically significant, changes from one year to the next. Thus the apparent 23 per cent increase in the number of robberies estimated by the 2009/10 BCS compared with the 2008/09 survey was not statistically significant and the estimated figure is closer to that reported in 2007/08.

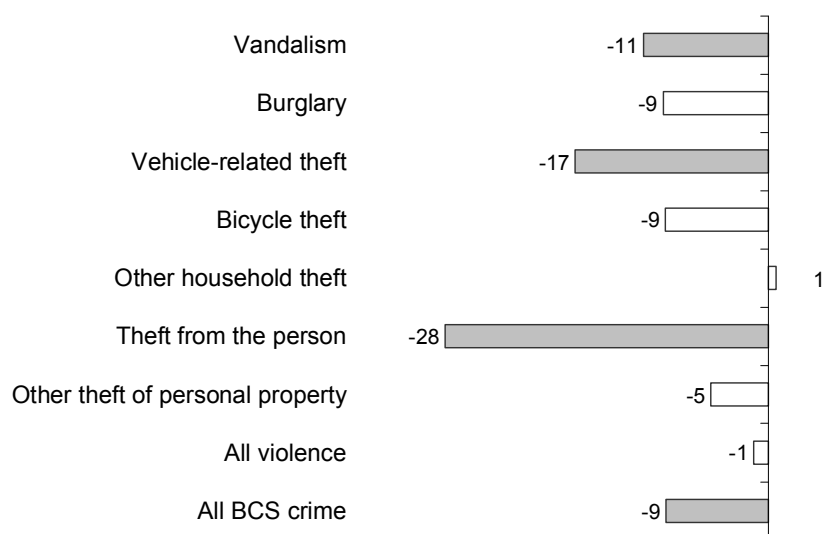
Both the BCS and recorded crime statistics have limitations with regard to drug offences and fraud offences. Neither offence group is covered by the main BCS count of crime, although supplementary modules do provide insight into some aspects of these offence types. Police recorded crime data cannot provide a clear picture of the true level of such offending, as these figures are particularly influenced by the level of reporting, and on the level of priority the police place on tackling these offences.

Police recorded drug offences fell by four per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10, this being the first year-on-year fall since the police were given greater powers to issue warnings for cannabis possession in 2004/05 (over two-thirds of drug offences were accounted for by these offences). The marked increases in the recording of these offences between 2004/05 and 2008/09 also coincide with the priority placed on increasing the numbers of offences brought to justice associated with the previous Government's 2005-2008 Public Service Agreement targets⁶. The number of recorded drug offences remains much higher than that recorded in 2002/03 when the NCRS was first introduced. Separate evidence from the BCS on the prevalence of illicit drug use among people resident in households is reported in a supplementary publication (Hoare and Moon 2010, forthcoming).

Fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police decreased by seven per cent following an increase last year. However, it is known that many fraud offences do not come to the attention of the police. For the subset of fraud relating to plastic card fraud offences, additional information has been collected via the BCS survey since 2005/06 and findings from this and from the UK Card Association are reported in Chapter 4.

⁶ More information available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407010852/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spend_sr04_psaindex.htm

Figure 2.3 Percentage change in the main crime types; 2009/10 BCS compared with 2008/09 BCS



1. Statistically significant changes at the five per cent level (two tail tests) are indicated by a shaded bar. Changes in unshaded bars are not statistically significant at the five per cent level [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).
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) [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).
3. Information about the crime types included in this figure can be found in the User Guide [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Figure 2.4 Percentage change in the main types of police recorded crime; 2009/10 compared with 2008/09

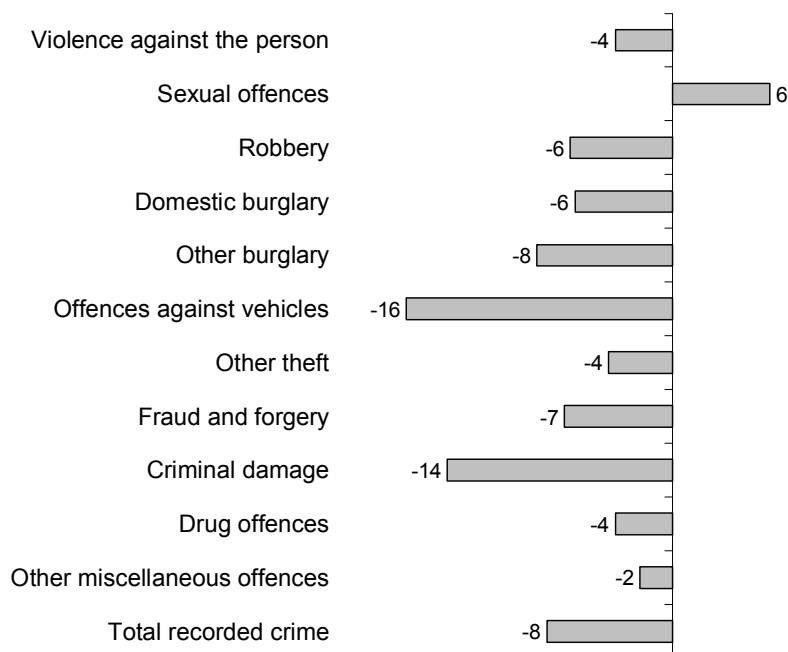


Table 2a Number of crimes, 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS

Numbers (000s) and percentage change	England and Wales, BCS		
	2008/09 ¹	2009/10	Percentage change and significance ²
<i>Number of incidents (000s)</i>			
Vandalism	2,700	2,408	-11 **
Burglary	725	659	-9
Vehicle-related theft	1,476	1,229	-17 **
Bicycle theft	527	480	-9
Other household theft	1,155	1,163	1
Household acquisitive crime	3,883	3,531	-9 **
All household crime	6,583	5,939	-10 **
Theft from the person	725	525	-28 **
Other theft of personal property	1,096	1,036	-5
All violence	2,114	2,087	-1
<i>with injury</i>	1,116	1,065	-5
<i>without injury</i>	998	1,021	2
Personal acquisitive crime	2,094	1,895	-9 **
All personal crime	3,936	3,648	-7
All BCS crime	10,518	9,587	-9 **

1. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

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) [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

3. For more information about the crime types included in this table, [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Table 2b Risk of being a victim of crime, 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	2008/09 ²	2009/10	Significance
<i>Number of incidents (000s)</i>			
Vandalism	7.6	6.7	**↓
Burglary	2.5	2.2	
Vehicle-related theft	5.1	4.4	**↓
Bicycle theft	1.9	1.8	
Other household theft	3.7	3.8	
Household acquisitive crime	12.0	11.1	**↓
All household crime	17.8	16.4	**↓
Theft from the person	1.5	1.1	**↓
Other theft of personal property	2.1	2.0	
All violence	3.2	3.0	
<i>with injury</i>	1.8	1.6	
<i>without injury</i>	1.6	1.6	
Personal acquisitive crime	4.0	3.5	**↓
All personal crime	6.3	5.7	**↓
All BCS crime	23.3	21.5	**↓

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

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

3. For more information about the crime types included in this table, [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Table 2c Number of crimes recorded by the police in 2008/09 and 2009/10

Numbers (000s) and percentage change Offence group	England and Wales, Recorded crime		
	2008/09	2009/10	Percentage change
	<i>Number of offences¹ (000s)</i>		
Violence against the person	903.4	871.7	-4
<i>Violence against the person – with injury²</i>	421.0	401.7	-5
<i>Violence against the person – without injury²</i>	482.5	470.0	-3
Sexual offences	51.4	54.5	6
<i>Most serious sexual crime³</i>	40.7	43.6	7
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	10.7	10.9	2
Robbery offences	80.1	75.1	-6
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	9.4	8.2	-13
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	70.8	66.9	-5
Burglary offences	581.6	540.7	-7
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	284.4	268.6	-6
<i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i>	297.1	272.1	-8
Offences against vehicles	591.8	495.0	-16
Other theft offences	1,080.0	1,037.5	-4
<i>of which:</i>			
<i>Theft from the person</i>	89.7	92.3	3
<i>Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle</i>	104.2	109.9	5
Fraud and forgery offences	163.2	152.3	-7
Criminal damage offences	936.4	806.7	-14
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	3,353.0	3,032.2	-10
Drug offences	243.5	235.0	-4
Miscellaneous other offences	71.2	70.1	-2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES	4,702.7	4,338.6	-8
<i>of which: Firearm offences</i>	8.2	8.0	-3

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 includes rape, sexual assault and sexual activity with children.

Risk of crime

Risk of being a victim of crime is derived from BCS prevalence rates. These are determined by whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime once or more in the reference period but they do not take into account the number of times victimisation occurred. The proportion of the population who are victims provides the prevalence rate which is equivalent to the risk of being a victim of crime. Any discrepancies between trends in number of BCS incidents and prevalence rates are due to the level of repeat victimisation within crime types (see Section 2.4).

According to the 2009/10 BCS, the risk of being a victim of crime was 21.5 per cent, a statistically significant decrease compared with the 2008/09 BCS (23%). This follows overall falls from 39.7 per cent in 1995. The risk of victimisation in 2009/10 is at a similar level to that previously reported for 2007/08, which remains the lowest since the survey begun in 1981 (Tables 2a, 2b and 2.03).

Looking at risk by individual crime type in 2009/10 compared with the previous year, there were decreases in vandalism (from 7.6% of households down to 6.7%), theft from the person

(from 1.5% of adults down to 1.1%) and vehicle-related theft (from 6.4% of vehicle owning-households down to 5.6%). The risk of being a victim of violent crime remained within the bounds of error of the estimate from the 2008/09 BCS. The risk of being a victim of burglary, bicycle theft, other household theft or other theft of personal property also showed no statistically significant change compared with 2008/09.

As in previous years, BCS interviews for 2009/10 suggest that the risk of being a victim of crime can vary depending on certain demographic characteristics, as below (see Chapters 3 and 4 for other related analyses).

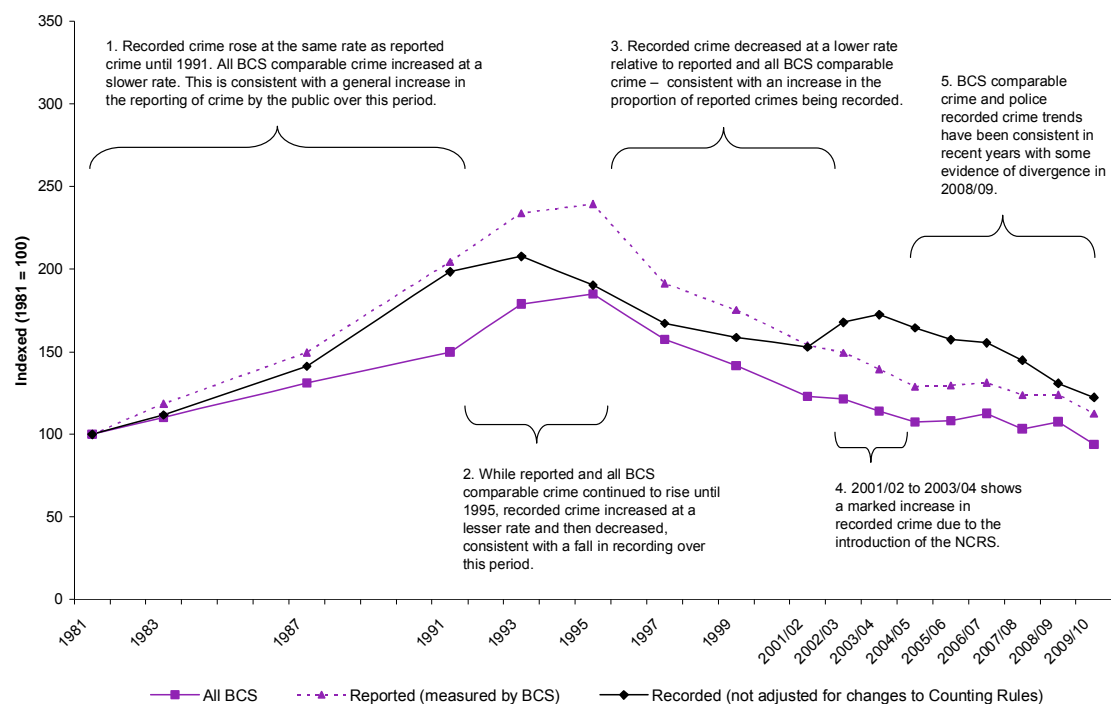
- Risk of being a victim of both personal crime and all BCS crime is highest among adults aged 16 to 24 and risk decreases through the higher age groups. Men have a higher risk of being a victim of both personal crime and all BCS crime than women and single people have a higher risk than those who are married (Table 2.05).
- Owner occupiers have a lower risk of being a victim of personal, household and all BCS crime than both social and private renters and people living in areas classified as countryside areas have a lower risk than those living in other areas (Table 2.06).

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 1857⁷ with data collected by calendar year up to 1997, and then by financial year.

Figure 2.5 shows how BCS crime and comparable measures of police recorded crime have varied over time. The recorded crime figures have been weighted to better match the spread of the BCS crime reference period [see Section 2.5 of the User Guide](#).

Figure 2.5 Indexed trends in the reporting and recording of crime, and all BCS comparable crime, 1981 to 2009/10 (1981=100)

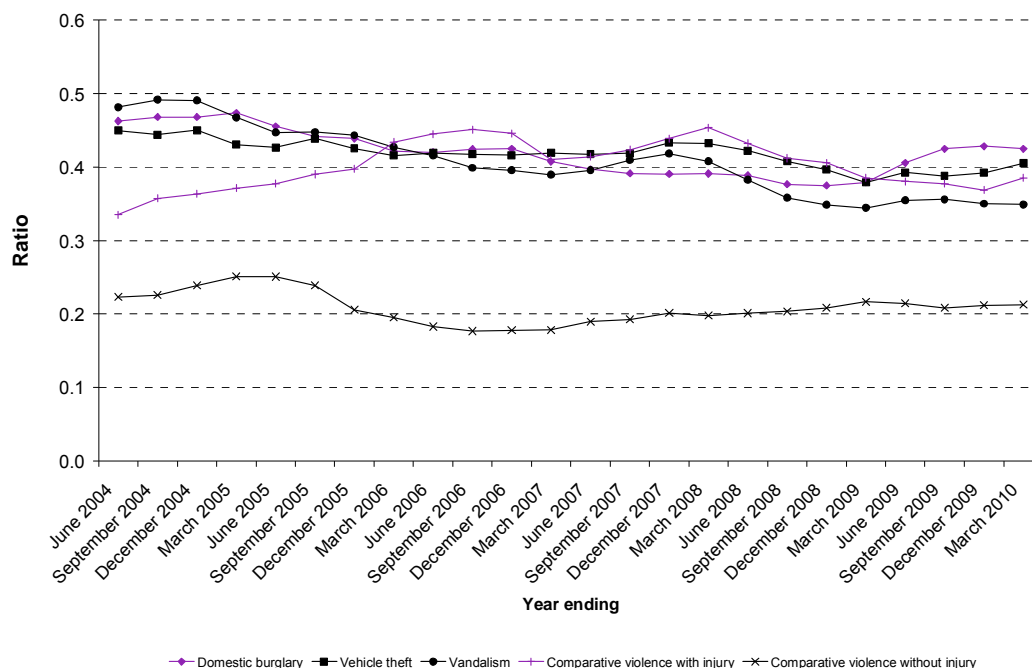


⁷ Recorded crime statistics from 1898-2009/10 are available online at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls> and <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/recorded-crime-2002-2010.xls>.

In broad terms, the BCS and recorded crime series have displayed similar trends for overall crime (with some divergence due to reporting and recording changes) with rises from the early 1980s to peaks in the early to mid 1990s and falls thereafter. However, from 2001/02 to 2003/04 there was considerable divergence in these trends, mainly associated with police recording changes (which particularly influenced violence against the person). Since 2003/04, trends have been more consistent with some evidence of divergence in 2008/09. Reasons why the public choose not to report crimes to the police are discussed briefly in Section 2.5.

For individual crime types, BCS and police recorded crime have tracked each other well in recent years but with some fluctuations (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Ratio of weighted recorded crime to BCS crime by crime type

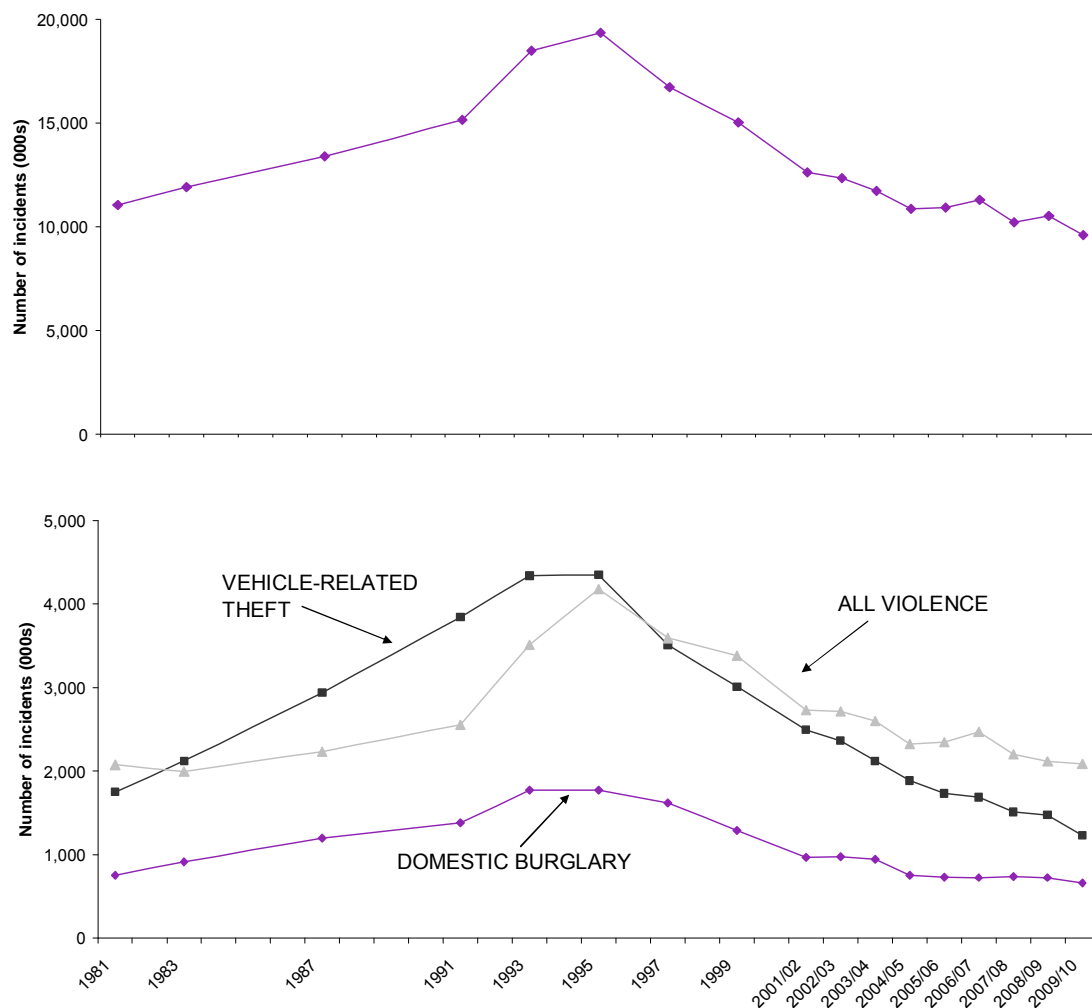


1. Recorded crime figures have been weighted to better match the spread of the BCS crime reference period [see Section 4.2 of the User Guide](#).

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. It has since continued to fall, though at a slower rate and with some fluctuation year to year, and is now at the lowest level ever reported. Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related theft and burglary have been broadly similar to trends in all BCS crime between 1981 and 2009/10 (Figure 2.5 and Table 2.01, see also Chapters 3 and 4). However, between 2008/09 and 2009/10, vehicle-related theft has continued to decrease while trends in all violence and domestic burglary have flattened.

Figure 2.7 Trends in overall crime, violence, vehicle-related theft and domestic burglary, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS



1. For an explanation of year-labels see 'Conventions used in figures and tables' at the start of this volume.
2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

BCS trends since 1995

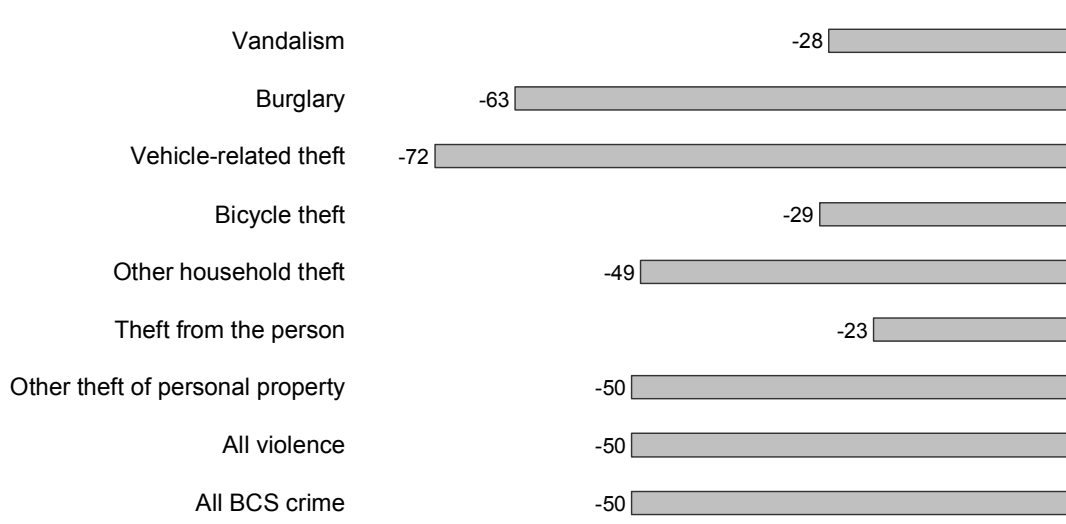
This section focuses on trends in BCS crime since 1995 when the number of crimes peaked; this became a notable turning point since the first BCS results for 1981.

Based on interviews in 2009/10, BCS crime was estimated to be 50 per cent lower than the peak in 1995, representing nearly ten million fewer crimes in 2009/10 compared with 1995. The risk of becoming a victim of BCS crime has also fallen from 39.7 per cent in 1995 to 21.5 per cent in 2009/10, representing 6.5 million fewer victims (Figure 2.7 and Tables 2.01 and 2.03).

All property crimes are at significantly lower levels compared with the high point in 1995. Vandalism (down 28%), burglary (down 63%), vehicle-related theft (down 72%), other household theft (down 49%) and bicycle theft (down 29%) all show statistically significant falls. Vehicle-related theft has continued to fall this year (down 17% since 2008/09) and while the apparent nine per cent reduction in burglary between 2008/09 and 2009/10 was not statistically significant, such a reduction would be consistent with trends in recorded domestic burglary (down 6%). Other theft of personal property has fallen by a half (50%) whilst theft from the person has fallen by 23 per cent since 1995.

Although the 2009/10 BCS shows no statistically significant change in levels of violent crime in recent years, compared with 1995, it has fallen by a half (50%). Since 1995, violence with injury has fallen by 56 per cent and violence without injury by 42 per cent.

Figure 2.8 Percentage change in the main crime types; 2009/10 BCS compared with 1995 BCS

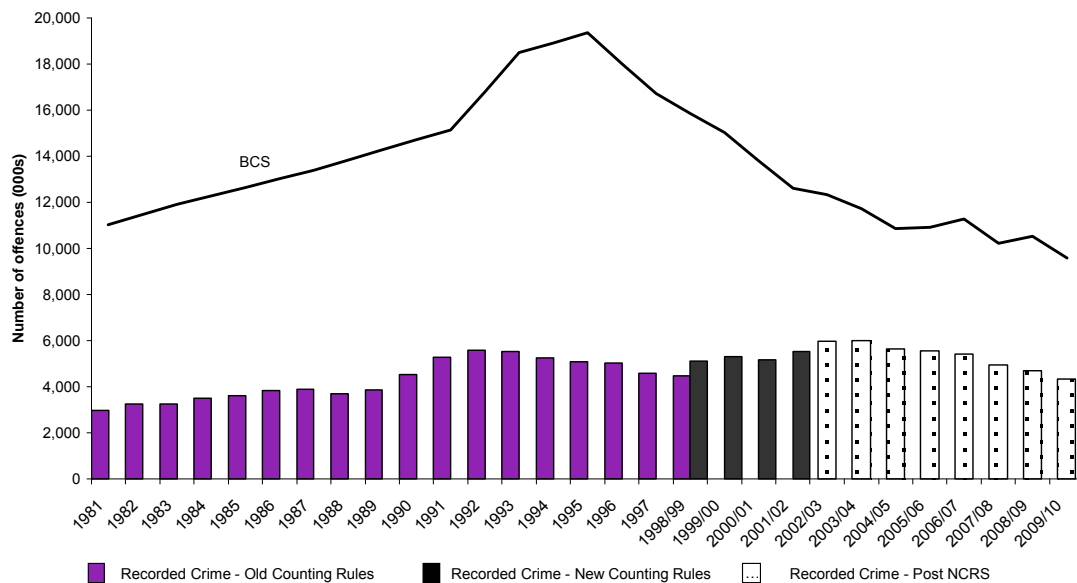


1. Statistically significant changes at the five per cent level (two tail tests) are indicated by a shaded bar [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).
2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed) [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).
3. Information about the crime types included in this figure can be found in the User Guide [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

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 expanded coverage and changes in the Counting Rules resulted in an increase in recorded offences [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#). This was followed by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for less serious violent crime, in following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.

Figure 2.9 Trends in recorded crime and BCS, 1981 to 2009/10



1. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

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 2.9 and Tables 2.04 and 2.07).

- The number of domestic burglaries and offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell between 2002/03 and 2009/10 by 39 per cent and 54 per cent respectively, while the number of offences of criminal damage fell by 28 per cent over the same period.
- Recorded violence against the person increased initially between 2002/03 and 2005/06 (to 1.1 million offences) which partly reflects the time taken for the new rules to be adopted across police forces for some of these offences⁸. Since 2005/06, the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police has decreased by 18 per cent, to less than 0.9 million offences in 2009/10.
- The number of homicides recorded by the police fluctuates from year to year, and it can be difficult to identify clear trends. However, since 2002/03 there does appear to be a downward trend in homicide offences (even after taking account of the 172 homicides attributed to Harold Shipman which were recorded in 2002/03 but committed in previous years). The latest provisional figures show that there were 615 homicides in 2009/10, nearly a third lower (30%) than the total recorded in 2002/03 (excluding the Shipman cases). More details on homicides are provided in Chapter 3.

⁸ As evidenced by BCS trends and local audit work and that of the Audit Commission. More information on the latter available at: <http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/communitysafety/audit/pages/policedataquality.aspx>

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; Smith *et al.*, 2010).

Repeat victimisation is defined here as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last year.⁹ 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. One reason for this may be that victims are able to take more preventative measures against repeat victimisation for some crime types such as theft from the person. It is likely to be more difficult for a victim of domestic violence to avoid repeat victimisation.

The BCS has captured data on domestic violence offences via a self-completion module since 2001 (see Section 3.9) and the data have consistently shown that victims of domestic violence were more likely to experience repeat victimisation than victims of other types of crime. Repeat victimisation accounted for three-quarters (76%) of all incidents of domestic violence as measured by the 2009/10 BCS. Of the 169 victims interviewed, around a half (47%) were victimised more than once and nearly a third (30%) were victimised three or more times (Figure 2.10 and Tables 2.08 to 2.10).

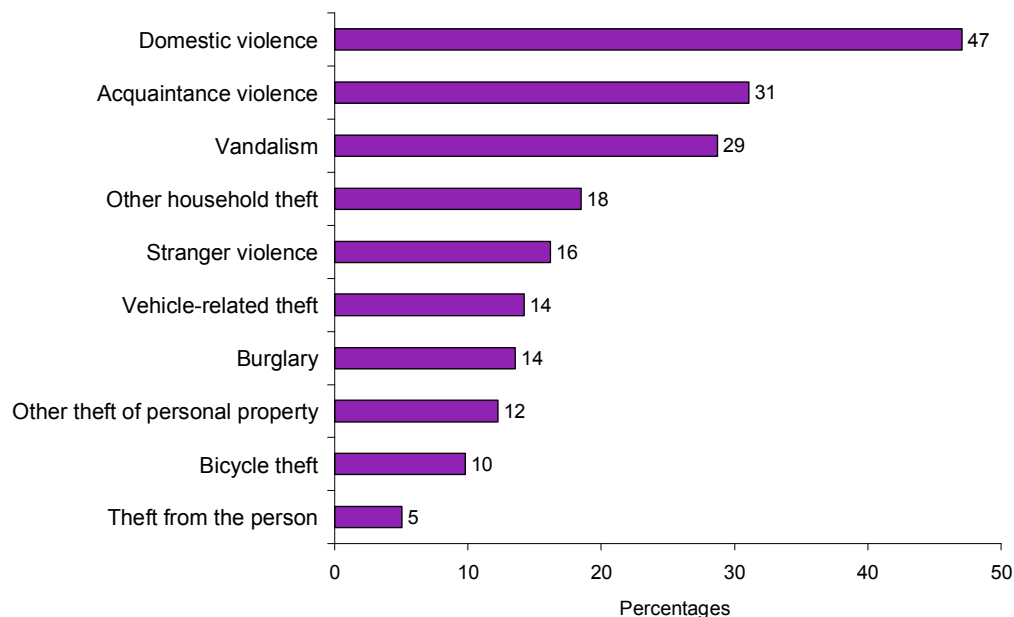
Similar to findings in previous years, vandalism also had high repeat victimisation rates compared with other crime types; 29 per cent of vandalism victims had experienced repeat victimisation in the 12 months prior to interview. Repeat vandalism victimisation accounts for around half (53%) of all BCS vandalism incidents.

In 2009/10, the proportion of victims of acquaintance violence who were victimised more than once is higher than that reported in 2008/09 (31% compared with 23%).

Theft from the person victims had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with five per cent being victimised more than once in the 12-month period before interview. This represents around one in ten (11%) of all such incidents.

⁹ 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 Section 2 of the User Guide](#).

Figure 2.10 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past year by offence, 2009/10 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 the 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 14%), violence (from 38% to 26%) and burglary (from 19% to 14%) (Table 2.09). This is in line with statistically significant decreases in the number of BCS incidents of these offence types since 1995 (72% and 50% and 63% respectively) (Table 2.01).

For these crime types, which are not characterised by patterns of targeted victimisation, this reduction in repeat victimisation rates is expected when overall crime levels fall. For other crime types such as vandalism, domestic violence and acquaintance violence, trends in levels of repeat victimisation have been more stable since 1995 despite statistically significant falls in the levels of these crimes over this period (Tables 2.01 and 2.09). This suggests a different pattern of victimisation for these offences.

In general, the proportion of incidents accounted for by repeat victims has also fallen compared with 1995 when BCS crime peaked and there have been no significant increases for any crime types over this period. For example, in 2009/10, 53 per cent of violent incidents and 31 per cent of burglaries were experienced by repeat victims compared with 68 and 38 per cent respectively in 1995 (Table 2.10).

More recently, between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS, there has been a reduction in the proportion of incidents of vehicle-related thefts and thefts from the person that were experienced by repeat victims (for example, 28% of vehicle-related thefts were experienced by repeat victims, compared with 34% in 2008/09).

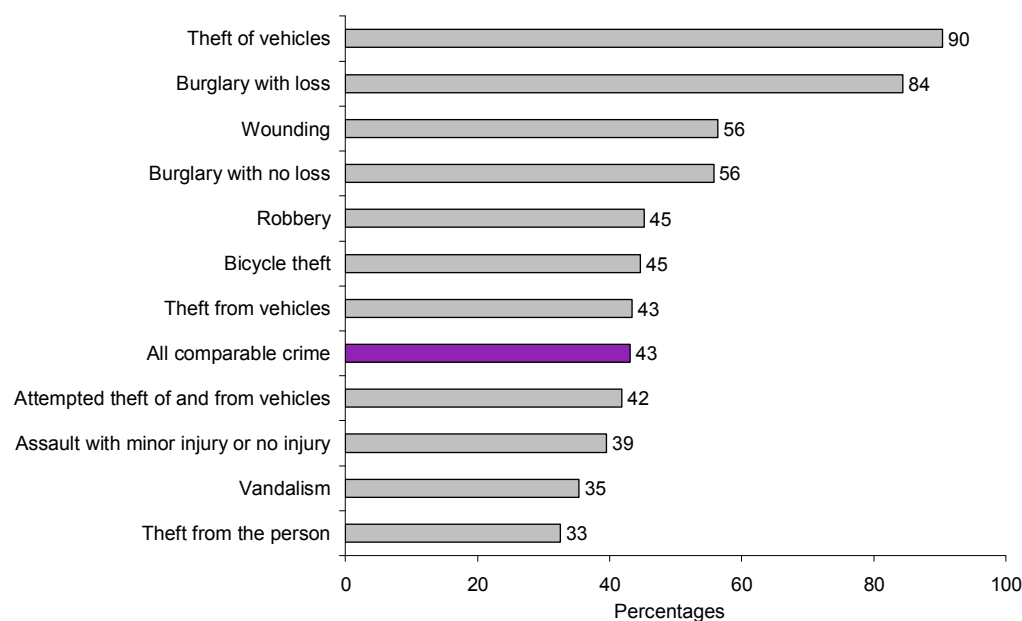
2.5 REPORTING CRIME

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 BCS 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 2009/10 BCS, the police came to know about 43 per cent of incidents of BCS comparable crime.¹⁰ Conversely, three-fifths of incidents of comparable crime (57%) did not come to the attention of the police (Figure 2.11 and Table 2.11).

Figure 2.11 Reporting rates for comparable subset of crimes, 2009/10 BCS



The BCS has consistently shown that the likelihood of reporting crime varies considerably by type of offence. The 2009/10 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 (90%). Incidents of burglary were also well reported; over eight in ten burglaries where something was stolen (84%) and over three-quarters of burglary with entry were reported (78%).

Reporting rates are relatively low for crimes such as assault with minor injury or no injury, vandalism and theft from the person where only about a third of incidents are reported to the police (39%, 35% and 33% respectively).

According to the 2009/10 BCS there are some statistically significant changes since the 2008/09 BCS in the proportions of incidents reported to the police.

- The 2009/10 BCS showed an increase in the proportions of bicycle theft incidents reported to the police, from 38 per cent in 2008/09 to 45 per cent in 2009/10.
- Other significant increases were seen in the proportions of other vandalism (from 40% to 46%) and assault without injury (from 33% to 40%) incidents reported to the police.
- The above led to significant increases in the proportions of all BCS crime and comparable BCS crime reported to the police in 2009/10.

¹⁰ 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 the User Guide](#).

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 (74% of comparable crimes) (Table 2.12). For victims of violent crime, again this was the most likely reason for not reporting the crime (52% of violent crimes) and the second most likely reason was that it was a private matter or the victims chose to deal with it themselves (36% of violent crimes).

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2009/10 and percentage change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, 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	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10
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	2,763	3,195	16
87 Protection from eviction ¹⁶	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	81	71	81	14
89 Adulteration of food ¹⁶	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	44	13	4	-
90 Other knives offences ¹⁶	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	6	7	13	-
91 Public health offences ^{16,39}	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	44	115	488	324
94 Planning laws ¹⁶	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	0	0	1	0	-
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	266	423	506	425	-16
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	1,736	1,618	-7
802 Dangerous driving ¹⁶	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,353	4,720	4,238	3,926	-7
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	36,723	53,447	56,282	54,630	57,538	64,011	65,668	64,016	75,628	75,739	69,391	71,176	70,102	-2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES	4,598,327	5,109,089	5,301,187	5,170,843	5,525,024	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,172	5,427,558	4,951,173	4,702,717	4,338,604	-8

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.

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, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.
4. Includes the British Transport Police from 2002/03 onwards.
5. The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 172 homicides attributed to Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. The homicide figure in 2005/06 of 764 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 replaced 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. 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. Racially aggravated 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. Prior to 2009/10, a small number of offences continued to be recorded relating to offences repealed by the Sexual Offences Act 2003. While these may have been 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 any 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 was included within 'Other miscellaneous sexual offences' from May 2004. Offence classification 88B was split into 88C–E with effect from 2008/9 and at that time offences of exposure went into classification 88E.
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 2009/10*: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1210.pdf>.
38. The large increase in 2006/07 was due to the recording of threats made against shareholders of GlaxoSmithKline by animal rights activists.
39. The large increase in this offence is mainly due to the recording of fly-tipping by some forces following advice that this offence is notifiable.
40. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.
41. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.
- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 2.05 Proportion of adults who were victims of all BCS crime and personal crime by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					
	All BCS crime	Personal crime	Unweighted base	All BCS crime	Personal crime	Unweighted base
	% victims once or more:			% victims once or more:		
ALL ADULTS	21.5	5.7	44,559	Respondent's employment status		
16-24	31.9	13.8	3,666	In employment	24.3	6.2
25-34	28.1	7.2	5,998	Unemployed	27.9	11.2
35-44	24.3	5.3	8,007	Economically inactive	16.3	4.2
45-54	21.7	4.2	7,312	Student	29.6	12.7
55-64	15.8	3.0	7,627	Looking after family/home	20.9	3.9
65-74	11.1	2.3	6,321	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	25.4	6.1
75+	7.6	1.8	5,628	Retired	10.2	2.1
				Other inactive	21.5	5.7
Men	22.8	6.5	20,079	Respondent's occupation		
16-24	34.5	17.3	1,708	Managerial and professional occupations	22.2	5.3
25-34	29.4	8.2	2,572	Intermediate occupations	19.7	4.7
35-44	25.2	5.5	3,539	Routine and manual occupations	20.6	5.0
45-54	22.2	4.5	3,468	Never worked and long-term unemployed	17.5	6.0
55-64	16.9	3.1	3,654	Full-time students	30.4	13.7
65-74	11.5	1.8	2,921	Not classified	18.5	4.7
75+	6.4	0.9	2,217			
Women	20.2	4.9	24,480	Highest qualification		
16-24	29.2	10.1	1,958	Degree or diploma	23.5	6.0
25-34	26.7	6.1	3,426	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	24.1	7.2
35-44	23.5	5.1	4,468	O level/GCSE	24.0	6.8
45-54	21.2	3.8	3,844	Other	17.4	4.6
55-64	14.8	2.8	3,973	None	15.2	3.3
65-74	10.8	2.7	3,400			
75+	8.4	2.4	3,411	Long-standing illness or disability		
				Long-standing illness or disability	19.9	5.3
				Limits activities	19.2	5.1
				Does not limit activities	21.5	5.8
				No long-standing illness or disability	22.0	5.8
Ethnic group				Hours out of home on an average weekday		
White	21.5	5.7	41,226	Less than 3 hours	14.6	3.0
Non-White	21.5	5.6	3,255	3 hours less than 7 hours	20.5	5.5
Mixed	29.7	9.1	316	7 hours or longer	25.7	7.3
Asian or Asian British	21.3	4.0	1,482			
Black or Black British	20.1	6.9	877	Number of evening visits to bar in last month		
Chinese or other	20.3	7.2	580	None	17.9	4.1
				Less than once a week	23.2	5.9
				Once a week or more often	27.0	9.0
Marital status				Number of visits to a nightclub in last month		
Married	18.4	3.2	20,956	None	19.7	4.6
Cohabiting	26.7	5.9	3,957	Less than once a week	32.1	12.5
Single	28.3	11.6	9,072	Once a week or more often	40.6	17.3
Separated	24.5	7.7	1,415			
Divorced	21.8	5.9	4,061			
Widowed	10.4	2.9	5,087			

1. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 2.06 Proportion of adults who were victims of all BCS crime, household crime and personal crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					
	All BCS crime	Unweighted base	Household crime	Unweighted base	Personal crime	Unweighted base
% victims once or more:						
ALL ADULTS	21.5	44,559	16.4	44,610	5.7	44,559
Structure of household						
Single adult & child(ren)	29.2	2,259	24.0	2,254	8.4	2,259
Adults & child(ren)	25.5	9,709	21.5	9,694	5.8	9,709
Adult(s) & no children	19.6	32,591	14.4	32,662	5.5	32,591
Total household income						
Less than £10,000	19.9	6,223	14.7	6,227	6.0	6,223
£10,000 less than £20,000	18.3	8,828	14.6	8,829	4.6	8,828
£20,000 less than £30,000	22.5	6,122	18.0	6,123	5.6	6,122
£30,000 less than £40,000	21.7	4,541	18.3	4,543	4.8	4,541
£40,000 less than £50,000	25.5	2,983	20.1	2,983	6.6	2,983
£50,000 or more	26.0	6,073	20.8	6,076	6.2	6,073
Tenure						
Owners	20.0	30,624	15.5	30,659	4.5	30,624
Social renters	22.9	7,440	17.3	7,445	6.7	7,440
Private renters	25.9	6,337	18.7	6,343	9.3	6,337
Accommodation type						
Houses	21.5	38,141	16.6	38,180	5.3	38,141
<i>Detached</i>	17.1	11,767	13.2	11,788	3.9	11,767
<i>Semi-detached</i>	20.9	14,150	15.7	14,152	5.5	14,150
<i>Terraced</i>	25.9	12,224	20.5	12,240	6.5	12,224
Flats/maisonettes	21.9	5,596	15.3	5,606	8.5	5,596
Other accommodation	4.3	132	3.6	132	1.1	132
Output area classification						
Blue collar communities	25.1	7,536	19.9	7,531	6.2	7,536
City living	26.1	2,028	17.9	2,033	9.1	2,028
Countryside	15.0	6,880	10.9	6,892	3.9	6,880
Prospering suburbs	17.3	10,731	12.9	10,737	4.3	10,731
Constrained by circumstances	23.2	4,501	17.4	4,504	6.0	4,501
Typical traits	24.1	9,136	18.8	9,148	5.6	9,136
Multicultural	23.6	3,747	18.0	3,765	7.8	3,747
Area type						
Urban	23.0	32,984	17.6	33,027	6.1	32,984
Rural	15.8	11,575	12.0	11,583	4.2	11,575
Level of physical disorder						
High	27.7	2,384	23.1	2,389	6.2	2,384
Not high	21.1	41,758	15.9	41,800	5.7	41,758
Employment deprivation index						
20% most deprived output areas	24.1	7,779	19.2	7,781	6.0	7,779
Other output areas	21.6	24,554	16.3	24,588	5.7	24,554
20% least deprived output areas	19.7	8,398	14.4	8,412	5.6	8,398

1. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 2.07 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population for violence against the person, property crime and offences against vehicles, 1950 to 2009/10

Numbers (000s) and numbers per 100,000 population						England and Wales, 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	7,590	793	1,485	5,555	10,327
2006/07	1,046	1,928	3,953	7,300	765	1,424	5,428	10,018
2007/08 ⁷	961	1,760	3,553	6,528	656	1,215	4,951	9,089
2008/09	903	1,642	3,353	6,124	592	1,088	4,703	8,576
2009/10	872	1,574	3,032	5,500	495	904	4,339	7,857

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, offences recorded by the British Transport Police (BTP) have been added to the total figures for England and Wales. 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 2.08 Number of times victims were victimised

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Once	Twice	Three or more	Unweighted base ¹
PROPERTY CRIME				
Vandalism	71	17	12	2,993
Vehicle vandalism	74	16	9	2,097
Other vandalism	72	14	14	1,019
Burglary	86	8	6	911
Vehicle-related theft	86	10	4	1,814
Bicycle theft	90	7	3	755
Other household theft	82	13	6	1,728
Theft from the person	95	4	1	431
Other theft of personal property	88	10	3	789
All violence	74	13	13	1,098
Wounding	78	9	12	280
Assault with minor injury	82	8	10	265
Assault without injury	72	16	12	450
Robbery	86	7	7	179
Violence with injury	78	10	13	583
Violence without injury	76	14	10	571
Domestic violence	53	17	30	169
Acquaintance	69	12	19	358
Stranger	84	9	7	448
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	88	5	6	227

1. Base is victims of specified offences.

2. [See Section 5 of the User Guide](#) for more information about the crime types included in this table.

Table 2.09 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS¹ with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages													England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ²	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09 ⁴	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	2001/02 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
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	29			
Vehicle vandalism	29	28	25	28	27	25	26	27	28	26	25	26			
Other vandalism	32	26	32	33	33	31	29	29	31	30	27	28		**↓	
Burglary	13	16	19	19	15	18	14	16	13	15	15	14	**↓		
Vehicle-related theft	21	25	28	24	21	19	19	18	16	17	17	14	**↓	**↓	**↓
Bicycle theft	6	14	14	14	11	10	12	12	11	11	12	10			
Other household theft	28	25	23	25	19	19	20	21	17	18	20	18	**↓		
Theft from the person	4	9	4	11	8	8	6	8	7	6	9	5			
Other theft of personal property	18	18	14	15	13	10	11	12	11	10	11	12			
All violence	27	32	38	33	33	28	28	27	28	27	23	26	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	14	20	24	26	25	25	19	21	18	17	17	22			
Assault with minor injury	30	28	33	31	30	29	29	26	24	23	21	18	**↓	**↓	
Assault without injury	31	40	39	33	33	28	25	28	28	27	22	28	**↓		
Robbery	18	8	16	10	24	9	7	14	16	20	11	14			
Violence with injury	23	26	31	31	28	26	25	23	24	21	21	22	**↓	**↓	
Violence without injury	29	36	36	29	32	25	24	26	25	26	21	24	**↓	**↓	
Domestic violence	48	43	50	58	55	44	46	43	43	45	38	47			
Acquaintance	26	28	37	30	29	28	30	28	23	28	23	31			**↑
Stranger	20	28	24	16	20	21	18	19	20	17	17	16			
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	17	11	13	11	19	9	5	13	15	16	11	12			

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

2. Prior to 2001/02, BCS estimates relate to crimes experienced in a given calendar year. From 2001/02 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the last 12 months based on interviews in the given financial year.

3. Base is victims of specified offences; unweighted bases for 2009/10 figures are included in Table 2.08. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

4. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

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

Table 2.10 Proportion of incidents experienced by repeat victims, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS¹ with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages													England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ²	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ³	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	2001/02 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Percentage incidents experienced by repeat victims⁴:</i>												<i>Statistically significant change</i>		
Vandalism	59	56	56	59	58	55	56	55	58	55	53	53		**↓	
Vehicle vandalism	52	51	45	51	50	47	48	48	51	49	47	47			
Other vandalism	58	52	59	61	61	59	56	56	58	56	52	54		**↓	
Burglary	27	35	38	39	34	37	30	36	29	34	33	31	**↓		
Vehicle-related theft	40	47	49	44	41	38	38	36	32	34	34	28	**↓	**↓	**↓
Bicycle theft	11	28	26	26	20	21	24	25	22	23	25	22			
Other household theft	53	47	46	47	40	38	40	41	36	37	40	37	**↓		
Theft from the person	13	18	7	20	17	17	14	16	16	12	19	11		**↓	**↓
Other theft of personal property	35	38	31	31	27	22	25	24	24	21	23	25	**↓		
All violence	57	62	68	61	61	56	55	56	55	53	49	53	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	36	49	58	56	54	50	42	48	42	41	37	47			**↑
Assault with minor injury	57	56	63	59	57	56	57	53	47	45	47	41	**↓	**↓	
Assault without injury	62	69	66	59	58	55	51	57	55	51	47	53	**↓		
Robbery	46	23	31	20	45	21	18	33	37	41	23	34			**↑
Violence with injury	50	55	63	60	57	52	51	51	48	45	44	48	**↓	**↓	
Violence without injury	60	65	63	54	57	51	49	54	52	51	45	48	**↓	**↓	
Domestic violence	78	n/a	79	81	82	73	74	72	70	73	66	76			
Acquaintance	56	n/a	68	59	55	56	59	59	50	55	49	59			**↑
Stranger	45	n/a	49	34	41	46	40	43	42	35	37	35	**↓		
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	46	n/a	26	22	38	20	14	31	34	34	22	30			

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

2. Prior to 2001/02, BCS estimates relate to crimes experienced in a given calendar year. From 2001/02 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the last 12 months based on interviews in the given financial year.

3. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

4. Base is victims of specified offences; unweighted bases for 2009/10 figures are included in Table 2.08. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

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

Table 2.11 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police¹, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS² with statistical significance of change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS													2008/09 to 2009/10 Statistically significant change
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ³	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴	2009/10	
PROPERTY CRIME														
Vandalism	22	27	30	26	32	31	31	32	31	32	35	34	35	
Vehicle vandalism	10	25	26	23	26	27	26	28	26	28	32	30	30	
Other vandalism	36	31	35	30	40	37	37	39	40	38	40	40	46	** ↑
Burglary	66	73	66	64	61	65	62	61	65	66	64	66	68	
With entry	81	88	82	78	77	81	75	72	77	77	73	76	78	
Attempts	42	48	45	47	41	43	45	42	47	51	50	49	52	
With loss	85	92	84	85	85	87	78	77	81	81	76	83	84	
No loss (including attempts)	48	53	51	49	45	49	49	49	53	55	54	53	56	
Vehicle-related theft	41	56	51	46	52	50	48	49	49	47	48	46	47	
Theft from vehicles	30	53	50	42	48	47	45	45	45	43	44	42	43	
Theft of vehicles	95	99	98	96	94	97	95	95	94	93	93	89	90	
Attempts of and from	31	41	35	36	40	36	34	37	40	38	40	40	42	
Bicycle theft	64	69	62	63	53	50	43	44	47	36	41	38	45	** ↑
Other household theft	25	29	30	33	33	30	30	30	28	28	27	25	27	
Theft from the person	31	35	41	33	34	33	38	32	33	35	32	30	33	
Snatch theft from person	24	38	75	50	54	40	50	54	41	47	56	44	38	
Stealth theft from person	33	34	36	31	31	32	36	28	32	33	28	27	32	
Other theft of personal property	23	38	29	31	32	36	35	35	33	33	30	33	34	
ALL VIOLENCE (COMPARABLE)⁵														
Assault with minor injury or no injury	25	26	34	30	26	34	33	39	39	37	37	35	39	
Without injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	34	35	36	33	33	40	** ↑
Wounding	40	48	40	46	56	51	57	60	61	58	59	63	56	
Robbery	47	47	55	57	45	53	53	49	49	47	43	40	45	
Domestic violence	20	23	27	26	35	35	40	40	42	44	40	47	41	
Acquaintance	25	29	37	32	36	42	40	44	45	47	48	38	43	
Stranger	35	38	40	46	31	39	40	48	45	37	38	43	46	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	38	47	59	55	46	50	52	50	47	47	46	41	44	
Household acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	47	46	45	46	44	44	43	44	
Personal acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	37	38	36	35	36	33	33	35	
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	42	40	40	40	39	41	39	40	
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	38	39	40	40	39	38	37	40	
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME⁵														
COMPARABLE CRIME⁶	36	49	47	44	45	44	44	43	43	42	43	42	44	** ↑
ALL BCS CRIME	31	43	41	39	40	41	40	40	40	39	39	38	40	** ↑

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. Prior to 2001/02, BCS estimates relate to crimes experienced in a given calendar year. From 2001/02 onwards the estimates relate to crimes experienced in the last 12 months based on interviews in the given financial year.

4. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

5. 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 the User Guide.

6. 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.

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

Table 2.12 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 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	85	67	88	84	67	52	74	75
Private/dealt with ourselves	8	14	8	8	10	36	16	15
Inconvenient to report	4	7	6	7	9	4	5	6
Reported to other authorities	3	4	1	2	17	9	4	6
Common occurrence	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2
Fear of reprisal	2	6	0	3	1	4	2	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other ⁵	4	10	5	3	9	8	6	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>1,260</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>4,522</i>	<i>6,274</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 the [User Guide](#).

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

Philip Hall and Jennifer Innes

3.1 SUMMARY

There was no statistically significant change in the level of violent crime between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS. However, over recent years there has been an overall reduction in violent crime estimated by the BCS, consistent with trends in police recorded crime. Police recorded violence against the person fell by four per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

- Longer-term trends from the BCS show that since 1995, the number of violent incidents has fallen by half (50%) and is now at a similar level to 1981. This fall represents two million fewer incidents and around 800,000 fewer victims in 2009/10 compared with 1995.
- Around half of both BCS and police recorded incidents of violence involved injury to the victim (51% and 46% respectively).
- Provisional data show that the police recorded 615 incidents of homicide in 2009/10, a six per cent decrease compared with 2008/09. There were 588 attempted murders, a two per cent increase compared with the previous year.
- Weapons were used in about one in five (19%) violent crimes as measured by the 2009/10 BCS.
- Provisional data on firearm offences recorded by the police show there were 7,995 firearm offences in England and Wales in 2009/10, a three per cent decrease since 2008/09 (8,208). There was an eight per cent increase in the number of firearm offences resulting in injury over the same period (from 1,764 to 1,901).
- The police collect additional information on selected violent offences involving knives and sharp instruments. There was a seven per cent fall in these knife offences (including homicide) between 2008/09 and 2009/10, from 36,335 offences to 33,771. The 2009/10 BCS estimates that knives were used in five per cent of violent incidents.

The BCS shows that risk of victimisation varies by personal characteristics, with men, and in particular young men, being at greatest risk of victimisation for overall violence.

- The risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2009/10 BCS was 3.0 per cent. Men were more than twice as likely as women (4.2% compared with 1.8%) to have experienced violence in the year prior to interview. The risk was highest for men aged 16 to 24 at 13.3 per cent.
- The 2009/10 BCS self-completion module on violent and non-violent abuse carried out by a partner or family member (domestic abuse) shows that seven per cent of women were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with four per cent of men. There was no statistically significant change in either the proportion of men or the proportion of women experiencing domestic abuse between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

3.2 INTRODUCTION

Violent crime covered in this chapter contains the full spectrum of offences, from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the degree of violence can vary considerably between incidents. In around half of incidents identified by both BCS and police statistics, the violence resulted in no physical injury (see Section 3.4).

Both the BCS and police recorded crime data series provide information on violent crime and each have their own strengths and limitations. The BCS, which covers adults aged 16 and over resident in households in England and Wales, is a more reliable source for long-term trend comparisons for the crime types and population groups it covers as it has counted crimes in a consistent way since the survey began in 1982. It is unaffected by changes in levels of public reporting to the police or in police recording. It has previously not included the experiences of children but since January 2009 the survey has been extended to include a sample of children aged 10 to 15. Results from the first year of interviewing have recently been released as experimental statistics but are not incorporated into this bulletin (see Box 3.1).

Trends in police recorded violent crime can be difficult to interpret as they are influenced by a number of factors, including:

- Changes in police recording practices. For example, following the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002, police recorded violence against the person rose for three consecutive years. These rises did not reflect BCS trends in violence over this period. It is known that it took some forces several years to adjust to the new recording standard, so it is likely that these increases were influenced by the introduction of the NCRS. The numbers of violent crimes recorded by the police before and after the introduction of the NCRS are therefore not directly comparable. A further example is the clarification of the rules on classifying GBH with intent (see Chapter 2 for details).
- Levels of public reporting of incidents can impact on the number of crimes recorded by the police.
- Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded crime. For example, an operation aimed at reducing disorder may result in more disorder offences coming to the attention of the police and a consequent increase in the number of disorder offences recorded by the police within the violence against the person category.

Police statistics are important for showing the mix of violent crime dealt with, and recorded by the police. Police recorded crime also provides data on homicides and crimes against those groups not covered by the BCS, such as those not resident in households. They also provide an indication of local policing activity and are a valuable source of information on local crime problems at a lower geographical level than is possible using the BCS.

As the BCS is a sample survey, relatively few victims of less frequently occurring crimes (such as robbery and those involving guns and knives) are interviewed and these figures are therefore subject to greater fluctuations between years. These offences are better represented within police recorded crime figures, though they are still subject to the above limitations and will only include those offences that come to the attention of the police.

The coverage of violent crimes contained in police recorded statistics and the BCS can be supplemented by additional sources to provide a more complete picture. NHS figures on hospital admissions for serious violence, which may capture incidents which the police do not come to know about, are also presented here.

Box 3.1 Experimental statistics on victimisation of children

Experimental statistics based on interviews with children between January and December 2009 were published in June 2010 (Millard and Flatley, 2010) together with a public consultation on the future use and presentation of the statistics.

The experimental statistics presented four different approaches to the classification of crimes against children: include all incidents that are in law a crime; use a norms based approach which excludes minor incidents, include “all in law” incidents except those occurring in school; or adopt a victim perceived approach where incidents were included only when the victim thought them to be a “crime”.

Across all four approaches, the number of incidents of violence experienced by children ranged between 248,000 and 1.7 million. Violent incidents comprised the largest number of personal crimes within each approach. However, as with the adult BCS, more serious violence such as wounding makes up a relatively small share of all violent incidents.

Further information is available at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1110.pdf>

3.3 EXTENT AND TRENDS IN OVERALL VIOLENCE

The 2009/10 BCS estimates that there were 2,087,000 violent incidents against adults in England and Wales.¹ This estimate is not significantly different compared with the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.01).

Within the overall category of BCS violence, there have also been no statistically significant changes for the specific offence types of wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury or robbery between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.01). As in previous years, assault without injury accounted for the largest proportion (39%) of all violent incidents measured by the BCS in 2009/10, followed by wounding (24%), assault with minor injury (21%), and robbery (16%) (Table 3.01).

There were 871,712 offences of violence against the person recorded by the police in 2009/10, four per cent less than in the previous year (Table 2.04). Within the overall category of police recorded violence against the person, both violence with injury and violence without injury fell, by five per cent and three per cent respectively (Table 2.04). Robbery is not included in police recorded violence against the person; this is described separately in Section 3.7.

In 2009/10 BCS interviews, victims reported that in 45 per cent of violent incidents the police came to know about the matter. Although BCS and police recorded crime data cover different populations and offences, this reporting rate estimated by the BCS is similar to the proportion of violent incidents recorded by the police out of the total number estimated by the 2009/10 BCS (42%) (Tables 2.01 and 2.11).

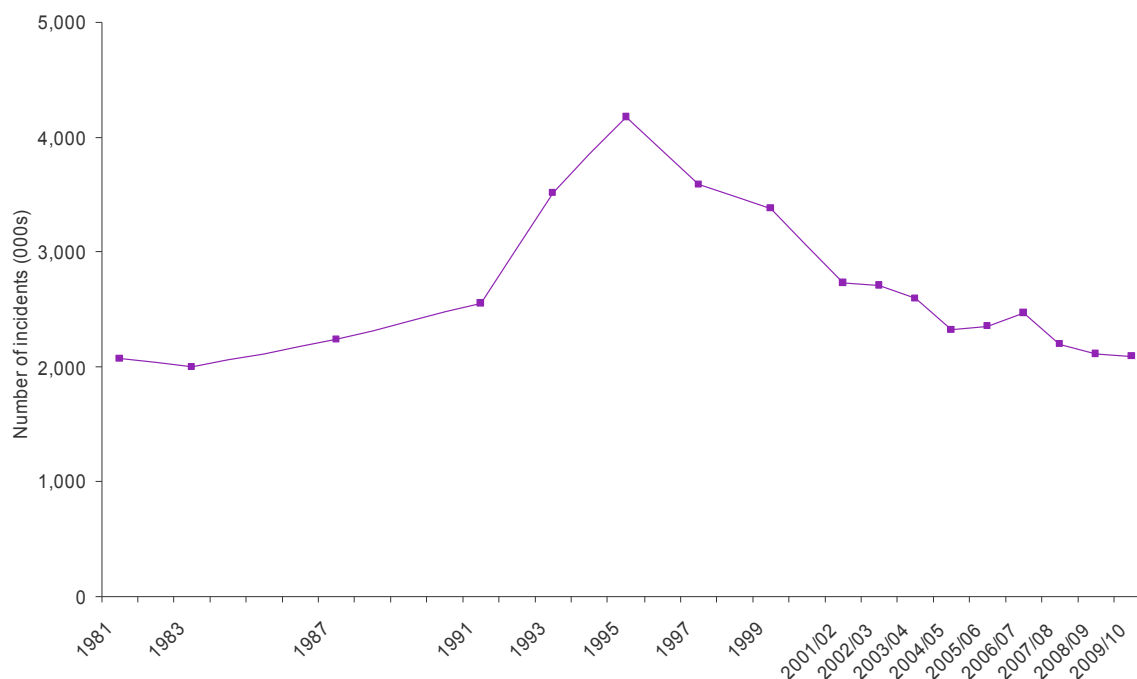
Long-term trends

For the population groups and offences it covers, the BCS is the best source for assessing long-term trends as it has used the same methodology since it began and is not influenced by reporting and recording changes that can impact on police figures. It shows that the number of violent incidents increased gradually through the 1980s and then sharply after 1991 to reach a peak in the mid 1990s. Since 1995, the number of violent incidents has fallen by half

¹ 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. For more information see Section 5.1 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics.

(50%) and is now at a similar level to 1981. This fall represents two million fewer incidents and around 800,000 fewer victims in 2009/10 compared with 1995 (Figure 3.1 and Table 2.01).

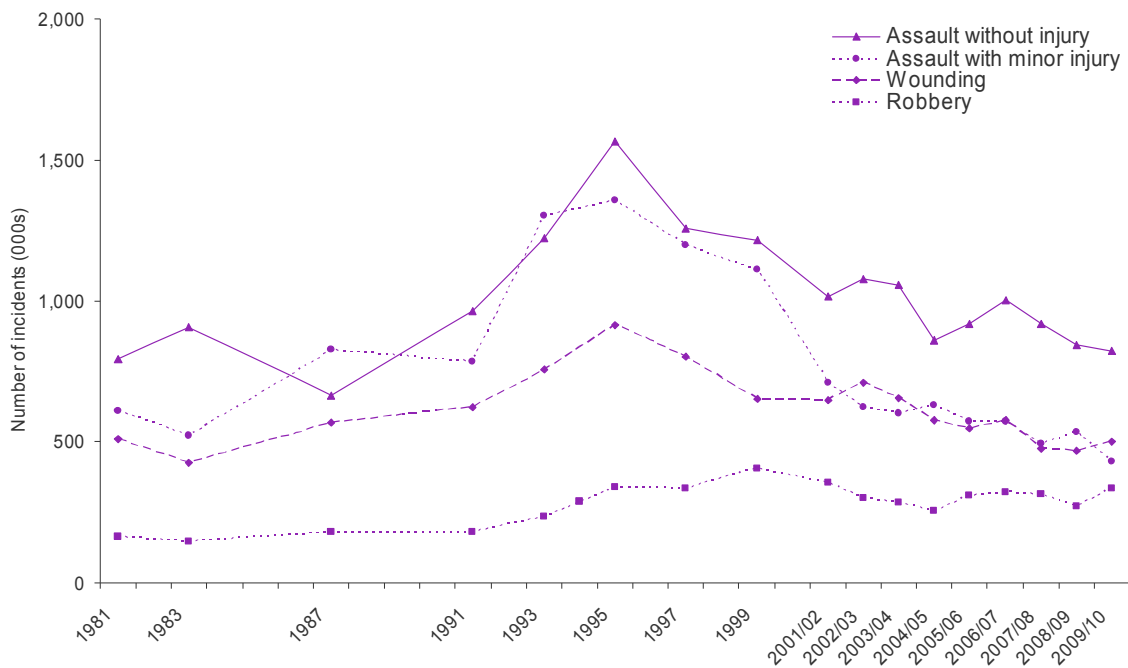
Figure 3.1 All violent crime, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS



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 (Figure 3.2 and Table 2.01).

- The number of incidents of BCS wounding showed a gradual rise between 1981 and 1995 and have since decreased by nearly half (45%). There were 501,000 incidents of wounding estimated by the 2009/10 BCS.
- Incidents of BCS assault with minor injury have decreased by over two-thirds (68%) since peaking in 1995 but with little change seen in recent years. The estimated number of assaults with minor injury was 428,000 based on the 2009/10 BCS.
- The BCS showed a steep increase in the number of assaults without injury between 1987 and 1995, reaching a peak of 1,567,000 incidents. The 2009/10 BCS estimated that there were 823,000 assaults resulting in no injury, an overall decline of around half (48%) since 1995.
- The small number of incidents of robbery reported to the BCS means that trends should be interpreted with caution. Over the long term, the number of robberies increased between 1981 and 1999. The number of robberies estimated by the 2009/10 BCS is not statistically significantly different from 1999.

Figure 3.2 Trends in violence by offence type, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS

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

Following the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002, police recorded violence against the person rose for three consecutive years (Table 2.04). These rises did not reflect BCS trends in violence over this period. It is known that it took some forces several years to adjust to the new recording standard, so it is likely that these increases were influenced by the introduction of the NCRS (Audit Commission, 2007). Subsequently, since 2005/06 recorded violence against the person has fallen by 18 per cent, a change that reflects more closely the 11 per cent fall in all violence between the 2005/06 and 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.01).

3.4 VIOLENCE AND INJURY

Both BCS and police recorded incidents of violence can be classified according to whether or not the victim sustained any form of injury as a result of the incident. Around half of both BCS and police recorded incidents of violence involved injury to the victim (51% and 46% respectively) (Tables 2.04 and 3.02).

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 (41%) incidents of robbery (Table 3.02). Robbery is not included in police recorded violence against the person; this is described separately in Section 3.7.

Violence with injury

There was no statistically significant change in the number of incidents of violence with injury according to the 2009/10 BCS (1,065,000) compared with the previous year (Table 2.01). Violence with injury represents around half (51%) of all violent incidents.

Offences with injury accounted for nearly half (46%) of all police recorded violence against the person offences in 2009/10. The police recorded 401,743 violence against the person

offences that involved injury in 2009/10, five per cent less than in 2008/09, and the lowest figure since 2002/03 (Table 2.04).²

As with overall violence, after increases up to a peak in the mid 1990s, there has been an overall fall in BCS violence with injury since 1995. BCS interviews in 2009/10 show the number of violent crimes with injury to be at a similar level to that first reported in 1981 (Table 2.01).

Most injuries reported to the BCS are relatively minor, such as minor bruising or a black eye (31% of all violent incidents), cuts (15%), severe bruising (14%) and scratches (11%). The 2009/10 BCS shows that in 17 per cent of violent incidents the victim received some form of medical attention. Victims received attention from a doctor in ten per cent of incidents and three per cent of all violent incidents resulted in the victim having an overnight stay in hospital (Table 3.02).

Homicide and attempted murder

Homicide³ data presented here are taken from the main recorded crime returns sent to the Home Office by police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police. These figures are provisional; therefore caution should be taken in their interpretation.

In 2009/10 the police recorded 615 incidents of homicide, a six per cent decrease compared with 2008/09 (Table 2.04).⁴ The number of attempted murders recorded by the police was 588, a two per cent increase compared with the previous year.

More detailed data on homicide are collected through separate returns which are used to populate the Homicide Index. As the Homicide Index is continually being updated with revised information from the police and courts, it is a better source of data than the main recorded crime dataset. This also means that historically, figures differ between the two sources and when compared to the Homicide Index, the provisional figure of 615 homicides in 2009/10 is the lowest since 1997/98.

Further information on the Homicide Index can be found in Smith *et al.*, (2010). Findings for 2009/10 from the Homicide Index are planned for publication in January 2011.

Additional sources

Although not classified as National Statistics, further evidence on trends in violent crime involving injury is available from administrative data collected from health services. This is an important source of data as it includes incidents not reported to the police and those populations not covered by the BCS. The Violence and Society Research Group at Cardiff University (Sivarajasingam *et al.*, 2010) conduct an annual survey covering a sample of Emergency Departments and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales. The 2009 report showed a decrease of less than one per cent in violence-related Emergency Department attendances in 2009 compared with 2008. Longer-term trends from this study have reflected the downward BCS trends in violence since 2002. Further NHS data on admissions to hospital for assault with a sharp object are included in Section 3.6.

Violence without injury

Forty-nine per cent (1,021,000) of all violent incidents recorded by the 2009/10 BCS did not involve 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 an overall fall, particularly between 1995 and 2001/02 (Tables 2.01 and 3.02).

² 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.

³ The police statistics for the number of homicides include murders, manslaughters and infanticides that come to the attention of the police.

⁴ Figures for police recorded homicide prior to 1997 are available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls>.

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 469,969 such offences in 2009/10, three per cent less than in 2008/09 and the lowest figure since the introduction of the NCRS in 2002/03 (Table 2.04).⁵

3.5 RISKS OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME

The overall risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2009/10 BCS was 3.0 per cent although the proportion of adults who were a victim of violent crime in the last 12 months varied by personal characteristics. Younger people, and particularly younger men, were at greatest risk (Table 3.03).

- Both men and women aged 16 to 24 had a higher risk (13.3% and 4.3% respectively) than older age groups of being a victim of violent crime. Risks for both men and women aged 65 and over were less than one per cent.
- Overall, men were more than twice as likely as women (4.2% compared with 1.8%) to have experienced one or more violent crimes in the year prior to interview.
- Single people had the highest risk by marital status (7.2%). This is likely to reflect the younger age profile of this group.

Those most at risk remained broadly similar across all types of violence except domestic violence, for which women were at greater risk than men (0.4% compared with 0.2%) (Table 3.05). However, figures for domestic violence from the main BCS are known to be affected by underreporting. The BCS therefore also contains a self-completion module covering violent and non-violent abuse by a partner or family member (domestic abuse) which provides more reliable estimates for these types of incidents; see Section 3.9 for details.

A full breakdown of the risk of violent crime victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Tables 3.03 to 3.06. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated (for example marital status and age) so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effects of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with increased risk of victimisation; see Box 3.2 for more details.

⁵ 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).

Box 3.2 Analysis of risk of violence using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that those characteristics that contributed most to explaining the risk of violence were **age**, **sex** and **marital status**. However, other variables such as having a long-term illness or disability, ethnicity and the number of visits to a nightclub in the past month were also important (Table 3.07).

The model shows that **men** had higher odds of being a victim of violence than women, and that both men and women **aged 16 to 24** had higher odds than people in older age groups. Further examination of the relationship between age and sex showed that the difference in the odds of being a victim of violence between men and women was greatest in the 16 to 24 age group and decreased with age.

People who were **separated**, **divorced** or **single** had higher odds of being a victim of violence compared with people who were married. Viewed in isolation, single people appear to have a higher risk than other groups due to their younger age profile. When age is controlled for using logistic regression, the increased effect of being separated or divorced becomes apparent.

Once other variables, particularly age, are controlled for, the effect of certain characteristics on the risk of being a victim of violence becomes clearer. For example, when viewed in isolation, having a long-term illness or disability has little effect on the risk of being a victim of violence. However, as people with a long-term illness or disability have an older age profile, this has the effect of lowering their overall risk. When age is controlled for, people with a long-term illness or disability have significantly higher odds of being a victim of violent crime compared with those without.

This model can be used to examine the relative risk of being a victim of violence for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a 23 year old single man had around 12 times the risk of being a victim of violence compared with a 55 year old married woman.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

3.6 OFFENCES INVOLVING WEAPONS

Due to the small number of incidents involving weapons reported to the BCS, trends in these figures should be interpreted with caution. However, the BCS can provide an estimate of the number and type of weapons⁶ used in violent offences. Weapons were used in about one in five (19%) incidents of violent crime in the 2009/10 BCS (Tables 3.08 and 3.09).

According to the 2009/10 BCS, the most common types of weapons used in violent incidents were knives (5%), hitting implements⁷ (4%) and glasses or bottles (4%). Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the use of knives decreased (from 8% to 5% of violent incidents), returning to a level similar to that seen in 2007/08 (6%), while there was no significant change in the use of hitting implements nor the use of glasses or bottles (Table 3.09).

⁶ BCS 'weapons' include bottles/drinking glasses, knives, screwdrivers/stabbing implements, hitting implements, firearms, stones and syringes.

⁷ This category includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

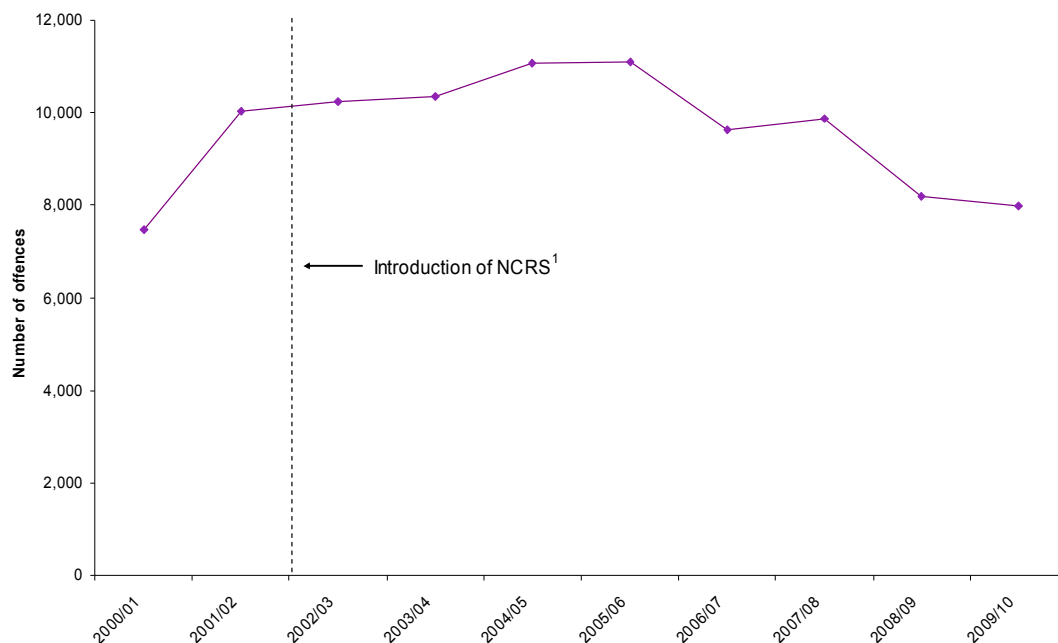
Police recorded crime data only contain details of weapon use in some instances. Information on the use of weapons is collected for offences involving the use of firearms, selected offences involving knives and sharp instruments and in homicides.

Offences involving firearms

Provisional statistics for 2009/10 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. Finalised figures are planned for publication in January 2011.

Provisional figures show that 7,995 firearm offences were recorded in England and Wales in 2009/10, a three per cent decrease from 2008/09 (8,208). Following the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002, there were small increases in the number of firearm offences recorded by the police until 2005/06, followed by a general downward trend since. This mirrors the trend in police recorded violence against the person. The number of firearm offences recorded in 2009/10 is 22 per cent lower than in 2002/03 (Figure 3.3 and Table 3.10).

Figure 3.3 Trend in recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons, 2000/01 to 2009/10



1. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that figures prior to this date are not comparable with later figures.

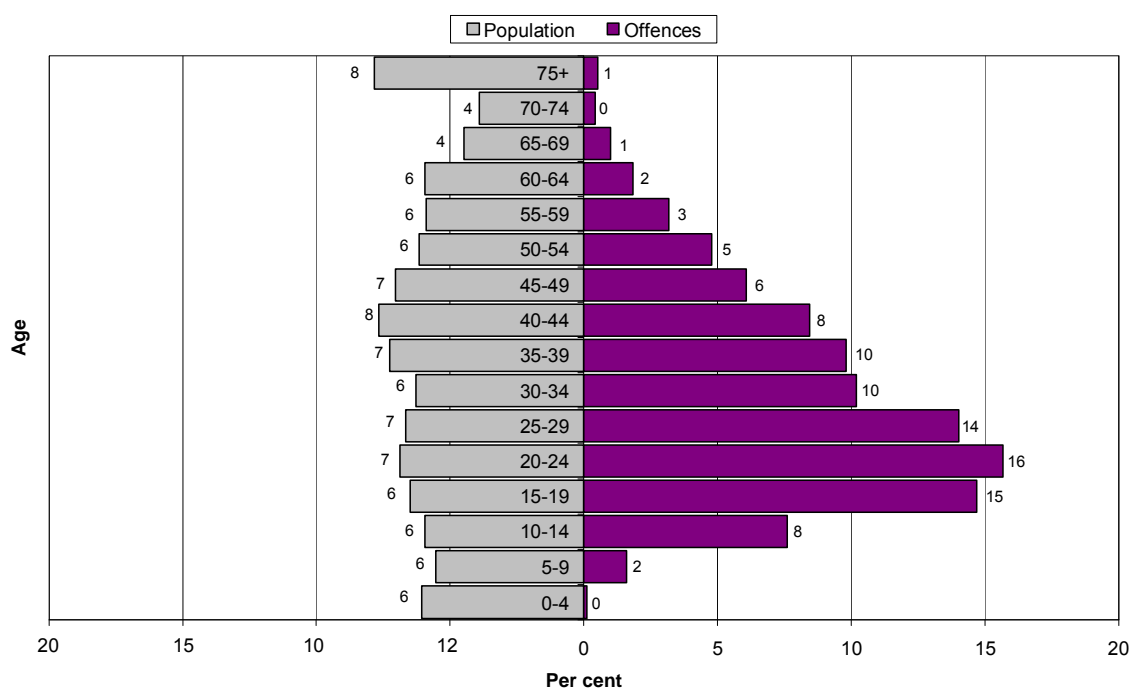
Provisional firearm offences can be broken down both by injury and by the type of weapon used (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

- There were 39 firearm offences recorded by the police that resulted in a fatal injury in 2009/10, the same number as the previous year.
- The number of injuries resulting from firearm offences increased by eight per cent from 1,764 in 2008/09 to 1,901 in 2009/10. This follows a substantial 46 per cent decrease in the previous year, which was largely due to reductions in offences that resulted in slight injuries.

- Within firearm offences involving injury, 336 resulted in serious injury, an increase from 320 in 2008/09 and 1,526 resulted in slight injury, an increase from 1,405 in 2008/09.
- Offences involving threats to use a firearm fell from 5,215 in 2008/09 to 5,029 offences in 2009/10. Firearm offences that resulted in no injury fell from 1,229 to 1,065 offences over the same period.
- The decrease in firearm offences between 2008/09 and 2009/10 was largely due to a decrease in the number of offences involving handguns from 4,275 in 2008/09 to 3,705 in 2009/10. There were smaller decreases in the number involving shotguns and imitation firearms. There was an increase in the number of firearm offences involving unidentified firearms from 953 in 2008/09 to 1,373 in 2009/10.

Those aged 15 to 29 were disproportionately affected by firearm offences. Fifteen to 29 year olds make up 20 per cent of the population of England and Wales but were victims in 44 per cent of firearm offences. In contrast, people aged 60 and over constitute 22 per cent of the population, but were victims in four per cent of firearm offences and those aged under 15 make up 18 per cent of the population but were victims in nine per cent of firearm offences (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Age profile of victims of recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons, compared with the population profile for England and Wales, 2009/10



1. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Firearm offences tend to be concentrated in just three police force areas: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and West Midlands. In 2008/09 these three forces accounted for 60 per cent of all police recorded firearm offences across England and Wales (Smith *et al.*, 2010). The most recent figures for police force areas are planned for publication in January 2011.

Offences involving knives and sharp instruments

Since April 2007, the Home Office has collected additional data from police forces on offences involving knives and sharp instruments⁸ (referred to as 'knife offences' in the remainder of this section). Knives are taken to be involved in an incident if they are used to stab or cut, or as a threat. In 2007/08 this group of offences consisted of attempted murder, Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) with intent, GBH without intent and robbery. In 2008/09, the offence coverage was expanded to include offences of threats to kill, Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), sexual assault and rape. Although the knife crime collection began in April 2007, due to the changes in the offence coverage and issues relating to a clarification in Counting Rules for GBH with intent (see Chapter 2), it is not possible to compare total police recorded knife crime levels between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Four forces include offences involving the use of unbroken bottles and glasses among offences in their knife and sharp instrument data returns to the Home Office, which are outside the scope of this collection.⁹ It is estimated that the inclusion of these offences results in national knife and sharp instrument figures being overstated by around three per cent.¹⁰ However, as practice within each force has remained consistent over time, trends are not affected.

In 2009/10, for the selected offences, the police recorded 33,566 offences where a knife or sharp instrument was involved, a fall of seven per cent from the previous year. There were falls over this period for all the offence categories (Tables 3.12 and 3.13).

- Of the selected offences involving knives, most were accounted for by offences of ABH and GBH (15,864) and robbery (15,592). However, while knives were used in 21 per cent of robbery offences, they were used in four per cent of offences of ABH and GBH. Overall, knives were involved in around six per cent of the total offences in the selected categories.
- In 2009/10, there were 262 attempted murders involving a knife, a fall from the 275 recorded the previous year.

Provisional information on the involvement of knives in homicides is taken from the Homicide Index.¹¹ These figures (and those for attempted murder) should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of offences involved. Homicides and attempted murders account for around one per cent of all knife offences (Table 3.12).

- The police provisionally recorded 205 knife homicides in 2009/10, a decrease from the 255 recorded in 2008/09.¹²

Information on offences recorded by the police can be supplemented by that obtained from the BCS, although the small number of incidents involving a knife reported means that trends should be interpreted with caution. The 2009/10 BCS estimates that knives were used in five per cent of violent incidents, down from eight per cent in 2008/09, returning to a level similar to that seen in 2007/08 (6%). This figure has remained between five and eight per cent since 1996 (Table 3.09).

⁸ 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.

⁹ The four forces that include unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns are: West Midlands, Surrey, Sussex and the British Transport Police. In Quarterly Updates, it was reported that Derbyshire also included these offences but they have now revised their data.

¹⁰ This estimate is based on analysis of the April – June 2009 period when five forces included unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns. The overstatement of around three per cent was largely due to the inclusion of these offences within the ABH and GBH categories. The use or threat of an unbroken bottle or glass was less common for other offence types.

¹¹ Final data for knife homicides for 2009/10 are due to be published in January 2011.

¹² The knife homicide figures for 2009/10 are provisional and will not be finalised until their publication in January 2011. Full details of methods and circumstances of homicides recorded in 2008/09 were published earlier this year in *Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2008/09* (Smith *et al.*, 2010).

Additional sources

The NHS provides an additional source of information for the more serious incidents of knife crime by reporting 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, changes to public reporting or police recording practices.

The provisional 'Hospital Episode Statistics'¹³ show that in the 12 months from March 2009 to February 2010 there were 4,708 admissions for assault by a sharp object in England, four per cent less than the same period the previous year. This is in line with decreases seen in police recorded crime and the BCS, although hospital admissions will only involve the more serious incidents covered by these sources. Assaults with a sharp object comprise around 11 per cent of hospital admissions for assault. It should be noted that 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 robberies or street robberies, regardless of the amount of money or property stolen.

Police recorded robberies fell by six per cent from 80,134 in 2008/09 to 75,101 in 2009/10 and are at their lowest level since the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002. There were 66,928 robberies of personal property in 2009/10, down five per cent compared with 2008/09 and 8,173 robberies of business property (such as robberies in a shop or of cash in transit), down 13 per cent (Table 2.04). In 2009/10, 89 per cent of robberies were of personal property.

All crime tends to be geographically concentrated, but this is particularly the case for robberies. In 2009/10, 62 per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by three police forces: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and West Midlands (Table 7.05).

The BCS covers personal robberies against adults resident in households. The small number of robbery victims interviewed in the BCS means that estimates are prone to fluctuation from one year to the next and trends should be interpreted with caution. The number of robberies estimated by the 2009/10 BCS (335,000) is not statistically significantly different from the 2008/09 BCS (Figure 3.2 and Table 2.01).

3.8 SEXUAL OFFENCES

It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the extent of sexual offences as there is a degree of under-reporting of these incidents, affecting both BCS and police recorded crime figures. Figures on sexual offences are heavily influenced by the willingness of victims to report, however steps have been taken in both sources to improve the quality of data collected.

- The main BCS estimates are based on face-to-face interviews. Due to the sensitivity of questions on sexual offences, a separate self-completion module is included in the BCS which asks 16 to 59 year old respondents about their experience of sexual assault in the previous 12 months. These questions have been included in the BCS on a consistent basis since 2004/05. Headline figures from this module are presented here and additional analysis is planned for publication in January 2011.
- Over the last year, police forces have reported taking some additional steps to improve their recording of rape and other sexual offences. This may be reflected in the increases for recorded sexual offence figures that can be seen in 2009/10. Extra

¹³ The figures presented are the latest provisional data available from <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk>. Hospital Episode Statistics for the 12 months to March 2010 will be published on 29 July 2010.

guidance for the recording of sexual offences has been incorporated into the Home Office Counting Rules from 1 April 2010. While this guidance had not been issued during 2009/10 it reflected good practice that the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) had been promoting within forces over the previous year.

Based on the 2009/10 BCS self-completion module, approximately two 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 3.14).¹⁴

There were no changes in the overall prevalence of sexual assault between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The overall prevalence of sexual assault has fallen since 2004/05 (Tables 3.15 and 3.16).

Police recorded statistics on sexual offences are likely to be more heavily influenced by under-reporting than the BCS and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Analysis of the 2007/08 BCS self-completion module showed that 11 per cent of victims of serious sexual assault told the police about the incident (Povey *et al.*, 2009). There were 54,509 sexual offences recorded by the police in 2009/10, a six per cent increase compared with the previous year (Table 2.04).

Most serious sexual crime

The police recorded crime category of most serious sexual crime encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of these offences, affecting long-term trends in these figures.

The police recorded 43,579 most serious sexual offences in 2009/10, a seven per cent increase compared with the 40,748 recorded in 2008/09. Most serious sexual offences accounted for 80 per cent of total sexual offences and one per cent of all recorded crime in 2009/10. Within this total, police recorded rapes of a female increased by 15 per cent to 13,991 offences, and sexual assaults on a female increased by one per cent to 19,873 offences. Rapes of a male increased by 22 per cent to 1,174 offences and sexual assaults on a male decreased by two per cent to 2,270 offences (Table 2.04). As mentioned above, these increases may be affected by steps forces have been taking to improve their recording of sexual offences.

The category of serious sexual assault used in the BCS self-completion module includes incidents of rape and assault by penetration. The 2009/10 BCS self-completion module showed that 0.1 per cent of men and 0.4 per cent of women had been the victim of a serious sexual assault (including attempts) in the year prior to interview. These estimates were not significantly different compared with the 2008/09 BCS (Table 3.15).

Other sexual offences

The police recorded 10,930 other sexual offences in 2009/10, a two per cent increase compared with 2008/09 (Table 2.04). The police recorded crime category of other sexual offences covers unlawful sexual activity, some of which involves consenting adults. It also includes exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself.¹⁵ Figures for these offences are particularly influenced by local police activity, rather than reporting by victims.

The BCS self-completion module includes a category of less serious sexual assault which covers incidents of indecent exposure, sexual touching and sexual threats. The 2009/10 BCS self-completion module showed that 0.4 per cent of men and 2.1 per cent of women had been victims of less serious sexual assault in the year prior to interview (again, not a significant change compared with 2008/09) (Table 3.15).

¹⁴ See Section 5.1 of the User Guide for definitions of categories of intimate violence.

¹⁵ Prostitution in itself is not a notifiable offence; trafficking for sexual exploitation is included in most serious sexual crime.

3.9 DOMESTIC ABUSE

In addition to questions on sexual assault, the BCS self-completion module also contains questions on violent and non-violent¹⁶ abuse carried out by a partner or family member (domestic abuse). Headline figures from this module are presented here and additional analysis is planned for publication in January 2011.

Based on the 2009/10 BCS, seven per cent of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with four per cent of men (Table 3.14). There was no statistically significant change in the prevalence of domestic abuse for either men or women between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS, but these estimates are at a lower level than in 2004/05 (Tables 3.15 and Table 3.16).¹⁷

In 2009/10, as in previous years, (non-sexual) partner abuse was the most common type of domestic abuse, experienced by five 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 women and one per cent of men aged 16 to 59 reporting having experienced this form of abuse (Table 3.14).

Among both men and women the prevalence of both (non-sexual) partner abuse and (non-sexual) family abuse did not differ significantly between 2008/09 and 2009/10 but both are at a lower level than the 2004/05 BCS (Table 3.15).

3.10 VIOLENCE BY TYPE OF OFFENDER

Victims were able to provide some details about the offender(s) in nearly all (99%) incidents of violence reported to the BCS (Table 3.17). 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 5.1 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#)). Unlike the main BCS measure of violence, this method of categorising violent offences includes incidents of snatch theft (as part of mugging).

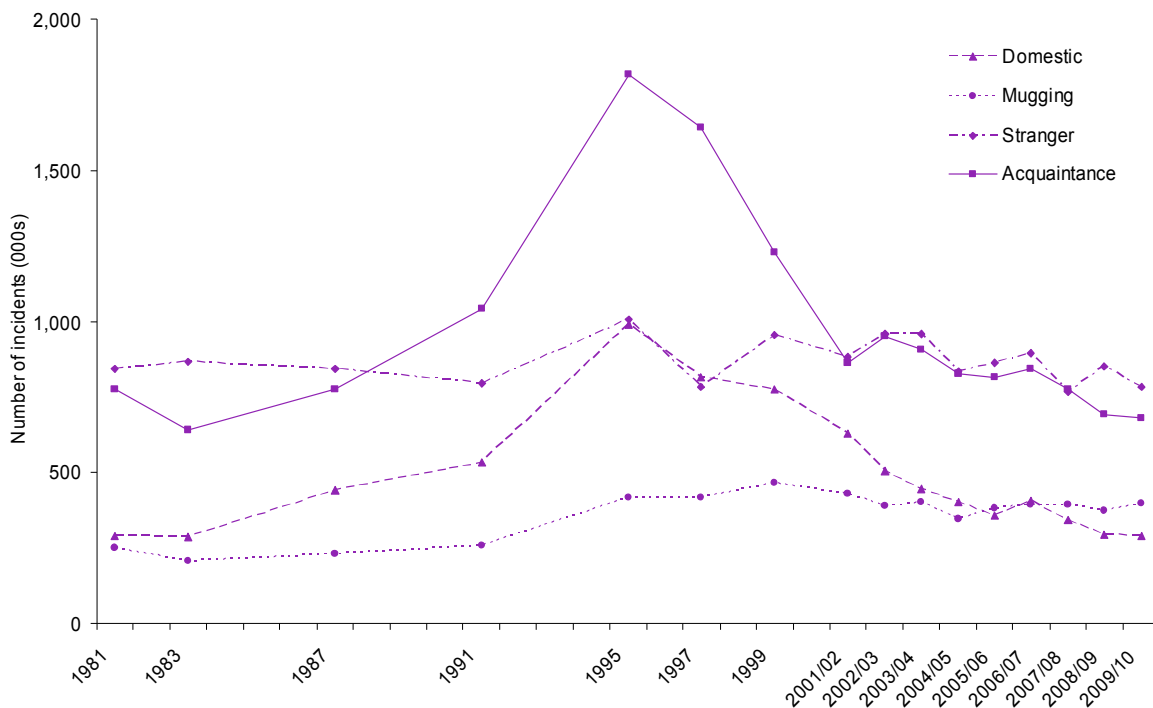
Offender-victim relationship

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 falls in domestic and acquaintance violence (71% and 63% respectively) and a smaller fall in stranger violence (22%). Estimates of the number of muggings have remained relatively consistent over the entire period from 1981 to 2009/10 (Figure 3.5 and Table 2.01).

Thirty-eight per cent of the 2,087,000 violent incidents estimated by the 2009/10 BCS were incidents of stranger violence, and a further 33 per cent were incidents of acquaintance violence. Domestic violence accounted for 14 per cent of violent incidents as measured on the main BCS (Table 3.01). Domestic violence is likely to be under-reported in face-to-face BCS interviews and so figures on domestic abuse from a self-completion module are used to supplement these figures (see Section 3.9). 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).

¹⁶ To assess the extent of non-violent abuse, respondents are asked whether a partner or family member has 'prevented you from having your fair share of household money', 'stopped you from seeing friends and relatives' or 'repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless'.

¹⁷ 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.

Figure 3.5 Trends in violent crime by type of violence, 1981 to 2009/10 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.

- The risk of being a victim of stranger violence was 2.2 per cent for men compared with 0.6 per cent for women. In contrast, the risk of being a victim of domestic violence was 0.4 per cent for women and 0.2 per cent for men (Table 3.05).
- According to the 2009/10 BCS, most (79%) victims in incidents of stranger violence were men. In nearly three-quarters (73%) of incidents of domestic violence the victims were women (Table 3.01).

Offender characteristics

As with victims of overall violent crime, offenders in violent incidents were most likely to be young and male. In around half of violent incidents (53%) the offender was believed to be aged between 16 and 24 years and nine out of ten (91%) involved male offenders. In around half (48%) of violent incidents reported to BCS interviewers the offender was a stranger (Table 3.17).

Between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS there has been an increase in the proportion of violent incidents involving a male offender (from 86% to 91%) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of violent incidents involving only female offenders (from 14% to 9%). There has also been an increase in the proportion of offences involving offenders of school age or under (from 8% to 12%), returning to a similar level to the 2007/08 BCS (Table 3.18).

3.11 INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

According to the 2009/10 BCS, victims believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol in half (50%) of all violent incidents, similar to the level in the 2008/09 survey.¹⁸ Based on the 2009/10 BCS, there were 986,000 violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol (Tables 3.19 and 3.20).

In one in five (20%) violent incidents the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of drugs; again the difference was not statistically significant compared with 2008/09. The 2009/10 BCS estimates that there were 396,000 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 2008/09 (the apparent differences are not statistically significant).

Within the context of an overall fall in the number of violent crimes, longer-term trends show there have also been significant decreases since 1995 in the number of violent incidents in which victims believed offender(s) were under the influence of either alcohol or drugs. However, the proportion of both alcohol-related and drug-related violent incidents has increased over this period (Table 3.20).

¹⁸ 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	England and Wales, 2009/10 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 violence¹	1,391	695	2,087	100	100	100	67	33	100
Wounding	315	186	501	23	27	24	63	37	100
Assault with minor injury	254	174	428	18	25	21	59	41	100
Assault without injury	576	246	823	41	35	39	70	30	100
Robbery	245	89	335	18	13	16	73	27	100
Domestic	78	212	290	6	30	14	27	73	100
Acquaintance	449	230	679	32	33	33	66	34	100
Stranger	618	165	783	44	24	38	79	21	100
Mugging (<i>robbery & snatch theft</i>)	269	129	398	19	19	19	68	32	100

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See [Section 5.1 of User Guide](#) 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 Injuries sustained in violent incidents

Percentages		England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							
	All violence ¹	Offence type				Violence type			
		Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault with no injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Sustained physical injury²	51	100	100	0	41	68	53	48	34
Type of injury²									
Minor bruise/black eye	31	36	91	n/a	22	38	34	29	18
Cuts	15	54	0	n/a	13	15	15	16	11
Severe bruising ³	14	47	2	n/a	11	24	14	11	9
Scratches	11	21	15	n/a	18	17	10	7	15
Broken bones	3	10	0	n/a	3	3	2	3	3
Concussion or loss of consciousness	2	7	0	n/a	5	2	2	2	4
Broken nose	2	5	0	n/a	3	2	2	1	2
Facial or head injuries (no bruising)	1	4	1	n/a	0	0	1	2	0
Chipped teeth	1	2	0	n/a	2	0	1	0	2
Broken or lost teeth	1	3	0	n/a	0	0	1	1	0
Eye/face injuries due to acid/paint etc. thrown into face	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	6	3	n/a	3	1	2	3	2
No physical injury	49	0	0	100	59	32	47	52	66
Some form of medical attention	17	46	10	1	19	12	16	18	19
Medical attention from a doctor	10	30	4	1	8	10	11	10	8
Hospital stay ⁴	3	8	0	0	4	2	2	3	4
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>1,256</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>245</i>

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide 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. 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.

5. 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 3.03 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type and personal characteristics

Percentages							England and Wales, 2009/10 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	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	44,559	Respondent's employment status						
							In employment	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.6	24,042
16-24	8.9	2.5	2.3	3.1	1.9	3,666	Unemployed	7.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.6	1,409
25-34	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7	5,998	Economically inactive	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	18,992
35-44	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	8,007	Student	7.2	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.9	1,120
45-54	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	7,312	Looking after family/home	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	2,387
55-64	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	7,627	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	3.7	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	1,942
65-74	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	6,321	Retired	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	12,899
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5,628	Other inactive	3.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	644
Men	4.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.8	20,079	Respondent's occupation						
							Managerial and professional occupations	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	14,731
16-24	13.3	3.7	3.2	4.8	3.2	1,708	Intermediate occupations	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	9,016
25-34	5.6	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.8	2,572	Routine and manual occupations	2.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	17,060
35-44	2.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	3,539	Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	1,685
45-54	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	3,468	Full-time students	8.2	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.0	1,732
55-64	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	3,654	Not classified	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	335
65-74	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	2,921	Highest qualification						
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2,217	Degree or diploma	2.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	14,403
Women	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	24,480	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.5	7,463
							O level/GCSE	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	8,540
16-24	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	1,958	Other	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	1,893
25-34	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	3,426	None	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	12,170
35-44	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	4,468	Long-standing illness or disability						
45-54	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	3,844	Long-standing illness or disability	2.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	12,715
55-64	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	3,973	Limits activities	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	9,052
65-74	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3,400	Does not limit activities	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	3,657
75+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,411	No long-standing illness or disability	3.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	31,761
Ethnic group							Hours out of home on an average weekday						
White	3.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	41,226	Less than 3 hours	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	13,527
Non-White	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	3,255	3 hours less than 7 hours	2.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	12,136
Mixed	3.6	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.0	316	7 hours or longer	3.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.7	18,814
Asian or Asian British	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1,482	Number of evening visits to bar in last month						
Black or Black British	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	877	None	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	23,053
Chinese or other	2.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	580	Less than once a week	3.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	12,427
							Once a week or more often	5.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.8	9,075
Marital status							Number of visits to a nightclub in last month						
Married	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	20,956	None	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	40,568
Cohabiting	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	3,957	Less than once a week	8.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	3,228
Single	7.2	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.5	9,072	Once a week or more often	12.0	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.2	759
Separated	4.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.3	1,415							
Divorced	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	4,061							
Widowed	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	5,087							

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide for more information.

2. See Section 7.3 of User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 3.04 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by offence type, household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					Unweighted base
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	
	<i>% victims once or more</i>					
ALL ADULTS	3.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	44,559
Structure of household						
Single adult & child(ren)	4.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.2	2,259
Adults & child(ren)	3.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	9,709
Adult(s) & no children	2.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	32,591
Total household income						
Less than £10,000	3.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	6,223
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	8,828
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	6,122
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	4,541
£40,000 less than £50,000	3.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.3	2,983
£50,000 or more	3.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.6	6,073
No income stated or not enough information provided	3.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	9,738
Tenure						
Owners	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	30,624
Social renters	3.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	7,440
Private renters	5.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	6,337
Accommodation type						
Houses	2.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	38,141
<i>Detached</i>	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	11,767
<i>Semi-detached</i>	3.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	14,150
<i>Terraced</i>	3.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.7	12,224
Flats/maisonettes	3.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	5,596
Other accommodation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	132
Output area classification						
Blue collar communities	3.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.5	7,536
City living	3.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	2,028
Countryside	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	6,880
Prospering suburbs	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	10,731
Constrained by circumstances	3.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	4,501
Typical traits	3.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	9,136
Multicultural	3.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.7	3,747
Area type						
Urban	3.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	32,984
Rural	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	11,575
Level of physical disorder						
High	3.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	2,384
Not high	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6	41,758
Employment deprivation index						
20% most deprived output areas	3.6	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.9	7,779
Other output areas	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	24,554
20% least deprived output areas	2.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	8,398

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide for more information.

2. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 3.05 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by type of violence and personal characteristics

Percentages							England and Wales, 2009/10 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	3.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	44,559	Respondent's employment status						
							In employment	3.3	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	24,042
16-24	8.9	0.5	3.0	4.0	2.2	3,666	Unemployed	7.7	1.0	3.0	2.7	2.0	1,409
25-34	4.0	0.4	1.0	2.1	0.9	5,998	Economically inactive	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	18,992
35-44	2.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	8,007	Student	7.2	0.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	1,120
45-54	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	7,312	Looking after family/home	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	2,387
55-64	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	7,627	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1,942
65-74	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	6,321	Retired	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	12,899
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,628	Other inactive	3.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	644
Men	4.2	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.9	20,079	Respondent's occupation						
							Managerial and professional occupations	2.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	14,731
16-24	13.3	0.2	4.2	6.5	3.3	1,708	Intermediate occupations	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	9,016
25-34	5.6	0.2	1.4	3.5	1.0	2,572	Routine and manual occupations	2.9	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	17,060
35-44	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	3,539	Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.9	1,685
45-54	2.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	3,468	Full-time students	8.2	0.3	2.2	3.9	2.2	1,732
55-64	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	3,654	Not classified	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	335
65-74	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	2,921	Highest qualification						
75+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2,217	Degree or diploma	2.8	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	14,403
Women	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	24,480	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	4.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.6	7,463
							O level/GCSE	4.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.1	8,540
16-24	4.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1,958	Other	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1,893
25-34	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	3,426	None	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	12,170
35-44	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	4,468	Long-standing illness or disability						
45-54	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	3,844	Long-standing illness or disability	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	12,715
55-64	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	3,973	Limits activities	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	9,052
65-74	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3,400	Does not limit activities	3.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	3,657
75+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,411	No long-standing illness or disability	3.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	31,761
Ethnic group							Hours out of home on an average weekday						
White	3.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.6	41,226	Less than 3 hours	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	13,527
Non-White	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	3,255	3 hours less than 7 hours	2.9	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	12,136
Mixed	3.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	316	7 hours or longer	3.9	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.9	18,814
Asian or Asian British	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	1,482	Number of evening visits to bar in last month						
Black or Black British	2.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.8	877	None	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	23,053
Chinese or other	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	580	Less than once a week	3.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	12,427
Marital status							Once a week or more often	5.2	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.0	9,075
Married	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	20,956	Number of visits to a nightclub in last month						
Cohabiting	3.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.6	3,957	None	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	40,568
Single	7.2	0.5	2.3	3.2	1.8	9,072	Less than once a week	8.0	0.5	2.8	3.0	2.2	3,228
Separated	4.7	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.4	1,415	Once a week or more often	12.0	0.6	3.7	6.6	2.6	759
Divorced	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	4,061							
Widowed	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	5,087							

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide for more information.

2. See Section 7.3 of User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 3.06 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by type of violence, household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					Unweighted base
	All violence ¹	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)	
% victims once or more						
ALL ADULTS	3.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	44,559
Structure of household						
Single adult & child(ren)	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	2,259
Adults & child(ren)	3.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	9,709
Adult(s) & no children	2.9	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.7	32,591
Total household income						
Less than £10,000	3.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	6,223
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	8,828
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	6,122
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	4,541
£40,000 less than £50,000	3.4	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.6	2,983
£50,000 or more	3.0	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.7	6,073
No income stated or not enough information provided	3.5	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.9	9,738
Tenure						
Owners	2.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	30,624
Social renters	3.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	7,440
Private renters	5.4	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	6,337
Accommodation type						
Houses	2.9	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	38,141
<i>Detached</i>	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	11,767
<i>Semi-detached</i>	3.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	14,150
<i>Terraced</i>	3.6	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	12,224
Flats/maisonettes	3.9	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.3	5,596
Other accommodation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	132
Output area classification						
Blue collar communities	3.9	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.6	7,536
City living	3.8	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.9	2,028
Countryside	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	6,880
Prospering suburbs	2.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	10,731
Constrained by circumstances	3.9	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.8	4,501
Typical traits	3.1	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.6	9,136
Multicultural	3.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.0	3,747
Area type						
Urban	3.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.8	32,984
Rural	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	11,575
Level of physical disorder						
High	3.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2,384
Not high	3.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	41,758
Living environment deprivation index						
20% most deprived output areas	3.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	7,779
Other output areas	3.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	24,554
20% least deprived output areas	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	8,398

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide for more information.

2. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 3.08 Use of weapons in violent incidents

Percentages		England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							
	Offence type					Violence type			
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Weapon used	19	14	10	24	24	15	19	18	20
No weapon used	80	85	88	75	75	85	81	79	77
Not known (<i>not able to say anything about offender/no contact</i>)	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	3
Knife	5	3	1	5	15	4	3	3	12
Hitting implement ²	4	4	3	5	5	3	6	3	4
Glass/bottle	4	8	3	3	1	2	5	5	0
Stabbing implement ³	2	1	0	4	1	0	3	2	1
Firearm ⁴	2	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	2
Stones	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	2
Syringe	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	4	1	5	7	2	6	7	3	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,205</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>231</i>

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide 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 3.09 Use of weapons in violent incidents, 1996 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS												
	All violence ¹												
	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change 2008/09 to 2009/10
Weapon used	23	20	16	23	26	21	25	22	24	24	21	19	
No weapon used	76	79	82	76	72	78	74	78	74	76	78	80	
Not known (<i>not able to say anything about offender/no contact</i>)	<1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Knife	8	5	5	7	8	5	6	7	7	6	8	5	**
Hitting implement ²	6	4	8	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	4	4	
Glass/bottle	3	6	3	6	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	
Stabbing implement ³	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	
Firearm ⁴	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Stones	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Syringe	n/a	n/a	n/a	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	1	1	0	**
Other	7	7	<1	3	5	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,111	949	1,065	1,346	1,474	1,478	1,545	1,574	1,691	1,477	1,391	1,205	

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5.1 of User Guide 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.

6. <1 notation is used to indicate a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

7. For consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere, since 2008/09 use of weapons in violent incidents excludes incidents that were experienced in the month of interview.

Table 3.10 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by level of injury

Numbers and percentage changes			England and Wales, Recorded crime								
Nature of injury	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10
<i>Numbers</i>											
Fatal injuries	72	96	80	68	76	49	56	53	39	39	-
Serious injuries ¹	244	392	416	437	412	476	412	402	320	336	5
Slight injuries	1,066	1,391	1,683	1,862	3,416	3,297	2,543	2,786	1,405	1,526	9
Total injuries	1,382	1,879	2,179	2,367	3,904	3,822	3,011	3,241	1,764	1,901	8
Threats	5,498	7,192	6,986	6,659	5,521	5,400	5,042	5,060	5,215	5,029	-4
No injuries	591	953	1,083	1,312	1,644	1,866	1,592	1,564	1,229	1,065	-13
Total	7,471	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,645	9,865	8,208	7,995	-3

1. A serious injury is one which required a stay in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet, or multiple shot wounds.

2. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.

3. Data for police recorded firearms offences are provisional and are submitted via an additional detailed return. Final data are due for publication in January 2010.

Table 3.11 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by type of weapon

Numbers and percentage changes			England and Wales, Recorded crime								
Type of weapon	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10
<i>Numbers</i>											
Shotgun	608	712	672	718	597	642	612	602	619	585	-5
Handgun	4,110	5,874	5,549	5,144	4,360	4,672	4,173	4,172	4,275	3,705	-13
Rifle ¹	36	64	52	48	54	71	69	71	89	65	-27
Imitation firearm ²	787	1,246	1,814	2,146	3,373	3,277	2,516	2,562	1,511	1,486	-2
Unidentified firearm	950	1,176	1,431	1,356	1,500	1,362	1,276	1,325	953	1,373	44
Other firearm ³	980	952	730	926	1,185	1,064	999	1,133	761	781	3
Total	7,471	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,645	9,865	8,208	7,995	-3

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 handguns.

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

4. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.

5. Data for police recorded firearms offences are provisional and are submitted via an additional detailed return. Final data are due for publication in January 2010.

Table 3.12 Selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments, numbers of selected offences and percentage change, by offence type

Selected offence type	England and Wales, Recorded crime		
	Number of selected offences involving a knife		% change compared with previous year ¹
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09-2009/10
Attempted murder	275	262	-5
Threats to kill	1,564	1,524	-3
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ¹	17,182	15,864	-8
Robbery	16,693	15,592	-7
Rape	232	230	-1
Sexual assaults ²	134	94	-30
Total selected offences³	36,080	33,566	-7
Homicide ⁴	255	205	-20
Total selected offences including homicides³	36,335	33,771	-7

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

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

3. Four police forces include unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns, which are outside the scope of this special collection. As such, data for these forces are not directly comparable to data for other forces. The four forces are: West Midlands, Surrey, Sussex and the British Transport Police.

4. Includes provisional figures for 2009/10. For 2008/09, offences are those currently recorded by the police as at 24 November 2009 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 2011.

5. Police recorded knife and sharp instrument offences data are submitted via an additional special collection.

Table 3.13 Proportions of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments, by offence type

Selected offence type	England and Wales, Recorded crime	
	Proportion of selected offences that involved a knife	
	2008/09	2009/10
Attempted murder	48	44
Threats to kill	16	16
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ¹	4	4
Robbery	21	21
Rape	2	2
Sexual assaults ²	1	0
Total selected offences³	7	6
Homicide ⁴	39	34
Total selected offences including homicides³	7	6

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

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

3. Four police forces include unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns, which are outside the scope of this special collection. As such, data for these forces are not directly comparable to data for other forces. The four forces are: West Midlands, Surrey, Sussex and the British Transport Police.

4. Includes provisional figures for 2009/10. For 2008/09, offences are those currently recorded by the police as at 24 November 2009 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 2011.

5. Police recorded knife and sharp instrument offences data are submitted via an additional special collection.

Table 3.14 Prevalence of intimate violence by category among adults aged 16 to 59

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					
	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)	14.7	27.3	20.9	3.7	6.5	5.1
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)¹	11.9	24.2	18.0	2.9	5.1	4.0
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)¹	6.1	9.1	7.6	1.4	2.2	1.8
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual¹	9.0	20.6	14.8	2.6	4.6	3.6
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	7.4	15.4	11.4	1.9	2.9	2.4
Threats or force	6.2	17.4	11.8	1.1	2.8	2.0
Threats	1.0	9.8	5.4	0.2	1.5	0.8
Force	6.0	15.9	10.9	1.0	2.3	1.7
- Minor	2.8	12.6	7.7	0.5	1.6	1.0
- Severe	5.0	11.7	8.4	0.8	1.5	1.1
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual¹	6.2	8.9	7.6	1.4	2.3	1.9
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.5	5.4	4.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
Threats or force	3.7	6.0	4.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Threats	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Force	3.3	5.2	4.2	0.5	0.9	0.7
- Minor	1.4	3.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.3
- Severe	2.7	3.7	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Any sexual assault (including attempts)	2.3	19.7	10.9	0.4	2.1	1.2
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.3	5.1	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.2	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Rape including attempts	0.3	4.7	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.2
Rape excluding attempts	0.2	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	2.2	19.0	10.5	0.4	2.1	1.3
Stalking	9.3	18.7	14.0	2.9	4.4	3.6
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	<i>12,908</i>	<i>15,498</i>	<i>28,406</i>	<i>9,905</i>	<i>11,697</i>	<i>21,602</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.

3. See [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

Table 3.15 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among men and women aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														
	Men							Women							
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2009/10	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
	% 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	3.3	**	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.0	**	
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)^{2,3}	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.5	**	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	**	
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)^{2,3}	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	**	**	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	**
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual³	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.6	**	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	**	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	**	
Threats or force	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	**	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8		
Threats	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2		1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5		
Force	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	**	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3		
- Minor	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	**	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6		
- Severe	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	**	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5		
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual³	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	**	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0		1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4		
Threats or force	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	**	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	**	
Threats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5		
Force	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	**	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	**	
- Minor	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	**	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	**	
- Severe	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	**	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	**	
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4		2.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.1		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		
Rape including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4		
Rape excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	**	
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4		2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1		
Stalking⁴	6.3	4.8	4.2	n/a	2.8	2.9	**	6.6	6.5	5.9	n/a	4.4	4.4	**	
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>10,185</i>	<i>10,981</i>	<i>10,957</i>	<i>10,854</i>	<i>10,979</i>	<i>10,018</i>		<i>12,262</i>	<i>13,123</i>	<i>12,730</i>	<i>12,427</i>	<i>12,858</i>	<i>11,823</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 the User Guide for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

Table 3.16 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among adults aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages							England and Wales, BCS	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change	
							2004/05 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
	<i>% victims once or more</i>							
Any domestic abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)²	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	**	
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)^{2,3}	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	3.5	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	1.7	**	**
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual³	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.6	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	**	
Threats or force	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0		
Threats	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	**	
Force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	**	
- Minor	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	**	
- Severe	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	**	
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual³	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	**	
Threats or force	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9		**
Threats	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	**	
Force	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	**	**
- Minor	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	**	**
- Severe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	**	**
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	**	
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Rape including attempts	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2		
Rape excluding attempts	0.2	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	0.1	**	
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	**	
Stalking⁴	6.4	5.7	5.1	n/a	3.6	3.6	**	
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>22,447</i>	<i>24,104</i>	<i>23,568</i>	<i>23,281</i>	<i>23,837</i>	<i>21,841</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 the User Guide for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

Table 3.17 Offender characteristics in violent incidents

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 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	99	98	99	99	100	100	97	97
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,215	286	269	472	188	179	380	468	237
Number of offenders									
One	61	69	73	60	37	97	67	53	40
Two	13	7	11	13	25	1	10	15	23
Three	7	6	6	6	14	0	4	10	13
Four or more	19	18	10	22	24	1	20	22	23
Sex of offender(s)									
Male(s)	84	87	80	79	95	79	80	85	93
Female(s)	9	6	17	10	3	19	10	7	4
Both	7	7	2	11	3	2	10	8	3
Age of offender(s)²									
Aged under 16 ³	12	16	6	13	9	3	22	7	9
Aged 16 to 24	53	44	48	53	72	28	51	56	72
Aged 25 to 39	31	35	37	28	25	40	25	35	24
Aged 40 or older	12	17	12	14	1	30	16	7	2
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender)⁴</i>	1,195	280	266	466	183	179	379	454	227
Relationship to victim⁵									
Stranger	48	37	41	49	69	0	0	100	73
Known by sight or to speak to	23	18	23	26	22	0	58	0	19
Known well	29	45	36	25	9	100	42	0	8
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender)⁶</i>	1,236	291	272	486	187	182	391	476	233

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

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

3. Prior to 2008/09, categories of age under 16 were split into 'school age' and 'under school age'. Therefore, only the combined category is comparable to previous years.

4. 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.

5. 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).

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

Table 3.18 Offender characteristics in violent incidents, 2002/03 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS								Statistically significant change 2008/09 - 2009/10
	All violence ¹								
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Able to say something about offender	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	99	100	99	99	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,690	1,490	1,428	1,215	
Number of offenders									
One	63	58	60	56	57	54	65	61	
Two	11	14	11	13	13	13	9	13	**
Three	7	8	9	9	8	8	7	7	
Four or more	19	20	21	22	21	25	19	19	
Sex of offender(s)									
Male(s)	79	80	75	78	78	76	81	84	
Female(s)	14	11	15	14	11	13	14	9	**
Both	7	9	10	9	11	11	5	7	
Age of offender(s)²									
Aged under 16 ³	n/a	n/a	12	14	12	13	8	12	**
Aged 16 to 24	n/a	n/a	50	50	51	52	55	53	
Aged 25 to 39	n/a	n/a	34	32	34	31	30	31	
Aged 40 or older	n/a	n/a	13	12	12	13	13	12	
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender)⁴</i>	n/a	n/a	1,530	1,564	1,656	1,468	1,376	1,195	
Relationship to victim⁵									
Stranger	45	47	46	46	44	44	50	48	
Known by sight or to speak to	24	23	23	23	24	26	21	23	
Known well	32	30	32	30	32	30	29	29	
<i>Unweighted base (victim was able to say something about offender)⁶</i>	1,536	1,540	1,612	1,631	1,705	1,528	1,403	1,236	

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury.

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

3. Prior to 2008/09, categories of age under 16 were split into 'school age' and 'under school age'. Therefore, only the combined category is comparable to previous years.

4. Detailed questions about offender(s) are only asked of victims who experienced three or less offences in the last year to minimise respondent burden. 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.

5. The offender-victim relationship is classified as: 'strangers' 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).

6. All victims were asked about their relationship to the offender(s) – this includes detailed questions of victims who experienced three or less offences and brief questions to those who experienced more than three but less than six offences in the last year. Figures here are based on incidents in which the victim could say something about the offender(s).

7. For consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere, since 2008/09 offender characteristics in violent incidents excludes incidents that were experienced in the month of interview.

Table 3.19 Proportion of violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Percentages		England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							
		Offence type				Violence type			
	All violence ¹	Wounding	Assault with minor injury	Assault without injury	Robbery	Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery & snatch theft)
Offender(s) perceived to be under influence of alcohol²									
Yes	50	63	55	50	21	37	52	65	19
No	42	31	41	42	56	63	44	25	57
Don't know	9	6	3	8	23	0	5	10	24
Offender(s) perceived to be under influence of drugs²									
Yes	20	23	19	16	25	18	22	16	23
No	51	49	56	54	41	75	55	42	42
Don't know	29	28	25	30	33	6	23	41	35
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,196</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>229</i>

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of the User Guide 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 3.20 Violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, 1995 to 2009/10

Percentages and numbers (000s)	England and Wales, BCS											Statistically significant change	
	1995	1997	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
	<i>Proportion of all violent incidents¹</i>												
Offender(s) perceived to be under the influence of:²													
Alcohol	41	43	48	45	51	49	45	46	46	47	50	**	
Drugs	16	18	21	20	20	18	23	17	19	17	20	**	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>1,285</i>	<i>1,397</i>	<i>1,398</i>	<i>1,455</i>	<i>1,512</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>1,196</i>		
<i>Number of violent incidents (000s)</i>													
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	986	**	
Drugs	655	603	549	544	474	390	531	398	390	334	396	**	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>16,348</i>	<i>14,947</i>	<i>32,824</i>	<i>36,479</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>45,120</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>	<i>44,559</i>		

1. 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery. See Section 5 of the User Guide 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 Acquisitive and other property crime

Rachel Murphy and Simon Eder

4.1 SUMMARY

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

There were falls in vehicle-related theft, vehicle vandalism and theft from the person between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS interviews. Changes in the levels of all of the other main property offence categories, including burglary, other vandalism (to the home and other property) and bicycle theft were not statistically significant.

- Theft of vehicles and theft from vehicles both fell (by 21% and 18% respectively).
- There was a 13 per cent fall in the number of incidents of vehicle vandalism.
- The number of incidents of theft from the person fell by 28 per cent (although this followed a rise of 25% in the previous year and the latest estimate is in line with that seen for the few years prior to 2008/09).

Overall police recorded property crime fell by ten per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10, from 3,352,989 offences to 3,032,182. There were falls in all main recorded property crime categories.

- Police recorded burglary fell by seven per cent in 2009/10.
- There was a six per cent fall in domestic burglaries and an eight per cent fall in non-domestic burglaries.
- The number of police recorded offences against vehicles fell by 16 per cent.
- Police recorded criminal damage showed a decline of 14 per cent.

Longer-term trends show that property crime covered by the BCS has fallen considerably since its peak in 1995 with the number of domestic burglaries declining by 63 per cent, vehicle-related thefts by 72 per cent and bicycle thefts by 29 per cent.

The level of home security is the key risk factor for burglary victimisation. Households with 'less than basic' home security measures were six times more likely to have been victims of burglary (5.8%) than households with 'basic' security (0.9%) and ten times more likely than households with 'enhanced' home security measures (0.6%).

The 2009/10 BCS also shows that 77 per cent of households who had not been burgled in the previous 12 months had at least basic home security.

This is the first time in recent years where plastic card fraud figures from both the BCS and The UK Cards Association have not shown an increase. According to the 2009/10 BCS, 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, which remains at the same level as the 2008/09 BCS. The UK Cards Association recorded 2.7 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued credit cards in the UK in 2009, a decrease of two per cent on the 2.8 million recorded in 2008. The total losses from plastic card fraud were £440.3 million, a decrease of 28 per cent from 2008 and the lowest since 2006.

4.2 INTRODUCTION

Acquisitive and other property crime covers the various ways that individuals, households or corporate bodies are deprived of their property by illegal means (or where there is intent to do so), or where their property is damaged. These include offences of burglary, theft, criminal damage and fraud.

Police recorded crime figures include all these categories, provided that they have been reported to and recorded by the police. The BCS provides reliable estimates of acquisitive crimes and vandalism against the adult population resident in households, and against these households, but does not include crimes against commercial (e.g. shoplifting or armed robbery against banks and shops) or public sector bodies. In addition, until recently the BCS did not cover crimes against those aged under 16, but since January 2009 interviews have been carried out with children aged 10 to 15. However, as these remain experimental statistics and subject to on-going public consultation (see Box 2.1) the BCS figures in this report do not include estimates for children.

There are important components of property crime that are not well covered by either the BCS or police recorded crime. Plastic card fraud is one example and this chapter draws on supplementary sources to provide a more complete picture.

Robbery is not included in this chapter because although victims are deprived of their property, there is also the use of threat or force. Robbery offences are covered in Chapter 3 (the chapter on violent and sexual crime). For more information on the classification of different offence types, [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Previous evidence has demonstrated an association between changes in the economy and criminal behaviour, and suggests that economic recession could lead to an increase in property crime (see, for example, Dhiri and Brand, 1999 and Field, 1990). However, the 2009/10 BCS and recorded crime figures show property crime overall has decreased between 2008/09 and 2009/10. There are a number of plausible explanations why property crime has not increased, but it is not possible to provide a definitive answer. These explanations include increases in the standard of property and vehicle security, the relative declines in the real value of some previously coveted stolen goods (e.g. videos and computers) and increases in the number of police officers.

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 the User Guide](#).

The 2009/10 BCS shows there were an estimated 659,000 domestic burglary incidents in England and Wales. While the nine per cent fall was not statistically significant it was consistent with the six per cent reduction in domestic burglaries recorded by the police between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

The 2009/10 BCS estimated 393,000 domestic burglaries with entry and an estimated 267,000 attempted burglaries in 2009/10. As with the overall burglary, these reductions in the different subcategories between 2008/09 and 2009/10 were not statistically significant (Table 2.01).

Recorded crime figures showed there was a decrease of seven per cent in overall burglary between 2008/09 and 2009/10, with the number of domestic burglaries falling by six per cent to 268,595 offences and the number of non-domestic burglaries decreasing by eight per cent to 272,060 offences. Distraction burglaries account for three per cent of all domestic burglaries recorded by the police. The figures for distraction burglaries fell by 16 per cent over

the same period (Table 2.04). The BCS does not provide a separate breakdown for distraction burglaries.

Longer-term trends for BCS and police recorded crime have tracked each other reasonably well over time. It is known that police recorded crime figures were not as heavily affected as some other offence groups (for example, violence against the person) by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)¹ in April 2002. However, caution should still be taken when making comparisons over time when using police data and the BCS is the more reliable source for long-term comparisons in domestic burglary. Since 2002/03, both the BCS and police recorded crime have shown considerable falls in burglary levels (Figures 4.1 and 4.2, Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

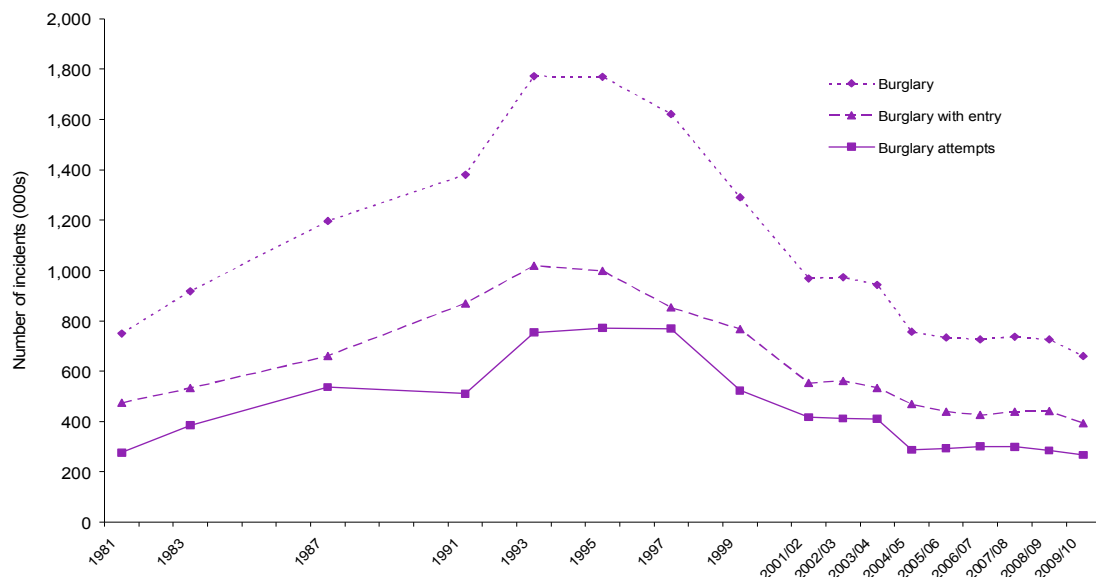
Since the first BCS results in 1981 the number of domestic burglaries increased, to reach a peak of 1,770,000 incidents in 1995, before declining considerably, particularly between 1995 and 2001/02. In recent years, there has been a small downward trend in domestic burglaries but with few statistically significant year on year changes. Overall, the number of burglaries estimated by the BCS has fallen by nearly two-thirds (63%) since 1995, representing over one million (1,111,000) fewer incidents.

In 1994 the BCS began measuring household use of home security devices, such as window locks and double/deadlocks. Over the same period that burglary incidents have decreased, the proportion of households with window locks has increased (from 62% to 87%), as has the proportion of households with double/deadlocks (from 70% to 82%) (Moon *et al.*, 2010).

The total number of burglaries recorded by the police has fallen year on year since 2002/03, the first year after the introduction of the NCRS, (apart from a small rise in 2008/09 in domestic burglary). Since 2002/03 the total number of burglaries recorded by the police has fallen from 890,099 to 540,655 which is a decrease of 39 per cent.

The 2009/10 BCS estimated that 68 per cent of domestic burglaries were reported to the police and, as expected, that burglaries with loss were most likely to be reported (84%). There have been no statistically significant changes in reporting rates for all of the burglary categories between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.11).

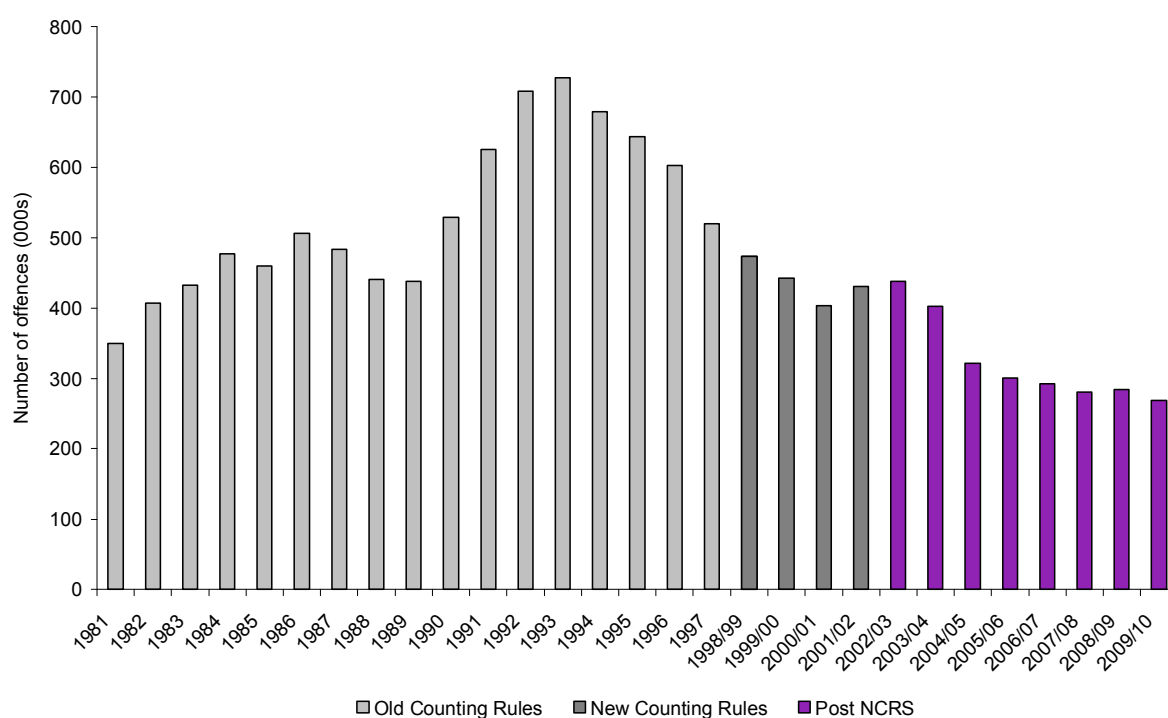
Figure 4.1 Trends in domestic burglary, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS



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

¹ For more information [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#).

Figure 4.2 Trends in police recorded domestic burglary, 1981 to 2009/10



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.

Risks of becoming a victim of burglary

Among households interviewed in the 2009/10 BCS, 2.2 per cent had experienced one or more domestic burglaries in the previous 12 months (1.4% were victims of burglary with entry and 0.9% were victims of attempts). These estimates of risk are not statistically significantly different from 2008/09 (Table 2.03).

The proportion of households that were victims of burglary in the last 12 months varied by household characteristics. Lone parent households in urban areas with less than basic home security were at greatest risk.

- Households with no or less than basic home security had a higher risk (5.8%) than households with basic or enhanced security (0.9% and 0.6% respectively)². The 2009/10 BCS also shows that 77 per cent of households who had not been burgled in the previous 12 months had at least basic home security.
- Lone parent households had the highest risk by household structure (5.9%). Their risk being more than twice that for households with adults and children (2.3%) and households without children (2.0%).
- The risk of burglary was higher in urban areas (2.5%) than in rural areas (1.1%)

A full breakdown of risk of burglary victimisation by household reference person, household and area characteristics is shown in Table 4.01. Many of these characteristics may be closely associated. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with increased risk of victimisation, see Box 4.1 for more details.

² For definitions of home security, [see Section 7 of the User Guide](#).

Box 4.1 Analysis of risk of burglary using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that those characteristics that contributed most to explaining the risk of burglary were the **home security level**, **structure of household** and **area type** (Table 4.03).

The model shows that households with **no or less than basic home security** had higher odds of being a victim of burglary than households with at least basic home security. **Single adult & child(ren) households** were also more at risk than households represented by adults and children or households without children. The model further suggests that households in **urban areas** were more at risk of burglary victimisation compared with households in rural areas.

This model can be used to examine the relative risk of being a victim of burglary for households with different characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a household with less than basic home security had almost ten times the risk of being burgled compared with a household with at least basic security.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

4.4 VEHICLE OFFENCES

Extent and trends

The BCS includes vehicle-related thefts against residents in the household population, comprising 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 the User Guide](#).

There were 1,229,000 vehicle-related thefts measured by the 2009/10 BCS, which represents a decrease of 17 per cent compared with 2008/09. Within the individual BCS categories of vehicle-related theft, both the number of thefts of vehicles (115,000) and thefts from vehicles (850,000) also decreased (by 21% and 18% respectively) between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys. The number of attempted thefts of and from vehicles (264,000) was not statistically significant different from estimates from the 2008/09 BCS. The number of police recorded offences against vehicles also fell by 16 per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

The BCS and police recorded crime have generally shown similar trends over time with substantial falls in vehicle-related theft since 2002/03 (Figures 4.4 and 4.5, Tables 2.01 and 2.04). The BCS is the more reliable source for long-term comparisons of vehicle-crime experienced by the population resident in households, as police recorded crime figures were affected by the introduction of the NCRS³ in April 2002.

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. Since 1995 vehicle-related theft has fallen by 72 per cent, and the number of offences in each of the individual vehicle-related theft categories has decreased by at least two-thirds. This reflects substantial changes in levels of vehicle security over this period. The BCS shows 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 the 1991 and 2008/09 BCS the proportion of 'main'⁴ cars with immobilisers has more than tripled (23% to 80%) and the proportion fitted with central locking has more than doubled (35% to 91%) (Walker *et al.*, 2009).

The number of police recorded offences against vehicles fell by 16 per cent in the last year to 494,978 offences in 2009/10. This fall represents a continuing downward trend over recent years. Police recorded offences against vehicles have fallen by around a half (54%) since the introduction of the NCRS in 2002/03.

There were the following decreases between 2008/09 and 2009/10 in all the main sub-categories of offences against vehicles recorded by the police:

- 20 per cent in thefts of motor vehicles;
- aggravated vehicle taking down by 18 per cent;
- 15 per cent reduction in thefts from the vehicle; and
- offences of interfering with a motor vehicle by 20 per cent.

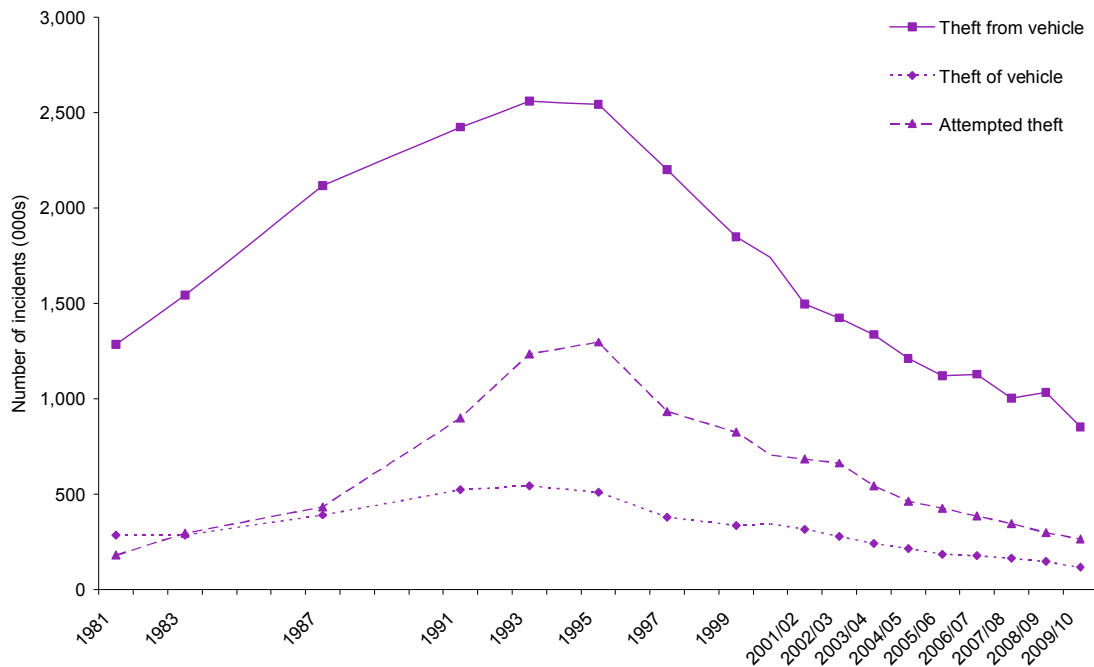
Trends in reporting rates for vehicle-related thefts have remained fairly flat over recent years, with around half (47%) of vehicle-related thefts being reported to the police according to the

³ For more information [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#).

⁴ 'Main' vehicle refers to the vehicle the household uses most often.

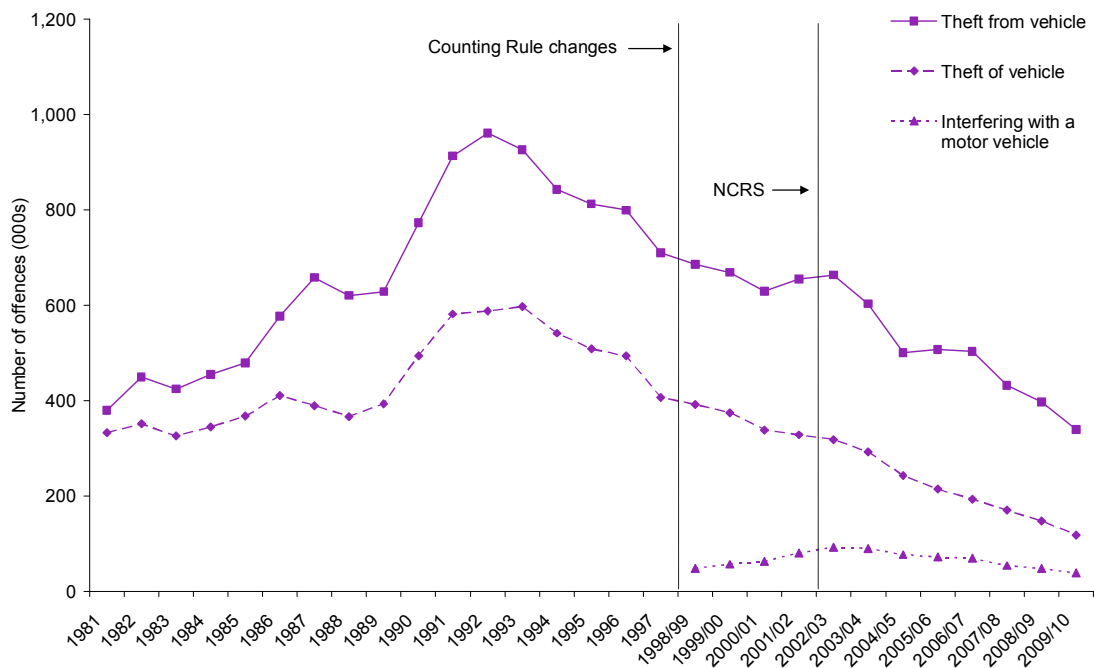
2009/10 BCS. Not surprisingly, thefts of vehicles were considerably more likely to be reported (90%) than thefts from vehicles (43%) (Table 2.11).

Figure 4.3 Trends in vehicle-related theft, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS



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

Figure 4.4 Trends in police recorded offences against vehicles, 1981 to 2009/10



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

There was a decrease between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS in the risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft among vehicle-owning households. Based on the 2009/10 BCS, 5.6 per cent had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the previous 12 months compared with 6.4 per cent in the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.03).

The reductions in vehicle-related theft indicated by the BCS since the mid 1990s is in contrast to the number of motor vehicles licensed in Great Britain having increased by 25 per cent, from 27.5 million in 1998 to 34.3 million in 2009 (Vehicle Licensing Statistics, 2009⁵).

The BCS shows that the risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft more than once was 14 per cent in 2009/10, half the risk in 1995 (28%) (Table 2.09).

Across the vehicle-owning population there are considerable differences in the risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft (Table 4.05).

- Households with a household reference person (HRP) aged 16 to 24 had the highest risk (10.6%) compared to other age groups. This could be related to the age of vehicles, with younger people tending to own older cars with less sophisticated security measures.
- Households owning three or more cars had the highest risk of having at least one of them stolen (9.4%).
- Households living in terraced houses (7.2%) or flats/maisonettes (7.1%) were more likely to be victims of vehicle theft than those living in other types of accommodation.

A full breakdown of the risk of vehicle-related theft victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Table 4.05. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with increased risk of victimisation; see Box 4.2 for more details.

⁵ Vehicle Licensing Statistics 2009 (<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/vehicles/licensing>) are based on the total number of licensed vehicles (including both private and commercial vehicles) in England, Scotland and Wales taken from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) database.

Box 4.2 Analysis of risk of vehicle-related theft using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that those characteristics that contributed most to explaining the risk of vehicle-related theft were **HRP's age, number of cars owned and type of accommodation**. However, other variables such as type of area (urban/rural), level of physical disorder in the area, Output Area Classification and structure of household were also important (Table 4.06).

The model shows that **households with a younger HRP** had higher odds of being a victim of vehicle-related theft than households with an older HRP. Households owning **three or more cars** were also more at risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft than households owning just one car. The model further suggests that households living in **terraced houses** or **flats/maisonettes** had higher odds of being a victim of vehicle-related theft than households living in detached houses.

This model can be used to examine the relative risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft for households with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a household with a 40 year old HRP, owning two cars and living in a flat had around five times the risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft compared with a household with a 65 year old HRP, owning one car and living in a detached house.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

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, most of which will occur away from the home. Police recorded crime also includes handling stolen goods and commercial thefts [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#), although it is likely that most of these offences, i.e. shoplifting, will not be detected and therefore will not be reported to the police.

Robbery is not included in this chapter because although victims are deprived of their property, there is also the use of threat or force. Robbery offences are covered in Chapter 3 (Violent and sexual crime).

Following a 25 per cent rise in theft from the person between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS, the 2009/10 BCS shows there was a decrease of a similar size (28%) compared with the 2008/09 BCS. The latest estimate, of 525,000 thefts, returns to similar levels as shown in the previous few years. However, police recorded crime showed there was a three per cent rise in theft from the person offences compared with 2008/09, the first increase since 2005/06 (Table 2.04). Of thefts from the person, which are thefts directly from the person of the victim, 88 per cent were stealth thefts (for example, pick-pocketing) and 12 per cent were snatch thefts (Table 2.01).

The 2009/10 BCS shows that the reporting rate for theft from the person was 33 per cent, this not being a statistically significant difference from the previous year (Table 2.11).

According to the 2009/10 BCS, there were an estimated 480,000 incidents of bicycle thefts. The apparent decrease of nine per cent compared with the 2008/09 BCS was not statistically significant (Table 2.01). This followed a statistically significant rise in bicycle thefts between the 2007/08 and 2008/09 BCS. In contrast, the number of police recorded bicycle thefts rose by five per cent in 2009/10 compared with 2008/09 (Table 2.04). Over recent years, there is some evidence of an upward trend in BCS bicycle theft, while there is no clear trend in police recorded bicycle theft, with recorded offences fluctuating between 100,000 and 110,000.

The 2009/10 BCS also estimates that 45 per cent of bicycle thefts were reported to the police, an increase of seven percentage points from the 2008/09 BCS, suggesting that 14,519 more of these thefts were reported to the police compared to last year. This could partly explain the increase in police recorded incidents of bicycle theft (Table 2.11).

Apparent changes in the number of other household thefts as measured by the BCS (for example, theft from a shed or garden) and other theft of personal property (for example, theft of a handbag from the workplace) were not significantly different compared with the previous year, with 1,163,000 other household thefts and 1,036,000 other thefts of personal property in the 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.01).

The 2009/10 BCS shows that the reporting of other household thefts and other theft of personal property remained at similar levels (at 27% and 34% respectively) compared with the 2008/09 BCS, the apparent increases not being statistically significant (Table 2.11).

Longer-term BCS trends generally show that across the individual categories of other theft offences (theft from the person, other theft of personal property, other household thefts and bicycle theft), 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 2009/10, other household thefts and other thefts of personal property have fallen by around a half (49% and 50% respectively) and bicycle thefts have fallen by over a quarter (29%).

Shoplifting recorded by the police depends heavily on the success of retailers in apprehending suspects and the extent to which they report them to the police. Police

recorded crime saw a fall of four per cent in the number of shoplifting offences compared with 2008/09, following a ten per cent rise in the previous year (Table 2.04). Since 2002/03 there has been some fluctuation from year-to-year with no obvious trend in the figures. The BCS does not cover shoplifting because it only covers the victimisation of the adult population resident in households.

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 Victimization Survey (Shury *et al.*, 2005). The Home Office commissioned a scoping and feasibility study for a possible new business crime survey, and published a report of its findings (Smith and Harvey, 2010). Future surveys will be considered in light of funding pressures and priorities.

Risks of theft from the person

The 2009/10 BCS shows that as well as a decrease in the number of thefts from the person in England and Wales, the risk of being a victim of this offence has also decreased compared with the 2008/09 BCS, with 1.1 per cent of adults being a victim at least once in the previous 12 months compared with 1.5 per cent in the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.03).

The proportion of adults who were a victim of theft from the person in the last 12 months varied by personal characteristics.

- Single people had the highest risk by marital status (2.0%).
- Women (1.4%) had a higher risk than men (0.8%).

A full breakdown of risk of theft from the person by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Table 4.07. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated, for example marital status and age. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated to increased risk of victimisation; see Box 4.3 for more details.

Box 4.3 Analysis of risk of theft from the person using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that those characteristics that contributed most to explaining the risk of theft from the person were **Output Area Classification, marital status** and **sex**. However, other variables such as the number of visits to a nightclub in the past month, highest level of education, the number of hours out of home on an average weekday, and long-standing illness or disability were also important (Table 4.08).

The logistic regression shows that area based characteristics are important in understanding the likelihood of theft from the person victimisation, with Output Area Classification being the strongest predictor. Those who lived in areas classified as **City Living** had the highest odds of being a victim of theft from the person; those areas classified as **Multicultural** also had higher odds compared to those living in areas classified as Countryside.

The model also shows that **single adults** had higher odds of being a victim of theft from the person than married or cohabiting adults; also, **women** were more at risk than men. Furthermore, people who went to nightclubs at least once a week in the last month were more likely to have been a victim compared with those that did not. The more hours a person is out of the home on an average weekday the higher are the odds of victimisation.

Once other variables are controlled for, the effect of certain characteristics on the risk of being a victim of theft from the person becomes clearer. For example, when viewed in isolation, having a long-term illness or disability has little effect on the risk of being a victim of theft from the person. However, as people with a long-term illness or disability are less likely to go to clubs, this has the effect of lowering their overall risk. When the number of club visits is controlled for, people with a long-term illness or disability have higher odds of being a victim of theft from the person compared with those without.

This model can be used to examine the relative risk of being a victim of theft from the person for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a single woman living in an area classified as City Living had around ten times the risk of being a victim of theft from the person compared with a married man, living in an area classified as Countryside.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

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 the User Guide](#).

There were 2,408,000 offences of vandalism against domestic property as measured by BCS interviews in 2009/10, a decrease of 11 per cent from the previous year. Of these, 65 per cent (1,571,000) were against vehicles, a 13 per cent decrease from the 2008/09 BCS, and 35 per cent (837,000) against other domestic property (such as a dwelling or surrounding property), which was not a statistically significant change from the 2008/09 BCS.

The BCS longer-term trends show that the number of vandalism incidents increased from the first survey results for 1981 to reach a peak in 1995; since then it has decreased by around a quarter (28%) (Table 2.01).

There was a 14 per cent fall in police recorded criminal damage⁶ offences compared with 2008/09. These offences cover damage to domestic and non-domestic properties, and vehicles [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Of the 806,720 police recorded criminal damage offences recorded in 2009/10, two in five (42%) were to a vehicle, one quarter (25%) to a dwelling and one in ten (11%) to a building other than a dwelling, such as commercial premises and bus shelters (Table 2.04).

Arson offences accounted for four per cent of all police recorded criminal damage offences and the number of arson offences fell by six per cent from 34,826 offences in 2008/09 to 32,579 offences in 2009/10⁷.

According to the 2009/10 BCS, only around a third of incidents of vandalism were reported to the police (35%), which represents no change from the 2008/09 survey (Table 2.11).

Risks of vandalism

BCS interviews for 2009/10 indicate that around one in 15 (6.7%) households had experienced some form of vandalism in the previous 12 months, which is a decrease compared with 2008/09 (7.6%). The risk of victimisation was 4.7 per cent for vehicle vandalism (based on vehicle-owning households) and 2.3 per cent for vandalism to the home or other property, both decreases from the 2008/09 BCS (Table 2.03).

The 2009/10 BCS estimated that victims of vandalism had relatively high levels of repeat victimisation; 29 per cent of victims had experienced vandalism more than once in the previous 12 months, a similar level to that found in the 2008/09 BCS. This is in comparison to repeat victimisation levels of 14 per cent for both burglary and vehicle theft, ten per cent for bicycle theft and five per cent for theft from the person (Table 2.08).

The proportion of households that were victims of vandalism in the last 12 months varied by household characteristics. Households most at risk were those with three or more cars, those with a HRP aged under 35 and those who lived in an urban area.

- Households with three or more cars (10.5%) had a significantly higher risk than households with two (8.5%), one (7.1%), or no cars (2.5%).

⁶ BCS vandalism equates to the police recorded category of criminal damage.

⁷ Within the BCS, arson is included within vandalism to other property and includes deliberate damage to vehicles caused by fire.

- Households with a HRP aged under 35 were at a significantly higher risk compared to households with a HRP aged over 65. Households with a HRP aged 25 to 34 had the highest risk (9.6%) and households with a HRP aged over 75 had the lowest risk (2.2%).
- The risk of vandalism is higher in urban areas (7.2%) compared with rural areas (4.7%).

A full breakdown of the risk of vandalism victimisation by personal, household and area characteristics is shown in Table 4.09. Many of these characteristics will be closely associated (for example household structure and age) so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated to increased risk of victimisation; see Box 4.4 for more details.

Box 4.4 Analysis of risk of vandalism using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the risk of victimisation is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that those characteristics that contribute most to explaining the risk of vandalism are the **number of cars owned**, the **HRP's age** and **area type**. Furthermore, the HRP's employment status and occupation, the household's income, structure, and tenure type, as well as the level of deprivation and physical disorder in the area the household lived in have an impact on the risk of victimisation (Table 4.10).

The model shows that households with **three or more cars** had higher odds of being a victim of vandalism than households with two or fewer cars. Furthermore, the risk is highest amongst **HRPs aged 25 to 34** and lowest amongst HRPs aged 65 and older.

Households living in **urban areas** are also more at risk of vandalism victimisation compared with households in rural areas. The model further suggests that households in terraced houses compared with detached houses, as well as households renting in the social sector are more at risk of victimisation compared with owner occupiers.

This model can be used to examine the relative risk of being a victim of vandalism for households with different characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a household headed by a 30 year old in an urban area with a car had around 12 times the risk of being a victim of vandalism compared with a household headed by a 65 year old in a rural area without a car.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

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 4.09). The type of area the household lived in had an association with the risk of vandalism, for example:

- Households located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were twice as likely to be a victim of vehicle vandalism (8.7%) than those households living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (4.3%).
- The risk of being a victim was higher for households in areas where physical disorder was assessed⁸ as high (10.0%) compared with households in areas where it was not (5.9%).
- Households living in terraced houses were more likely to have experienced vehicle vandalism (8.9%) compared with those living in other accommodation types (for example, detached houses, 3.3%). This difference may be partly explained by parking availability with detached houses more likely to have off-street parking.

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 households located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (2.9%) than those households living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (1.8%).
- Households living in terraced houses (2.8%) had a higher risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property than households living in other accommodation types (for example, flats or maisonettes, 1.9%).

4.7 FRAUD AND FORGERY

The measurement of fraud is challenging for several reasons. Incidents are known to be very substantially under-reported to the police. There are also difficulties with using surveys like the BCS to estimate the extent of other types of fraud because, for example, victims are often businesses, which are not covered by the BCS, and respondents might not be aware that the deception has taken place or may mistakenly believe a bank error represents fraud. Additional information can be derived from other sources (for more information on administrative sources of fraud data, [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#)). For more information on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see Levi *et al.*, (2007).

Overall, the number of fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police in 2009/10 was 152,348 (Table 2.04). This is a slight decrease compared to last year. However, these figures are substantially under-reported and do not represent the full picture. In general, the fraud and forgery figures are not comparable to years prior to 2007/08 due to changes in 2007 to the measurement of fraud by the police [see Section 5 of the User Guide](#).

Plastic card fraud

This section focuses on plastic card fraud offences identified by The UK Cards Association, along with findings from the BCS.

Plastic cards (i.e. credit, debit or bank cards) that are stolen are included in the main BCS crime count under the relevant offence, such as burglary or theft from the person, but subsequent fraudulent use of stolen cards is not included within the main crime count. Among the reasons for not including the offence of plastic card fraud in the BCS main crime count were that plastic card ownership was low and there was little evidence of related fraud when the survey started. It should also be recognised that while it is relatively straight-forward to include questions about experience of such fraud (and thus derive a population prevalence measure) it is far more difficult to obtain reliable figures on the number of such incidents from

⁸ As assessed by the BCS interviewer, [see Section 7 of the User Guide for more information](#).

respondents. In addition, as a victim-based survey which measures victimisation against households and individuals there is also a case for excluding fraud offences as the cost of the crime is often borne by commercial organisations (either the bank, building society or credit card company or the merchant whose goods or services were purchased).

However, the BCS has included questions on experience of plastic card fraud in a separate module of questions since 2005/06. In this module, card fraud in the BCS is defined as using plastic payment cards, such as bank, debit, credit or store cards, to take money without permission or prior knowledge from a bank, building society or credit card account (or to charge money to credit/debit cards).

The 2009/10 BCS shows that following an upward trend since the questions were first asked in 2005/06, the estimate of the proportion of plastic card users who had been victim of fraud was the same as in the previous year (6.4%) (Table 4a). Nevertheless, the level of victimisation is considerably higher than for other types of theft, for example 1.1 per cent had been a victim of theft from the person in the 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.03).

Table 4a Proportion of plastic card users who had been a victim of plastic card fraud in the last year, 2005/06 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS					Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	2005/06	2006/07 ¹	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	
Plastic card fraud	3.4	-	4.7	6.4	6.4	
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	9,112	-	19,076	41,054	39,974	

1. Plastic card fraud questions were not included in the 2006/07 BCS.

2. 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.

3. Based on plastic card users.

Previous analysis of the 2008/09 BCS (Moon *et al.*, 2010) explored socio-demographic and other factors associated with plastic card fraud victimisation. The analysis found that the pattern of victimisation by age shows a peak in the middle-age groups, falling away for the youngest and oldest. For example, 8.1 per cent of 45 to 54 year old card owners were victims of card fraud compared to 3.5 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 years and 2.6 per cent of those aged 75 years or over.

In contrast to other property crime, plastic card victimisation increases with higher household income. For example, 11.7 per cent of card owners in households with an income of £50,000 or more were a victim of plastic card fraud compared with 2.7 per cent of card owners in households earning under £10,000.

Card owners who had used the internet (but not necessarily to make online purchases) in the last 12 months had higher levels of victimisation than those who had not (7.7% and 2.3% respectively). Of those that used the internet, victimisation was highest for everyday users (8.9%).

In April 2009 The UK Cards Association was launched as a trade association for the cards industry in the UK. It has the responsibility for recording information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud in the UK⁹ (Tables 4b and 4c). Data provided by The UK Cards Association are not National Statistics, but they provide a good source of information on levels of plastic card fraud within the UK. Figures do not include store cards. Figures are also on calendar rather than financial year basis.

⁹ Breakdowns of the figures for England and Wales are not available

The UK Cards Association recorded 2.7 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued cards recorded in the UK in 2009, a decrease of two per cent from 2008 (Table 4b).

Table 4b Annual plastic card fraud transactions for UK-issued cards, 2008 to 2009

Numbers and percentage changes				
Fraud type	Number of fraudulent transactions			
	2007	2008	2009	% change 2008 to 2009
	Count (thousands):			
Card-not-present	2,014	2,165	2,092	-3
Counterfeit card	224	231	211	-9
Lost and stolen	321	274	297	8
Mail non-receipt	43	39	36	-8
Card ID theft: Account take-over	48	64	66	3
Card ID theft: Third-party application fraud	59	37	42	14
Total UK fraud	2,709	2,810	2,744	-2

1. Source: The UK Cards Association.

Card-not-present fraud has been the largest type of card fraud in the UK for the past six years. In 2009, losses fell by 19 per cent from 2008, the first time that this type of fraud has shown a year-on-year decrease.

The total losses from plastic card fraud on UK-issued cards reported by The UK Cards Association in 2009 were £440.3 million, a decrease of 28 per cent from 2008 and the lowest since 2006 (Table 4c). The main drivers for this lie with counterfeit card fraud and card-not-present fraud, where losses have decreased by 52 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. This is the first time in recent years where plastic card fraud figures from both the BCS and The UK Cards Association have not shown an increase.

Counterfeit card fraud occurs when criminals use an illegal copy of a genuine credit or debit card. Losses from this fraud type were down by 52 per cent from 2008 and are at their lowest level since 1999. Lost or stolen card fraud has decreased by 11 per cent since 2008. 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. This fraud type was down by 20 per cent from 2008. Losses from mail non-receipt fraud, which involves cards being stolen before they are delivered to the cardholder, were down by 32 per cent from 2008.

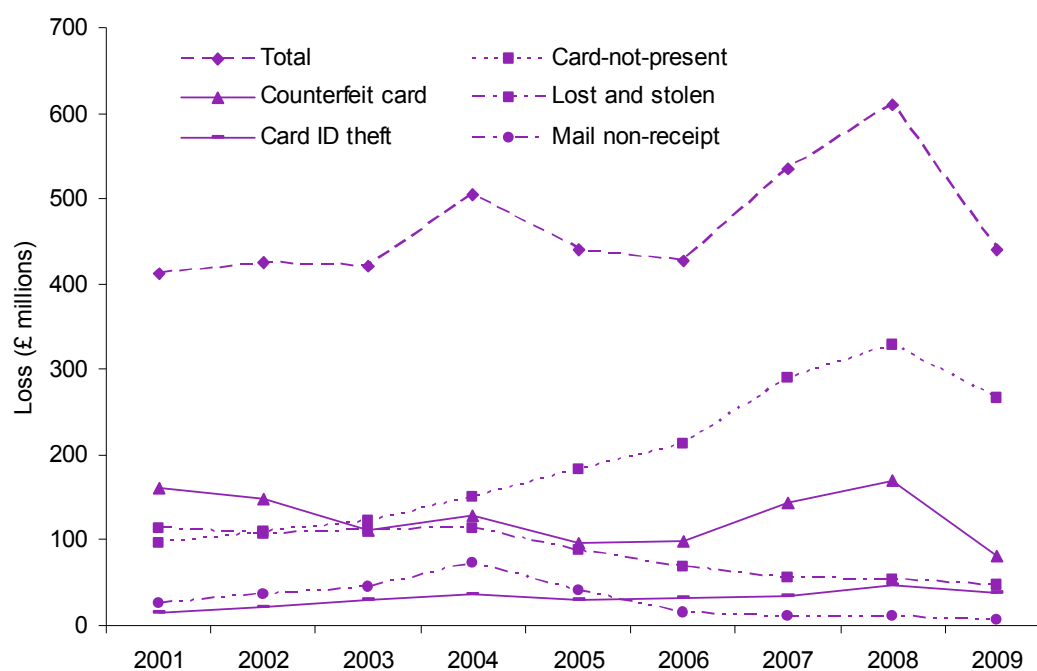
There were falls in both plastic card fraud losses in the UK and card fraud committed abroad. UK card fraud fell by 16 per cent (around £62 million), while card fraud abroad fell by almost a half (47%, £107 million) (Table 4c and Figure 4.5).

Table 4c Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2009¹⁰

Fraud type	Loss (£ millions) and percentage changes									The UK Cards Association	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change 2008 to 2009	
Card-not-present	95.7	110.1	122.1	150.8	183.2	212.7	290.5	328.4	266.4	-19	
Counterfeit card	160.4	148.5	110.6	129.7	96.8	98.6	144.3	169.8	80.9	-52	
Lost and stolen	114.0	108.3	112.4	114.5	89.0	68.5	56.2	54.1	47.9	-11	
Card ID theft	14.6	20.6	30.2	36.9	30.5	31.9	34.1	47.4	38.2	-20	
Mail non-receipt	26.8	37.1	45.1	72.9	40.0	15.4	10.2	10.2	6.9	-32	
Total¹	411.5	424.6	420.4	504.8	439.4	427.0	535.2	609.9	440.3	-28	
<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	72.1	-27	
Domestic/international split of total losses:											
UK fraud	273.0	294.4	316.3	412.3	356.6	309.9	327.6	379.7	317.7	-16	
Fraud abroad	138.4	130.2	104.1	92.5	82.8	117.1	207.6	230.1	122.7	-47	

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

Figure 4.5 Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2009¹⁰



¹⁰ Source: http://www.theukcardsassociation.org.uk/media_centre/press_releases_new/-/page/922/

4.8 DRUG OFFENCES

Police recorded drug offences decreased by four per cent compared with 2008/09, the first fall since the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002. This fall is attributable to decreases in offences of drugs possession (both including and excluding cannabis), which fell by five per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10. In contrast, the number of offences of trafficking in controlled drugs has increased by ten per cent over the same period (Table 2.04).

The recording of drugs offences by the police is particularly dependent on police activities and priorities. Furthermore, in recent years the number of offences recorded has been affected by the powers available to the police for possession of cannabis offences. In April 2004, the introduction of cannabis warnings allowed the police to issue a warning on the street, whereas previously a formal caution would have needed to be done at a police station, requiring extra resources. Police forces have increasingly used this sanction since its introduction, leading to a 90 per cent increase in possession of cannabis offences between 2004/05 and 2008/09. In January 2009, the police were also given the power to issue penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) for possession of cannabis. More details on this new sanction are given in Chapter 6. In 2009/10, possession of cannabis offences accounted for over two-thirds (69%) of all recorded drug offences.

The BCS is also used to monitor trends in drug use and the figures are published annually, although they are not included in the main crime count. The BCS shows that overall illicit drug use (in the last year) among 16 to 59 year olds decreased from 11.1 per cent in 1996 to 10.1 per cent in 2008/09, due in part to successive declines in the use of cannabis between 2003/04 and 2007/08 (Hoare, 2009). Figures from the 2009/10 BCS will be published on 22 July 2010 (Hoare and Moon, 2010, forthcoming).

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

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.2	1.4	0.9	44,610				
Sex of household reference person					Accommodation type			
Male	2.0	1.3	0.8	27,154	Houses	2.1	1.4	0.8
Female	2.6	1.7	1.0	17,456	<i>Detached</i>	1.5	1.0	0.6
					<i>Semi-detached</i>	1.7	1.1	0.7
					<i>Terraced</i>	2.9	2.0	1.1
					Flats/maisonettes	3.2	1.8	1.5
					Other accommodation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age of household reference person					Output area classification			
16-24	7.0	5.5	1.8	1,492	Blue collar communities	2.5	1.5	1.1
25-34	3.0	1.7	1.4	5,354	City living	3.0	1.6	1.5
35-44	2.7	1.7	1.1	8,488	Countryside	1.0	0.6	0.5
45-54	2.3	1.4	1.0	8,585	Prospering suburbs	1.3	0.8	0.5
55-64	1.7	0.9	0.8	8,145	Constrained by circumstances	3.0	2.0	1.1
65-74	0.9	0.6	0.4	6,543	Typical traits	2.3	1.6	0.8
75+	0.9	0.7	0.2	5,896	Multicultural	3.7	2.5	1.4
Structure of household					Area type			
Single adult & child(ren)	5.9	3.8	2.4	2,254	Urban	2.5	1.6	1.0
Adults & child(ren)	2.3	1.5	0.9	9,694	Rural	1.1	0.7	0.5
Adult(s) & no children	2.0	1.2	0.8	32,662				
					Level of physical disorder			
Household reference person's employment status					High	4.3	2.7	1.7
In employment	2.3	1.4	0.9	26,337	Not high	2.1	1.3	0.8
Unemployed	4.1	2.6	1.6	1,054				
Economically inactive	2.0	1.3	0.8	17,113	Employment deprivation index			
<i>Student</i>	5.7	4.8	1.1	465	20% most deprived output areas	3.3	2.2	1.3
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	4.7	3.3	1.8	1,443	Other output areas	2.2	1.4	0.9
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	4.8	2.3	2.5	1,850	20% least deprived output areas	1.5	0.9	0.6
<i>Retired</i>	0.9	0.6	0.3	12,856				
<i>Other inactive</i>	5.3	3.6	2.0	499				
					Level of home security			
Household reference person's occupation					No or less than basic security	5.8	4.2	1.8
Managerial and professional occupations	2.0	1.2	0.9	16,496	Basic security	0.9	0.7	0.3
Intermediate occupations	2.0	1.2	0.9	8,668	Enhanced security	0.6	0.3	0.3
Routine and manual occupations	2.3	1.5	0.9	16,850				
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.8	2.5	1.5	1,288	Hours home left unoccupied on an average day			
Full-time students	4.4	3.5	1.0	770	Never	2.0	1.3	0.8
Not classified	2.6	2.3	0.6	538	Less than 3 hours	1.9	1.2	0.7
					3 hours less than 5 hours	1.9	1.2	0.8
Total household income					5 hours or longer	2.8	1.8	1.1
Less than £10,000	3.6	2.1	1.7	6,227				
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.1	1.4	0.8	8,829	Number of years at address			
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.0	1.2	0.8	6,123	Less than 1 year	4.4	3.2	1.2
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.0	1.2	0.8	4,543	1 year less than 2 years	2.9	1.9	1.0
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.6	1.1	0.6	2,983	2 years less than 5 years	2.6	1.6	1.1
£50,000 or more	2.3	1.4	0.9	6,076	5 years less than 10 years	2.3	1.2	1.3
No income stated or not enough information provided	1.9	1.3	0.6	9,778	10 years or longer	1.5	1.0	0.6
Tenure								
Owner occupiers	1.6	1.0	0.7	30,659				
Social renters	3.6	2.2	1.5	7,445				
Private renters	3.2	2.2	1.1	6,343				

1. See Section 7 of User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics 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	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Burglary incidents ¹			Not a burglary victim ²
	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	
No or less than basic home security³	74	77	70	23
At least basic home security³	26	23	30	77
Basic home security	6	7	6	12
Enhanced home security	20	17	25	64
Home security measures				
Burglar alarm	24	20	29	30
Double/deadlocks	38	35	42	83
Outdoor sensor/timer lights	17	14	23	45
Indoor sensor/timer lights	7	7	7	24
Window locks	37	33	44	90
Window bar/grilles	4	3	5	3
Security chains on door	14	13	15	33
CCTV camera	5	3	8	5
Any of these home security devices	62	58	70	98
<i>Unweighted base⁴</i>	817	512	305	10,912

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 2009/10 BCS but were not victims of any burglary. They were asked what security measures were in place at the time of the interview.

3. Households with window and double/deadlocks are described as having 'basic' home security; households with 'enhanced' security are those with at least one other security measure in addition to both window and double/deadlocks; in contrast 'less than basic' includes households with one or more security measures, but not having both window and double/deadlocks in place.

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

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

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

7. Excludes incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere.

Table 4.04 Vehicle security precautions on vehicles targeted in theft

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Theft of and from vehicles	Vehicle-related theft incidents ¹		Attempted theft
Theft of vehicle		Theft from vehicle		
Car alarm	50	41	50	53
Central locking	79	56	83	79
Any immobiliser	67	48	69	69
- Electronic	56	35	58	59
- Mechanical	30	21	29	35
Tracking device	3	1	4	3
Window security etching	46	52	45	46
<i>Unweighted base</i> ²	818	88	537	193
Audio security	76	67	76	81
Removable stereo	45	43	45	44
Security PIN number	52	50	49	62
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	824	88	558	178

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

3. For vehicle-related theft incidents 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.

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

Table 4.05 Proportion of vehicle-owning households that were victims of vehicle-related theft by household and area characteristics

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 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	5.6	0.6	4.0	1.2	35,618					
Sex of household reference person						Accommodation type				
Male	5.6	0.5	4.0	1.2	23,820	Houses	5.4	0.6	3.9	1.1
Female	5.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	11,798	<i>Detached</i>	3.8	0.3	3.0	0.6
						<i>Semi-detached</i>	5.2	0.5	3.7	1.1
						<i>Terraced</i>	7.2	0.9	5.0	1.5
						Flats/maisonettes	7.1	0.7	4.7	1.9
						Other accommodation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age of household reference person						Output area classification				
16-24	10.6	0.7	9.0	1.1	808	Blue collar communities	5.7	0.9	3.9	1.1
25-34	8.3	1.0	5.5	1.9	4,248	City living	7.8	0.4	5.7	1.7
35-44	6.9	0.8	4.9	1.5	7,402	Countryside	3.0	0.4	2.2	0.5
45-54	6.1	0.6	4.4	1.3	7,575	Prospering suburbs	4.3	0.4	3.2	0.9
55-64	4.1	0.3	3.1	0.8	7,048	Constrained by circumstances	6.1	1.1	3.8	1.4
65-74	2.5	0.3	1.7	0.5	5,182	Typical traits	6.3	0.4	4.8	1.2
75+	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	3,273	Multicultural	9.5	1.0	6.3	2.5
Structure of household						Area type				
Single adult & child(ren)	9.5	1.3	6.7	1.7	1,337	Urban	6.2	0.7	4.4	1.3
Adults & child(ren)	6.8	0.6	5.0	1.4	8,891	Rural	3.5	0.4	2.5	0.6
Adult(s) & no children	4.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	25,390					
Household reference person's employment status						Level of physical disorder				
In employment	6.4	0.6	4.7	1.3	23,903	High	9.4	1.5	6.0	2.3
Unemployed	6.3	1.4	3.8	1.3	579	Not high	5.4	0.5	3.8	1.1
Economically inactive	3.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	11,079					
<i>Student</i>	8.7	1.1	7.2	1.0	230	Employment deprivation index				
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	7.0	2.3	3.9	1.3	744	20% most deprived output areas	7.0	1.0	4.5	1.6
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	7.1	1.0	4.7	1.4	957	Other output areas	5.4	0.5	3.9	1.2
<i>Retired</i>	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.6	8,850	20% least deprived output areas	5.0	0.5	3.8	0.8
<i>Other inactive</i>	5.4	0.6	3.7	1.3	298					
Household reference person's occupation						Number of cars owned by household				
Managerial and professional occupations	5.8	0.4	4.3	1.2	14,960	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Intermediate occupations	5.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	7,416	One	4.3	0.4	2.9	1.0
Routine and manual occupations	5.1	0.7	3.5	1.1	11,812	Two	6.3	0.6	4.7	1.3
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.6	1.1	2.7	1.3	541	Three or more	9.4	1.1	6.9	1.8
Full-time students	9.5	0.9	7.1	1.9	482					
Not classified	4.5	1.2	2.7	0.9	407					
Total household income										
Less than £10,000	5.9	1.2	3.8	1.0	2,886					
£10,000 less than £20,000	4.4	0.5	3.0	1.1	6,537					
£20,000 less than £30,000	5.2	0.6	3.8	1.0	5,466					
£30,000 less than £40,000	5.7	0.7	4.0	1.0	4,253					
£40,000 less than £50,000	5.7	0.3	3.9	1.7	2,856					
£50,000 or more provided	7.5	0.5	5.7	1.5	5,892					
	4.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	7,703					
Tenure										
Owner occupiers	5.0	0.5	3.6	1.0	27,340					
Social renters	7.0	1.2	4.4	1.7	3,599					
Private renters	7.3	0.7	5.4	1.5	4,567					

1. Based on vehicle-owning households.

2. See Section 7 of Home Office Crime Statistics User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 4.07 Proportion of adults who were victims of theft from the person by personal characteristics

Percentages			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Theft from person	Unweighted base	Theft from person	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	1.1	44,559		
Age			Respondent's employment status	
16-24	1.9	3,666	In employment	1.1 24,042
25-34	1.4	5,998	Unemployed	1.7 1,409
35-44	0.9	8,007	Economically inactive	1.1 18,992
45-54	0.8	7,312	Student	1.9 1,120
55-64	0.6	7,627	Looking after family/home	1.1 2,387
65-74	1.0	6,321	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	1.3 1,942
75+	1.0	5,628	Retired	0.9 12,899
			Other inactive	0.6 644
Men	0.8	20,079	Respondent's occupation	
16-24	1.4	1,708	Managerial and professional occupations	1.1 14,731
25-34	1.1	2,572	Intermediate occupations	0.9 9,016
35-44	0.7	3,539	Routine and manual occupations	1.0 17,060
45-54	0.8	3,468	Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.5 1,685
55-64	0.5	3,654	Full-time students	2.4 1,732
65-74	0.5	2,921	Not classified	0.6 335
75+	0.1	2,217	Highest qualification	
Women	1.4	24,480	Degree or diploma	1.2 14,403
16-24	2.5	1,958	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.4 7,463
25-34	1.8	3,426	O level/GCSE	0.8 8,540
35-44	1.2	4,468	Other	1.3 1,893
45-54	0.7	3,844	None	0.9 12,170
55-64	0.7	3,973	Long-standing illness or disability	
65-74	1.5	3,400	Long-standing illness or disability	1.2 12,715
75+	1.6	3,411	Limits activities	1.2 9,052
			Does not limit activities	1.1 3,657
Ethnic group			No long-standing illness or disability	1.1 31,761
White	1.0	41,226	Hours out of home on an average weekday	
Non-White	2.0	3,255	Less than 3 hours	0.8 13,527
Mixed	2.1	316	3 hours less than 7 hours	1.1 12,136
Asian or Asian British	1.0	1,482	7 hours or longer	1.2 18,814
Black or Black British	3.7	877	Number of visits to bar in the evening in the last month	
Chinese or other	2.6	580	None	1.0 23,053
Marital status			Less than once a week	1.1 12,427
Married	0.7	20,956	Once a week or more often	1.4 9,075
Cohabiting	0.8	3,957		
Single	2.0	9,072		
Separated	1.2	1,415		
Divorced	1.2	4,061		
Widowed	1.4	5,087		

1. See Section 7 of User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 4.09 Proportion of households that were victims of vandalism by household and area characteristics

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 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	6.7	6.0	2.3	44,610	Accommodation type			
Sex of household reference person					Houses	7.0	6.0	2.3
Male	6.9	5.8	2.2	27,154	<i>Detached</i>	5.1	3.3	2.1
Female	6.3	6.5	2.4	17,456	<i>Semi-detached</i>	6.7	5.8	2.1
Age of household reference person					<i>Terraced</i>	8.8	8.9	2.8
16-24	5.7	5.8	2.9	1,492	Flats/maisonettes	5.4	7.1	1.9
25-34	9.6	9.5	2.7	5,354	Other accommodation	0.7	0.8	0.0
35-44	8.5	7.3	2.5	8,488	Output area classification			
45-54	8.4	7.1	2.7	8,585	Blue collar communities	9.1	8.6	3.2
55-64	6.5	5.0	2.4	8,145	City living	6.5	7.7	1.7
65-74	3.4	2.8	1.4	6,543	Countryside	3.7	2.9	1.1
75+	2.2	1.8	1.3	5,896	Prospering suburbs	5.4	4.1	1.8
Structure of household					Constrained by circumstances	7.7	9.6	2.7
Single adult & child(ren)	8.4	9.1	3.5	2,254	Typical traits	8.1	7.0	2.6
Adults & child(ren)	8.4	7.0	2.4	9,694	Multicultural	5.9	6.4	2.4
Adult(s) & no children	6.1	5.5	2.1	32,662	Area type			
Household reference person's employment status					Urban	7.2	6.8	2.4
In employment	8.1	6.9	2.4	26,337	Rural	4.7	3.7	1.6
Unemployed	8.5	7.1	4.7	1,054	Level of physical disorder			
Economically inactive	4.3	4.0	2.0	17,113	High	9.4	10.0	4.2
<i>Student</i>	4.9	7.6	1.8	465	Not high	6.5	5.9	2.1
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	6.4	7.4	2.7	1,443	Employment deprivation index			
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	8.7	9.8	4.1	1,850	20% most deprived output areas	7.7	8.7	2.9
<i>Retired</i>	3.2	2.7	1.5	12,856	Other output areas	6.8	6.1	2.2
<i>Other inactive</i>	6.0	7.6	2.1	499	20% least deprived output areas	5.6	4.3	1.8
Household reference person's occupation					Number of cars owned by household			
Managerial and professional occupations	7.5	6.0	2.4	16,496	None	2.5	n/a	2.2
Intermediate occupations	6.3	5.6	2.0	8,668	One	7.1	5.2	2.3
Routine and manual occupations	6.6	6.5	2.4	16,850	Two	8.5	6.8	2.1
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.6	3.4	2.3	1,288	Three or more	10.5	8.1	2.8
Full-time students	5.3	6.9	1.6	770	Hours home left unoccupied on an average day			
Not classified	4.0	3.8	1.5	538	Never	5.8	5.7	1.9
Total household income					Less than 3 hours	5.6	5.1	2.1
Less than £10,000	5.4	7.0	2.5	6,227	3 hours less than 5 hours	6.1	5.4	2.1
£10,000 less than £20,000	6.2	5.6	2.5	8,829	5 hours or longer	8.1	7.2	2.5
£20,000 less than £30,000	8.0	6.7	2.5	6,123				
£30,000 less than £40,000	8.2	6.7	2.3	4,543				
£40,000 less than £50,000	9.1	7.2	2.7	2,983				
£50,000 or more provided	8.4	6.5	2.4	6,076				
	4.7	4.4	1.5	9,778				
Tenure								
Owner occupiers	6.8	5.5	2.3	30,659				
Social renters	6.5	8.8	2.6	7,445				
Private renters	6.6	7.1	2.0	6,343				

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 User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of household and area characteristics.

5 Public perceptions

Jenny Parfremment-Hopkins and Bryony Green

5.1 SUMMARY

The 2009/10 BCS asked questions on a variety of aspects of perceptions of crime.

- As in previous years, respondents perceived the main causes of crime as lack of discipline from parents (27%) and drugs (26%).
- The 2009/10 BCS shows that the gap between perceptions of changes in national and local crime levels remains wide. The proportion of people who perceived an increase in crime nationally remained higher than those who perceived an increase in crime locally, and the same pattern was evident across crime types.
- The difference between perceptions of changes in the national and local crime level was particularly marked for knife crime (90% of people perceived an increase nationally compared with 27% locally) and gun crime (81% nationally compared with 13% locally).
- Half of people (51%) thought they lived in a lower than average crime area, 39 per cent believed crime levels in their area were about average and only ten per cent of people believed crime in their local area was above average.
- The 2009/10 BCS shows a disparity remains between people's perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and their actual risk. For example, 15 per cent of people thought they were fairly or very likely to be a victim of burglary in the next year compared with an actual risk of two per cent.

Overall, perceptions of anti-social behaviour (ASB) showed a decrease compared with 2008/09; 14 per cent of people perceived a high level of ASB in their area in the 2009/10 BCS compared with 17 per cent in 2008/09. The current proportion of people who had a high level of perceived ASB in the local area is the lowest since the measure was introduced in the survey in 2001/02.

- Across the seven individual indicators, six showed a fall in the proportion of people perceiving them to be a problem in their local area compared with 2008/09. The remaining strand, the proportion of people perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties, showed no statistically significant change between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

The 2009/10 BCS shows that there was an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, increasing from 49 per cent in 2008/09 to 51 per cent in 2009/10. There was a related decrease in the proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement (from 22% in 2008/09 to 20% in 2009/10) and the proportion with no opinion remained at 29 per cent.

The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people who think that the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole is fair increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 58.5% to 59.4%). The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective also showed an increase from 38 per cent to 41 per cent.

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 2009/10 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

In line with previous years, the 2009/10 BCS shows that drugs and lack of discipline from parents were the two factors most commonly perceived as one of the major causes of crime in Britain today (69% and 65% respectively). When people were asked to identify which single factor they believed was the main cause of crime just over a quarter said lack of discipline from parents (27%) and a further quarter said drugs (26%) 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 (9%) thought it was the main cause of crime in Britain today. Eleven per cent thought too lenient sentencing was the main cause of crime (Table 5a).

Table 5a Factors considered as causes of crime in Britain today, 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Major causes of crime ^{1,2}	Main cause of crime ¹
<i>Percentage perceiving this as a factor:</i>		
Drugs	69	26
Lack of discipline from parents	65	27
Alcohol	53	9
Too lenient sentencing	39	11
Breakdown of family	36	6
Lack of discipline from school	34	3
Unemployment	36	5
Too few police	23	2
Poverty	25	5
None of these	0	n/a
Do not think there is one main cause	n/a	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,003</i>	<i>11,003</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.

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.

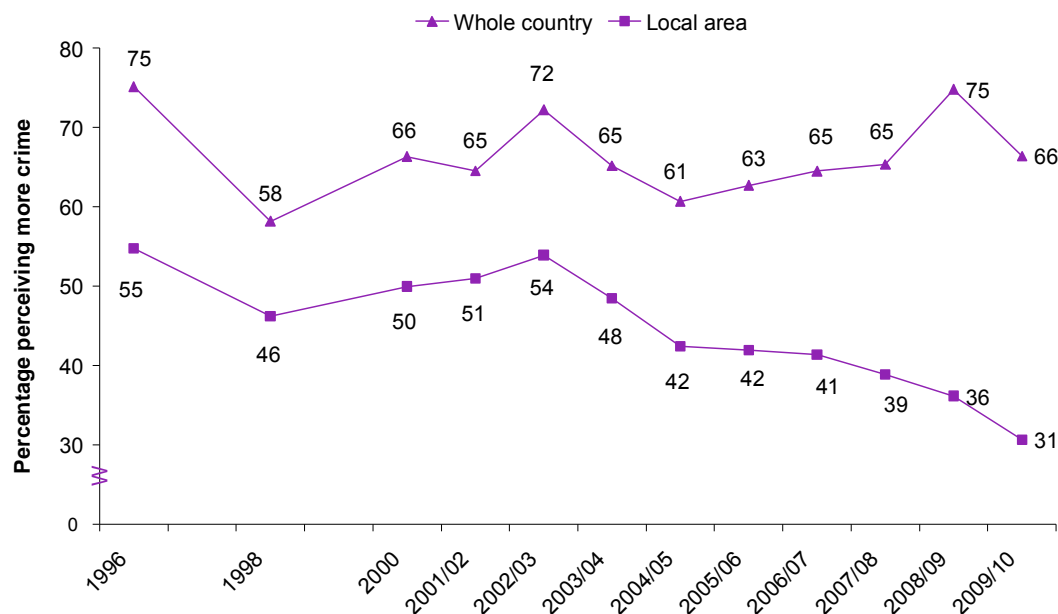
The 2009/10 BCS shows that there continues to be a reduction in the proportion of people who think crime in their local area had increased locally (from 36% in 2008/09 to 31% in

2009/10). In contrast with the 2008/09 BCS, which saw a marked increase in the proportion of people who thought crime had increased nationally, the 2009/10 BCS shows there was a fall¹ in the proportion of people who think crime nationally has increased (from 75% in 2008/09 to 66% in 2009/10) returning to similar levels in 2006/07 and 2007/08 (Figure 5.1).

The large proportion of adults (66%) who thought that crime had risen nationally contrasts with results, also from the BCS, which show that experience of crime has fallen overall since 1995 (see Moon *et al.*, 2009)

Fifty-four per cent of people thought the level of crime in their local area had remained stable (54%) and only 15 per cent thought it had gone down. Similarly, only four per cent of people thought crime had gone down nationally (data not shown).

Figure 5.1 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2009/10 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 had lived at their address. However, for trend comparisons respondents who had lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information.

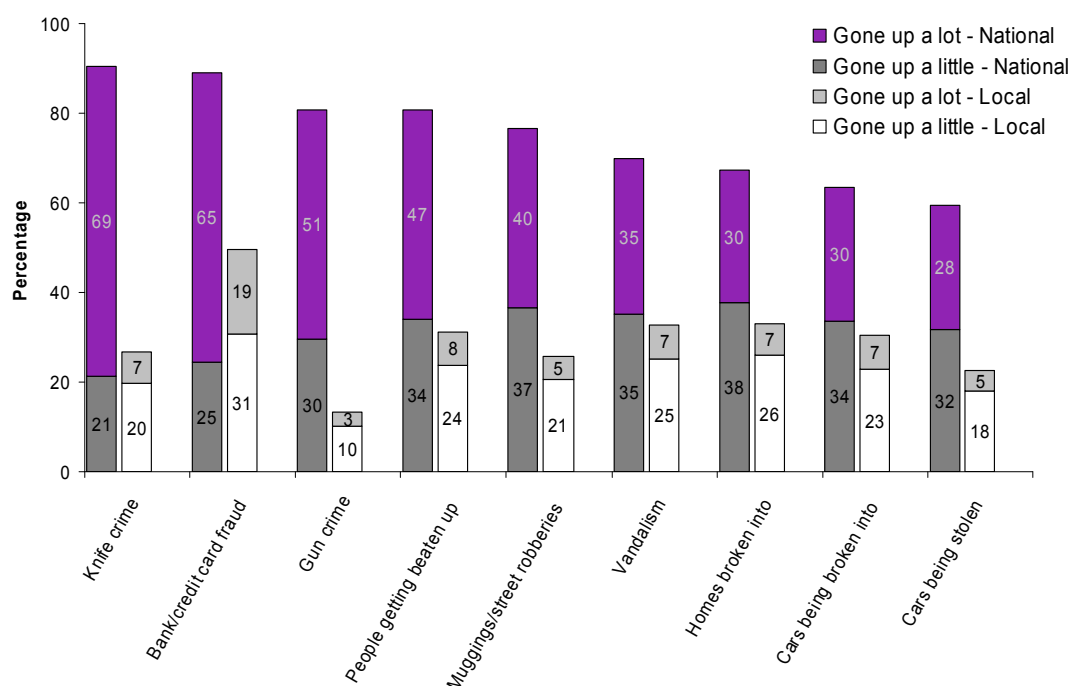
In 2008/09 and 2009/10 the BCS included questions that asked respondents to rate whether they thought specific crimes had increased locally and nationally. The proportion of people who perceived that individual crime types had increased varied, but a greater proportion of people estimated that crime had gone up nationally than locally across all crime types (Figure 5.2).

Similar to 2008/09, the proportion of people perceiving an increase nationally was highest for those crimes that receive the most media attention. For example 90 per cent of people perceived knife crime had gone up nationally, compared with lower profile crimes such as homes being broken into (67%) and cars being stolen (60%). This suggests that perceptions of more common crimes are more likely to be influenced by personal experience, whereas

¹ Alternative forms of the questions on perceptions of change in the national and local crime levels also showed a decrease in the proportion of people who think crime had increased locally (from 46% in 2008/09 to 41% in 2009/10) and nationally (from 84% in 2008/09 to 80% in 2009/10). For a further discussion of the alternative questions on perceptions of crime see Moon *et al.*, 2009.

perceptions of lower volume but higher profile crime types (particularly violent crimes) may be influenced by the volume and nature of the media coverage they attract.²

Figure 5.2 Proportion of people who think crime has gone up by individual crime type, 2009/10 BCS



Similar to the 2008/09 BCS, when asked about the level of crime in their local area compared with the rest of the country, half of people (51%) thought they lived in a low crime area, 39 per cent believed crime levels in their local area were about average and only ten per cent thought they lived in a higher than average crime rate area (Table 5b).

Previous analysis has shown that there is a clear relationship between actual levels of crime, as indicated by local police recorded crime data, and perceptions of the comparative level of crime in the area. The proportion of people who thought they lived in a higher than average crime area was higher in areas with higher levels of police recorded crime and lower for those who thought they lived in a lower than average crime area. The reverse was also true for those perceiving that they lived in a lower than average crime rate area.³

Table 5b Perception of crime in the local area, 2009/10 BCS

England & Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
Percentages	
<i>Compared with the country as a whole:</i>	
Higher than average	10
About average	39
Lower than average	51
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>32,793</i>

² See Moon *et al.*, 2009 for more information about public perceptions of changes in different types of crime.

³ See Moon *et al.*, 2009 for further details.

Perceptions of local crime levels varied with personal and household characteristics. For example:

- Experience of crime in the last 12 months influenced people's perceptions of whether crime in their local area had gone up; 44 per cent of victims of crime thought crime in their local area had gone up, compared with 27 per cent of non-victims.
- Perceptions of the local crime rate also varied by age. People aged 16 to 24 were more likely to perceive that the crime rate had increased locally compared with older age groups.
- People who lived in an area with high physical disorder were more likely to think that the local crime rate had increased (39%) than those living in an area with low physical disorder (30%).
- Similarly, people who had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area were also more likely to think that the local crime rate had gone up (55% compared with 26% amongst people who did not have a high level of perceived ASB).

Perceptions of crime levels nationally were influenced by different personal and household characteristics (for example, unlike perceptions of the local crime rate, experience of crime does not impact on perceptions nationally). In particular, area-based characteristics were not as important as for perceptions of the local crime rate. Instead:

- Readers of 'popular' newspapers were more likely to think that crime had increased nationally than readers of 'broadsheets' (72% and 52% respectively).
- People who were unemployed were less likely to perceive that the national crime rate had gone up compared with those who were employed or economically inactive (53%, 64% and 71% respectively).
- In contrast with perceptions of the local crime rate, perceiving an increase in the national crime rate was more common amongst older people than their younger counterparts; 64 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 thought the national crime rate had increased compared with 75 per cent of those aged 75 or older.

A full breakdown of perceptions of national and local crime rates by personal and household characteristics is shown in Tables 5.01 and 5.02.

Many of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with perceptions of crime. It can also be used to identify which characteristics most strongly influence perceptions; see Box 5.1 for more details.

Box 5.1 Analysis of perceptions of changing crime levels using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the likelihood of perceiving an increase in crime levels is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. It can also be used to identify the characteristics that most strongly influence perceptions. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Box 5.1 Analysis of perceptions of changing crime levels using logistic regression (cont.)

Perceptions of the local crime rate

Logistic regression shows that although many personal and area characteristics were associated with perceiving that the local crime rate had increased, the characteristics that contributed most were **experience of crime**, the **length of time a person had lived in the area** and their **sex**. However, other variables such as the type of area a person lived in, age and highest qualification were also important (Table 5.03).

The model shows that **victims of crime**, **women**, and those who had **lived in the area for two years or more** had higher odds of perceiving that the local crime rate had increased. The odds of perceiving that the local crime rate had gone up were lowest for people who had lived in the area for less than two years and increased with the length of time the person had lived in the area.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of perceiving that the local crime rate had increased for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a person who had lived in the area for more than ten years was about two and a half times as likely as a person who had lived in the area for one year to perceive that crime had increased in the local area. However, if the same person who had lived in the area for more than ten years had also experienced crime in the last 12 months they were around four times as likely to perceive that crime had increased locally as the person who had lived in the area for one year and had not experienced crime in the last 12 months.

Perceptions of the national crime rate

Logistic regression shows that the characteristics that contributed most to perceiving that the national crime rate had increased were a person's **newspaper readership**, highest **qualification** and their **sex**. However, other variables such as the type of area a person lived in, employment status and having a long-standing illness or disability were also important (Table 5.04).

The model shows that newspaper readership was the strongest predictor of perceiving that the national crime rate had gone up. Those reading '**broadsheet**' newspapers (such as *The Guardian* or *The Independent*) had lower odds of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased than those reading 'popular' newspapers (such as *The Sun* or *The Daily Star*).

The model shows that **women** had higher odds of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased than men. People with **qualifications below degree or diploma level** (particularly those with no qualifications) also had higher odds of thinking that the national crime rate had gone up than those who held a degree or diploma level qualification.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of perceiving that the national crime rate had increased for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a woman was almost one and a half times as likely as a man to perceive that crime had increased nationally. However, if the same woman also read a 'popular' newspaper she was around twice as likely to perceive that crime had increased nationally as a man who read a broadsheet newspaper. Perceptions of the national crime rate varied less across different demographic characteristics than for perceptions of the local crime rate.

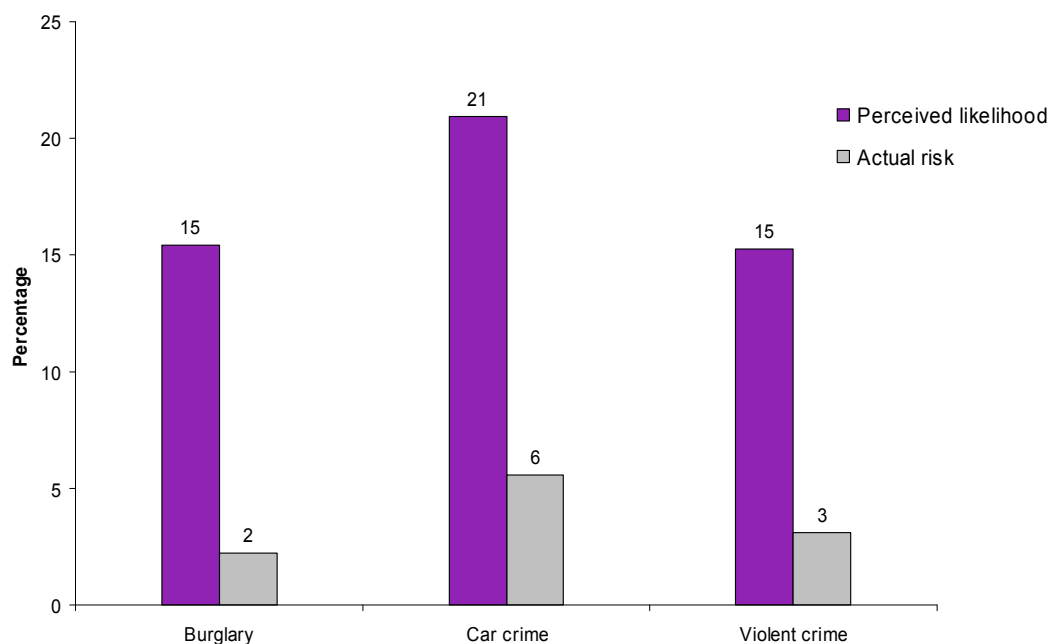
For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

Likelihood of victimisation and worry about crime

In addition to questions on perceptions of crime levels, the BCS also asks how likely people think it is that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months. The perceived likelihood⁴ of being a victim of crime decreased in 2009/10 compared with the previous year⁵, for both violent crime (from 17% to 15%) and car crime (from 24% to 21%). However, as in previous years there is a disparity between the perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime and the actual risk; for example 15 per cent of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary in the next year compared with an actual risk of two per cent (Figure 5.3). Although the disparity between people's perceptions and their actual risk of crime is large, people were more likely to perceive they were very or fairly likely to become a victim of more common crime types (such as car crime) than less common crimes (such as violent crime or burglary).

Perceptions of the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime varied with demographic and socio-economic factors. For example, people living in the most deprived areas and those living in areas where physical disorder⁶ was assessed as high perceived a higher likelihood that they would be a victim of crime across all three crime types⁷. For a full breakdown 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, 2009/10 BCS



In terms of worry about crime⁸, the 2009/10 BCS shows a decrease in the proportion of people with high levels of worry about car crime from 12 per cent in 2008/09 to ten per cent in 2009/10. Changes in the proportion of people with a high level of worry about being a victim of burglary or violent crime between 2008/09 and 2009/10 were not statistically significant (Table 5.07). For a full breakdown by demographic and socio-economic characteristics, see Tables 5.08 and 5.09 and for details of the socio-demographic factors most strongly associated with high levels of worry about crime see Kershaw *et al.*, 2008.

⁴ See Section 6.1 of the User Guide for details of measures of likelihood of victimisation.

⁵ See Walker *et al.*, 2009.

⁶ See Section 7.1 of the User Guide for definition of physical disorder.

⁷ See Chapter 4 for information about the characteristics associated with risk of burglary and car crime and Chapter 3 for information about the characteristics associated with risk of violent crime.

⁸ See Section 6.1 of the User Guide for definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

5.4 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The BCS has included questions for a number of years on perceptions of a range of behaviours which may impinge on the quality of people's lives, including questions about how much of a problem different types of anti-social behaviours are in the local area. Since 2001/02 seven of these questions have been used to create an overall index to provide a measure of those with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB).⁹

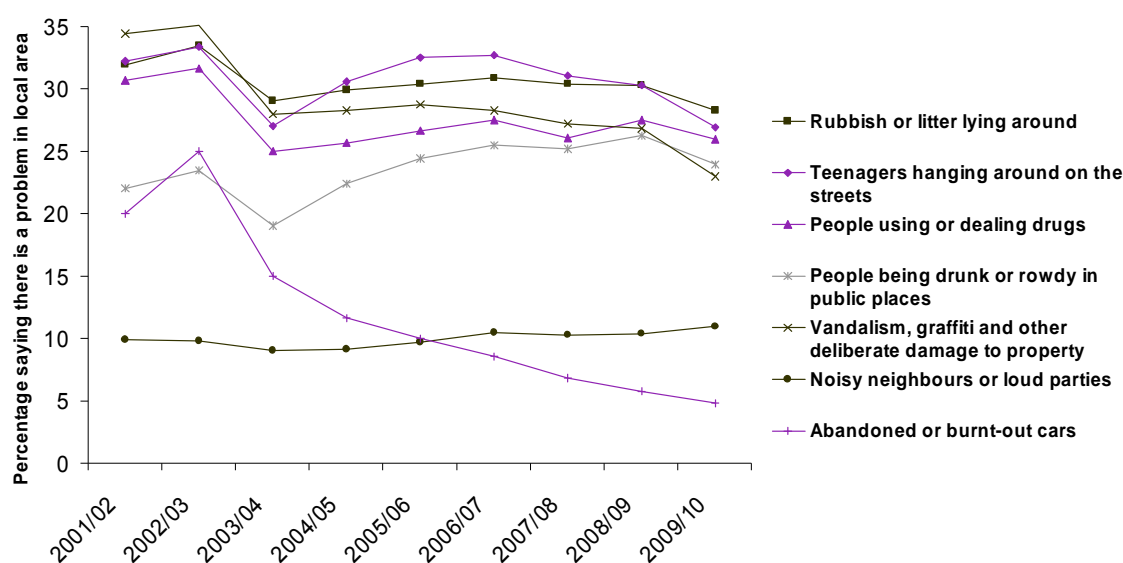
The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB has shown a decrease (from 17% to 14%) compared with the 2008/09 BCS. For six of the seven strands that make up the composite ASB measure, there was a fall in the proportion of people perceiving them to be a problem in their local area compared with 2008/09 (Table 5.10).

The largest fall was for people perceiving vandalism or graffiti to be a problem (from 27% in 2008/09 to 23% in 2009/10). Decreases were also observed for the proportion of people perceiving a problem with teenagers hanging around (30% in 2008/09 compared with 27% in 2009/10), rubbish or litter lying around (from 30% to 28%), people being drunk or rowdy (from 26% to 24%), people using or dealing drugs (from 27% to 26%) and problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars (from 6% to 5%). The remaining strand, the proportion of people perceiving a problem with noisy neighbours or loud parties, showed no statistically significant change between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

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 the lowest since the measure was introduced in the survey in 2001/02, following falls in the proportion of people with a high level of perceived ASB since 2006/07 (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 five per cent in 2009/10. In previous years the reduction in this one strand was largely responsible for driving falls in the composite measure. However, the reduction in the overall measure of ASB between 2008/09 and 2009/10 reflects falls in the proportion of people perceiving a problem with almost all strands of ASB (with the exception of perceptions of noisy neighbours; Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by strand, 2001/02 to 2009/10 BCS



⁹ See Section 6.2 of the User Guide for definition of anti-social behaviour.

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:

- Twenty-eight per cent of people living in the most deprived areas had high levels of perceived ASB compared with six per cent of people in the least deprived areas.
- Those living in an area with a high level of physical disorder were more likely to have a high level of perceived ASB than those living in an area in which the physical disorder was not high (36% and 13% respectively).

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 (21%) than older age groups. Those aged 75 years and over were least likely to have high levels of perceived ASB (3%). A quarter (26%) of those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months had high levels of perceived ASB, compared with around one in ten (11%) of those who had not been a victim of crime.

Many of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be closely associated so caution is needed in the interpretation of the effect of these different characteristics when viewed in isolation. Further analysis using logistic regression can be used to control for interrelated characteristics and to identify which characteristics are independently associated with perceptions of ASB. It can also be used to identify which characteristics most strongly influence perceptions; see Box 5.2 for more details.

Box 5.2 Analysis of levels of perceived ASB using logistic regression

Logistic regression can be used to estimate how much the likelihood of having a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (ASB) is increased or reduced according to different characteristics or behaviours, taking into account the fact that some variables may be interrelated. It can also be used to identify the characteristics that *most strongly* influence perceptions. Although logistic regression can be used to explore associations between variables, it does not necessarily imply causation and results should be treated as indicative rather than conclusive.

Logistic regression shows that although many personal and area characteristics were associated with the likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB, the characteristics that contributed most were **Output Area Classification, experience of crime** and **age**. However, other variables such as the level of deprivation in an area, the level of physical disorder in an area, and the length of time a person had lived in an area were also important (Table 5.13).

The logistic regression confirms that area-based characteristics were important as predictors of the likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB, with Output Area Classification being the strongest predictor. Those who lived in areas classified as Countryside had the lowest odds of having a high level of perceived ASB; all other area types had greater odds, notably areas classified as **Multicultural, Constrained by circumstances** and **Blue collar communities**.

The model shows that **victims of crime** and those aged **16 to 24** had greater odds of having a high level of perceived ASB. Being a victim of crime in the last 12 months increased a person's odds of having a high level of perceived ASB compared with those who had not been a victim of crime. The model also shows the odds of having a high level of perceived ASB generally decreased with age; those aged 16 to 24 had higher odds of having a high level of perceived ASB than older age groups.

This model can be used to examine the relative likelihood of having a high level of perceived ASB for people with different demographic characteristics. For example, assuming all other characteristics in the model remain constant, the model predicts that a 19 year old was more than twice as likely to have a high level of perceived ASB compared with a 69 year old. However, if the same 19 year old lived in a Multicultural area, they were around nine times as likely to have a high level of perceived ASB as a 69 year old that lived in a Countryside area.

For more information on the methodology and interpretation of logistic regression presented here, [see Section 8.4 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

5.5 CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE AND LOCAL PARTNERS

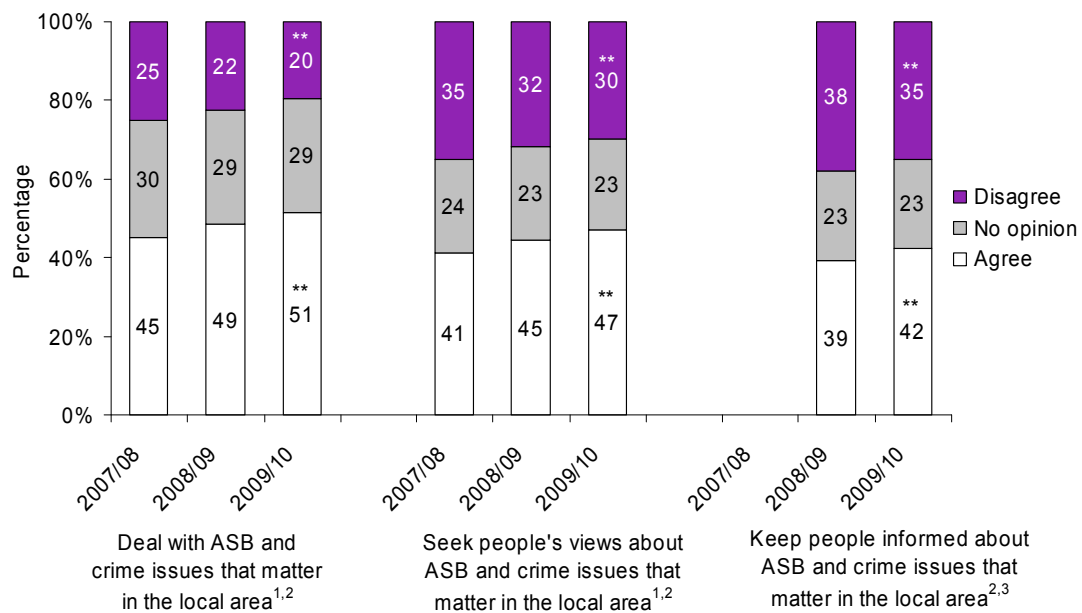
The BCS has always included measures of public perceptions of the police. Questions have varied over time, ranging from ratings of the local police in terms of how good a job they do to perceptions of specific aspects of policing (see Section 5.6). Questions were introduced in October 2007 to cover partnership working between the police and local agencies in relation to anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area. The following analysis considers the variation in perceptions of the police across 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 2009/10 BCS shows there has been an increase in the proportion of people agreeing that the police and local councils are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area, from 49 per cent in 2008/09 to 51 per cent in 2009/10 (Figure 5.5).

There was a related decrease in the proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement (from 22% in 2008/09 to 20% in 2009/10) but no change for the proportion with no opinion (29%). There were also increases in the related measures:

- that the police and local councils seek people's views on crime and anti-social behaviour (from 45% in 2008/09 to 47% in 2009/10); and
- that people are kept informed about how the police and local councils are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area (from 39% in 2008/09 to 42% in 2009/10).

Figure 5.5 Confidence in the police and local councils, 2007/08 to 2009/10 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. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level compared with 2008/09 for the proportion of those who agreed/had no opinion/disagreed.

3. This question was introduced in April 2008.

4. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide](#) for more information.

Perceptions of the police and local council in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area varied across demographics and socio-economic groups¹⁰ (see Tables 5.14 and 5.15). For example:

- Adults aged 65 or over were more likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than younger age groups (particularly those aged 16 to 24).
- People who had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months were less likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who had not been a victim (45% compared with 53%).
- There was no difference in those agreeing 'the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area' between people who had contact with the police or no contact (51% and 52% respectively). Previous analysis of the 2008/09 BCS showed agreement is instead influenced by the level of satisfaction people have with this contact (see Walker *et al.*, 2009 for further details).

¹⁰ For a more detailed discussion of the factors most strongly associated with perceptions of the police and local council see Thorpe, 2009.

- Those who had high levels of perceived ASB were less likely to agree (37%) that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area than those who did not have high levels of perceived ASB (54%).

New questions were introduced to the 2009/10 BCS to measure respondents' awareness of neighbourhood policing teams¹¹ in their local area. Overall, 39 per cent (data not shown) of people were aware of their local neighbourhood policing team and this group were considerably more likely to agree that the police and local council were dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the local area than those who were not aware (62% compared with 46%). Those who were aware were also more likely to agree that the police and local council seek people's views (59% compared with 40%) and keep people informed (56% compared with 34%) about the ASB and crime issues in the local area (Tables 5.14 and 5.16).

5.6 RATINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS continues to measure perceptions of the local police both in general terms and in specific aspects of their work. The 2009/10 BCS shows that 56 per cent of people thought the police in their local area were doing a good or excellent job, up from 53 per cent in 2008/09. There was also an improvement in perceptions of the police for four of the specific aspects of policing measured by the BCS and for overall confidence in the local police in 2009/10 compared with the previous year (Table 5c).

Table 5c Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, BCS					Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
<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	56	**
<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	50	**
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	82	83	83	84	84	
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	63	62	64	65	65	
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	42	41	43	46	48	**
Understand the issues that affect this community	60	60	62	65	67	**
Are dealing with the things that matter to people in the community	49	49	51	54	56	**
Overall confidence in the local police ¹	63	64	65	67	69	**
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	44,293	

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 the local police. Bases for other measures will be similar.

3. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide](#) for more information.

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 (67%). There was less confidence that the police could be relied on to deal with minor crimes (48%) or be there when needed (50%), although increases were observed for both measures between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS.

¹¹ The key elements of neighbourhood policing are: the presence of visible, accessible and locally known police officers and police community support officers (PCSOs); community engagement in identifying priorities; and, targeted policing and problem solving to tackle public concerns in the neighbourhood.

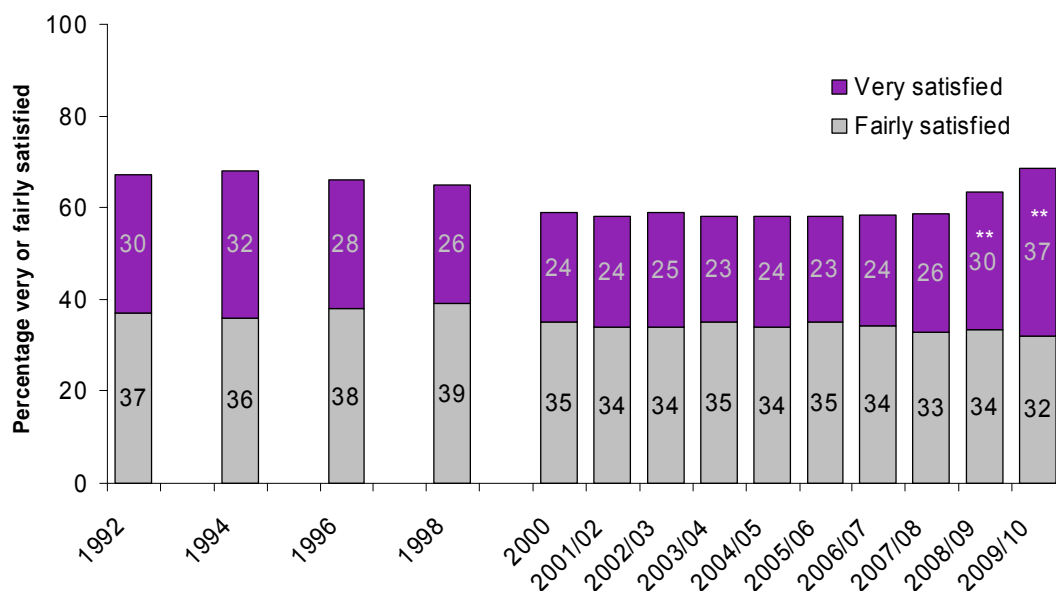
Ratings of the local police and perceptions of specific aspects of their work varied according to certain demographic and socio-demographic characteristics (Tables 5.18 to 5.21). However, despite the variation amongst different groups, logistic regression of the 2008/09 BCS¹² showed that attitudinal factors are better predictors of attitudes to the police than demographic and socio-economic characteristics (see Myhill and Beak, 2008).

Some questions on policing have changed over survey years following specific Government priorities and targets. In 2009/10 questions were included about the policing pledge¹³; a full breakdown of responses to these questions for 2009/10 can be found in Table 5.22.

Victim satisfaction with the police

For incidents that the police came to know about, the BCS asks victims of crime how satisfied overall they were with the way the police handled the matter. Victims were very or fairly satisfied in 69 per cent of incidents that the police came to know about. This is an increase from the level found in the 2008/09 BCS (64%). Prior longer-term trends have shown that victim satisfaction with the police fell in the 1990s but since 2000 has remained broadly flat between 58 per cent and 59 per cent until the increases seen in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS



1. ** denotes statistically significant change at five per cent level for the proportion of those who were very satisfied for the last two survey years only.

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide](#) for more information.

3. Prior to 2008/09, figures for victim satisfaction include incidents experienced in the month of interview. From 2008/09, figures exclude incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere.

The BCS also asks respondents who had contact with the police in the last 12 months how satisfied they were with the way the police handled the matter. The 2009/10 BCS shows that 83 per cent of adults were satisfied with contact that was initiated by the police and 72 per

¹² See Walker *et al.*, 2009, for a further discussion of the demographic and socio-economic factors associated with these questions.

¹³ All 43 police forces signed up to the policing pledge in December 2008. It set out the standards that the public could expect from the police in terms of fairness, access to services, local policing, response to calls, support and information for victims and dealing with dissatisfaction. The current Government recently announced its intention to abandon the policing pledge as part of its plans to remove centrally imposed targets on the police.

cent were satisfied with the police when they initiated contact themselves. The proportion of people who were satisfied with contact that was initiated by them has increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 67% to 72%) but the apparent increase (from 80% to 83%) in satisfaction with police-initiated contact was not statistically significant (data not shown).

5.7 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In October 2007 the BCS introduced a new set of questions relating to the fairness and effectiveness of the CJS. The 2009/10 BCS shows that the proportion of people who thought that the CJS as a whole was fair increased compared with the 2008/09 BCS (from 58.5% to 59.4%). The proportion of people who thought that the CJS as a whole was effective also showed an increase from 38 per cent to 41 per cent (Table 5d).

Table 5d Confidence in the criminal justice system, 2007/08 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England & Wales, BCS			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
<i>Confident that:</i>				
the CJS as a whole is fair	56.0	58.5	59.4	**
the CJS as a whole is effective	37.0	38.3	40.7	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	9,774	44,707	43,086	

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 effects.

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide](#) for more information.

Levels of confidence in the CJS varied by demographic and socio-economic characteristics. For example, the proportion of people thinking the CJS is fair or effective was higher amongst younger people (Tables 5.23 and 5.24). For a more detailed discussion of the socio-demographic characteristics associated with confidence in the CJS see Walker *et al.*, 2009.

Table 5.01 Perceptions of changing crime levels by personal characteristics

Percentages	National			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
	Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago			Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago		
ALL ADULTS	66	31	10,966			
Age				Long-standing illness or disability		
16-24	64	40	918	Long-standing illness or disability	74	3,077
25-34	62	31	1,489	Limits activities	75	2,162
35-44	63	32	1,925	Does not limit activities	70	915
45-54	66	29	1,835	No long-standing illness or disability	64	7,873
55-64	69	28	1,884	Internet usage		
65-74	73	29	1,546	Used in last 12 months	66	3,653
75+	75	25	1,369	Not used in last 12 months	77	1,909
Sex				Overall level of perceived ASB		
Men	62	27	4,942	High	77	1,403
Women	70	34	6,024	Not high	64	8,941
Ethnic group				Newspaper of choice		
White	67	30	10,173	'Popular'	72	6,715
Non-White	65	38	781	The Sun	73	2,384
Mixed	63	42	78	The Daily Mirror	70	1,185
Asian or Asian British	68	44	347	The Daily Mail	72	2,260
Black or Black British	62	30	216	The Daily Express	71	631
Chinese or other	58	26	140	The Daily Star	75	255
Marital status				'Broadsheet'	52	2,607
Married	67	29	5,177	The Daily Telegraph	65	850
Cohabiting	65	34	997	The Guardian	44	591
Single	63	35	2,259	The Independent	45	289
Separated	68	34	323	The Times	51	770
Divorced	69	31	976	The Financial Times	52	107
Widowed	73	28	1,233	Some other newspaper	61	149
Respondent's employment status				No one newspaper in particular	67	101
In employment	64	31	5,951	Would not want to read any newspaper	67	1,307
Unemployed	53	29	312	TV news viewing		
Economically inactive	71	30	4,684	Local news only	73	192
Student	61	39	288	National news only	60	861
Looking after family/home	68	35	598	Both national and local news	67	8,980
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	74	33	483	Do not watch news on TV	66	785
Retired	73	27	3,160	Perception of local crime rate		
Other inactive	71	24	155	Higher than average	77	949
Respondent's occupation				Lower than average	65	5,675
Managerial and professional occupations	59	28	3,643	About average	66	4,174
Intermediate occupations	70	31	2,204	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues		
Routine and manual occupations	72	32	4,221	Agree	64	5,441
Never worked and long-term unemployed	65	33	385	No opinion	66	3,171
Full-time students	62	36	416	Disagree	73	2,089
Not classified	67	31	97	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Highest qualification				Victim	66	2,157
Degree or diploma	57	27	3,518	Not a victim	67	8,809
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	66	33	1,798			
O level/GCSE	70	33	2,149			
Other	67	35	464			
None	75	31	3,019			

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

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of personal characteristics.

3. 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, to allow for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

Table 5.02 Perceptions of changing crime levels by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	National	Local	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying that there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago</i>			
ALL ADULTS	66	31	10,966
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	68	39	591
Adults & child(ren)	64	33	2,370
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	67	30	8,005
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	71	32	1,543
£10,000 less than £20,000	70	32	2,126
£20,000 less than £30,000	69	30	1,532
£30,000 less than £40,000	64	26	1,123
£40,000 less than £50,000	61	29	734
£50,000 or more	57	27	1,537
No income stated or not enough information provided	69	34	2,363
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	67	29	7,580
Social renters	72	36	1,808
Private renters	60	34	1,549
Accommodation type			
Houses	67	30	9,400
<i>Detached</i>	66	27	2,913
<i>Semi-detached</i>	68	30	3,502
<i>Terraced</i>	68	33	2,985
Flats/maisonettes	60	36	1,377
Other accommodation	82	44	30
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	73	31	1,856
City living	52	34	461
Countryside	68	23	1,697
Prospering suburbs	66	28	2,651
Constrained by circumstances	72	32	1,081
Typical traits	65	31	2,288
Multicultural	62	39	932
Area type			
Urban	66	32	8,142
Rural	68	26	2,824
Level of physical disorder			
High	67	39	591
Not high	66	30	10,276
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	69	32	1,931
Other output areas	67	31	6,043
20% least deprived output areas	62	28	2,046

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

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

3. 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, to allow for trend comparisons respondents who have lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09 and 2009/10 figures.

Table 5.03 Explanatory factors associated with perceptions of local crime rate

Dependent Variable: Level of perceived crime in local area since two years ago; Gone up a little/a lot (1), Stayed the same or gone down (0)

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables ³
<i>β</i> -coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	<i>β</i> -coeff	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	<i>β</i> -coeff	standard error	p-value ¹	odds-ratio ²	Confidence Interval	
-1.44			-3.13			-3.40					Constant
	0.000			0.000				0.000			Age**
0.59	0.000	1.81	0.82	0.000	2.27	0.82	0.15	0.000	2.27	1.68 - 3.07	16-24
0.19	0.064	1.21	0.43	0.002	1.53	0.42	0.14	0.002	1.53	1.16 - 2.01	25-34
0.36	0.000	1.43	0.47	0.000	1.59	0.46	0.13	0.000	1.59	1.23 - 2.04	35-44
0.25	0.010	1.29	0.31	0.012	1.37	0.32	0.13	0.011	1.38	1.08 - 1.76	45-54
0.26	0.010	1.29	0.29	0.013	1.33	0.28	0.12	0.017	1.32	1.05 - 1.66	55-64
0.23	0.029	1.26	0.24	0.030	1.28	0.24	0.11	0.035	1.27	1.02 - 1.59	65-74
		1.00			1.00				1.00		75+
	0.000	1.00		0.000	1.00			0.000	1.00		Sex**
0.32	0.000	1.38	0.33	0.000	1.39	0.33	0.05	0.000	1.39	1.26 - 1.53	Male
	0.003	1.00		0.013	1.00			0.011	1.00		Female
0.21	0.003	1.24	0.21	0.013	1.23	0.21	0.08	0.011	1.24	1.05 - 1.46	Ethnic group**
	0.014	1.00		0.235	1.00			0.167	1.00		White
0.14	0.014	1.15	0.07	0.235	1.07	0.08	0.06	0.167	1.09	0.97 - 1.22	Non-white
		1.00		0.093	1.00			0.119	1.00		Long-standing illness/disability
				0.03	1.03	0.01	0.07	0.843	1.01	0.88 - 1.17	Long-standing illness/disability
				0.00	1.00	-0.02	0.07	0.742	0.98	0.86 - 1.12	No long-standing illness/disability
				-0.12	0.398	-0.11	0.14	0.415	0.89	0.68 - 1.17	Respondent's occupation
				-0.34	0.008	-0.34	0.13	0.008	0.71	0.56 - 0.91	Managerial/professional occupations
				0.18	0.565	0.19	0.31	0.538	1.21	0.66 - 2.21	Intermediate occupations
				0.022	1.00			0.028	1.00		Routine and manual occupations
				-0.38	0.006	-0.37	0.14	0.008	0.69	0.52 - 0.91	Never worked/long-term unemployed
				-0.05	0.450	-0.05	0.08	0.478	0.95	0.81 - 1.10	Full-time students
				0.000	1.00			0.000	1.00		Not classified
				0.000	1.87	0.63	0.06	0.000	1.88	1.68 - 2.09	Employment status**
				0.09	0.789	0.08	0.11	0.786	1.00		In employment
				0.12	0.392	0.11	0.14	0.419	1.12	0.85 - 1.47	Unemployed
				0.01	0.913	0.00	0.13	0.983	1.00	0.77 - 1.30	Economically inactive
				0.17	0.368	0.16	0.19	0.399	1.17	0.81 - 1.69	Experience of crime in last 12 months**
				0.03	0.839	0.02	0.15	0.891	1.02	0.76 - 1.37	Victim
				0.003	1.00			0.011	1.00		Not a victim
				0.15	0.043	0.12	0.07	0.098	1.13	0.98 - 1.31	Marital status
				0.13	0.076	0.10	0.07	0.179	1.11	0.96 - 1.28	Married
				0.45	0.000	0.42	0.12	0.001	1.52	1.19 - 1.93	Cohabiting
				0.22	0.006	0.19	0.08	0.017	1.21	1.03 - 1.43	Single
				0.001	1.00			0.001	1.00		Separated
				0.30	0.009	0.31	0.12	0.008	1.36	1.08 - 1.70	Divorced
				0.32	0.001	0.33	0.10	0.001	1.38	1.14 - 1.68	Widowed
				0.15	0.141	0.15	0.10	0.139	1.16	0.95 - 1.41	Highest qualification**
				0.22	0.051	0.23	0.11	0.042	1.25	1.01 - 1.56	Degree or diploma
				0.15	0.128	0.17	0.10	0.076	1.19	0.98 - 1.44	Apprenticeship or A/AS level
				0.38	0.000	0.39	0.09	0.000	1.47	1.23 - 1.76	O level/GCSE
				0.026	1.00			0.042	0.95	0.82 - 1.10	Other
				-0.06	0.462	-0.05	0.08	0.478	0.95	0.82 - 1.10	None
				0.15	0.104	0.14	0.09	0.134	1.15	0.96 - 1.37	Household income**
				0.000	1.00			0.000	1.00		Under £10,000
				0.44	0.000	0.45	0.11	0.000	1.56	1.26 - 1.95	£10,000-£19,999
				0.89	0.000	0.90	0.11	0.000	2.46	1.97 - 3.05	£20,000-£29,999
				0.97	0.000	0.98	0.10	0.000	2.67	2.19 - 3.26	£30,000-£39,999
				0.16	0.091	0.15	0.11	0.149	1.16	0.93 - 1.44	£40,000-£49,999
				0.26	0.067	0.26	0.14	0.071	1.29	0.98 - 1.70	£50,000 or more
				0.22	0.030	0.20	0.10	0.049	1.22	1.00 - 1.48	No income stated/not enough information
				0.33	0.008	0.31	0.13	0.013	1.37	1.07 - 1.75	Tenure type**
				0.19	0.064	0.17	0.10	0.101	1.19	0.97 - 1.46	Owner occupiers
				0.35	0.005	0.32	0.12	0.011	1.37	1.07 - 1.75	Social renters
				0.005	1.00			0.004	0.77	0.64 - 0.93	Private renters
				-0.25	0.009	-0.26	0.10	0.007	0.77	0.64 - 0.93	Time living in area**
				-0.02	0.767	-0.03	0.07	0.678	0.97	0.85 - 1.11	Less than 2 years
					0.922			0.967	1.00		2-5 years
				0.01	0.922	0.00	0.07	0.967	1.00	0.86 - 1.15	5-10 years
					1.00			1.00	1.00		Longer
				0.19	0.051	0.19	0.10	0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Output Area Classification
				0.092	1.00			0.098	1.00		Blue collar communities
				0.12	0.190	0.13	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	City living
				0.15	0.030	0.15	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	Countryside
					1.00			0.155	1.00		Prospering suburbs
					0.922			0.967	1.00		Constrained by circumstances
					1.00			0.967	1.00		Typical traits
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Multicultural
					1.00			0.098	1.00		Employment deprivation index**
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	20% most deprived output areas
					0.15	0.030	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	Other output areas
					1.00			0.155	1.00		20% least deprived output areas
					0.922			0.967	1.00		Type of area
					1.00			0.967	1.00		Urban
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Rural
					1.00			0.098	1.00		Level of physical disorder
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	High
					0.12	0.190	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	Low
					0.15	0.030	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	Crime and disorder index
					1.00			0.155	1.00		20% most deprived output areas
					0.922			0.967	1.00		Other output areas
					1.00			0.967	1.00		20% least deprived output areas
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Time away from home (weekdays)
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	Less than 3 hours
					0.12	0.190	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	3-7 hours
					0.15	0.030	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	More than 7 hours
					1.00			0.155	1.00		Newspaper readership**
					0.922			0.967	1.00		Popular
					1.00			0.967	1.00		Broadsheet
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Some other newspaper
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	No one newspaper in particular
					0.12	0.190	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	Would not want to read any newspaper
					0.15	0.030	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	TV news viewing**
					1.00			0.155	1.00		Local news only
					0.922			0.967	1.00		National news only
					1.00			0.967	1.00		Both local and national news
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	Does not watch news on TV
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	
					0.12	0.190	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	
					0.15	0.030	0.07	0.032	1.16	1.01 - 1.32	
					1.00			0.155	1.00		
					0.922			0.967	1.00		
					1.00			0.967	1.00		
					0.051			0.052	1.21	1.00 - 1.46	
					0.092			0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	
					0.12	0.190	0.09	0.180	1.13	0.94 - 1.36	
					0.15						

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

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 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	15	21	15	10,911				
Age					Long-standing illness or disability			
16-24	15	19	24	858	Long-standing illness or disability	16	22	3,013
25-34	19	23	19	1,453	Limits activities	15	23	2,180
35-44	17	23	15	2,026	Does not limit activities	16	19	831
45-54	17	22	15	1,829	No long-standing illness or disability	15	21	7,887
55-64	15	21	12	1,861				
65-74	14	17	11	1,520	Internet usage			
75+	9	14	7	1,364	Used in last 12 months	17	22	3,669
					Not used in last 12 months	16	23	1,860
Sex					Overall level of perceived ASB			
Men	14	19	15	4,942	High	33	44	1,307
Women	17	23	15	5,969	Not high	12	17	9,031
Ethnic group					Newspaper of choice			
White	14	19	13	10,128	'Popular'	17	23	6,658
Non-White	26	35	31	770	The Sun	19	26	2,423
Mixed	19	30	30	71	The Daily Mirror	17	25	1,217
Asian or Asian British	30	37	33	366	The Daily Mail	15	20	2,137
Black or Black British	22	30	32	210	The Daily Express	13	21	617
Chinese or other	25	34	24	123	The Daily Star	14	28	264
Marital status					'Broadsheet'	12	15	2,608
Married	15	21	12	5,191	The Daily Telegraph	13	16	834
Cohabiting	18	23	16	974	The Guardian	10	14	596
Single	15	21	23	2,146	The Independent	8	13	264
Separated	17	21	15	372	The Times	12	17	823
Divorced	16	24	17	976	The Financial Times	16	10	91
Widowed	11	16	10	1,250	Some other newspaper	19	21	155
Respondent's employment status					No one newspaper in particular	17	23	90
In employment	16	21	15	5,922	Would not want to read any newspaper	15	21	1,304
Unemployed	17	23	24	343	TV news viewing			
Economically inactive	14	19	15	4,632	Local news only	22	25	214
Student	11	19	22	260	National news only	15	20	876
Looking after family/home	22	26	18	637	Both national and local news	15	21	8,855
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	19	22	21	442	Do not watch news on TV	16	20	823
Retired	12	17	10	3,133	Perception of local crime rate			
Other inactive	14	21	24	160	Higher than average	31	39	930
Respondent's occupation					Lower than average	9	14	5,820
Managerial and professional occupations	14	18	11	3,672	About average	20	28	4,003
Intermediate occupations	16	22	14	2,192	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues			
Routine and manual occupations	16	23	18	4,148	Strongly/tend to agree	13	18	5,623
Never worked and long-term unemployed	19	26	21	432	Neither agree nor disagree	14	20	3,076
Full-time students	12	18	20	394	Strongly/tend to disagree	23	30	1,942
Not classified	24	35	16	73	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Highest qualification					Victim	23	30	2,167
Degree or diploma	14	19	13	3,571	Not a victim	13	18	8,744
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	16	22	16	1,811				
O level/GCSE	16	22	17	2,173				
Other	18	21	16	459				
None	16	22	17	2,887				

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 only on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying 'very likely' or 'fairly likely'</i>				
ALL ADULTS	15	21	15	10,911
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	22	26	22	527
Adults & child(ren)	18	22	16	2,401
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	14	20	15	7,983
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	18	23	20	1,516
£10,000 less than £20,000	16	24	17	2,130
£20,000 less than £30,000	15	22	15	1,486
£30,000 less than £40,000	17	20	14	1,107
£40,000 less than £50,000	13	19	12	767
£50,000 or more	13	17	11	1,461
No income stated or not enough information provided	15	22	16	2,440
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	14	19	12	7,558
Social renters	19	31	23	1,833
Private renters	16	21	21	1,487
Accommodation type				
Houses	15	21	14	9,359
<i>Detached</i>	12	15	7	2,875
<i>Semi-detached</i>	16	22	15	3,460
<i>Terraced</i>	17	25	19	3,024
Flats/maisonettes	16	25	22	1,348
Other accommodation	10	15	14	44
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	17	25	18	1,845
City living	15	29	19	486
Countryside	9	15	6	1,687
Prospering suburbs	13	16	10	2,647
Constrained by circumstances	17	22	18	1,098
Typical traits	13	20	14	2,256
Multicultural	26	34	31	892
Area type				
Urban	17	23	17	8,048
Rural	10	15	8	2,863
Level of physical disorder				
High	26	37	24	566
Not high	15	20	15	10,261
Employment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	21	29	25	1,939
Other output areas	16	21	14	5,921
20% least deprived output areas	11	15	10	2,109

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 only on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.07 Trends in worry about crime, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ^{2,3}	2009/10	
	<i>Percentage with high level of worry about⁴ :</i>														
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	12	11	10	
Car crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	12	12	10	**
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	15	14	13	
<i>Unweighted base¹</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>	<i>11,167</i>	

1. 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 only on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

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

3. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. [See Section 8 of the User Guide](#) for more information.

4. [See Section 6.1 of the User Guide](#) for more information on the definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

Table 5.08 Worry about crime by personal characteristics

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 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	10	10	13	11,167	Long-standing illness or disability				
					Long-standing illness or disability	13	10	15	3,256
Age					Limits activities	15	11	16	2,306
16-24	10	18	16	939	Does not limit activities	9	9	13	949
25-34	12	13	15	1,495	No long-standing illness or disability	9	10	12	7,899
35-44	11	10	12	2,014					
45-54	10	9	13	1,780	Internet usage				
55-64	9	7	11	1,932	Used in last 12 months	8	10	11	3,758
65-74	10	9	12	1,580	Not used in last 12 months	13	12	18	1,882
75+	9	5	8	1,427					
Sex					Overall level of perceived ASB				
Men	8	10	7	5,042	High	22	28	28	1,335
Women	12	10	18	6,125	Not high	8	8	10	9,290
Ethnic group					Newspaper of choice				
White	9	9	11	10,302	'Popular'	12	12	15	6,843
Non-White	23	23	28	846	The Sun	14	15	16	2,474
Mixed	14	24	22	83	The Daily Mirror	12	14	17	1,184
Asian or Asian British	27	27	32	380	The Daily Mail	8	9	13	2,229
Black or Black British	23	19	25	236	The Daily Express	10	8	10	643
Chinese or other	14	12	25	147	The Daily Star	12	16	15	313
Marital status					'Broadsheet'	6	6	8	2,608
Married	10	9	12	5,177	The Daily Telegraph	6	6	6	811
Cohabiting	10	12	12	985	The Guardian	7	7	9	578
Single	10	14	14	2,310	The Independent	3	6	8	291
Separated	13	15	19	380	The Times	6	6	9	844
Divorced	12	10	14	1,029	The Financial Times	4	6	9	84
Widowed	10	5	12	1,282	Some other newspaper	14	10	12	183
Respondent's employment status					No one newspaper in particular	8	8	15	95
In employment	9	10	12	6,046	Would not want to read any newspaper	11	10	14	1,335
Unemployed	12	15	15	346	TV news viewing				
Economically inactive	12	9	14	4,738	Local news only	18	10	19	218
Student	9	16	17	271	National news only	9	11	14	907
Looking after family/home	17	12	19	565	Both national and local news	10	10	13	9,030
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	18	15	20	504	Do not watch news on TV	9	12	11	836
Retired	10	7	10	3,230	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues				
Other inactive	13	19	20	168	Strongly/tend to agree	10	9	13	5,582
Respondent's occupation					Neither agree nor disagree	9	9	10	3,227
Managerial and professional occupations	7	7	9	3,667	Strongly/tend to disagree	12	14	16	2,068
Intermediate occupations	10	9	12	2,267	Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Routine and manual occupations	13	13	16	4,283	Victim	13	18	14	2,049
Never worked and long-term unemployed	21	12	22	427	Not a victim	9	8	13	9,118
Full-time students	8	18	16	456					
Not classified	6	7	6	67					
Highest qualification									
Degree or diploma	7	7	9	3,604					
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	8	12	11	1,912					
O level/GCSE	10	12	15	2,076					
Other	11	8	12	483					
None	16	13	18	3,074					

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 only on those residing in households owning, or with use of a vehicle.

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.09 Worry about crime by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 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	10	10	13	11,167
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	16	12	21	552
Adults & child(ren)	11	11	14	2,429
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	10	10	12	8,186
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	17	17	18	1,544
£10,000 less than £20,000	12	13	15	2,222
£20,000 less than £30,000	11	11	14	1,544
£30,000 less than £40,000	10	10	14	1,141
£40,000 less than £50,000	10	6	9	774
£50,000 or more	6	7	8	1,507
No income stated or not enough information provided	9	11	14	2,427
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	9	9	11	7,603
Social renters	17	18	19	1,915
Private renters	10	13	14	1,618
Accommodation type				
Houses	10	10	12	9,582
<i>Detached</i>	6	6	8	2,989
<i>Semi-detached</i>	10	10	13	3,555
<i>Terraced</i>	13	14	15	3,038
Flats/maisonettes	11	13	17	1,382
Other accommodation	7	18	12	29
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	13	13	14	1,923
City living	9	16	14	512
Countryside	5	6	7	1,695
Prospering suburbs	7	7	9	2,706
Constrained by circumstances	12	12	17	1,134
Typical traits	9	9	12	2,262
Multicultural	17	20	21	935
Area type				
Urban	11	11	14	8,240
Rural	6	6	8	2,927
Level of physical disorder				
High	16	23	21	597
Not high	10	9	12	10,460
Employment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	16	18	19	1,925
Other output areas	10	10	12	6,205
20% least deprived output areas	6	7	10	2,091

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 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.10 Trends in anti-social behaviour perception indicators, 1992 to 2009/10 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ²	2009/10	
	<i>Percentage</i>														
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17	17	18	16	17	14	**
	<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>														
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12	10	9	7	6	5	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	10	11	
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	24	**
People using or dealing drugs	14	22	21	25	33	31	32	25	26	27	28	26	27	26	**
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	26	24	27	32	32	33	27	31	32	33	31	30	27	**
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	26	26	28	30	32	33	29	30	30	31	30	30	28	**
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	26	29	24	26	32	34	35	28	28	29	28	27	27	23	**
<i>Unweighted base¹</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>	<i>42,390</i>	

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

2. BCS estimates from interviews in 2008/09 have been revised based on revised LFS microdata and may vary slightly from previously published estimates. See Section 8 of the User Guide for more information.

3. This measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6.2 of the User Guide.

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

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

Percentages			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	High level of perceived ASB ¹	Unweighted base		High level of perceived ASB ¹	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	14	42,148			
Age			Long-standing illness or disability		
16-24	21	3,533	Long-standing illness or disability	16	11,749
25-34	18	5,757	<i>Limits activities</i>	16	8,317
35-44	16	7,712	<i>Does not limit activities</i>	14	3,427
45-54	15	7,021	No long-standing illness or disability	14	30,335
55-64	12	7,264	Any contact with police in last 12 months		
65-74	8	5,822	Contact	20	3,726
75+	3	5,039	No contact	11	6,729
Sex			Internet usage		
Men	14	19,165	Used in last 12 months	16	14,355
Women	15	22,983	Not used in last 12 months	12	7,009
Ethnic group			Newspaper of choice		
White	13	39,115	'Popular'	16	25,609
Non-White	23	2,972	<i>The Sun</i>	20	9,253
<i>Mixed</i>	18	298	<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	17	4,557
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	25	1,359	<i>The Daily Mail</i>	12	8,365
<i>Black or Black British</i>	23	790	<i>The Daily Express</i>	11	2,398
<i>Chinese or other</i>	21	525	<i>The Daily Star</i>	20	1,036
Marital status			'Broadsheet'	11	10,105
Married	12	19,964	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	7	3,198
Cohabiting	18	3,804	<i>The Guardian</i>	12	2,287
Single	19	8,656	<i>The Independent</i>	12	1,099
Separated	16	1,335	<i>The Times</i>	11	3,157
Divorced	18	3,802	<i>The Financial Times</i>	13	364
Widowed	6	4,576	Some other newspaper	16	613
Respondent's employment status			No one newspaper in particular	13	395
In employment	15	23,176	Would not want to read any newspaper	12	5,055
Unemployed	23	1,352	TV news viewing		
Economically inactive	13	17,520	Local	20	790
<i>Student</i>	21	1,068	National	13	3,356
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	18	2,249	Both local & national	14	34,123
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	26	1,812	Do not watch news on television	15	3,259
<i>Retired</i>	6	11,790	Perception of local crime rate		
<i>Other inactive</i>	22	601	Higher than average	40	2,656
Respondent's occupation			Lower than average	6	16,662
Managerial and professional occupations	11	14,107	About average	19	11,752
Intermediate occupations	14	8,526	Confidence in police & local council dealing with issues		
Routine and manual occupations	17	16,013	Agree	10	21,297
Never worked and long-term unemployed	20	1,541	No opinion	11	12,101
Full-time students	21	1,661	Disagree	30	7,796
Not classified	8	300	Awareness of neighbourhood policing		
Highest qualification			Aware	14	4,174
Degree or diploma	12	13,771	Not aware	14	6,105
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	15	7,162	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
O level/GCSE	18	8,164	Victim	26	8,206
Other	14	1,761	Not a victim	11	33,942
None	14	11,218			

1. This measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6.2 of the User Guide.

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	High level of perceived ASB	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	14	42,148
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	24	2,155
Adults & child(ren)	17	9,345
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	13	30,648
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	19	5,800
£10,000 less than £20,000	17	8,292
£20,000 less than £30,000	17	5,862
£30,000 less than £40,000	15	4,364
£40,000 less than £50,000	13	2,879
£50,000 or more	9	5,891
No income stated or not enough information provided	13	9,020
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	11	29,100
Social renters	26	6,893
Private renters	16	6,020
Accommodation type		
Houses	13	36,210
<i>Detached</i>	6	11,232
<i>Semi-detached</i>	13	13,420
<i>Terraced</i>	21	11,558
Flats/maisonettes	22	5,163
Other accommodation	7	126
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	22	7,080
City living	14	1,904
Countryside	4	6,649
Prospering suburbs	6	10,225
Constrained by circumstances	25	4,175
Typical traits	13	8,705
Multicultural	26	3,410
Area type		
Urban	16	31,062
Rural	7	11,086
Level of physical disorder		
High	36	2,226
Not high	13	39,531
Employment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	28	7,247
Other output areas	13	23,222
20% least deprived output areas	6	8,016

1. This measure is derived from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in [Section 6.2 of the User Guide](#).

2. See [Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household characteristics.

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

Percentages					England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS				
	Police and local council are dealing with issues				Police and local council dealing with issues				
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base	
ALL ADULTS	51	29	20	43,372					
Age					Long-standing illness or disability				
16-24	48	30	22	3,569	Long-standing illness or disability	52	28	21	12,322
25-34	50	31	19	5,827	Limits activities	52	27	21	8,737
35-44	50	30	20	7,856	Does not limit activities	51	29	19	3,579
45-54	49	29	21	7,160	No long-standing illness or disability	51	29	19	30,999
55-64	51	28	22	7,472					
65-74	57	26	17	6,125	Any contact with police in last 12 months				
75+	59	30	11	5,363	Contact	51	27	22	3,821
					No contact	52	30	17	6,958
Sex									
Men	49	30	21	19,639	Internet usage				
Women	54	28	18	23,733	Used in last 12 months	49	30	21	14,599
					Not used in last 12 months	56	27	17	7,356
Ethnic group					Overall level of perceived ASB				
White	51	29	20	40,223	High	37	23	41	5,382
Non-White	55	27	17	3,100	Not high	54	30	16	35,812
Mixed	54	26	20	308					
Asian or Asian British	55	28	17	1,414	Newspaper of choice				
Black or Black British	57	26	17	835	'Popular'	52	27	21	26,444
Chinese or other	55	29	16	543	The Sun	51	26	23	9,511
					The Daily Mirror	54	27	19	4,701
Marital status					The Daily Mail	53	28	19	8,667
Married	51	29	20	20,480	The Daily Express	54	27	19	2,500
Cohabiting	49	31	20	3,883	The Daily Star	50	26	23	1,065
Single	49	29	21	8,812	'Broadsheet'	50	33	17	10,356
Separated	57	27	16	1,372	The Daily Telegraph	50	34	16	3,307
Divorced	52	28	21	3,958	The Guardian	51	32	18	2,335
Widowed	60	29	11	4,857	The Independent	47	35	18	1,126
					The Times	52	32	16	3,221
Respondent's employment status					The Financial Times	52	32	16	367
In employment	50	30	20	23,562	Some other newspaper	52	28	20	639
Unemployed	48	29	23	1,370	No one newspaper in particular	50	32	18	405
Economically inactive	55	28	18	18,353	Would not want to read any newspaper	49	31	19	5,182
Student	49	31	20	1,076					
Looking after family/home	55	27	18	2,319	TV news viewing				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	49	25	26	1,898	Local	53	26	21	814
Retired	57	27	15	12,443	National	49	31	20	3,437
Other inactive	46	30	24	617	Both local & national	52	28	19	35,168
					Do not watch news on television	45	33	21	3,327
Respondent's occupation					Perception of local crime rate				
Managerial and professional occupations	50	31	19	14,439	Higher than average	41	26	32	2,776
Intermediate occupations	51	30	19	8,776	Lower than average	55	30	16	17,001
Routine and manual occupations	53	27	20	16,585	About average	50	29	21	12,230
Never worked and long-term unemployed	54	27	19	1,600					
Full-time students	49	31	21	1,680	Awareness of neighbourhood policing				
Not classified	55	29	16	292	Aware	62	25	14	4,347
					Not aware	46	32	22	6,253
Highest qualification					Experience of crime in last 12 months				
Degree or diploma	51	31	18	14,089	Victim	45	28	27	8,431
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	49	29	22	7,315	Not a victim	53	29	18	34,941
O level/GCSE	50	29	22	8,369					
Other	55	26	18	1,822					
None	55	27	19	11,722					

1. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.15 Public confidence in the police and local council in dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in the area by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			
	Police and local council are dealing with issues			
	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Unweighted base
ALL ADULTS	51	29	20	43,372
Structure of household				
Single adult and child(ren)	51	27	22	2,198
Adults & child(ren)	51	29	20	9,506
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	52	29	19	31,668
Total household income				
Less than £10,000	55	25	19	6,021
£10,000 less than £20,000	54	27	18	8,610
£20,000 less than £30,000	52	26	22	5,999
£30,000 less than £40,000	52	28	20	4,461
£40,000 less than £50,000	50	30	20	2,944
£50,000 or more	49	32	19	5,972
No income stated or not enough information provided	49	31	20	9,341
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	51	30	19	29,929
Social renters	54	24	22	7,218
Private renters	51	31	18	6,099
Accommodation type				
Houses	51	29	20	37,210
<i>Detached</i>	51	32	17	11,483
<i>Semi-detached</i>	52	28	20	13,802
<i>Terraced</i>	50	28	22	11,925
Flats/maisonettes	55	28	18	5,373
Other accommodation	61	25	14	129
Output Area Classification				
Blue collar communities	50	26	24	7,358
City living	51	32	18	1,949
Countryside	47	36	17	6,696
Prospering suburbs	53	30	17	10,491
Constrained by circumstances	51	25	23	4,365
Typical traits	51	29	20	8,911
Multicultural	54	27	19	3,602
Area type				
Urban	52	28	20	32,092
Rural	49	32	18	11,280
Level of physical disorder				
High	47	27	26	2,312
Not high	52	29	19	40,658
Employment deprivation index				
20% most deprived output areas	52	26	22	7,554
Other output areas	51	29	20	23,914
20% least deprived output areas	52	32	15	8,210

1. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

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

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS			England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council 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	47	42	43,555			
Age				Long-standing illness or disability		
16-24	44	32	3,554	Long-standing illness or disability	47	44
25-34	45	38	5,849	<i>Limits activities</i>	46	45
35-44	47	42	7,874	<i>Does not limit activities</i>	49	43
45-54	46	42	7,200	No long-standing illness or disability	47	42
55-64	48	46	7,504			
65-74	52	51	6,183	Internet usage		
75+	49	51	5,391	Used in last 12 months	45	39
				Not used in last 12 months	49	47
Sex				Overall level of perceived ASB		
Men	45	40	19,670	High	42	34
Women	49	44	23,885	Not high	48	44
Ethnic group				Any contact with police in last 12 months		
White	46	42	40,397	Contact	46	42
Non-White	52	46	3,107	No contact	48	43
<i>Mixed</i>	48	38	309			
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	53	46	1,420	Newspaper of choice		
<i>Black or Black British</i>	52	48	837	'Popular'	48	43
<i>Chinese or other</i>	51	46	541	<i>The Sun</i>	47	40
Marital status				<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	50	44
Married	48	45	20,602	<i>The Daily Mail</i>	48	45
Cohabiting	44	38	3,878	<i>The Daily Express</i>	49	46
Single	45	36	8,826	<i>The Daily Star</i>	44	42
Separated	50	46	1,374	'Broadsheet'	46	42
Divorced	48	45	3,982	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	46	45
Widowed	51	51	4,882	<i>The Guardian</i>	47	42
				<i>The Independent</i>	44	40
Respondent's employment status				<i>The Times</i>	47	42
In employment	46	40	23,643	<i>The Financial Times</i>	48	40
Unemployed	44	39	1,375	Some other newspaper	47	46
Economically inactive	49	47	18,450	No one newspaper in particular	49	41
<i>Student</i>	45	34	1,075	Would not want to read any newspaper	43	41
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	48	45	2,326	TV news viewing		
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	47	44	1,908	Local news only	51	41
<i>Retired</i>	51	51	12,523	National news only	46	41
<i>Other inactive</i>	43	39	618	Both national and local news	48	43
				Do not watch news on TV	41	36
Respondent's occupation				Perception of local crime rate		
Managerial and professional occupations	46	42	14,499	Higher than average	43	37
Intermediate occupations	46	44	8,831	Lower than average	48	44
Routine and manual occupations	48	43	16,654	About average	48	42
Never worked and long-term unemployed	47	46	1,604			
Full-time students	47	33	1,674	Experience of crime in last 12 months		
Not classified	52	49	293	Victim	44	37
				Not a victim	48	44
Highest qualification				Awareness of Neighbourhood Policing Team		
Degree or diploma	47	42	14,145	Aware	59	56
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	44	39	7,338	Not aware	40	34
O level/GCSE	46	39	8,402			
Other	50	48	1,824			
None	49	47	11,791			

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local council seek views. Bases for question relating to the police and local council keeping people informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.17 Public confidence in the police and local council 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	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Police and local council seek people's views	Police and local council keep people informed	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>			
ALL ADULTS	47	42	43,555
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	47	43	2,216
Adults & child(ren)	47	41	9,520
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	47	43	31,819
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	51	47	6,048
£10,000 less than £20,000	50	46	8,656
£20,000 less than £30,000	49	44	6,026
£30,000 less than £40,000	48	43	4,481
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	41	2,953
£50,000 or more	44	40	5,997
No income stated or not enough information provided	44	40	9,370
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	47	43	30,083
Social renters	50	45	7,237
Private renters	46	37	6,111
Accommodation type			
Houses	47	42	37,361
<i>Detached</i>	46	43	11,547
<i>Semi-detached</i>	47	43	13,845
<i>Terraced</i>	47	41	11,969
Flats/maisonettes	48	42	5,393
Other accommodation	50	49	131
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	48	42	7,388
City living	42	37	1,960
Countryside	43	41	6,729
Prospering suburbs	47	45	10,550
Constrained by circumstances	49	42	4,382
Typical traits	46	41	8,941
Multicultural	51	45	3,605
Area type			
Urban	47	42	32,229
Rural	46	43	11,326
Level of physical disorder			
High	45	39	2,327
Not high	47	43	40,823
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	49	44	7,568
Other output areas	47	42	24,053
20% least deprived output areas	47	43	8,258

1. Unweighted base refers to police and local council seek views. Bases for question relating to the police and local council keeping people informed will be similar.

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.18 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages	Local police		England and Wales, 2009/10 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	56	43,686		
Age			Long-standing illness or disability	
16-24	55	3,613	Long-standing illness or disability	54 12,401
25-34	59	5,920	Limits activities	54 8,808
35-44	58	7,906	Does not limit activities	55 3,587
45-54	53	7,205	No long-standing illness or disability	57 31,229
55-64	53	7,484	Any contact with police in last 12 months	
65-74	57	6,165	Contact	54 3,855
75+	62	5,393	No contact	57 7,015
Sex			Internet usage	
Men	54	19,737	Used in last 12 months	56 14,704
Women	59	23,949	Not used in last 12 months	57 7,435
Ethnic group			Overall level of perceived ASB	
White	56	40,445	High	36 5,408
Non-White	62	3,188	Not high	60 36,032
Mixed	57	311	Newspaper of choice	
Asian or Asian British	62	1,455	'Popular'	55 26,551
Black or Black British	60	855	The Sun	53 9,567
Chinese or other	66	567	The Daily Mirror	55 4,734
Marital status			The Daily Mail	57 8,677
Married	56	20,616	The Daily Express	56 2,503
Cohabiting	56	3,900	The Daily Star	51 1,070
Single	55	8,897	'Broadsheet'	60 10,435
Separated	60	1,392	The Daily Telegraph	58 3,326
Divorced	55	3,951	The Guardian	59 2,354
Widowed	63	4,921	The Independent	59 1,127
Respondent's employment status			The Times	63 3,253
In employment	56	23,698	The Financial Times	61 375
Unemployed	52	1,395	Some other newspaper	59 640
Economically inactive	58	18,503	No one newspaper in particular	54 411
Student	60	1,101	Would not want to read any newspaper	57 5,279
Looking after family/home	59	2,350	TV news viewing	
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	1,907	Local	52 813
Retired	59	12,511	National	58 3,480
Other inactive	51	634	Both local & national	56 35,380
Respondent's occupation			Do not watch news on television	54 3,375
Managerial and professional occupations	58	14,481	Perception of local crime rate	
Intermediate occupations	56	8,832	Higher than average	42 2,794
Routine and manual occupations	54	16,727	Lower than average	62 17,099
Never worked and long-term unemployed	60	1,645	About average	53 12,348
Full-time students	57	1,706	Awareness of neighbourhood policing	
Not classified	53	295	Aware	62 4,367
Highest qualification			Not aware	52 6,317
Degree or diploma	60	14,156	Experience of crime in last 12 months	
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	54	7,333	Victim	48 8,510
O level/GCSE	53	8,432	Not a victim	59 35,176
Other	59	1,839		
None	56	11,863		

1. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Local police	Unweighted base
	<i>Percentage saying police doing a good/excellent job</i>	
ALL ADULTS	56	43,686
Structure of household		
Single adult and child(ren)	57	2,223
Adults & child(ren)	57	9,604
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	56	31,859
Total household income		
Less than £10,000	56	6,093
£10,000 less than £20,000	57	8,678
£20,000 less than £30,000	56	6,031
£30,000 less than £40,000	56	4,493
£40,000 less than £50,000	56	2,942
£50,000 or more	59	6,012
No income stated or not enough information provided	54	9,409
Tenure		
Owner occupiers	56	30,091
Social renters	53	7,288
Private renters	61	6,178
Accommodation type		
Houses	56	37,441
<i>Detached</i>	57	11,535
<i>Semi-detached</i>	55	13,877
<i>Terraced</i>	55	12,029
Flats/maisonettes	60	5,447
Other accommodation	69	127
Output Area Classification		
Blue collar communities	50	7,412
City living	62	1,973
Countryside	55	6,686
Prospering suburbs	59	10,543
Constrained by circumstances	52	4,408
Typical traits	57	8,986
Multicultural	58	3,678
Area type		
Urban	57	32,391
Rural	54	11,295
Level of physical disorder		
High	51	2,349
Not high	57	40,932
Employment deprivation index		
20% most deprived output areas	51	7,632
Other output areas	57	24,073
20% least deprived output areas	61	8,234

1. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS								Unweighted base ¹
	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		
	Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'								
ALL ADULTS	50	84	65	48	67	56	69	44,293	
Age									
16-24	54	78	60	54	63	52	64	3,643	
25-34	57	82	66	52	66	54	70	5,951	
35-44	52	84	67	48	68	55	69	7,974	
45-54	46	84	63	43	66	53	66	7,283	
55-64	42	85	63	41	66	54	67	7,596	
65-74	45	88	69	46	70	61	72	6,276	
75+	55	91	75	53	73	66	79	5,570	
Men	48	82	67	44	64	53	67	19,979	
16-24	53	76	63	53	61	51	63	1,698	
25-34	54	80	66	47	63	52	68	2,558	
35-44	51	83	70	44	66	53	69	3,526	
45-54	45	84	66	39	65	52	66	3,452	
55-64	40	84	65	36	62	50	65	3,643	
65-74	42	86	69	41	67	58	70	2,903	
75+	48	89	74	46	70	63	76	2,199	
Women	52	86	64	52	69	58	71	24,314	
16-24	55	80	58	54	64	52	65	1,945	
25-34	60	85	65	57	68	56	72	3,393	
35-44	52	85	64	52	70	58	69	4,448	
45-54	48	84	60	47	67	54	66	3,831	
55-64	45	87	62	47	69	58	69	3,953	
65-74	47	90	69	50	72	63	75	3,373	
75+	60	93	75	58	75	69	82	3,371	
Ethnic group									
White	49	84	65	47	67	55	69	41,019	
Non-White	62	82	68	57	67	60	71	3,220	
<i>Mixed</i>	53	77	59	53	60	51	64	314	
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	66	84	72	58	69	63	73	1,468	
<i>Black or Black British</i>	59	75	59	56	62	56	65	868	
<i>Chinese or other</i>	60	85	72	56	69	63	75	570	
Marital status									
Married	48	86	67	45	68	56	70	20,850	
Cohabiting	50	80	61	47	65	52	66	3,931	
Single	53	79	62	52	63	52	66	9,012	
Separated	56	83	66	52	68	61	71	1,408	
Divorced	47	83	62	45	66	55	67	4,038	
Widowed	57	91	73	55	74	67	80	5,043	
Respondent's employment status									
In employment	50	84	64	46	66	54	68	23,945	
Unemployed	50	75	58	51	59	52	61	1,405	
Economically inactive	51	86	68	51	69	59	71	18,851	
<i>Student</i>	59	83	65	59	65	54	69	1,104	
<i>Looking after family/home</i>	56	83	66	55	69	59	70	2,372	
<i>Long-term/temporarily sick/ill</i>	48	79	60	46	62	52	59	1,934	
<i>Retired</i>	48	89	70	48	71	62	74	12,805	
<i>Other inactive</i>	47	77	60	50	63	52	63	636	
Respondent's occupation									
Managerial and professional occupations	50	85	64	43	67	54	71	14,678	
Intermediate occupations	49	85	66	47	67	56	69	8,975	
Routine and manual occupations	49	83	66	50	67	57	67	16,954	
Never worked and long-term unemployed	59	83	68	57	66	59	70	1,669	
Full-time students	56	82	63	56	64	53	68	1,715	
Not classified	49	82	67	42	72	58	70	302	

Table 5.20 Perceptions of the local police by personal characteristics (cont.)

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							Unweighted base ¹
	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	
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>								
Highest qualification								
Degree or diploma	52	85	63	45	68	55	71	14,331
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	48	83	65	46	65	53	67	7,429
O level/GCSE	48	82	63	50	66	54	66	8,508
Other	51	85	69	50	67	58	70	1,879
None	51	85	69	51	67	60	69	12,083
Long-standing illness or disability								
Long-standing illness or disability	47	84	65	46	66	56	68	12,638
<i>Limits activities</i>	48	84	65	47	66	56	68	8,993
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	45	84	64	45	66	55	68	3,639
No long-standing illness or disability	51	84	66	48	67	55	69	31,598
Any contact with police in last 12 months								
Contact	49	82	62	45	65	53	65	3,890
No contact	50	85	67	47	68	56	70	7,118
Internet usage								
Used in last 12 months	49	83	63	46	66	53	67	14,844
Not used in last 12 months	50	86	70	51	68	62	71	7,592
Overall level of perceived ASB								
High	37	74	54	36	56	40	48	5,426
Not high	52	86	67	50	69	58	72	36,532
Newspaper of choice								
'Popular'	49	84	66	49	66	56	67	26,888
<i>The Sun</i>	49	82	66	51	65	54	64	9,655
<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	51	85	66	51	67	58	69	4,797
<i>The Daily Mail</i>	47	87	67	46	68	57	70	8,814
<i>The Daily Express</i>	48	87	69	45	66	57	70	2,543
<i>The Daily Star</i>	45	79	64	51	63	54	60	1,079
'Broadsheet'	52	85	63	44	68	55	73	10,560
<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>	46	88	68	42	68	56	72	3,384
<i>The Guardian</i>	53	83	55	45	66	51	72	2,377
<i>The Independent</i>	51	83	61	42	67	52	70	1,141
<i>The Times</i>	56	86	66	46	70	56	76	3,281
<i>The Financial Times</i>	57	82	66	48	65	57	72	377
Some other newspaper	60	86	69	50	65	57	72	658
No one newspaper in particular	49	83	62	47	67	51	67	419
Would not want to read any newspaper	52	83	64	49	67	56	68	5,381
TV news viewing								
Local	45	79	63	49	63	51	60	826
National	54	83	65	47	66	52	70	3,528
Both local & national	50	85	66	48	67	56	70	35,860
Do not watch news on television	50	78	60	48	63	52	64	3,427
Perception of local crime rate								
Higher than average	40	77	55	38	59	44	51	2,827
Lower than average	54	87	68	50	71	60	75	17,333
About average	48	82	63	47	65	54	66	12,471
Awareness of neighbourhood policing								
Aware	54	87	68	50	74	64	74	4,403
Not aware	47	82	63	45	63	50	65	6,418
Experience of crime in last 12 months								
Victim	46	81	61	41	61	48	60	8,574
Not a victim	51	85	66	50	68	58	71	35,719

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

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS								Unweighted base ¹
	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		
<i>Percentage saying they 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree'</i>									
ALL ADULTS	50	84	65	48	67	56	69	44,293	
Structure of household									
Single adult and child(ren)	53	79	59	53	65	54	65	2,247	
Adults & child(ren)	53	84	66	50	68	56	68	9,663	
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	49	85	65	47	66	55	69	32,383	
Total household income									
Less than £10,000	52	82	65	55	67	60	68	6,194	
£10,000 less than £20,000	49	85	67	50	68	58	69	8,782	
£20,000 less than £30,000	49	86	67	46	68	56	68	6,095	
£30,000 less than £40,000	49	84	66	46	67	55	69	4,523	
£40,000 less than £50,000	48	84	65	45	67	53	68	2,977	
£50,000 or more	52	85	64	45	68	53	72	6,056	
No income stated or not enough information provided	50	83	64	48	64	54	67	9,638	
Tenure									
Owner occupiers	48	86	66	45	68	56	70	30,483	
Social renters	50	80	62	52	64	55	63	7,403	
Private renters	57	82	65	54	66	56	70	6,275	
Accommodation type									
Houses	49	84	65	47	67	55	69	37,951	
<i>Detached</i>	48	87	67	46	69	56	71	11,712	
<i>Semi-detached</i>	49	84	65	47	66	56	69	14,078	
<i>Terraced</i>	51	83	64	48	65	54	67	12,161	
Flats/maisonettes	57	82	65	52	66	57	70	5,531	
Other accommodation	63	88	69	58	75	69	81	131	
Output Area Classification									
Blue collar communities	45	82	63	47	64	52	63	7,495	
City living	58	83	63	51	64	56	74	2,001	
Countryside	47	86	68	47	68	56	69	6,845	
Prospering suburbs	50	86	67	47	70	58	73	10,679	
Constrained by circumstances	48	82	64	47	66	54	64	4,477	
Typical traits	51	85	65	47	67	56	70	9,084	
Multicultural	58	81	64	51	65	57	68	3,712	
Area type									
Urban	51	84	64	48	67	56	69	32,775	
Rural	47	86	68	48	67	56	69	11,518	
Level of physical disorder									
High	49	78	61	48	61	51	60	2,367	
Not high	50	85	66	48	67	56	70	41,515	
Employment deprivation index									
20% most deprived output areas	49	81	62	48	64	53	63	7,736	
Other output areas	50	84	66	47	67	56	70	24,402	
20% least deprived output areas	51	87	67	49	69	58	74	8,356	

1. Unweighted base refers to overall confidence in the local police. Other bases will be similar.
 2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 5.22 Policing pledge actions

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS	
	Victim ¹	Other
Police response to the incident/matter		
Told respondent what action they would take	47	47
Told someone else in household what action they would take	7	4
Told respondent or someone else in household no action would be taken	13	12
Already on scene and dealt with incident/matter immediately	11	16
Did not tell anyone what action they would take	19	15
Respondent did not want any further information	4	5
Respondent's perception of how the police handled the incident/matter		
Police took the incident/matter seriously	65	70
Police treated respondent fairly	79	83
Police treated respondent with respect	89	90
<i>Unweighted base (respondent contacted police about incident/matter)²</i>	4,357	1,808
Respondent's view of police action and whether the action was taken		
Reasonable course of action	89	92
Police undertook action	86	86
<i>Unweighted base (police told respondent/other household member what action they would take)³</i>	2,407	951

1. Questions relating to the policing pledge were asked separately of all victims who reported an incident to the police and of those who had contacted the police for another reason (e.g. to report a traffic accident).

2. Figures here are based on those who had contacted the police about a crime or for another reason: base given is for police response to the incident/matter. Other bases are similar.

3. Figures here are based on those who had contacted the police about a crime or for another reason and who were told (or another household member was told) that the police would take some action. Base given is for whether the police took a reasonable course of action. The base for whether the police actually undertook the action is similar.

4. Excludes incidents that took place in the month of interview for consistency with incidence and prevalence rates presented elsewhere.

5. See [Section 6.4 of the User Guide](#) for definition of policing pledge.

Table 5.23 Confidence in the criminal justice system by personal characteristics

Percentages				England and Wales, 2009/10 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	41	43,086			
Age						
16-24	67	54	3,505			
25-34	62	45	5,753			
35-44	58	40	7,739			
45-54	56	36	7,113			
55-64	54	33	7,457			
65-74	57	35	6,153			
75+	63	42	5,366			
Sex						
Men	61	39	19,557			
Women	58	42	23,529			
Ethnic group						
White	58	38	39,968			
Non-White	70	60	3,068			
Mixed	63	49	307			
Asian or Asian British	74	64	1,406			
Black or Black British	60	54	828			
Chinese or other	77	63	527			
Marital status						
Married	58	37	20,364			
Cohabiting	56	37	3,845			
Single	64	50	8,725			
Separated	60	44	1,356			
Divorced	54	35	3,948			
Widowed	64	45	4,838			
Respondent's employment status						
In employment	59	40	23,361			
Unemployed	62	45	1,357			
Economically inactive	60	42	18,281			
Student	73	60	1,056			
Looking after family/home	62	46	2,278			
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	48	35	1,877			
Retired	59	37	12,460			
Other inactive	55	46	610			
Respondent's occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	61	38	14,360			
Intermediate occupations	57	37	8,768			
Routine and manual occupations	57	40	16,443			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	64	51	1,583			
Full-time students	70	59	1,644			
Not classified	60	46	288			
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	64	42	14,002			
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	58	39	7,250			
O level/GCSE	57	39	8,309			
Other	58	43	1,825			
None	57	41	11,645			
				Long-standing illness or disability		
				Long-standing illness or disability	54	35
				Limits activities	53	35
				Does not limit activities	57	35
				No long-standing illness or disability	61	42
				Internet usage		
				Used in last 12 months	59	40
				Not used in last 12 months	58	41
				Overall level of perceived ASB		
				High	47	32
				Not high	61	42
				Any contact with police in last 12 months		
				Contact	57	37
				No contact	62	42
				Newspaper of choice		
				'Popular'	56	38
				The Sun	56	40
				The Daily Mirror	57	41
				The Daily Mail	56	34
				The Daily Express	55	35
				The Daily Star	57	41
				'Broadsheet'	67	45
				The Daily Telegraph	66	39
				The Guardian	67	49
				The Independent	65	48
				The Times	68	45
				The Financial Times	68	52
				Some other newspaper	64	52
				No one newspaper in particular	58	35
				Would not want to read any newspaper	60	45
				TV news viewing		
				Local news only	56	42
				National news only	65	45
				Both national and local news	59	40
				Do not watch news on TV	59	44
				Perception of local crime rate		
				Higher than average	50	35
				Lower than average	62	41
				About average	58	40
				Experience of crime in last 12 months		
				Victim	54	35
				Not a victim	61	42
				Awareness of neighbourhood policing		
				Aware	62	41
				Not aware	59	39
				Heard of Community Payback		
				Yes	57	38
				No	60	42

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

2. See Section 7.3 of the User Guide for definitions of personal characteristics.

Table 5.24 Confidence in the criminal justice system by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ¹
ALL ADULTS	59	41	43,086
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	54	41	2,178
Adults & child(ren)	61	44	9,346
Adult(s) & no child(ren)	59	39	31,562
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	59	44	5,970
£10,000 less than £20,000	58	41	8,562
£20,000 less than £30,000	59	38	5,970
£30,000 less than £40,000	59	39	4,441
£40,000 less than £50,000	60	38	2,913
£50,000 or more	64	40	5,930
No income stated or not enough information provided	58	42	9,277
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	59	37	29,778
Social renters	56	43	7,131
Private renters	66	51	6,058
Accommodation type			
Houses	59	40	36,968
<i>Detached</i>	60	38	11,437
<i>Semi-detached</i>	58	39	13,723
<i>Terraced</i>	59	43	11,808
Flats/maisonettes	64	48	5,331
Other accommodation	44	30	129
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	54	37	7,259
City living	66	47	1,942
Countryside	60	38	6,668
Prospering suburbs	60	38	10,459
Constrained by circumstances	55	40	4,340
Typical traits	60	39	8,860
Multicultural	65	53	3,558
Area type			
Urban	59	41	31,868
Rural	60	38	11,218
Level of physical disorder			
High	59	45	2,277
Not high	59	40	40,412
Employment deprivation index			
20% most deprived output areas	56	42	7,482
Other output areas	59	40	23,777
20% least deprived output areas	64	42	8,169

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

2. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of the User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

6 Detection of crime

Irene Ogunbor and Paul Taylor

6.1 SUMMARY

This chapter reports on the levels and trends in detections and detection rates in England and Wales. It focuses on sanction detections where the offender receives some formal sanction such as being charged or summonsed, cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning. Sanction detections also include penalty notices for disorder (PNDs), warnings for cannabis possession and offences which are asked to be taken into consideration by a court (TICs).

Key findings are:

- There were 4.3 million offences recorded by the police in 2009/10 and 1.2 million crimes detected using sanction detections.
- The number of sanction detections fell by ten per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10, while the overall number of offences fell by eight per cent in the same period, resulting in a small decrease in the sanction detection rate from 28.4 per cent to 27.8 per cent.
- As in previous years, there is a wide variation in sanction detection rates for different types of crime, with a 94 per cent rate for drug offences, but a rate of just 11 per cent for offences against vehicles. Sanction detection rates fell for all key offence groups between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- There are various ways in which the police can achieve a sanction detection, for example through a charge/summons or caution. For each method of detection in 2009/10, the number of detections fell. This can be attributed in part to a corresponding fall in the number of offences recorded. There were small increases in the proportions of offences dealt with by means of charge or summons and PND, with decreases for other types of sanction detection.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

Detected crime is a term that describes offences which have been 'cleared up' by the police. Detections can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information). The former occurs where the offender receives some formal sanction and the latter occurs where the offence was cleared up but no further action is taken against an offender.

The detection rate described in the section below is the number of detections recorded in a given year as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. This is not a clear-cut measure of police investigative performance and needs 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.

The use of non-sanction detections was considerably restricted from April 2007 (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of the User Guide](#)). Sanction detection rates now provide more meaningful comparison of individual forces, especially given that some forces had largely abandoned their use of non-sanction detections even prior to April 2007.

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 and some crimes are counted as detected although the victim might not be satisfied with the outcome.

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. when an offender has:

- been charged or summonsed;
- been cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning;
- had an offence taken into consideration;
- received a penalty notice for disorder; or
- received 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 Crown Prosecution Service may not take forward proceedings or the offender might be found not guilty at court.

'**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 where the case cannot proceed because the offender has died.

The figures for non-sanction detections for 2008/09 and 2009/10 also include figures for youth restorative disposals (YRDs) that are being piloted across eight police forces. These allow officers to deal with low-level crime and neighbourhood disorder where it is not considered in the public interest to prosecute. The disposal may be offered to young people aged 10 to 17 years inclusive. The process involves a meeting between the offender and the victim, an apology and may also include additional action to right the wrong caused (e.g. a form of community payback).

Detection rates can be affected by a number of factors (see Section 6.3 of this chapter and [Section 3 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for more information). Care must also be taken when comparing detection data with conviction data published by the Ministry of Justice. The former counts crime while the latter counts individual offenders and there are differences in offence classifications and the criteria used to determine an offence between the two sets of statistics ([see Section 3 of User Guide](#)).

Further information on counting detections can be found in section H of the general Counting Rules, found at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/countgeneral10.pdf>

6.3 DETECTION RATES AND NUMBERS

In 2009/10, 4.3 million offences were recorded by the police and 1.2 million offences were detected by means of one of the sanction detection methods listed in Box 6.1. The overall number of offences recorded by the police fell by eight per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10 while the total number of sanction detections fell by ten per cent in the same reporting period (Table 6a). This resulted in a small decrease in the sanction detection rate from 28.4 per cent to 27.8 per cent (a fall of 0.6 percentage points).

Offences detected by means of a charge or summons accounted for just over half of all sanction detections in 2009/10, while detections by cautions accounted for a further quarter. Compared to 2008/09, the actual number of offences detected fell for all the disposal

methods. The number detected by charge or summons was down by five per cent though this largely reflects the fall in the overall number of offences recorded; the contribution to the overall detection rate due to this disposal type was actually up by 0.5 percentage points. The number of cautions was down by 16 per cent and its contribution to the detection rate was down by 0.6 percentage points.

The disposal method showing the largest percentage fall in number was 'Offences taken into consideration' (down 22% with a 0.3 percentage point decrease in its contribution to the detection rate). Another notable decline was in offences detected by the issuing of a cannabis warning which fell by 19 per cent (0.3 percentage point decrease in its contribution to the detection rate). Some, but not all, of the fall in the number of cannabis warnings (down 20,293 in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09) may be as a result of the introduction of police powers to issue penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) for cannabis possession which came into effect on 26 January 2009. There were 13,886 PNDs issued for drug offences in 2009/10.

There remain very few non-sanction detections compared to sanction detections. However, there has been a marked rise in the number of recorded non-sanction detections between 2008/09 and 2009/10, accounted for by special arrangements that allow some forces piloting youth restorative disposals (YRDs) to record them under this category. The eight pilot forces account for 94 per cent of all non-sanction detections recorded in 2009/10 (see Box 6.1 and [Section 3 of User Guide](#)).

Detection rates by offence group

The pattern of variation in detection rates by offence group was consistent with previous years. Within the various offence groups, the detection rate is highest for drug offences. This reflects the fact that in a high proportion of these cases the offence only comes to light when the police apprehend an offender. In addition, it is reasonably simple to clear up a crime of cannabis possession (the largest category of drug offence) by issuing a cannabis warning to the offender, which may be done immediately without requiring a visit to a police station. In contrast, detection rates are lower for crimes such as offences against vehicles, where the offence generally only comes to light some time after it has been committed and the offender has (or offenders have) left the scene. The detection rates for each of the main offence groups in 2009/10 can be seen in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Sanction detection rates by offence group, England and Wales, 2009/10

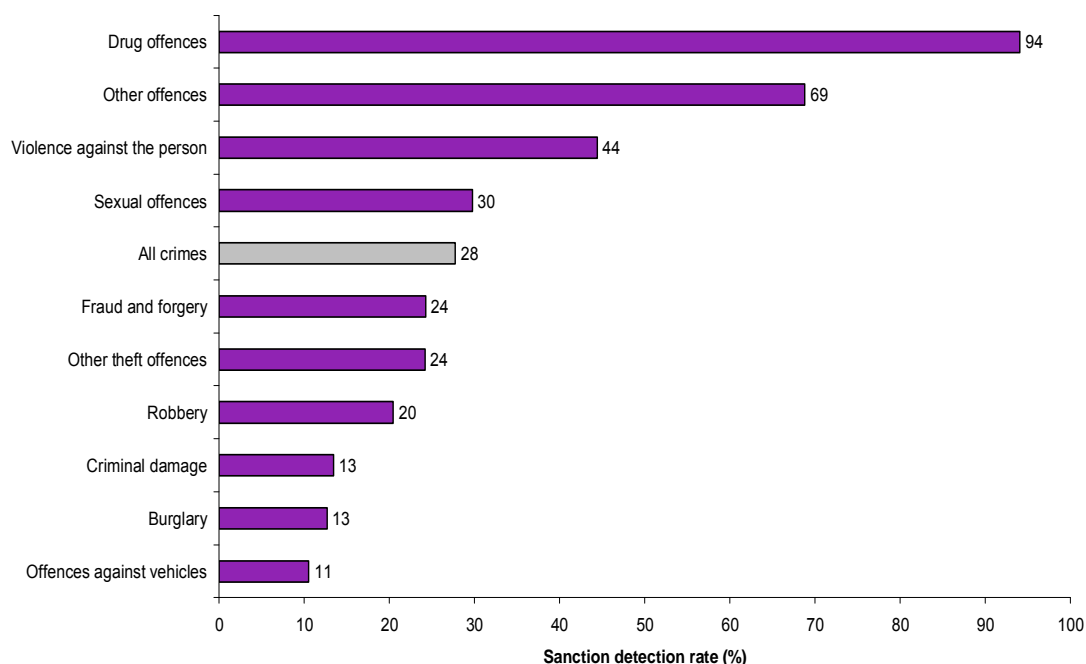


Table 6a below summarises the numbers and rates of sanction detections by key offence groups for the last two years (see also Table 6.01 for a detailed breakdown). There were decreases in the sanction detection rates for all the key offence groups. The smallest decrease was in robbery (0.5 percentage points) while the biggest decrease was in fraud and forgery (3.5 percentage points).

Table 6a Number of detections and detection rate by offence group, 2008/09 and 2009/10

	England and Wales, Recorded crime								
	2008/09	2009/10	% change	2008/09	2009/10	% change	2008/09	2009/10	% point change
	Number of offences			Number of sanction detections			Sanction detection rate (%)		
Violence against the person	903,447	871,712	-3.5	426,711	387,012	-9.3	47.2	44.4	-2.8
Sexual offences	51,427	54,509	6.0	16,165	16,215	0.3	31.4	29.7	-1.7
Robbery	80,134	75,101	-6.3	16,814	15,369	-8.6	21.0	20.5	-0.5
Burglary	581,577	540,655	-7.0	77,854	68,562	-11.9	13.4	12.7	-0.7
Offences against vehicles	591,846	494,978	-16.4	67,111	52,263	-22.1	11.3	10.6	-0.8
Other theft offences	1,080,019	1,037,481	-3.9	272,700	250,892	-8.0	25.2	24.2	-1.1
Fraud and forgery	163,182	152,348	-6.6	45,264	36,943	-18.4	27.7	24.2	-3.5
Criminal damage	936,365	806,720	-13.8	131,443	108,359	-17.6	14.0	13.4	-0.6
Drug offences	243,544	234,998	-3.5	230,939	221,121	-4.3	94.8	94.1	-0.7
Other offences	71,176	70,102	-1.5	50,626	48,231	-4.7	71.1	68.8	-2.3
Total	4,702,717	4,338,604	-7.7	1,335,627	1,204,967	-9.8	28.4	27.8	-0.6

As detection rates differ considerably for different offence types, any change in their relative share of total recorded crime can affect the overall detection rate, even if detection rates for particular offence types are relatively static.

In 2009/10, criminal damage and offences against vehicles (offences with relatively low detection rates) accounted for a slightly lower share of total recorded crime than in 2008/09 and there was a slight increase in the proportion accounted for by violence against the person

offences (where the detection rate is relatively high). If the 2008/09 'crime mix' is applied to the 2009/10 sanction detection rates for individual offence types, then the overall sanction detection rate would be 0.7 percentage points lower. In other words, the small fall in the overall sanction detection rate (from 28.4% in 2008/09 to 27.8% in 2009/10) would have been slightly greater had there been no change in the 'crime mix' (Table 6a).

In all of the offence groups (except drug offences), the greatest proportion of offences detected was by means of a charge or summons. For robbery, 93 per cent of detections were by this method. A large number of drug offences are detected by means of a cannabis warning which can be issued to the offender immediately. Detections where an offender asks for offences to be taken into consideration are most prominent in offences against vehicles and burglaries. The figure below shows a minimal use of non-sanction detections across all crime types (Figure 6.2 and Table 6b).

Figure 6.2 Percentage of all detections by method, England and Wales, 2009/10

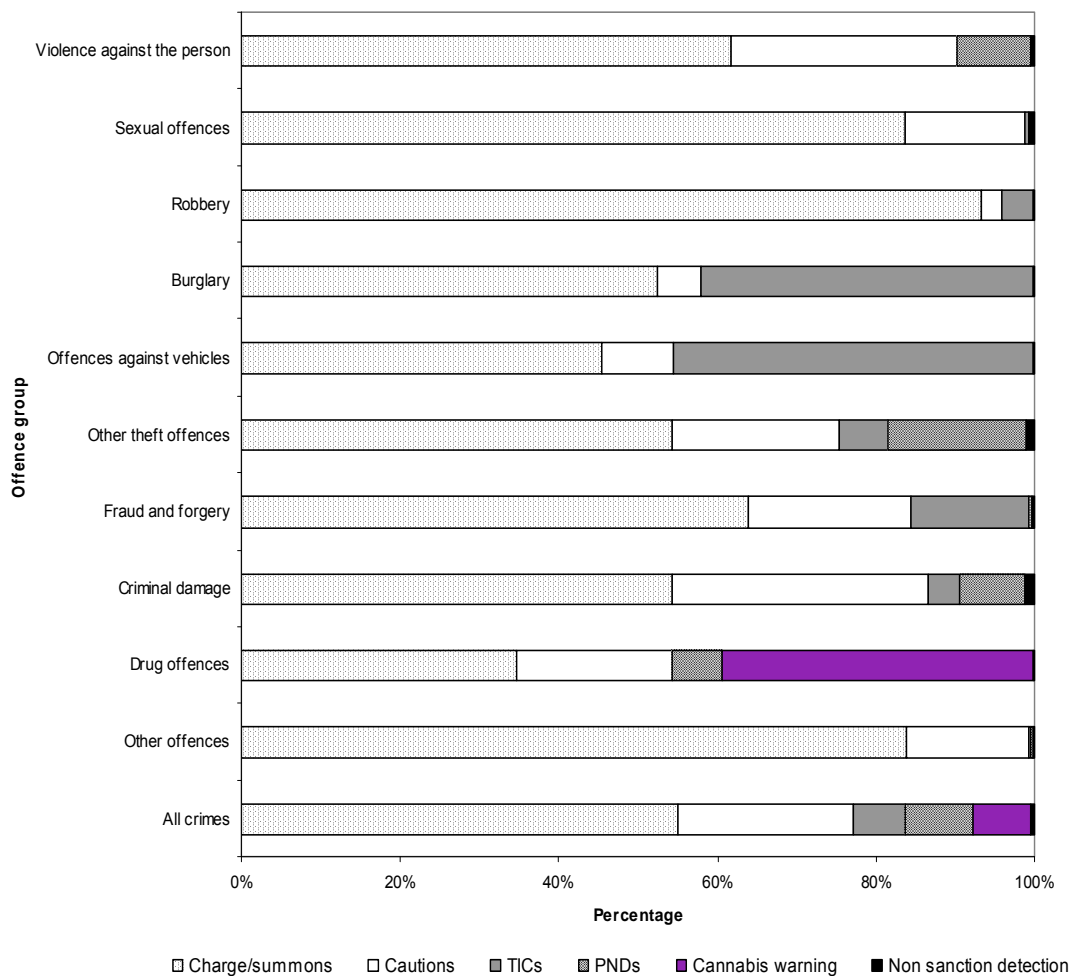


Table 6b Offences detected by offence group and method, 2009/10

Offence group	England and Wales, 2009/10 Recorded crime						
	Total recorded crime	Charge/summons	Cautions	TICs ¹	PNDs ²	Cannabis warnings	Non-sanction detections ³
<i>Number of detections</i>							
Violence against the person	389,449	240,508	110,598	242	35,664	n/a	2,437
Sexual offences	16,323	13,665	2,457	82	11	n/a	108
Robbery	15,391	14,352	395	622	0	n/a	22
Burglary	68,633	35,958	3,835	28,743	26	n/a	71
Offences against vehicles	52,338	23,769	4,758	23,718	18	n/a	75
Other theft offences	253,472	137,605	53,301	15,747	44,239	n/a	2,580
Fraud and forgery	37,076	23,661	7,610	5,540	132	n/a	133
Criminal damage	109,733	59,457	35,626	4,255	9,021	n/a	1,374
Drug offences	221,303	76,552	43,520	210	13,886	86,953	182
Other offences	48,291	40,470	7,452	130	179	n/a	60
Total	1,212,009	665,997	269,552	79,289	103,176	86,953	7,042
<i>Percentage of all detections</i>							
Violence against the person	100.0	61.8	28.4	0.1	9.2	n/a	0.6
Sexual offences	100.0	83.7	15.1	0.5	0.1	n/a	0.7
Robbery	100.0	93.2	2.6	4.0	0.0	n/a	0.1
Burglary	100.0	52.4	5.6	41.9	0.0	n/a	0.1
Offences against vehicles	100.0	45.4	9.1	45.3	0.0	n/a	0.1
Other theft offences	100.0	54.3	21.0	6.2	17.5	n/a	1.0
Fraud and forgery	100.0	63.8	20.5	14.9	0.4	n/a	0.4
Criminal damage	100.0	54.2	32.5	3.9	8.2	n/a	1.3
Drug offences	100.0	34.6	19.7	0.1	6.3	39.3	0.1
Other offences	100.0	83.8	15.4	0.3	0.4	n/a	0.1
Total	100.0	54.9	22.2	6.5	8.5	7.2	0.6

1. Offences asked to be taken into consideration by a court.

2. Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs)

3. Includes data on 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 and Nottinghamshire).

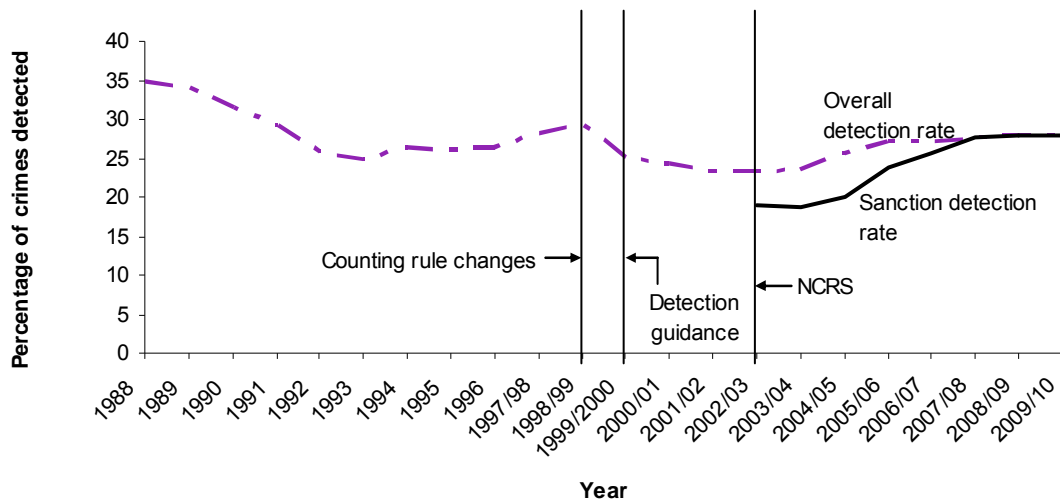
n/a Not applicable.

6.4 TRENDS OVER TIME

Figure 6.3 shows the overall detection rate since 1988 and the sanction detection rate since 2002/03, the sanction detection now being the preferred measure of detection following restrictions in the use of non-sanction detections. Detection rates fell in the period between 1988 and 1993. In 1998/99, the recorded crime series was extended and the Counting Rules amended. In addition, in 1999/00, further guidance was issued which tightened the circumstances in which a detection could be recorded. Both of these changes led to a further decline in detection rates.

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, resulted in forces recording more crimes which were less easy to detect. This change had the effect of reducing the overall detection rate.

Figure 6.3 Detection rates, 1988 to 2009/10, England and Wales



Following the introduction of NCRS, sanction detection rates remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04. 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 coincided with the greater emphasis by central government on raising the number of crimes detected and the setting of national targets. The introduction of cannabis warnings and PNDs nationally in 2004/05 has also contributed to this rise, with these detections making a contribution of 4.4 percentage points to the sanction detection rate of 27.8 per cent (see table 6.03).

Table 6.02 presents trend information by offence group. Key findings include the following:

- Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the overall sanction detection rate rose from 19 to 28 per cent. The rate has remained broadly consistent for the period 2007/08 to 2009/10.
- The biggest difference in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2009/10 was for violence against the person, with the rate in 2009/10 standing at 44 per cent as compared with 36 per cent in 2002/03. This can partly be accounted for by the national introduction of PNDs in 2004/05. PNDs issued for those disorder offences which can attract this penalty accounted for nine per cent of all violence against the person detections in 2009/10 (Table 6b).
- 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 only drops in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2009/10 for a key offence group have been for sexual offences, down by two percentage points, and ‘other offences’, down by one percentage point. The introduction of the Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of sexual offences and may have influenced the detection rate. Within sexual offences, sanction detection rates for rape of a female were down six percentage points between 2002/03 and 2009/10. Rape offences are known to be under-reported because of the sensitive nature of the offence and steps are being taken to encourage more victims to report offences. Additionally, over the last year forces have reported taking some additional steps to improve their recording of rape and other sexual offences. This will have affected both the number of recorded offences and the number of detections (see Chapter 3 for further details).

Figure 6.4 Detection rates by method, 2002/03 to 2009/10, England and Wales

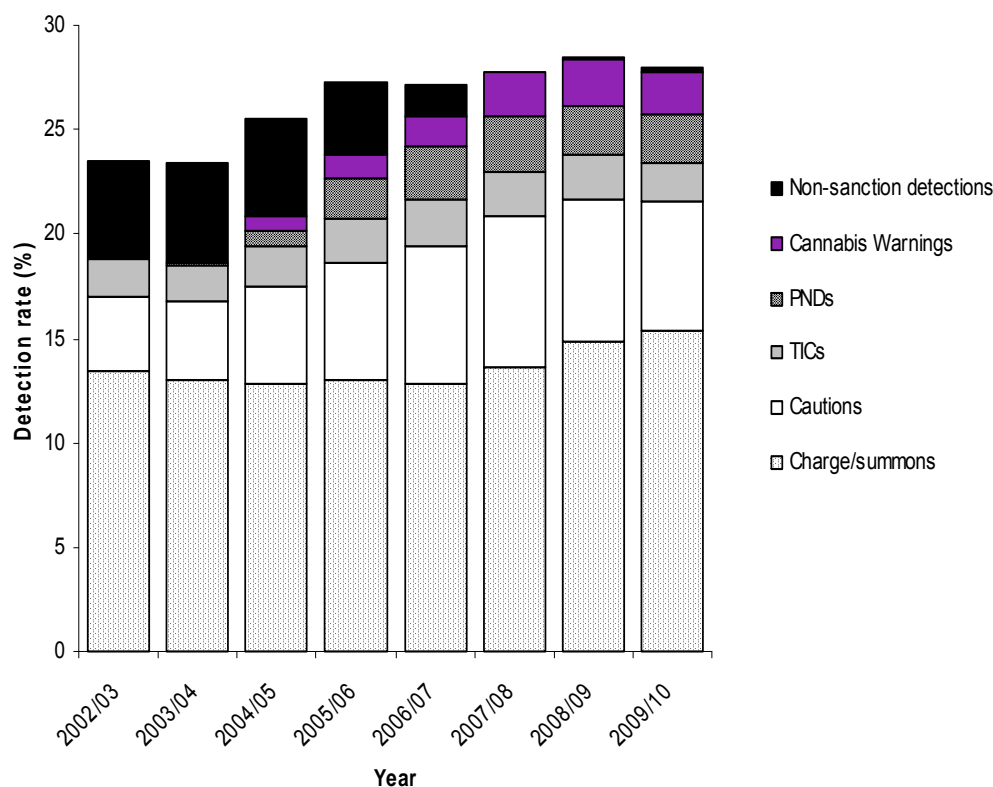


Figure 6.4 and Table 6.03 show the shift away from non-sanction detections as a result of the new rules in 2007/08 which significantly limited the occasions for which such disposals could be applied. Several forces had already made the decision to move away from non-sanction detection even prior to the formal change in rules. The largest proportion of disposal method by sanction detection is accounted for by a charge or summons followed by cautions. The chart also illustrates the increase in the issuing of penalty notices for disorder and cannabis warnings since their introduction nationally in 2004/05.

The detection rate by charge or summons in 2009/10 was 15 per cent compared to 13 per cent in 2002/03, while the detection rate by cautions was six per cent in 2009/10 compared to four per cent in 2002/03. The shift in the use of non-sanction detection is also illustrated (from five per cent detection rate in 2002/03 to less than half a per cent in 2009/10).

Variations in sanction detection rates across police forces and regions are detailed in Chapter 7.

Table 6.01 Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime							
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10	
Offence		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								
4.1	Manslaughter	} Homicide	657	597	91	615	531	86	-5
4.2	Infanticide								
2	Attempted murder		576	439	76	588	432	73	-3
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child		2	4	-	3	0	-	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving		375	341	91	289	267	92	1
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs		29	28	97	35	32	91	-5
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving		36	17	47	180	167	93	46
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent		22,655	9,284	41	22,798	10,893	48	7
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life		463	199	43	418	158	38	-5
5C	Possession of items to endanger life		267	111	42	333	132	40	-2
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent		17,166	6,312	37	16,507	6,502	39	3
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent		383	123	32	223	85	38	6
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking		14	8	-	5	2	-	-
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person		8	7	-	2	1	-	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.		7	4	-	15	19	-	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter		2	0	-	1	1	-	-
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury		374,245	152,822	41	356,075	139,766	39	-2
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury		3,923	1,591	41	3,515	1,529	43	3
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation		162	32	20	141	24	17	-3
	Violence against the person – with injury		420,970	171,919	41	401,743	160,541	40	-1
3A	Conspiracy to murder		56	29	52	44	28	64	12
3B	Threats to kill		9,460	3,105	33	9,566	3,120	33	0
6	Endangering railway passengers		320	52	16	231	29	13	-4
7	Endangering life at sea		8	7	88	7	4	57	-30
10A	Possession of firearms with intent		1,973	1,048	53	1,583	793	50	-3
10C	Possession of other weapons		14,942	13,821	92	11,940	10,832	91	-2
10D	Possession of article with blade or point		13,988	13,013	93	10,857	10,017	92	-1
8L	Harassment		48,352	13,130	27	53,029	13,574	26	-2
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress		142,230	107,548	76	126,579	88,531	70	-6
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment		2,391	846	35	2,376	913	38	3
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress		23,354	10,379	44	23,235	10,746	46	2
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children		6,200	3,310	53	6,621	3,555	54	1
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years		23	18	-	9	9	-	-
13	Child abduction		566	208	37	561	204	36	0
14	Procuring illegal abortion		5	2	-	3	1	-	-
104	Assault without injury on a constable		17,386	16,035	92	15,778	14,368	91	-1
105A	Assault without injury		197,041	70,566	36	203,220	67,928	33	-2
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury		4,182	1,675	40	4,330	1,819	42	2
	Violence against the person – without injury		482,477	254,792	53	469,969	226,471	48	-5
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES		903,447	426,711	47	871,712	387,012	44	-3

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
Offence	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %		
17	Indecent assault on a male	158	79	50	..	..	..
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	1,161	332	29	1,212	318	26	-2
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	1,001	335	33	1,058	347	33	-1
								0
19A	Rape of a female	170	60	35	..	..	..	..
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	7,780	1,665	21	9,102	1,781	20	-2
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	2,538	742	29	2,926	840	29	-1
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	1,652	649	39	1,963	798	41	1
	Rape of a female	12,140	3,116	26	13,991	3,419	24	-1
								0
19B	Rape of a male	22	2	9	..	..	..	..
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	317	52	16	372	71	19	3
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	218	71	33	241	94	39	6
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	407	166	41	561	207	37	-4
	Rape of a male	964	291	30	1,174	372	32	1
								0
20	Indecent assault on a female	575	274	48	..	..	..	..
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	15,503	4,326	28	15,713	4,210	27	-1
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	3,661	1,355	37	4,160	1,451	35	-2
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	1,648	600	36	1,828	610	33	-3
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	51	18	35	..	..	..	..
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16	3,315	1,129	34	3,992	1,348	34	0
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	151	58	38	132	31	23	-15
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder	131	41	31	125	42	34	2
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	116	65	56	135	57	42	-14
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	52	26	50	59	36	61	11
74	Gross indecency with a child	121	50	41	..	..	..	..
	Most serious sexual crime	40,748	12,095	30	43,579	12,241	28	-2
16	Buggery	36	15	-	..	..	..	..
18	Gross indecency between males	14	5	-	..	..	..	..
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	1,040	361	35	1,114	421	38	3
24	Exploitation of prostitution	173	144	83	148	101	68	-15
25	Abduction of female	4	0	-	..	..	..	..
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution	1,071	1,060	99	1,186	1,080	91	-8
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	195	107	55	183	90	49	-6
88A	Sexual grooming	314	134	43	405	149	37	-6
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	298	101	34	356	97	27	..
88D	Unnatural sexual offences	5	4	-	15	10	-	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism	7,529	2,139	28	7,523	2,026	27	..
	Other sexual offences	10,679	4,070	38	10,930	3,974	36	-2
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	51,427	16,165	31	54,509	16,215	30	-2

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
		2008/09			2009/10			
Offence		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
34A	Robbery of business property	9,350	2,550	27	8,173	2,356	29	2
34B	Robbery of personal property	70,784	14,264	20	66,928	13,013	19	-1
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES		80,134	16,814	21	75,101	15,369	20	-1
28	Burglary in a dwelling	282,986	45,906	16	..	..	..	..
28A	Burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	214,870	36,874	17	..
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	44,717	3,837	9	..
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	6,932	928	13	..
28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	723	133	18	..
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,454	578	40	1,353	489	36	-4
Total burglary in a dwelling		284,440	46,484	16	268,595	42,261	16	-1
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	296,954	31,303	11	..	..	..	..
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	236,034	24,274	10	..
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	35,873	1,980	6	..
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	183	67	37	153	47	31	-6
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling		297,137	31,370	11	272,060	26,301	10	-1
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES		581,577	77,854	13	540,655	68,562	13	-1
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	9,724	5,276	54	7,995	4,565	57	3
45	Theft from a vehicle	396,963	38,205	10	339,140	29,246	9	-1
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	137,511	19,191	14	109,817	15,068	14	0
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	47,648	4,439	9	38,026	3,384	9	0
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES		591,846	67,111	11	494,978	52,263	11	-1
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	2,507	1,876	75	2,593	1,852	71	-3
39	Theft from the person	89,662	3,402	4	92,271	3,285	4	0
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	51,204	8,477	17	53,391	7,865	15	-2
41	Theft by an employee	15,464	8,461	55	13,181	7,042	53	-1
42	Theft of mail	3,724	265	7	3,103	181	6	-1
43	Dishonest use of electricity	1,785	1,285	72	1,738	1,218	70	-2
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	104,170	4,962	5	109,851	5,643	5	0
46	Shoplifting	320,748	201,891	63	307,845	189,046	61	-2
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	7,653	1,343	18	7,759	1,357	17	0
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	472,335	30,624	6	436,324	24,509	6	-1
54	Handling stolen goods	10,767	10,114	94	9,425	8,894	94	0
OTHER THEFT OFFENCES		1,080,019	272,700	25	1,037,481	250,892	24	-1

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
		2008/09			2009/10			
Offence		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
51	Fraud by company director	815	523	64	87	39	45	-19
52	False accounting	146	82	56	158	58	37	-19
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online accounts	26,593	9,760	37	27,139	8,132	30	-7
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds	122,439	26,555	22	113,802	21,439	19	-3
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information	303	241	80	362	267	74	-6
53F	Fraud by abuse of position	923	601	65	1,159	883	76	11
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly	1,151	567	49	1,063	480	45	-4
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud	608	139	23	860	183	21	-2
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud	1,466	1,143	78	1,541	1,077	70	-8
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	15	10	-	13	9	-	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	446	313	70	344	222	65	-6
61	Other forgery	4,244	1,730	41	2,521	1,210	48	7
61A	Possession of false documents	2,646	2,380	90	2,244	2,060	92	2
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	1,387	1,220	88	1,055	884	84	-4
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES		163,182	45,264	28	152,348	36,943	24	-3
56A	Arson endangering life	3,629	962	27	3,625	1,028	28	2
56B	Arson not endangering life	31,197	2,146	7	28,954	1,894	7	0
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	235,427	36,781	16	198,978	30,432	15	0
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	109,429	21,584	20	88,508	16,966	19	-1
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	389,733	38,905	10	336,726	32,104	10	0
58D	Other criminal damage	157,111	28,251	18	140,678	23,479	17	-1
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	999	196	20	850	131	15	-4
58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	780	237	30	662	172	26	-4
58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	1,306	303	23	1,133	308	27	4
58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage	727	182	25	604	135	22	-3
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	6,027	1,896	31	6,002	1,710	28	-3
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES		936,365	131,443	14	806,720	108,359	13	-1
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME		3,352,989	594,372	18	3,032,182	517,019	17	-1
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	29,894	26,568	89	33,009	28,674	87	-2
92C	Other drug offences	1,123	1,068	95	1,117	1,025	92	-3
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	44,584	43,128	97	38,262	36,967	97	0
92E	Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ⁶	167,943	160,175	95	162,610	154,455	95	0
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES		243,544	230,939	95	234,998	221,121	94	-1
10B	Possession of firearms offences	4,462	3,897	87	4,024	3,489	87	-1
81	Other firearms offences	292	312	107	254	214	84	-23
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	8	5	-	6	3	-	-
26	Bigamy	64	40	63	60	39	65	3

Table 6.01 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2008/09 and 2009/10^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						
		2008/09			2009/10			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2008/09 and 2009/10
Offence	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %		
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	3,796	3,162	83	3,676	2,909	79	-4
35	Blackmail	1,362	329	24	1,458	328	22	-2
36	Kidnapping	2,033	829	41	1,868	765	41	0
62	Treason	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
64	Riot	3	1	-	0	0	-	-
65	Violent disorder	1,023	600	59	861	538	62	4
66	Other offences against the State or public order	37,683	26,771	71	37,598	26,107	69	-2
67	Perjury	177	122	69	186	136	73	4
68	Libel	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
69	Offender Management Act offences	..	..	..	533	332	62	
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	22	16	-	21	20	-	-
76	Aiding suicide	7	2	-	17	1	-	-
78	Immigration offences	574	488	85	411	353	86	1
79	Perverting the course of justice	8,395	4,668	56	7,994	4,279	54	-2
80	Absconding from lawful custody	648	574	89	558	449	80	-8
82	Customs and Revenue offences	12	12	-	10	8	-	-
83	Bail offences	6	4	-	4	2	-	-
84	Trade descriptions, etc.	1,143	1,074	94	807	728	90	-4
85	Health and Safety offences	16	17	-	6	2	-	-
86	Obscene publications etc.	2,763	2,154	78	3,195	2,411	75	-2
87	Protection from eviction	71	8	11	81	10	12	1
89	Adulteration of food	13	12	-	4	4	-	-
90	Other knives offences	7	5	-	13	11	-	-
91	Public health offences	115	27	23	488	36	7	-
94	Planning laws	1	1	-	0	0	-	-
95	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc.	506	444	88	425	379	89	1
99	Other notifiable or triable-either-way offences	1,736	1,108	64	1,618	1,050	65	1
802	Dangerous driving	4,238	3,944	93	3,926	3,628	92	-1
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES		71,176	50,626	71	70,102	48,231	69	-2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES		4,702,717	1,335,627	28	4,338,604	1,204,967	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 2008/09 data and totals may not agree with those previously published.
 4. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.
 5. The number of crimes that are cleared up by a sanction detection divided by total number of recorded offences.
 6. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (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.
 7. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.
- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 6.02 Sanction detection rates by offence group and selected offence types, 2002/03 to 2009/10 and percentage point change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime								
Offence	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% point change 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	
Violence against the person – with injury	34	32	32	38	39	41	41	40	-1	
Violence against the person – without injury	37	34	40	47	53	55	53	48	-5	
Total violence against the person	36	33	36	42	46	49	47	44	-3	
Most serious sexual crime <i>of which:</i>	31	29	27	29	28	28	30	28	-2	
Sexual assault on a female	30	28	27	29	28	28	30	28	-2	
Rape of a female	30	26	25	25	25	25	26	24	-1	
Other sexual offences	34	33	32	35	35	38	38	36	-2	
Total sexual offences	32	30	28	31	30	30	31	30	-2	
Total robbery	17	17	17	17	18	20	21	20	-1	
Burglary in a dwelling	13	14	14	16	17	16	16	16	-1	
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	-1	
Total burglary	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	-1	
Theft of a motor vehicle	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	0	
Theft from a vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	9	-1	
Interfering with a motor vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	0	
Total offences against vehicles	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	-1	
Other theft offences	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	24	-1	
Fraud and forgery	23	23	24	27	27	31	28	24	-3	
Criminal damage	10	9	10	12	13	14	14	13	-1	
Drug offences	86	81	92	92	94	95	95	94	-1	
Other offences	70	68	65	68	68	71	71	69	-2	
TOTAL	19	19	21	24	26	28	28	28	-1	

1. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

Table 6.03 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection, 2002/03 to 2009/10

England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Method of detection	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
<i>Number of detections</i>									%
									change
Charge/summons	802,469	783,056	725,048	725,375	693,808	674,307	698,728	665,997	-4.7
Cautions	213,020	225,405	263,237	310,934	357,898	358,295	319,259	269,552	-15.6
TICs ¹	111,541	105,648	106,182	117,579	121,417	107,174	102,046	79,289	-22.3
PNDs ^{2 3}	..	3,045	43,526	105,695	139,735	129,018	108,348	103,176	-4.8
Cannabis warnings ³	..	..	40,138	62,586	80,653	103,804	107,246	86,953	-18.9
Total sanction detections	1,127,030	1,117,154	1,178,131	1,322,169	1,393,511	1,372,598	1,335,627	1,204,967	-9.8
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5}	273,735	289,311	262,544	193,809	81,904	865	2,908	7,042	142.2
All detections	1,400,765	1,406,465	1,440,675	1,515,978	1,475,415	1,373,463	1,338,535	1,212,009	-9.5
Total number of offences⁶	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,172	5,427,558	4,951,173	4,702,717	4,338,604	-7.7
<i>Detection rates⁷</i>									%
									point change
Charge/summons	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.4	0.5
Cautions	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	-0.6
TICs ¹	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	-0.3
PNDs ^{2 3}	..	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	0.1
Cannabis warnings ³	..	..	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	-0.3
Total sanction detections	18.9	18.6	20.9	23.8	25.7	27.7	28.4	27.8	-0.6
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5}	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
All detections	23.4	23.4	25.6	27.3	27.2	27.7	28.5	27.9	-0.5

1. Offences asked to be taken into consideration by a court.

2. Penalty Notices for Disorder (formerly known as fixed penalty notices) were introduced in several forces in 2003/04 and nationally in 2004/05.

3. Cannabis warnings for possession of cannabis were introduced in 2004/05. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) can also 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.

4. Includes data on 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). The pilot was introduced in 2008/09 and the number of these disposals increased significantly in 2009/10.

5. From 1 April 2007, new rules governing non-sanction detections significantly limited the occasions for which such administrative disposals can be applied.

6. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

.. Not available.

7 Geographic patterns of crime

Neil Higgins, Paul Robb and Andrew Britton

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.

- The 2009/10 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 2009/10, with the exception of trends in burglary. There has been a statistically significant reduction in levels of burglary in the most deprived areas since 2001/02 but no significant change in the least deprived areas.
- As in previous years, the 2009/10 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.
- Police recorded crime figures for England in 2009/10 show that crime rates were higher in areas classified as predominantly urban, than in areas that were classified as predominantly rural.

Variation at regional level shows:

- London was the region with the highest rates of total recorded crime, 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, violence against the person and amongst the lowest rates of burglary and offences against vehicles.
- In Wales BCS risk of personal and household crime was lower than for England and Wales overall.

Geographic patterns and concentrations of crime varied by crime type.

- Sixty-two per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by just three forces, the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, that comprise 24 per cent of the population.
- Fifty-four per cent of the total of selected serious offences involving a knife¹ were recorded by these same three forces. In more urban forces knives were involved in a greater proportion of recorded serious offences than was the case in more rural forces.

¹ Total of selected serious offences only includes the five offence types: Attempted Murder; Threats to Kill; ABH and GBH; Robbery; Rape and Sexual assaults, as shown in Table 7.14. In this table 'offences involving a knife' refers to the use of a knife or sharp instrument. There are other offences not covered by these offence types which may include the use of a knife or sharp instrument.

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. Information is also presented on detections and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour 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 place². Police recorded crime, however, relates to the location of the incident.

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. Therefore rates of crimes expressed on a residents basis will tend to be inflated in such areas. Conversely, commuter areas where the day-time population is lower than the resident population may understate actual rates of crime.

Analysis of BCS crime by type of area focuses on BCS household crimes (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.

7.3 CRIME IN THE MOST AND LEAST DEPRIVED AREAS

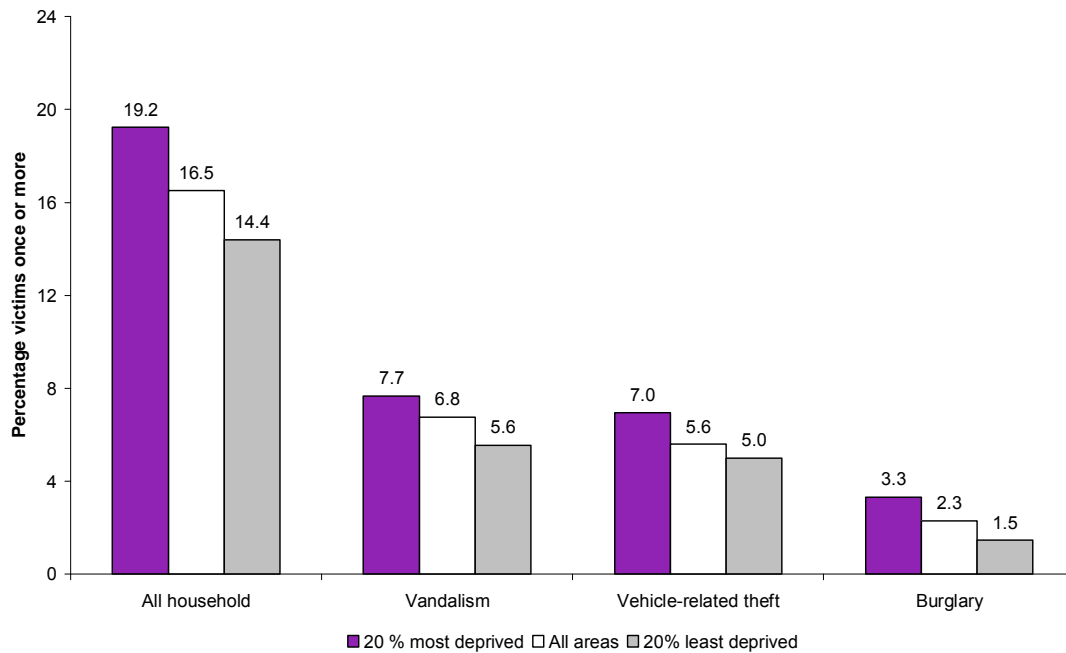
Consistent with previous years, the 2009/10 BCS shows the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher for households living in the most deprived areas compared with those in the least deprived areas in England³ (19% compared with 14%, Figure 7.1).

- In the most deprived areas, the risk of households being victims of vandalism is eight per cent as compared with six per cent in the least deprived areas.
- In the most deprived areas, the risk of households being victims of vehicle-related theft is seven per cent as compared with five per cent in the least deprived areas.
- In the most deprived areas the risk of households being victims of burglary is three per cent as compared with one per cent in the least deprived areas

² The main BCS crime count excludes crimes that occurred outside of England and Wales, e.g. while abroad on holiday.

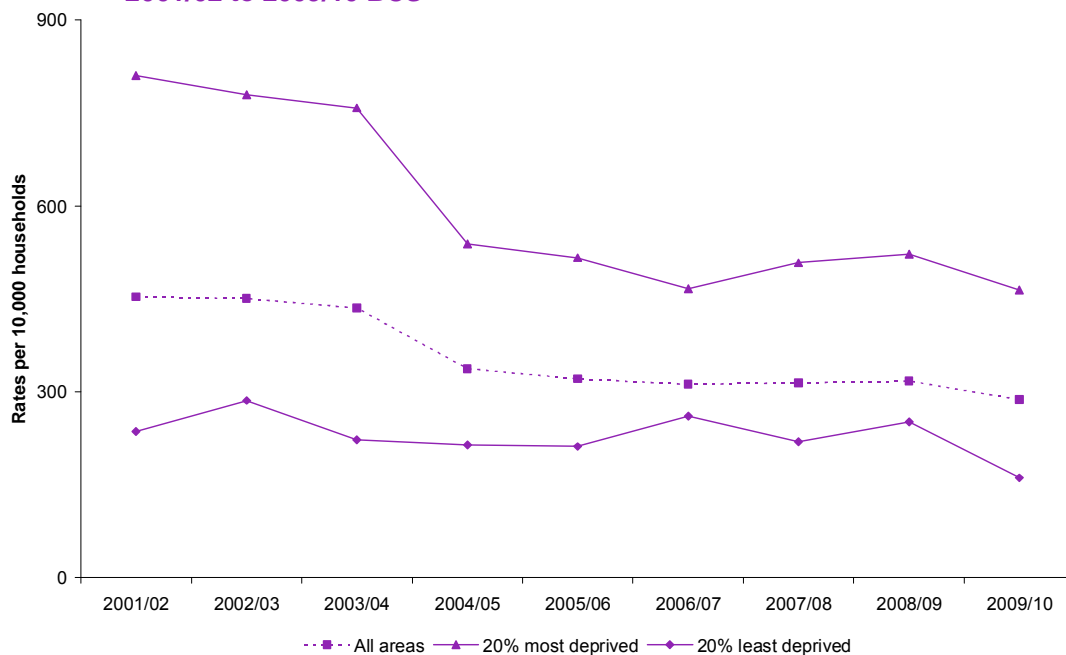
³ This analysis is restricted to England as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) does not cover Wales where a separate Index is used and is based on the employment deprivation domain. [See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for details of the IMD.

Figure 7.1 Risk of crime by level of deprivation in England, 2009/10 BCS



Trends in BCS household crime by level of deprivation are presented from 2001/02 onwards⁴ (Table 7.01). Trends in the rates for component parts of BCS household crime in the most and least deprived areas in England have been broadly similar between 2001/02 and 2009/10, with the exception of trends in burglary (Figure 7.2). While there have been large falls in burglary rates in the most deprived areas since 2001/02 (with the most notable fall occurring between 2003/04 and 2004/05), rates have remained broadly flat in the least deprived areas. Despite this difference in trends, the 2009/10 BCS rate of burglary remained higher in the most deprived areas (464 burglaries per 10,000 households) compared with the least deprived areas in England (a rate of 161 per 10,000).

Figure 7.2 Trends in incidence rates of burglary by level of deprivation in England, 2001/02 to 2009/10 BCS



⁴ BCS trends are presented from 2001/02 as this is the year the BCS became continuous and the sample expanded. Prior to 2001/02 the BCS ran at approximately two year intervals [See Section 2 of the User Guide](#) for details.

7.4 CRIME IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

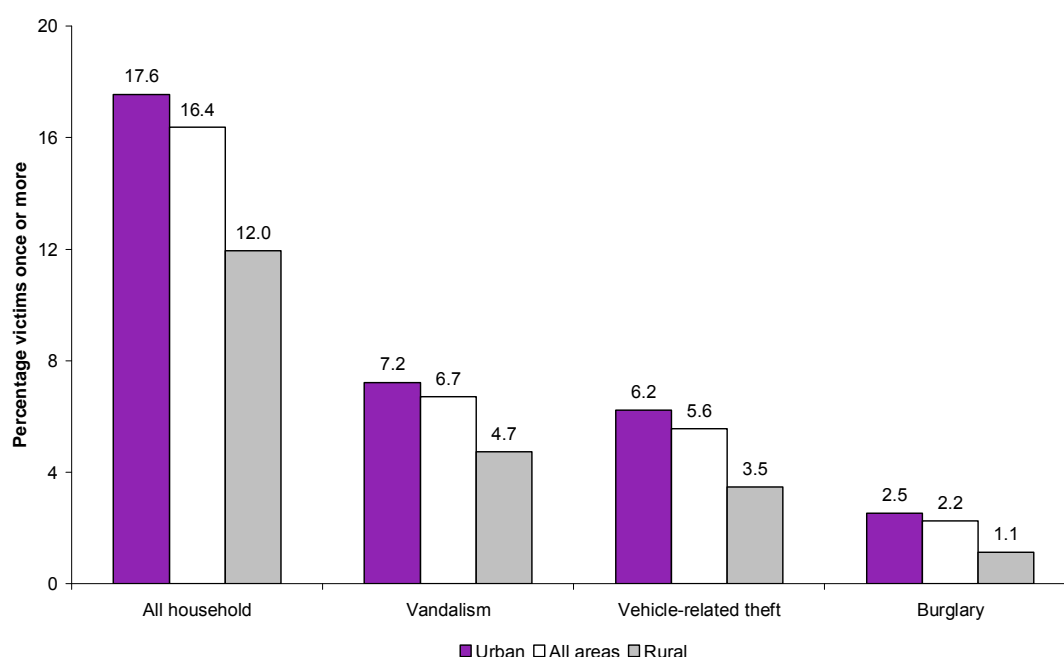
This section presents an analysis of crime in urban and rural areas for BCS and police recorded crime data⁵.

As in previous years, the 2009/10 BCS found that the risk of being a victim of any household crime was higher in urban areas than rural areas (18% compared with 12%, Figure 7.3) and this is shown for each of the main household crime types.

- Seven per cent had experienced vandalism compared with five per cent in rural areas.
- Six per cent had been victims of vehicle-related theft compared with three per cent in rural areas
- Three per cent of households in urban areas had been victims of burglary compared with one per cent in rural areas.

Within the 2009/10 BCS sample, the weighted proportion of households that are resident in urban areas was 79 per cent with 21 per cent in rural areas.

Figure 7.3 Risk of crime in urban and rural areas, 2009/10 BCS

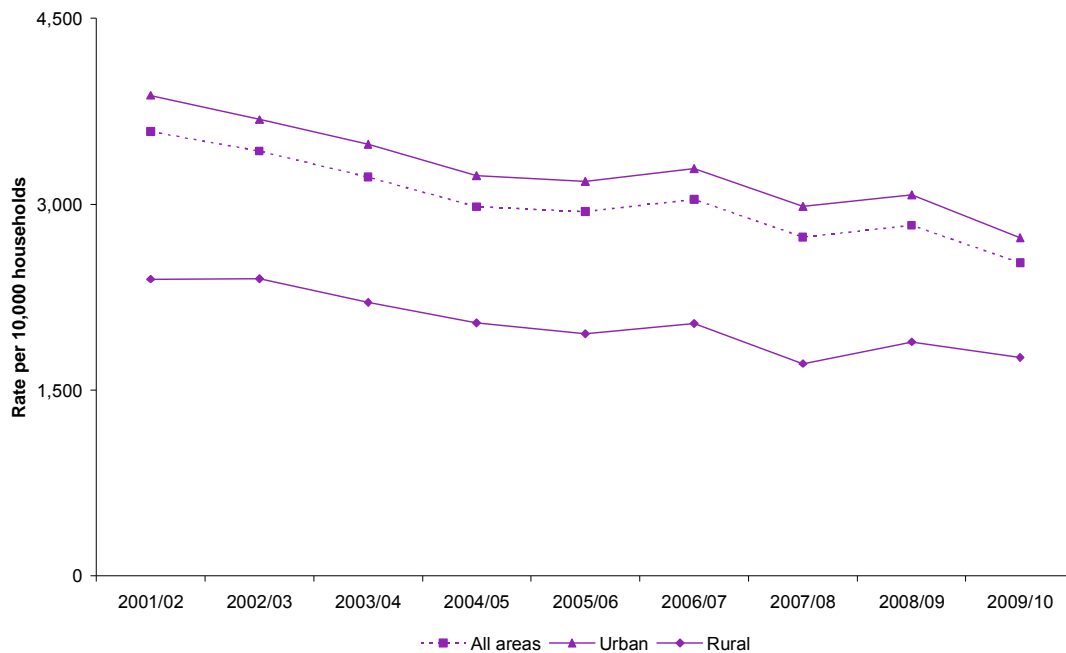


Trends in BCS household crime in urban and rural areas are presented from 2001/02 onwards⁶ (Table 7.02). Trends in BCS household crime incidence rates have been broadly similar in urban and rural areas in England and Wales [see Section 7 of the User Guide](#) for details of the urban/rural classification. Levels of BCS household crime have decreased by 30 per cent in urban areas and 26 per cent in rural areas between the 2001/02 and 2009/10 surveys (Figure 7.4). Burglary, vehicle-related theft and vandalism have shown similar trends in both urban and rural areas, with decreases in all three crime types (Table 7.02).

⁵ For BCS analysis, the National Statistics rural/urban definition for output areas has been used. For police recorded crime analysis, the National Statistics rural/urban LA classification has been used, which is restricted to England as the classification does not cover Wales. [See Section 7 of the User Guide](#) for details.

⁶ BCS trends are presented from 2001/02 as this is the year the BCS became continuous and the sample expanded. Prior to 2001/02 the BCS ran at approximately two year intervals [See Section 2 of the User Guide](#) for details.

Figure 7.4 Trends in incidence rates of BCS household crime in urban and rural areas, 2001/02 to 2009/10



Police recorded crime figures for England in 2009/10 show that crime rates were higher in areas classified as predominantly urban, than in areas that were classified as predominantly rural. This is observed at both the police force area level (Table 7.03) and the Community Safety Partnership⁷ level (Table 7.04). In this section, the analysis is presented at the Community Safety Partnership level, as the more detailed geography enables a greater distinction between rural and urban areas⁸.

Recorded crime rates in urban and rural Community Safety Partnerships varied by offence group type (Figure 7.5, Table 7.04). For all offence groups, recorded crime rates were higher in areas classified as predominantly urban than in areas that were classified as predominantly rural. The differences in crime rates between areas classified as predominantly urban and predominantly rural were highest for robbery offences. Predominantly rural, significant rural and predominantly urban Community Safety Partnerships comprise 24 per cent, 14 per cent and 62 per cent of the population in England respectively.

Trends in recorded crime rates in urban and rural areas are detailed in Tables 7.04 and 7.05 and illustrated for offences against vehicles, burglary and violence against the person in Figures 7.6 to 7.8. Trends are presented from 2002/03 onwards⁹. The trends in levels of recorded crime for these offence groups were similar for areas that were classified as predominantly rural, significant rural and predominantly urban. For burglary and offences against vehicles there is some evidence of a narrowing of the disparity in crime rates between urban and rural areas.

⁷ Set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are, in nearly all cases, coterminous with local authority areas [See section 7 of the User Guide](#) for details.

⁸ For example, Northumbria Police is classified as a predominantly urban force but in 2009/10 it contained six Community Safety Partnerships, five of which are classified as predominantly urban (Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland) and one classified as predominantly rural (Northumberland County).

⁹ Recorded crime trends are presented from 2002/03 as the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable [See Section 3 of the User Guide](#) for details.

Figure 7.5 Recorded crime rates per 10,000 population by Community Safety Partnership rural/urban classification, 2009/10

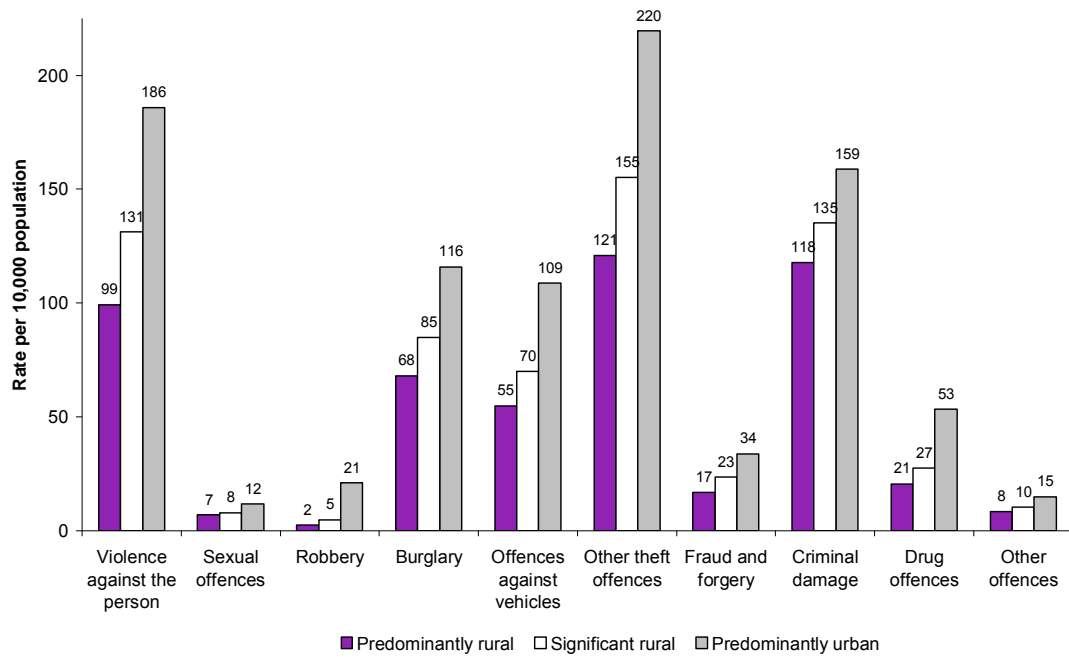


Figure 7.6 Trends in recorded crime rates for offences against vehicles by Community Safety Partnership rural/urban classification, 2002/03 to 2009/10

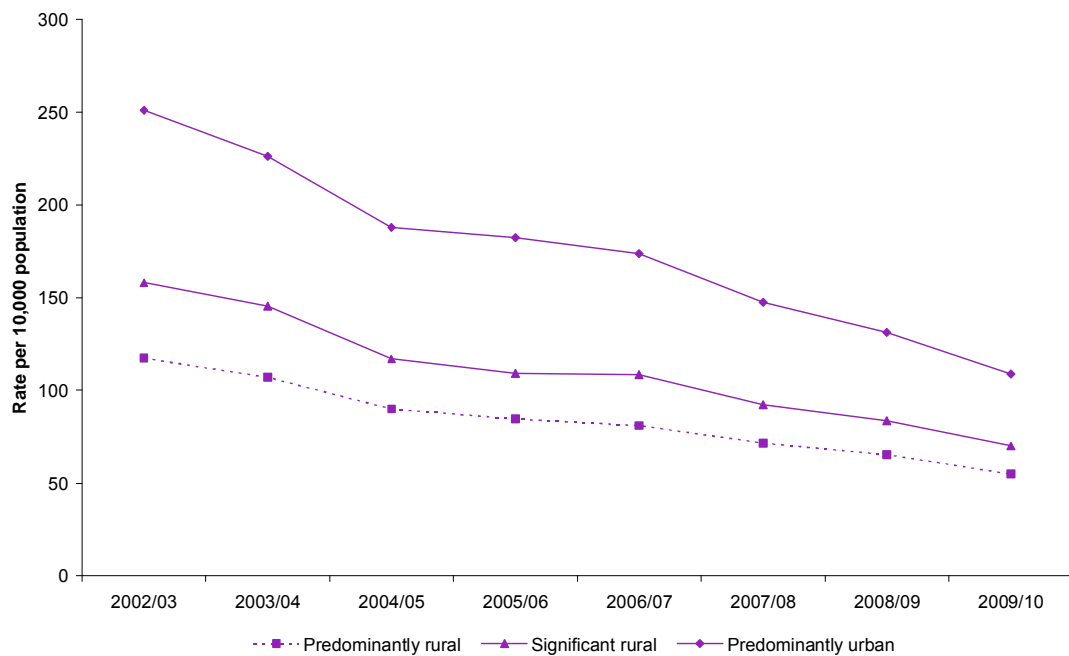


Figure 7.7 Trends in recorded crime rates for burglary by Community Safety Partnership rural/urban classification, 2002/03 to 2009/10

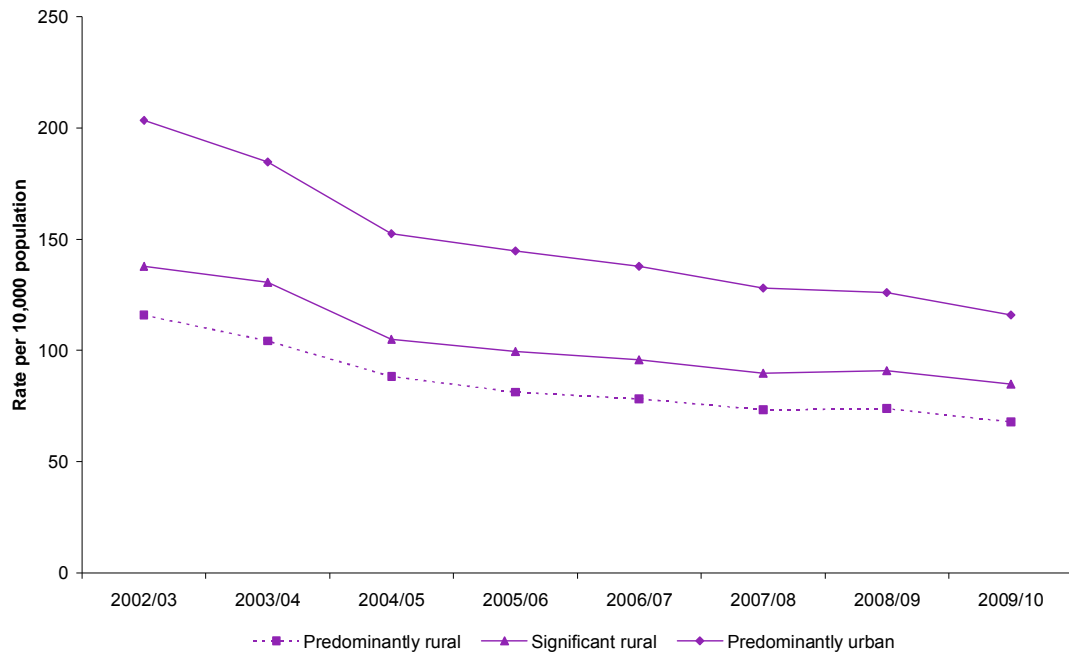
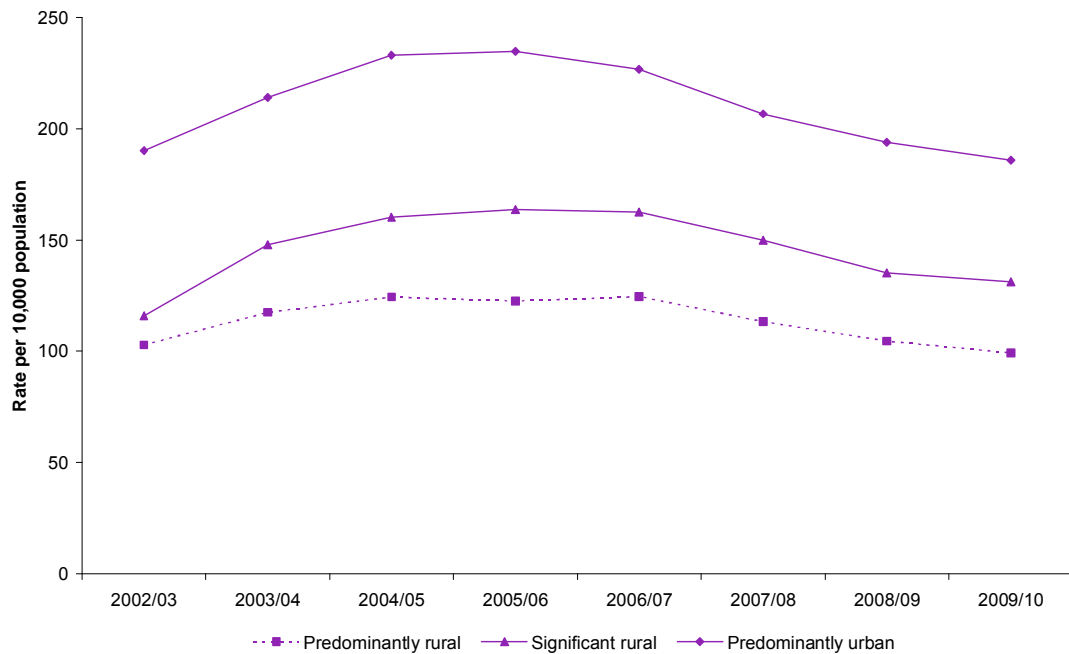


Figure 7.8 Trends in recorded crime rates for violence against the person by Community Safety Partnership rural/urban classification, 2002/03 to 2009/10



7.5 VARIATIONS IN CRIME BY ENGLISH REGIONS, WALES AND POLICE FORCE AREAS

Tables 7.05 to 7.12 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/pdfs10/wales10.pdf> (English language version)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/walescymru10.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 2009/10 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, violence against the person and amongst the lowest rates of burglary and offences against vehicles.

According to the 2009/10 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 Wales risk of personal and household crime was significantly lower than for England and Wales overall.
- In the West Midlands region, risk of household crime was significantly lower than for England and Wales overall.

Crime and detections by police force area

The regional crime rates, shown in Tables 7.05 to 7.12, mask further variation at the more local level as crime tends to be geographically concentrated in smaller areas. For example, this is particularly the case for robberies and knife-related offences.

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

Tables 7.13 and 7.14 presents 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 2008/09 and 2009/10. Generally, in urban forces a greater proportion of recorded serious offences involve knives than in the more rural forces, with Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Midlands and the Metropolitan Police being the only forces to record more than eight per cent of such offences involving the use of a knife.

- Fifty-four per cent of the total of selected serious offences involving a knife¹⁰ were recorded by just three forces, comprising 24 per cent of the population: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands.

Tables 7.15, 7.16 and 7.17 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 show some differences between forces (Tables 7.15, 7.16 and 7.17). However, these figures need to be interpreted with care. Sanction detection rates vary a great deal between offence types, so any change in the 'crime mix' affects the overall rate of detection (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 7.18 to 7.21 provide breakdowns by police force area for the key perception measures.

¹⁰ Total of selected serious offences only includes the five offence types: Attempted Murder; Threats to Kill; ABH and GBH; Robbery; Rape and Sexual assaults, as shown in Table 7.14. In this table 'offences involving a knife' refers to the use of a knife or sharp instrument. Other offences exist that are not shown in this table that may include the use of a knife or sharp instrument.

Box 7.1 Sources of Home Office crime data

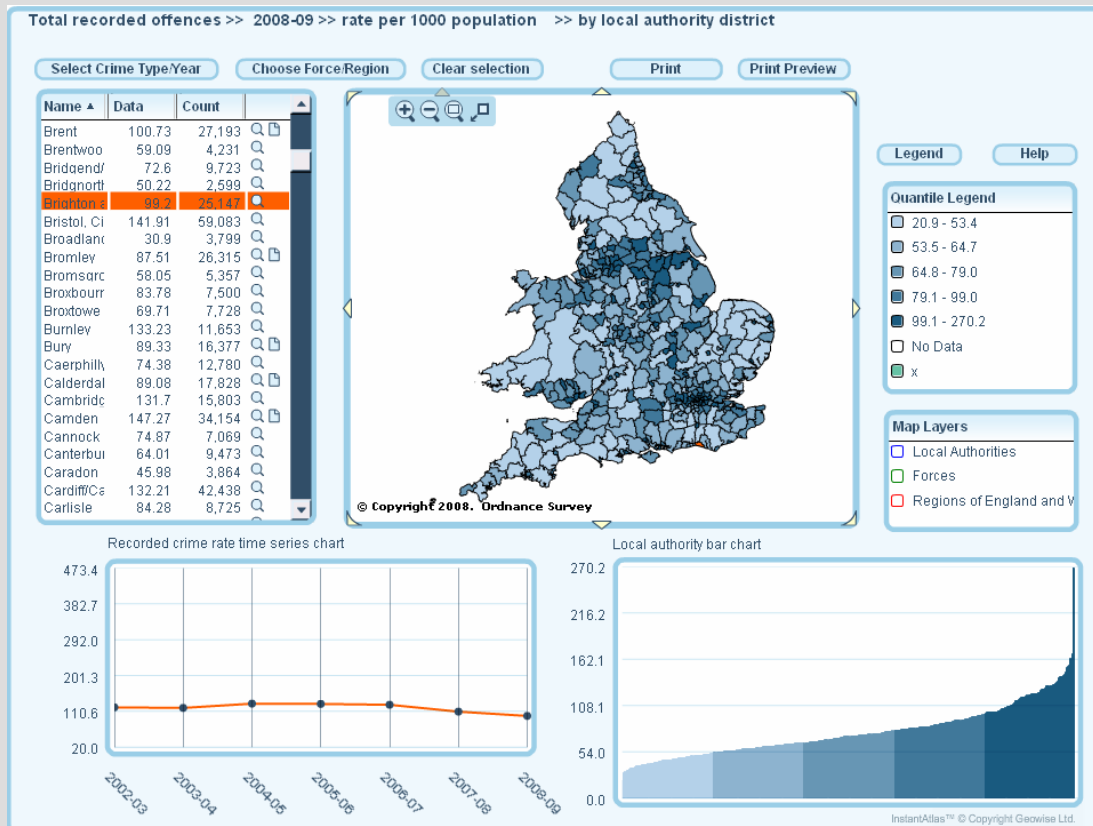
In addition to the information provided in this report, tables showing recorded crime figures for the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in England and Wales, for police Basic Command Units (BCUs – [see Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#)) and police force areas are available online at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0910.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 7.9).

Figure 7.9 Interactive maps of local authority level police recorded crime data on the Home Office website



Police forces have made more detailed monthly local crime data available to the public on their own websites.

In addition, the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) have produced a new interactive national map giving the public access to local statistics and details on neighbourhood policing in their area: <http://maps.police.uk/>

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) have also published official crime and anti-social behaviour figures together with independent and professional assessments of police forces and police authorities on their website:

<http://www.hmic.gov.uk/PoliceReportCard/Pages/home.aspx>

Table 7.01 Trends in BCS household incidence rates by level of deprivation in England, 2001/02 to 2009/10

Rate per 10,000 households in England	England, BCS								
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All household									
All areas	3,610	3,480	3,264	3,000	2,953	3,043	2,751	2,866	2,550
20% most deprived	4,651	4,285	4,149	3,619	3,895	3,847	3,696	3,787	3,227
20% least deprived	2,710	2,780	2,290	2,308	2,258	2,554	2,102	2,415	1,991
Vandalism									
All areas	1,197	1,157	1,117	1,134	1,191	1,282	1,141	1,175	1,034
20% most deprived	1,538	1,287	1,330	1,300	1,470	1,584	1,478	1,569	1,268
20% least deprived	862	914	763	855	910	1,071	886	944	766
Vehicle-related theft¹									
All areas	1,513	1,418	1,257	1,078	962	927	826	810	668
20% most deprived	2,213	2,053	1,828	1,476	1,509	1,294	1,267	1,090	893
20% least deprived	1,146	1,072	863	772	746	779	562	688	571
Burglary									
All areas	453	450	435	337	321	312	314	317	287
20% most deprived	810	779	758	539	516	466	508	522	464
20% least deprived	235	286	222	214	212	260	219	252	161
<i>Unweighted base²</i>									
All areas	23,022	25,803	27,075	32,535	34,631	32,277	34,030	33,548	32,520
20% most deprived	3,312	3,931	3,902	4,547	4,707	4,358	4,763	4,757	4,665
20% least deprived	5,356	6,000	6,621	7,780	8,157	7,710	8,016	7,919	7,689

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 incidence rates in urban and rural areas, 2001/02 to 2009/10

Rate per 10,000 households	England & Wales, BCS								
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
All household									
All areas	3,586	3,428	3,217	2,978	2,939	3,038	2,732	2,829	2,525
Urban	3,877	3,682	3,484	3,228	3,181	3,289	2,983	3,075	2,728
Rural	2,395	2,398	2,205	2,042	1,951	2,034	1,713	1,889	1,762
Vandalism									
All areas	1,185	1,145	1,104	1,125	1,182	1,281	1,141	1,160	1,024
Urban	1,305	1,227	1,201	1,211	1,276	1,384	1,240	1,254	1,097
Rural	694	812	736	799	799	867	742	800	750
Vehicle-related theft¹									
All areas	1,512	1,399	1,239	1,068	957	925	814	805	668
Urban	1,667	1,527	1,374	1,199	1,084	1,042	923	904	749
Rural	985	958	808	650	513	533	436	485	415
Burglary									
All areas	441	439	422	331	317	311	312	312	280
Urban	496	490	480	369	344	341	352	359	322
Rural	214	235	204	191	209	191	149	129	125
<i>Unweighted base²</i>									
All areas	25,022	28,106	29,404	35,378	38,016	37,526	37,487	36,882	35,618
Urban	18,616	20,636	21,133	25,009	27,612	27,166	26,892	26,264	25,279
Rural	6,406	7,470	8,271	10,369	10,404	10,360	10,595	10,618	10,339

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 Trends in recorded crime in urban and rural police force areas, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Rate per 10,000 population	England, Recorded Crime							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Violence against the person								
Predominantly rural	134	145	158	152	147	136	123	121
Significant rural	140	167	181	182	185	171	158	151
Predominantly urban	182	204	221	224	214	193	182	174
All areas	159	182	197	198	193	177	164	158
Sexual offences								
Predominantly rural	9	10	10	11	9	9	8	9
Significant rural	10	11	12	11	11	10	10	10
Predominantly urban	13	13	13	12	11	10	10	11
All areas	11	12	12	12	11	10	9	10
Robbery								
Predominantly rural	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	4
Significant rural	11	11	9	9	9	8	8	7
Predominantly urban	35	32	29	31	32	26	24	23
All areas	22	20	18	19	19	16	15	14
Burglary								
Predominantly rural	125	111	94	88	85	77	78	71
Significant rural	147	138	116	109	104	98	98	90
Predominantly urban	209	187	152	145	138	129	126	117
All areas	173	158	130	123	118	110	109	100
Offences against vehicles								
Predominantly rural	136	118	99	93	91	78	70	57
Significant rural	180	164	138	131	126	107	96	79
Predominantly urban	248	224	184	179	171	146	131	110
All areas	206	187	154	149	142	122	109	90
Other theft offences								
Predominantly rural	204	200	190	187	180	171	164	155
Significant rural	219	219	208	208	204	192	187	176
Predominantly urban	294	286	265	257	241	227	214	207
All areas	253	249	233	228	218	206	197	187
Fraud and forgery								
Predominantly rural	40	39	35	30	24	20	17	16
Significant rural	55	53	47	40	38	29	29	26
Predominantly urban	79	76	65	53	42	33	35	34
All areas	64	62	54	45	38	29	30	28
Criminal damage								
Predominantly rural	191	206	206	204	207	185	165	139
Significant rural	191	214	211	208	212	186	166	142
Predominantly urban	236	249	241	236	229	196	175	150
All areas	212	229	225	221	219	190	170	146
Drug offences								
Predominantly rural	21	22	22	24	23	26	27	26
Significant rural	19	20	21	24	26	29	29	29
Predominantly urban	34	33	33	43	48	58	61	57
All areas	27	26	27	33	36	42	44	42
Other offences								
Predominantly rural	10	10	10	12	11	11	11	11
Significant rural	10	10	10	12	12	11	11	11
Predominantly urban	14	15	14	17	17	15	15	15
All areas	12	12	12	14	14	13	13	13
All offences								
Predominantly rural	876	867	829	804	783	716	667	609
Significant rural	981	1,008	953	936	926	839	792	720
Predominantly urban	1,344	1,320	1,217	1,198	1,143	1,033	975	897
All areas	1,139	1,137	1,061	1,042	1,009	914	861	788

1. The National Statistics rural/urban LA classification has been used, which is restricted to England as the classification does not cover Wales. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for details.

2. Predominantly rural forces are Cambridgeshire, Cumbria, Devon and Cornwall, Durham, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Suffolk and Wiltshire.

3. Significant rural forces are Avon and Somerset, Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Dorset, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Humberside, Kent, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Thames Valley, Warwickshire, and West Mercia.

4. Predominantly urban forces are Cleveland, Greater Manchester, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, City of London, Merseyside, Metropolitan Police, Northumbria, Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire, Surrey, West Midlands and West Yorkshire.

5. Predominantly rural, significant rural and predominantly urban forces comprise 14 per cent, 39 per cent and 47 per cent of the population in England respectively.

Table 7.04 Trends in recorded crime in urban and rural Community Safety Partnerships, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Rate per 10,000 population	England, Recorded Crime							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Violence against the person								
Predominantly rural	103	118	124	123	125	113	105	99
Significant rural	116	148	160	164	162	150	135	131
Predominantly urban	190	214	233	235	227	207	194	186
All areas	159	182	197	198	193	176	164	157
Sexual offences								
Predominantly rural	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
Significant rural	9	10	10	10	9	8	7	8
Predominantly urban	13	14	14	14	12	11	11	12
All areas	11	12	12	12	11	10	9	10
Robbery								
Predominantly rural	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Significant rural	7	7	5	6	6	5	5	5
Predominantly urban	32	29	26	28	29	24	22	21
All areas	22	20	18	19	19	16	15	14
Burglary								
Predominantly rural	116	104	88	81	78	73	74	68
Significant rural	138	131	105	99	96	90	91	85
Predominantly urban	203	185	152	145	138	128	126	116
All areas	173	158	130	123	118	110	109	100
Offences against vehicles								
Predominantly rural	117	107	90	85	81	72	65	55
Significant rural	158	145	117	109	108	92	84	70
Predominantly urban	251	226	188	182	174	148	131	109
All areas	206	186	154	149	142	122	109	90
Other theft offences								
Predominantly rural	153	150	143	140	140	132	128	121
Significant rural	191	192	181	182	181	169	164	155
Predominantly urban	304	297	278	272	255	241	230	220
All areas	252	248	232	227	217	205	196	187
Fraud and forgery								
Predominantly rural	33	33	31	26	24	19	19	17
Significant rural	48	50	44	37	36	25	26	23
Predominantly urban	80	75	65	53	44	34	36	34
All areas	64	62	54	44	38	29	30	28
Criminal damage								
Predominantly rural	153	168	170	167	172	153	136	118
Significant rural	182	206	203	204	204	179	158	135
Predominantly urban	242	258	251	246	241	207	186	159
All areas	212	229	225	221	219	190	170	146
Drug offences								
Predominantly rural	16	16	17	18	18	21	21	21
Significant rural	19	19	19	22	22	25	27	27
Predominantly urban	32	32	32	41	46	54	56	53
All areas	27	26	27	33	36	42	44	42
Other offences								
Predominantly rural	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8
Significant rural	8	9	9	11	11	10	10	10
Predominantly urban	14	15	14	17	16	15	15	15
All areas	12	12	12	14	14	13	13	13
All offences								
Predominantly rural	709	716	681	660	658	600	566	516
Significant rural	875	916	854	843	835	754	708	650
Predominantly urban	1,362	1,346	1,254	1,232	1,182	1,069	1,008	923
All areas	1,138	1,136	1,061	1,040	1,008	913	860	788

1. The National Statistics rural/urban LA classification has been used, which is restricted to England as the classification does not cover Wales. See Section 7 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for details.

2. Predominantly rural, significant rural and predominantly urban Community Safety Partnerships comprise 24 per cent, 14 per cent and 62 per cent of the population in England respectively.

Table 7.06 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area, English region and Wales, percentage change, 2008/09 to 2009/10

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, 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	-14	-13	6	-29	-10	-22	-16	-11	-19	13	-12
Durham	-10	-10	-12	-5	-10	-8	-7	-12	-17	13	-6
Northumbria	-15	-12	16	-22	-17	-26	-10	-17	-17	-9	-11
North East Region	-14	-12	7	-22	-13	-21	-11	-15	-17	1	-10
Cheshire	-11	-5	0	-26	-6	-18	-10	-23	-16	4	2
Cumbria	-8	-7	23	-10	-3	-14	-6	5	-17	9	2
Greater Manchester	-13	-9	1	-16	-14	-20	-7	-3	-19	-10	-15
Lancashire	-9	-4	21	-20	-12	-20	-5	1	-15	16	2
Merseyside	-9	-8	13	-3	-7	-18	-10	-10	-9	-2	4
North West Region	-11	-7	8	-15	-11	-19	-8	-6	-16	-1	-6
Humberside	-10	-8	20	-21	-14	-22	-8	-10	-7	-12	-2
North Yorkshire	-13	-4	4	-18	-18	-29	-7	-6	-19	-9	4
South Yorkshire	-13	-14	2	-14	-11	-21	-8	-11	-18	10	-3
West Yorkshire	-9	-9	2	-7	-3	-17	-7	8	-17	18	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	-11	-10	6	-11	-8	-20	-8	-2	-16	7	0
Derbyshire	-8	0	12	4	-9	-22	-7	0	-12	13	-6
Leicestershire	-6	-3	-11	-14	-5	-18	0	-6	-12	6	4
Lincolnshire	-5	-5	-4	7	-8	-11	1	-7	-10	-8	9
Northamptonshire	-8	6	-11	-14	-13	-24	-1	-7	-14	13	3
Nottinghamshire	-15	-7	4	-15	-18	-29	-11	-13	-18	7	-11
East Midlands Region	-9	-2	-1	-11	-12	-23	-4	-7	-13	6	-2
Staffordshire	-11	0	-2	-11	-14	-29	-8	-21	-13	-8	5
Warwickshire	-9	-11	15	-16	-2	-18	-5	-8	-19	25	-8
West Mercia	-8	-6	6	-17	-13	-5	-6	13	-15	0	-9
West Midlands	-7	-2	12	-7	-4	-17	-6	-6	-11	-4	-10
West Midlands Region	-8	-3	8	-9	-7	-17	-6	-7	-13	-1	-7
Bedfordshire	-8	6	-22	-30	-15	-19	-3	-14	-8	1	16
Cambridgeshire	-7	5	2	-15	-12	-27	-2	4	-11	-9	9
Essex	-7	-3	9	-16	-1	-14	-3	-10	-13	-15	-16
Hertfordshire	-8	-4	10	-15	-9	-16	-3	-25	-15	12	17
Norfolk	-9	5	0	7	-8	-6	-9	-34	-17	-17	-14
Suffolk	0	7	9	-9	15	-17	5	1	-8	-14	4
East of England Region	-7	1	3	-17	-6	-17	-3	-14	-12	-6	-1
London, City of	-10	-7	-	-	-18	-33	-11	-23	-4	9	-25
Metropolitan Police	-2	0	14	3	-1	-9	4	-2	-7	-13	1
London Region	-2	0	14	3	-1	-9	4	-2	-7	-12	1
Hampshire	-11	-5	-7	-6	-14	-18	-7	-10	-19	7	-18
Kent	-12	-11	-1	-16	-3	-22	-7	-17	-18	5	-5
Surrey	-1	8	-2	1	4	-8	-2	11	-11	2	5
Sussex	-6	-2	3	-9	-6	-12	-6	-1	-11	6	10
Thames Valley	-5	-2	14	-8	-3	-10	-3	-2	-11	-9	10
South East Region	-7	-4	2	-8	-5	-14	-5	-5	-15	1	-1
Avon and Somerset	-9	1	1	-13	-9	-22	-7	-19	-13	-1	26
Devon and Cornwall	-10	-3	13	-16	-16	-17	-10	-6	-16	10	6
Dorset	-5	-6	11	-17	-1	-7	0	-5	-12	-1	19
Gloucestershire	-13	-14	5	-20	-5	-21	-11	-19	-18	-4	-9
Wiltshire	-7	2	21	-25	0	-14	-4	-27	-17	13	33
South West Region	-9	-3	9	-15	-8	-18	-7	-15	-15	3	12
ENGLAND	-8	-4	7	-6	-7	-16	-4	-6	-14	-4	-2
Dyfed-Powys	-7	-7	26	-	-19	-17	-1	-5	-17	18	-1
Gwent	3	0	8	13	28	5	6	-4	-6	-8	13
North Wales	-3	8	3	-20	2	-19	3	-4	-13	-5	2
South Wales	-12	-7	-14	-25	-14	-24	-5	-21	-15	2	-6
WALES	-6	-2	0	-17	-2	-16	-1	-12	-13	1	0
British Transport Police	-7	-7	-10	-22	-15	-25	-4	-14	-15	1	15
ENGLAND AND WALES	-8	-4	6	-6	-7	-16	-4	-7	-14	-4	-2

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 7.07 Recorded offences by offence group by police force area, English region and Wales, rates per 1,000 population¹, 2009/10

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, 2009/10 Recorded crime										
	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	85	17	1	1	10	7	21	1	20	5	2
Durham	67	11	1	0	9	8	15	1	18	2	2
Northumbria	64	12	1	0	7	6	15	2	16	3	1
North East Region	69	13	1	0	8	7	16	2	17	4	1
Cheshire	67	13	1	0	9	7	17	2	14	3	1
Cumbria	57	13	1	0	5	4	13	1	15	3	1
Greater Manchester	96	16	1	2	14	13	20	4	19	4	2
Lancashire	74	15	1	0	8	7	18	2	17	4	1
Merseyside	80	13	1	1	10	8	15	2	17	11	1
North West Region	81	15	1	1	11	9	18	3	17	5	1
Humberside	88	18	1	1	13	8	21	2	20	3	2
North Yorkshire	54	10	1	0	7	5	15	1	11	2	1
South Yorkshire	86	14	1	1	13	12	19	3	19	4	1
West Yorkshire	90	14	1	1	17	12	19	3	18	4	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	83	14	1	1	14	10	19	2	17	3	1
Derbyshire	68	14	1	1	9	7	15	2	15	2	1
Leicestershire	83	18	1	1	11	9	19	3	15	4	1
Lincolnshire	67	12	1	0	8	6	19	2	16	2	1
Northamptonshire	81	15	1	1	11	10	19	3	17	3	1
Nottinghamshire	92	17	1	2	14	11	21	2	19	4	2
East Midlands Region	79	16	1	1	11	9	19	3	16	3	1
Staffordshire	71	19	1	1	8	7	15	3	16	2	1
Warwickshire	63	10	1	1	10	9	15	2	12	3	1
West Mercia	60	12	1	0	8	7	15	2	12	2	1
West Midlands	81	18	1	3	12	11	14	3	14	4	1
West Midlands Region	73	16	1	2	10	9	15	3	14	3	1
Bedfordshire	70	13	1	1	11	10	16	2	13	2	1
Cambridgeshire	78	14	1	1	10	8	22	3	15	3	1
Essex	61	12	1	1	8	7	14	2	12	2	1
Hertfordshire	65	11	1	1	8	8	17	3	12	5	1
Norfolk	53	11	1	0	6	5	14	1	12	2	1
Suffolk	65	14	1	0	8	6	16	2	15	3	1
East of England Region	64	12	1	1	8	7	16	2	13	3	1
London, City of ³	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Metropolitan Police	108	23	1	4	12	13	27	5	12	9	2
London Region	109	23	1	4	12	13	28	5	12	9	2
Hampshire	77	18	1	1	8	7	20	3	15	3	1
Kent	64	13	1	1	8	7	16	2	14	3	1
Surrey	58	13	1	0	7	7	13	3	12	2	1
Sussex	65	13	1	1	7	6	18	3	13	3	1
Thames Valley	84	18	1	1	10	11	21	5	14	3	1
South East Region	72	15	1	1	8	8	18	3	14	3	1
Avon and Somerset	79	17	1	1	11	8	20	2	14	3	1
Devon and Cornwall	56	12	1	0	6	5	13	2	13	3	1
Dorset	68	14	1	0	8	7	18	2	14	2	1
Gloucestershire	65	12	1	0	9	7	16	2	13	3	1
Wiltshire	59	12	1	0	7	6	15	2	13	2	1
South West Region	66	14	1	1	8	7	16	2	14	3	1
ENGLAND	79	16	1	1	10	9	19	3	15	4	1
Dyfed-Powys	44	10	1	0	4	3	9	1	10	5	1
Gwent	91	17	1	0	13	14	17	3	20	4	1
North Wales	66	18	1	0	7	5	14	2	15	4	1
South Wales	83	16	1	0	9	12	19	2	18	5	1
WALES	74	16	1	0	8	9	16	2	16	5	1
ENGLAND AND WALES	79	16	1	1	10	9	19	3	15	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 7.08 Burglary offences recorded by the police, percentage change and rates by police force area, English region and Wales, 2009/10

Police force area, English region and Wales	Burglary in a dwelling			Burglary other than in a dwelling		
	Number of offences	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10	Rate per 10,000 households	Number of offences	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10	Rate per 10,000 population
	England and Wales, Recorded crime					
Cleveland	2,460	-15	103	3,082	-6	55
Durham	2,273	-12	87	3,347	-8	55
Northumbria	3,870	-21	62	5,611	-14	40
North East Region	8,603	-17	76	12,040	-10	47
Cheshire	4,135	6	96	4,536	-15	45
Cumbria	774	-3	35	1,702	-3	34
Greater Manchester	20,100	-15	181	15,971	-11	62
Lancashire	4,436	-13	71	7,459	-11	52
Merseyside	7,922	1	135	6,081	-15	45
North West Region	37,367	-10	125	35,749	-12	52
Humberside	4,556	-23	113	7,015	-7	77
North Yorkshire	1,976	-20	58	3,463	-16	44
South Yorkshire	7,279	-16	129	9,431	-6	72
West Yorkshire	21,386	2	230	15,812	-10	72
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	35,197	-7	157	35,721	-9	68
Derbyshire	3,772	-9	87	5,244	-8	52
Leicestershire	5,497	-1	137	5,295	-10	54
Lincolnshire	2,162	-11	71	3,658	-6	53
Northamptonshire	3,407	-14	117	4,317	-12	64
Nottinghamshire	7,868	-17	168	6,646	-19	62
East Midlands Region	22,706	-11	119	25,160	-12	57
Staffordshire	3,749	-12	82	4,683	-16	44
Warwickshire	2,261	2	100	3,262	-5	61
West Mercia	3,291	-15	64	5,881	-11	50
West Midlands	16,595	-1	154	13,616	-8	52
West Midlands Region	25,896	-5	114	27,442	-10	51
Bedfordshire	3,429	-16	139	2,921	-14	49
Cambridgeshire	3,823	-9	119	3,876	-14	50
Essex	6,849	-1	94	7,026	-2	41
Hertfordshire	4,347	-13	97	4,090	-4	38
Norfolk	1,710	7	45	3,099	-15	37
Suffolk	1,889	14	61	3,452	15	49
East of England Region	22,047	-6	91	24,464	-6	43
London, City of ¹	29	-	+	274	-14	+
Metropolitan Police	60,863	3	189	31,902	-7	42
London Region	60,892	3	189	32,176	-7	42
Hampshire	5,532	-8	71	8,747	-17	47
Kent	5,284	-5	76	7,155	-1	43
Surrey	3,405	3	74	4,771	5	43
Sussex	3,794	-8	55	6,399	-4	41
Thames Valley	10,478	-8	118	11,697	2	53
South East Region	28,493	-6	81	38,769	-4	46
Avon and Somerset	7,662	-11	111	9,543	-8	60
Devon and Cornwall	3,620	-17	49	5,650	-16	34
Dorset	1,842	1	59	3,582	-2	50
Gloucestershire	2,453	7	97	3,072	-13	52
Wiltshire	1,722	19	63	3,081	-8	47
South West Region	17,299	-7	76	24,928	-10	48
ENGLAND	258,500	-6	118	256,449	-9	50
Dyfed-Powys	593	-19	26	1,205	-19	24
Gwent	3,079	34	127	4,306	24	77
North Wales	1,414	-4	47	3,013	5	44
South Wales	5,006	-16	94	6,434	-12	52
WALES	10,092	-4	78	14,958	-1	50
British Transport Police ²	3	-	n/a	653	-15	n/a
ENGLAND AND WALES	268,595	-6	116	272,060	-8	50

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.

- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Table 7.10 Incidents of crime and victimisation rates by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	Risk of victimisation			BCS household crime				England and Wales, BCS
	% victim at least once	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Number of incidents (thousands) ²	Rate per 10,000 households	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base
Cleveland	18				3,424			951
Durham	18				2,721		**↓	1,025
Northumbria	19				2,939			1,020
North East Region	18			339	2,986	**		2,996
Cheshire	16				2,327			951
Cumbria	13	**			2,177			977
Greater Manchester	21	**			3,262	**		1,374
Lancashire	18				2,740			981
Merseyside	12	**	**↓		2,007	**		918
North West Region	17			804	2,673			5,201
Humberside	17				2,938			913
North Yorkshire	12	**	**↑		1,669	**		998
South Yorkshire	17				2,346		**↓	949
West Yorkshire	17				2,579			1,164
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	16		**↓	554	2,442			4,024
Derbyshire	17				2,534			882
Leicestershire	18				3,076			949
Lincolnshire	16				2,835			1,028
Northamptonshire	19	**			3,449	**		1,003
Nottinghamshire	17				2,920			1,011
East Midlands Region	18			567	2,936	**		4,873
Staffordshire	17				2,922			965
Warwickshire	15				2,581			981
West Mercia	13	**			2,136			969
West Midlands	15				2,219			1,350
West Midlands Region	15	**		546	2,379			4,265
Bedfordshire	21	**	**↓		3,548	**	**↓	956
Cambridgeshire	21	**			3,267			1,017
Essex	15				2,040	**		1,029
Hertfordshire	16				2,276			909
Norfolk	15				2,635			881
Suffolk	13	**			1,869	**		931
East of England Region	16			609	2,469			5,723
Metropolitan/City of London	17		**↓		2,475		**↓	3,937
London Region	17			808	2,475		**↓	3,937
Hampshire	18				2,623			993
Kent	17				2,935			960
Surrey	17				2,446			921
Sussex	15				2,193			946
Thames Valley	17		**↓		2,490		**↓	1,101
South East Region	17		**↓	905	2,550		**↓	4,921
Avon and Somerset	17				2,655			988
Devon and Cornwall	12	**			1,983	**		966
Dorset	15				2,218			937
Gloucestershire	16				2,247			958
Wiltshire	17				2,348			992
South West Region	15			530	2,309			4,841
England Total	17		**↓	5,608	2,550		**↓	40,781
Dyfed-Powys	8	**			1,081	**		1,034
Gwent	21	**			3,600	**		854
North Wales	11	**			1,639	**		983
South Wales	16				2,167			958
Wales	14	**		273	2,081	**		3,829
ENGLAND AND WALES	16		**↓	6,000	2,525		**↓	44,610

1. '**' denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while '**1/1' denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

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 the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for more information.

Table 7.11 Incidents of personal crime and victimisation rates by police force area, English region and Wales

Percentages, numbers and rates per 10,000 population				England and Wales, BCS				
Police force area, English region and Wales	Risk of victimisation			BCS personal crime		Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base
	% victim at least once	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Number of incidents (thousands) ²	Rate per 10,000 adults			
Cleveland	4				817			952
Durham	3	**	**↓		592			1,024
Northumbria	6				789			1,021
North East Region	5			158	747			2,997
Cheshire	4	**			499	**		952
Cumbria	4	**			622			977
Greater Manchester	7				1,064			1,374
Lancashire	6				1,075			982
Merseyside	4	**			552	**		917
North West Region	5			476	845			5,202
Humberside	4				659			913
North Yorkshire	5				556			996
South Yorkshire	6				680			946
West Yorkshire	6				773			1,163
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	6			300	698			4,018
Derbyshire	4				664			884
Leicestershire	5				803			949
Lincolnshire	5				743			1,026
Northamptonshire	6		**↓		1,115			1,004
Nottinghamshire	5				586			1,012
East Midlands Region	5		**↓	279	758			4,875
Staffordshire	5				882			965
Warwickshire	7				1,032			982
West Mercia	5				950			967
West Midlands	4	**			549	**		1,349
West Midlands Region	5			331	754			4,263
Bedfordshire	7				1,159			956
Cambridgeshire	5				687			1,017
Essex	5				674			1,026
Hertfordshire	6				833			908
Norfolk	5				763			882
Suffolk	5				580			927
East of England Region	5			353	754			5,716
Metropolitan/City of London	8	**			1,017	**		3,916
London Region	8	**		631	1,017	**		3,916
Hampshire	6				861		**↑	990
Kent	7				861			956
Surrey	7				892			915
Sussex	5				664			941
Thames Valley	7				1,014			1,101
South East Region	6			596	872			4,903
Avon and Somerset	4	**			824			987
Devon and Cornwall	5				676			967
Dorset	5				1,058			937
Gloucestershire	6				878		**↑	958
Wiltshire	5				758			992
South West Region	5			351	808			4,841
England Total	6		**↓	3,478	824		**↓	40,731
Dyfed-Powys	2	**	**↓		186	**	**↓	1,033
Gwent	6		**↑		1,132		**↑	854
North Wales	3	**			528	**		982
South Wales	6				824			959
Wales	5	**		170	691			3,828
ENGLAND AND WALES	6		**↓	3,648	817			44,559

1. ** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while ***/↑/↓ denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

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 the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for more information.

Table 7.15 Detection rates by method of detection, police force area, English region and Wales, 2009/10¹

Numbers and percentages				England and Wales, 2009/10 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	47,255	40	40	24	10	2	0	3	1
Durham	40,423	33	33	20	8	2	0	3	1
Northumbria	89,700	40	40	22	12	2	0	2	1
North East Region	177,378	38	38	22	10	2	0	3	1
Cheshire	67,032	25	25	15	5	2	0	2	2
Cumbria	28,333	41	40	26	9	1	0	4	0
Greater Manchester	246,416	25	25	16	4	1	0	2	2
Lancashire	107,361	35	35	21	7	2	0	4	1
Merseyside	107,730	39	39	20	5	1	0	7	5
North West Region	556,872	30	30	18	5	1	0	3	2
Humberside	80,663	28	28	16	6	1	0	3	1
North Yorkshire	42,197	31	31	20	7	1	0	2	2
South Yorkshire	112,869	31	31	14	7	6	0	3	1
West Yorkshire	197,553	27	27	15	5	5	0	1	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	433,282	29	29	16	6	4	0	2	1
Derbyshire	68,005	23	23	15	4	1	0	1	1
Leicestershire	81,244	23	23	12	5	2	0	2	2
Lincolnshire	46,927	24	24	14	7	1	0	2	1
Northamptonshire	55,168	24	24	13	6	1	0	1	1
Nottinghamshire	98,319	26	26	14	8	1	0	1	1
East Midlands Region	349,663	24	24	14	6	1	0	2	1
Staffordshire	76,137	23	23	14	4	1	0	2	1
Warwickshire	33,828	24	24	12	7	1	0	2	2
West Mercia	71,291	27	27	16	7	1	0	2	1
West Midlands	211,399	24	24	16	6	1	0	0	1
West Midlands Region	392,655	24	24	15	6	1	0	1	1
Bedfordshire	42,048	26	26	15	6	1	0	2	1
Cambridgeshire	60,017	27	27	14	7	2	0	2	2
Essex	104,796	34	34	16	11	3	0	2	1
Hertfordshire	70,001	35	35	16	8	3	0	5	3
Norfolk	44,692	37	34	19	7	3	0	2	1
Suffolk	46,447	30	30	17	7	2	0	2	1
East of England Region	368,001	32	31	16	8	3	0	3	2
London, City of	6,532	36	36	18	8	1	0	1	8
Metropolitan Police	828,752	24	24	12	5	1	0	2	4
London Region	835,284	24	24	12	5	1	0	2	4
Hampshire	142,261	27	27	17	6	1	0	2	1
Kent	106,727	33	33	15	10	3	0	5	1
Surrey	64,329	21	21	12	5	1	0	2	1
Sussex	101,200	29	29	17	9	1	0	2	1
Thames Valley	185,705	20	20	10	5	1	0	3	1
South East Region	600,222	26	26	14	7	1	0	3	1
Avon and Somerset	125,899	29	26	14	6	2	0	2	2
Devon and Cornwall	92,705	30	30	16	8	2	0	2	2
Dorset	48,237	24	24	15	5	1	0	1	1
Gloucestershire	38,270	30	30	15	8	4	0	1	1
Wiltshire	38,671	30	30	15	8	3	0	3	1
South West Region	343,782	29	28	15	7	2	0	2	1
ENGLAND	4,057,139	28	27	15	6	2	0	2	2
Dyfed-Powys	22,377	48	48	24	15	1	0	4	4
Gwent	50,842	26	26	14	7	1	0	3	1
North Wales	44,919	43	41	23	9	2	0	5	2
South Wales	103,253	30	30	19	5	2	0	3	2
WALES	221,391	34	33	19	7	1	0	3	2
British Transport Police	60,074	35	35	19	6	1	0	5	5
ENGLAND AND WALES	4,338,604	28	28	15	6	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 7.16 Sanction detection rates by offence group, police force area, English region and Wales, 2009/10^{1 2}

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, 2009/10 Recorded Crime										
	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	40	59	40	33	17	19	44	50	18	99	92
Durham	33	68	47	38	15	13	32	46	16	96	83
Northumbria	40	66	37	37	16	17	41	57	20	96	83
North East Region	38	65	40	36	16	16	40	54	19	97	85
Cheshire	25	42	26	20	11	11	24	22	12	91	60
Cumbria	40	66	38	42	15	14	36	52	17	96	78
Greater Manchester	25	45	33	19	12	8	24	20	11	91	64
Lancashire	35	55	36	45	21	23	31	30	19	91	81
Merseyside	39	65	32	19	12	11	37	28	11	100	86
North West Region	30	52	33	21	13	12	28	24	13	95	71
Humberside	28	49	39	32	12	12	26	32	13	95	81
North Yorkshire	31	57	31	32	12	11	27	46	15	97	88
South Yorkshire	31	52	33	33	17	27	30	33	12	95	71
West Yorkshire	27	46	25	28	17	17	25	25	13	91	72
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	29	49	31	30	16	19	27	30	13	94	75
Derbyshire	23	38	28	24	11	10	20	24	10	93	68
Leicestershire	23	33	29	22	13	12	19	18	11	91	56
Lincolnshire	24	47	19	20	8	6	23	41	9	85	55
Northamptonshire	24	44	36	25	8	9	25	23	12	92	75
Nottinghamshire	26	46	31	17	10	8	24	25	14	93	69
East Midlands Region	24	41	29	21	10	9	22	24	11	91	64
Staffordshire	23	31	24	33	11	8	22	17	10	103	58
Warwickshire	24	51	29	16	8	5	19	27	11	97	67
West Mercia	27	48	32	35	11	7	27	26	12	96	73
West Midlands	24	36	31	21	10	9	25	19	11	91	67
West Midlands Region	24	38	30	23	10	8	24	20	11	94	67
Bedfordshire	26	45	29	23	11	8	27	36	12	94	75
Cambridgeshire	27	46	30	21	11	13	25	22	13	97	71
Essex	34	56	24	18	15	16	35	32	17	100	77
Hertfordshire	35	59	30	27	18	13	32	36	16	96	75
Norfolk	34	54	31	29	20	18	31	46	16	98	79
Suffolk	30	52	27	31	15	12	26	35	13	92	63
East of England Region	31	53	28	23	15	14	30	33	15	97	74
London, City of	36	43	41	7	31	10	18	65	34	98	70
Metropolitan Police	24	35	25	16	11	6	15	13	12	93	62
London Region	24	35	26	16	11	6	15	14	13	93	62
Hampshire	27	40	24	25	11	8	26	26	13	95	64
Kent	33	52	36	22	18	15	34	33	18	96	80
Surrey	21	31	22	31	8	6	19	24	10	94	54
Sussex	29	52	32	28	11	6	25	26	14	98	73
Thames Valley	20	33	22	20	8	6	19	14	10	86	47
South East Region	26	41	27	23	11	8	25	22	13	93	63
Avon and Somerset	26	40	35	20	10	10	24	34	14	94	68
Devon and Cornwall	30	47	29	32	16	12	25	35	15	93	68
Dorset	24	40	21	26	11	8	19	37	12	88	64
Gloucestershire	30	46	27	24	17	17	29	33	14	95	64
Wiltshire	30	52	31	28	14	12	25	51	15	103	82
South West Region	28	44	30	23	13	11	24	36	14	94	68
ENGLAND	27	44	29	20	13	11	24	23	13	94	68
Dyfed-Powys	48	67	38	72	26	19	38	61	24	96	79
Gwent	26	48	35	25	8	6	31	25	13	94	62
North Wales	41	61	30	37	13	15	38	48	22	102	88
South Wales	30	52	45	45	17	11	27	31	13	92	77
WALES	33	56	38	40	14	11	31	36	16	95	77
British Transport Police	35	57	39	48	16	13	12	75	19	99	67
ENGLAND AND WALES	28	44	30	20	13	11	24	24	13	94	69

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 7.17 Sanction detection rate by police force area, English region and Wales, 2002/03 to 2009/10¹ and percentage point change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, Recorded crime								% point change 2008/09 to 2009/10 ²
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Cleveland	22	19	19	24	29	33	38	40	2
Durham	..	..	22	23	28	29	30	33	3
Northumbria	27	26	25	32	37	38	39	40	0
North East Region	26	24	23	28	33	35	37	38	1
Cheshire	21	19	18	26	26	26	29	25	-4
Cumbria	25	26	25	30	32	38	39	40	1
Greater Manchester	16	17	20	24	24	25	25	25	0
Lancashire	26	22	22	29	34	35	34	35	1
Merseyside	21	21	18	25	27	32	36	39	2
North West Region	19	19	20	25	27	29	30	30	1
Humberside	16	15	17	20	24	31	30	28	-2
North Yorkshire	20	21	25	26	28	33	31	31	1
South Yorkshire	19	22	21	23	25	27	29	31	2
West Yorkshire	17	17	22	26	26	24	26	27	1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	17	18	21	24	25	27	28	29	1
Derbyshire	21	18	23	26	25	29	27	23	-5
Leicestershire	21	20	24	29	28	27	24	23	-1
Lincolnshire	19	18	21	24	27	28	27	24	-3
Northamptonshire	20	19	19	20	23	25	24	24	0
Nottinghamshire	16	16	17	21	22	23	23	26	2
East Midlands Region	19	18	20	24	25	26	25	24	-1
Staffordshire	23	23	25	25	26	28	23	23	0
Warwickshire	20	19	20	24	26	26	25	24	-1
West Mercia	23	21	27	32	33	29	30	27	-3
West Midlands	26	25	22	26	27	27	29	24	-5
West Midlands Region	24	24	23	26	27	27	28	24	-3
Bedfordshire	21	20	23	23	20	22	26	26	-1
Cambridgeshire	14	15	17	26	24	27	25	27	1
Essex	16	17	22	26	29	32	35	34	-2
Hertfordshire	18	19	21	22	29	30	33	35	2
Norfolk	20	22	22	25	29	32	37	34	-3
Suffolk	24	24	24	27	28	30	34	30	-4
East of England Region	18	19	21	25	27	29	32	31	-1
London, City of	33	30	26	40	35	36	36	36	0
Metropolitan Police	13	13	15	18	21	25	26	24	-2
London Region	13	13	15	18	21	25	26	24	-2
Hampshire	24	22	23	21	22	26	25	27	2
Kent	23	22	20	24	25	27	32	33	1
Surrey	18	19	22	23	29	27	22	21	-1
Sussex	18	21	21	26	27	32	26	29	3
Thames Valley	19	17	21	27	24	25	24	20	-4
South East Region	20	20	21	24	25	27	26	26	0
Avon and Somerset	15	15	16	23	24	25	26	26	0
Devon and Cornwall	21	20	20	25	26	28	30	30	0
Dorset	18	20	25	28	29	27	25	24	-1
Gloucestershire	24	23	21	28	30	32	31	30	-1
Wiltshire	23	24	25	27	22	27	31	30	-1
South West Region	19	19	20	26	26	27	28	28	0
ENGLAND	19	18	20	24	26	28	28	27	-1
Dyfed-Powys	55	37	30	40	42	42	44	48	3
Gwent	34	30	28	27	30	30	30	26	-4
North Wales	21	21	25	29	34	40	42	41	-1
South Wales	24	23	24	22	24	26	28	30	2
WALES	28	26	26	27	30	31	33	33	0
British Transport Police	14	15	15	18	23	27	32	35	3
ENGLAND AND WALES³	19	19	21	24	26	28	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 7.18 Fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	CJS fairness				CJS effectiveness			
	% very/fairly confident	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base	% very/fairly confident	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base
England and Wales, BCS								
Cleveland	54	**		920	36	**		919
Durham	58			992	37	**		999
Northumbria	58			979	39			989
North East Region	57			2,891	38	**		2,907
Cheshire	60			923	39			929
Cumbria	61			938	41			926
Greater Manchester	54	**		1,342	37	**		1,331
Lancashire	61		**↑	941	39		**↑	942
Merseyside	55			890	41			890
North West Region	57	**		5,034	39	**		5,018
Humberside	50	**		898	29	**		895
North Yorkshire	61			955	39		**↑	970
South Yorkshire	55			919	38			909
West Yorkshire	58			1,131	42			1,134
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	56	**		3,903	38	**		3,908
Derbyshire	55	**		857	38			860
Leicestershire	60			924	44			909
Lincolnshire	55	**		978	35	**		985
Northamptonshire	59			968	38			956
Nottinghamshire	53	**		960	35	**	**↑	980
East Midlands Region	56	**		4,687	38	**	**↑	4,690
Staffordshire	50	**		932	33	**		939
Warwickshire	62		**↑	965	39			969
West Mercia	63	**	**↑	940	45	**	**↑	940
West Midlands	56	**		1,312	40			1,308
West Midlands Region	57	**		4,149	40			4,156
Bedfordshire	63			938	41			932
Cambridgeshire	63			986	42			984
Essex	54	**		1,004	37		**↑	1,005
Hertfordshire	65	**	**↑	888	45	**		889
Norfolk	61			860	41			853
Suffolk	59			908	42			908
East of England Region	60			5,584	41		**↑	5,571
Metropolitan/City of London	67	**	**↑	3,725	51	**	**↑	3,708
London Region	67	**	**↑	3,725	51	**	**↑	3,708
Hampshire	60			956	39			971
Kent	59			929	38			928
Surrey	66	**		892	41			896
Sussex	60			921	36	**		921
Thames Valley	62			1,072	44		**↑	1,072
South East Region	61			4,770	40			4,788
Avon and Somerset	61			960	40		**↑	963
Devon and Cornwall	61			948	42		**↑	942
Dorset	60			903	40			906
Gloucestershire	61			936	41			942
Wiltshire	61		**↑	938	34	**		947
South West Region	61			4,685	40		**↑	4,700
England Total	60		**↑	39,428	41		**↑	39,446
Dyfed-Powys	59			979	38			974
Gwent	51	**		812	30	**		827
North Wales	58			935	42			951
South Wales	54	**		932	35	**		930
Wales	55	**		3,658	36	**		3,682
ENGLAND AND WALES	59		**↑	43,086	41		**↑	43,128

1. ** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while **↑/! denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

Table 7.19 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, BCS											
	High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ¹				Drug use or dealing problem in area ²				Drunk or rowdy behaviour problem in area ²			
	%	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ³	Unweighted base	% very/fairly big problem	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ³	Unweighted base	% very/fairly big problem	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ³	Unweighted base
Cleveland	19			900	34	**		902	26			946
Durham	15			980	31	**		982	26			1,020
Northumbria	16			972	26			977	27			1,015
North East Region	16			2,852	29			2,861	27			2,981
Cheshire	12			916	25			919	21		**↓	946
Cumbria	10	**		932	23			935	21	**		970
Greater Manchester	16		**↓	1,301	30	**	**↓	1,315	28	**	**↓	1,367
Lancashire	14			937	27			941	22			979
Merseyside	20	**		855	36	**		859	25			911
North West Region	15		**↓	4,941	29	**	**↓	4,969	25		**↓	5,173
Humberside	13			896	20	**		897	21			912
North Yorkshire	8	**		967	18	**		970	19	**		990
South Yorkshire	16			889	28			893	23			939
West Yorkshire	17			1,096	34	**		1,102	26			1,156
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	15			3,848	28			3,862	23			3,997
Derbyshire	13			852	25			855	25			881
Leicestershire	14			887	23			893	23			939
Lincolnshire	7	**		973	17	**		976	18	**		1,022
Northamptonshire	15			942	26			947	22			997
Nottinghamshire	14		**↓	925	27		**↓	935	23			1,003
East Midlands Region	13		**↓	4,579	24	**		4,606	22			4,842
Staffordshire	17			881	30			891	25			955
Warwickshire	10	**	**↓	925	18	**		927	20	**		978
West Mercia	9	**	**↓	926	24			934	20	**		961
West Midlands	19	**		1,293	30	**		1,294	22			1,348
West Midlands Region	15			4,025	27			4,046	22			4,242
Bedfordshire	15			922	28			925	20	**		953
Cambridgeshire	11	**		961	20	**		963	20	**		1,014
Essex	11	**		954	20	**		960	19	**		1,016
Hertfordshire	11			875	22			879	25			904
Norfolk	10	**		844	21			850	18	**		873
Suffolk	9	**		885	16	**		889	17	**		924
East of England Region	11	**		5,441	21	**		5,466	20	**	**↓	5,684
Metropolitan/City of London	20	**		3,514	32	**		3,553	30	**		3,861
London Region	20	**		3,514	32	**		3,553	30	**		3,861
Hampshire	13			910	23			920	28			986
Kent	20	**		901	26			906	28			949
Surrey	10	**		879	17	**		883	20	**		910
Sussex	13			910	21	**		915	22			936
Thames Valley	11	**		1,028	25	**		1,036	21			1,090
South East Region	13			4,628	23	**		4,660	24			4,871
Avon and Somerset	12			948	22	**		950	20	**		984
Devon and Cornwall	9	**	**↓	927	16	**	**↓	930	20			964
Dorset	10	**		914	20	**		919	22			932
Gloucestershire	8	**	**↓	939	18	**	**↓	941	16		**↓	956
Wiltshire	8	**		929	18	**		932	18	**		984
South West Region	10	**	**↓	4,657	19	**	**↓	4,672	20	**	**↓	4,820
England Total	14		**↓	38,485	26		**↓	38,695	24		**↓	40,471
Dyfed-Powys	5	**	**↓	991	20	**		999	16	**	**↓	1,026
Gwent	22	**		798	37	**		809	31	**		845
North Wales	10	**		951	23			955	20			977
South Wales	21	**		923	38	**		932	33	**		953
Wales	16			3,663	31	**		3,695	26			3,801
ENGLAND AND WALES	14		**↓	42,148	26		**↓	42,390	24		**↓	44,272

1. Anti-social behaviour (see Section 6 of the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics 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 the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics 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 "**1/1" denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

Table 7.20 Attitudes to local police by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, BCS							
	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, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base	% agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ¹	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ¹	Unweighted base
Cleveland	55			922	54		**↓	920
Durham	55			1,009	56			1,014
Northumbria	57			1,000	58			995
North East Region	56			2,931	57			2,929
Cheshire	55		**↑	932	51	**		929
Cumbria	60	**		960	63	**		953
Greater Manchester	50	**		1,349	51	**		1,341
Lancashire	57			960	61	**	**↑	965
Merseyside	56			898	56			875
North West Region	54	**	**↑	5,099	55		**↑	5,063
Humberside	47	**		905	47	**		902
North Yorkshire	60			971	58			975
South Yorkshire	56		**↑	928	51	**		936
West Yorkshire	57		**↑	1,137	57		**↑	1,117
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	56		**↑	3,941	54		**↑	3,930
Derbyshire	51	**		869	53			871
Leicestershire	57			927	58			925
Lincolnshire	48	**		987	52	**		1,006
Northamptonshire	54	**		996	52			988
Nottinghamshire	46	**		983	46	**		979
East Midlands Region	51	**		4,762	52	**		4,769
Staffordshire	52			946	51	**		933
Warwickshire	53		**↑	968	52			954
West Mercia	56			947	58			919
West Midlands	56		**↑	1,336	57			1,293
West Midlands Region	55		**↑	4,197	56			4,099
Bedfordshire	58			943	57		**↑	948
Cambridgeshire	52	**		1,009	55		**↑	1,010
Essex	56			1,009	60			1,005
Hertfordshire	62	**		898	59			886
Norfolk	54			867	57			856
Suffolk	57			915	59	**		912
East of England Region	56			5,641	58	**		5,617
Metropolitan/City of London	59	**	**↑	3,814	57			3,728
London Region	59	**	**↑	3,814	57			3,728
Hampshire	59			964	58			962
Kent	52	**		930	52			931
Surrey	64	**		905	59			892
Sussex	59			929	53			922
Thames Valley	60		**↑	1,077	54			1,072
South East Region	58	**		4,805	55			4,779
Avon and Somerset	57		**↑	967	56			958
Devon and Cornwall	63	**		944	58			944
Dorset	62	**		922	60	**		909
Gloucestershire	59		**↑	946	59			937
Wiltshire	58		**↑	970	59	**		954
South West Region	60	**	**↑	4,749	58	**		4,702
England Total	57		**↑	39,939	56		**↑	39,616
Dyfed-Powys	58			1,012	61	**		994
Gwent	45	**		840	47	**		819
North Wales	53			947	57			937
South Wales	52			948	50	**		941
Wales	52	**		3,747	53	**		3,691
ENGLAND AND WALES	56		**↑	43,686	56		**↑	43,307

1. *** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while ***/1' denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

Table 7.21 Attitudes to local police working in partnership by police force area, English region and Wales

Police force area, English region and Wales	England and Wales, BCS							
	Police and local council are dealing with issues ¹				Police and local council seek people's views ²			
	% saying strongly agree/tend to agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ³	Unweighted base	% saying strongly agree/tend to agree	Statistically significantly different from England and Wales ³	Statistically significant change, 2008/09 to 2009/10 ³	Unweighted base
Cleveland	54			919	48			926
Durham	54			1,013	49			1,011
Northumbria	57	**		996	54	**		1,000
North East Region	56	**		2,928	51	**		2,937
Cheshire	48			931	46			938
Cumbria	57	**		951	50			956
Greater Manchester	52		**↑	1,349	42	**		1,353
Lancashire	56	**		961	50			967
Merseyside	55	**		885	50			882
North West Region	53		**↑	5,077	47			5,096
Humberside	50			905	41	**		904
North Yorkshire	51			972	45			969
South Yorkshire	51			933	48		**↑	935
West Yorkshire	52			1,117	48			1,118
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	51			3,927	47		**↑	3,926
Derbyshire	49			874	46			879
Leicestershire	48			931	46			932
Lincolnshire	47	**	**↑	992	40	**		1,006
Northamptonshire	49		**↑	988	49		**↑	991
Nottinghamshire	47	**		969	44			990
East Midlands Region	48	**		4,754	45	**		4,798
Staffordshire	48			940	47			951
Warwickshire	49			965	41	**		966
West Mercia	47			922	47			936
West Midlands	50			1,317	46			1,330
West Midlands Region	49	**		4,144	46			4,183
Bedfordshire	51		**↑	945	49			949
Cambridgeshire	45	**		1,010	43	**		1,008
Essex	57	**		994	49			1,004
Hertfordshire	54			885	43	**		895
Norfolk	54			855	49			858
Suffolk	50			909	39	**		913
East of England Region	53		**↑	5,598	46			5,627
Metropolitan/City of London	55	**	**↑	3,743	52	**	**↑	3,759
London Region	55	**	**↑	3,743	52	**	**↑	3,759
Hampshire	52			961	47			965
Kent	48			930	45			933
Surrey	55			898	53	**		900
Sussex	49			926	40	**		925
Thames Valley	50			1,078	47			1,082
South East Region	51			4,793	46			4,805
Avon and Somerset	49			968	47		**↑	970
Devon and Cornwall	49			951	43	**		952
Dorset	52			907	46			914
Gloucestershire	53			937	50		**↑	944
Wiltshire	48	**		951	42	**		968
South West Region	50			4,714	45		**↑	4,748
England Total	52		**↑	39,678	47		**↑	39,879
Dyfed-Powys	49			997	46			1,004
Gwent	45	**		824	45		**↑	832
North Wales	47	**		927	44			902
South Wales	50		**↑	946	45			938
Wales	48	**	**↑	3,694	45		**↑	3,676
ENGLAND AND WALES	51		**↑	43,372	47		**↑	43,555

1. Respondents are asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement 'The police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area'.

2. Respondents are asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement 'The police and local council seek people's views about the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area'.

3. ***/** denotes statistical difference in comparison with England and Wales while ***/**↑ denotes statistically significant change from 2008/09 to 2009/10.

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