Home Office

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Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Edited by:
Sian Nicholas, Chris Kershaw and Alison Walker

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Copies of this and other Home Office statistical bulletins are available from the RDS (CRCSG) Internet site: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm

For further information about the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime statistics, please e-mail crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or write to RDS (CRCSG), 5th Floor, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.

Forthcoming publications

We are working to further improve the dissemination of crime data by improving the clarity of reporting cycles. The existing format of one main annual report with a supplementary report on serious crime will be built upon. We will continue with a main annual report in July based on all the main data sources (as supported by the Smith review) and add a regular series of National Statistics supplementary bulletins (currently proposed at three per year) drawing on the main data sources which will cover: serious crime; 'other' crime; and attitudes, perceptions and risks. The supplementary bulletins will report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication with exact content to be agreed each year. We are currently considering the format and frequency of interim updates.

The first two supplementary reports in this new series have already been published:

Homicides, Firearms and Intimate Violence 2005/06

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb0207.pdf

Mobile phone theft, plastic card and identity fraud: Findings from the 2005/06 British Crime Survey

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb1007.pdf

The next report in the series and the first to include 2006/07 data is planned for later in 2007 and will cover attitudes, perceptions and risks.

We will also be publishing a regular set of tables throughout the reporting year which will be issued alongside the supplementary bulletins. Current plans for table updates are:

- Nature of crime tables
- Policing and confidence in the CJS
- Vandalism

A statistical bulletin on detection of crime by the police in 2006/07 is also planned for later this year.

We will also be looking to improve the accessibility of our data via a data on the web project.

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Summary

This bulletin brings together statistics from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and crimes recorded by the police to provide a comprehensive account of the latest patterns and trends in the main high volume crimes.

The BCS and police recorded crime statistics are complementary series, and together these two sources provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

For the crime types it covers, the BCS can provide a better reflection of the extent of household and personal crime because it includes crimes that are not reported to the police and crimes which are not recorded by them. The BCS does not aim to provide a total count of crime, but to give robust and consistent estimates of trends in crime over time.

Police recorded crime statistics provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. Recorded crime provides the only measure of homicide and also the only reliable measure of relatively rare crimes such as robbery. Unlike the BCS, recorded crime also includes crimes committed against businesses and against those aged under 16. Police recorded crime statistics, like any administrative data, will be affected by the rules governing the recording of data and operational decisions in respect of the allocation of resources.

Extent and trends (Chapter 2)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime present a broadly similar picture of changes in crime since 2005/06. Overall, the BCS shows no significant change in crime (for the second year running) and police recorded crime shows a two per cent decrease.

Chapter 2 provides a summary of the numbers of crimes captured by the British Crime Survey (BCS), and those crimes that are recorded by the police. It also discusses proposals for changes in the presentation of crime following the Smith and the Statistics Commission reviews of crime statistics. It calls for comments on initial steps we have made to reclassify offences and on proposals for a basket of serious crime and a weighted crime index.

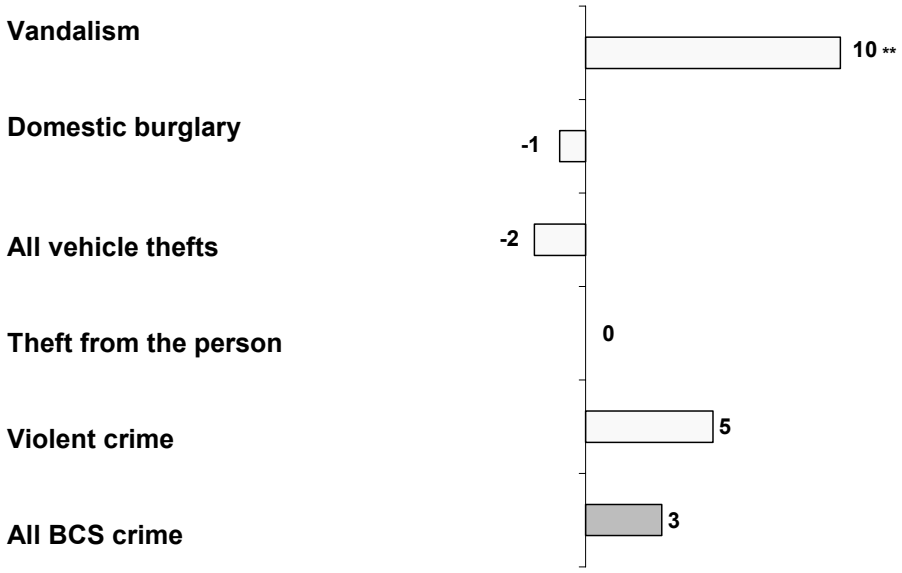
- The risk of being a victim of crime as measured by the BCS, at 24 per cent, has increased by one percentage point compared to 2005/06. However, the risk of being a victim of crime is still significantly lower than the peak of 40 per cent recorded by the BCS in 1995.

- Since peaking in 1995, BCS crime has fallen by 42 per cent, representing over eight million fewer crimes, with domestic burglary and all vehicle thefts falling by over a half (59% and 61% respectively) and violent crime falling by 41 per cent during this period. Recorded crime statistics show that both domestic burglary and offences against vehicles have also fallen over the same period.

- Vandalism is the only BCS crime category to show a statistically significant change compared to 2005/06; increasing by 10 per cent. The amount of criminal damage recorded by the police showed no change.

- Violent crime has remained stable according to BCS interviews in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06. Recorded crime figures show a one per cent fall in violence against the person, a seven per cent fall in sexual offences and a three per cent increase in robbery for 2006/07 compared with 2005/06.

Figure 1.1 Percentage changes in the main crime types according to BCS interviews in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06



1. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two tails). See Glossary.

Figure 1.2 Percentage changes in recorded crime, 2006/07 compared with 2005/06

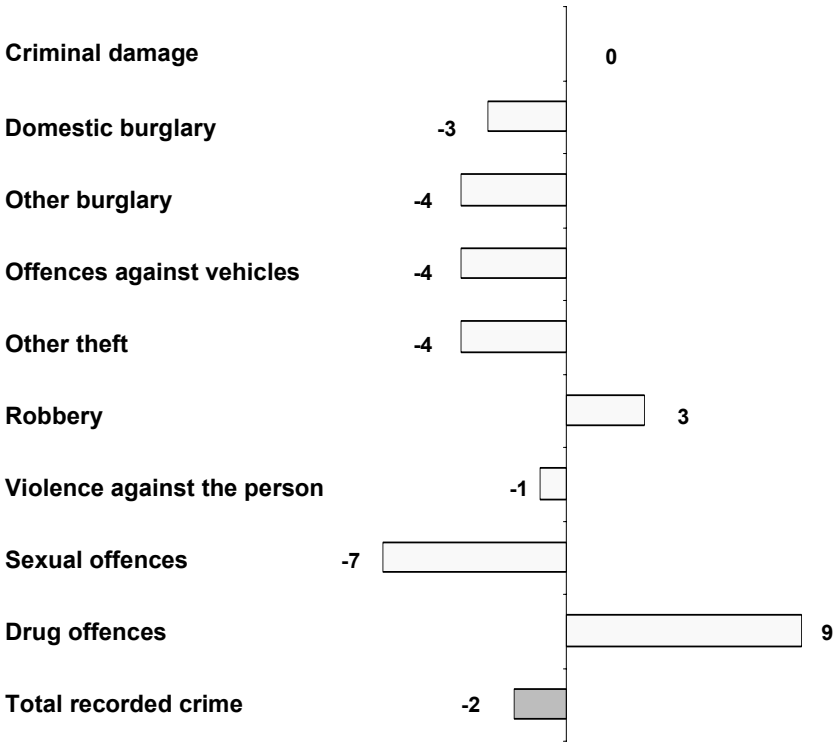
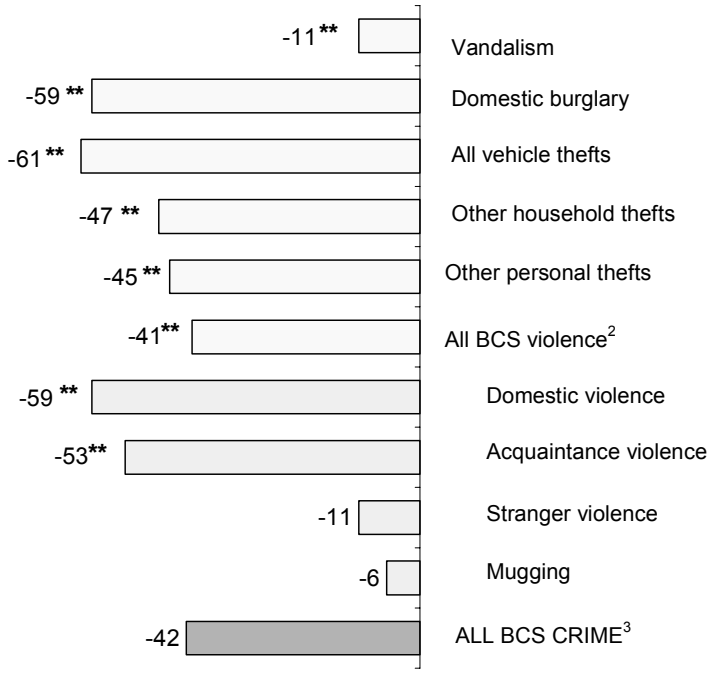


Figure 1.3 Percentage change in BCS offences between 1995 and 2006/07



1. Not all crime categories making up all BCS crime are presented individually.
2. See glossary for details of all BCS violence.
3. Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS crime.
4. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two tails). See Glossary.

Violent and sexual crime (Chapter 3)

The number of violent crimes experienced by adults showed no statistically significant change between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews. Police recorded violence against the person fell by one per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07, the first fall in eight years.

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is considered a more reliable measure of violent crime than police recorded crime, as it not influenced by changes in police recording, public reporting and police activity. However, the reliability of police recorded violent and sexual crime has improved in 2006/07, following several years of changes in recording practices after the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002.

- Violent crime as measured by the BCS has fallen by 41 per cent since a peak in 1995, representing over half a million fewer victims.
- Just under half (49%) of all violent incidents reported to the BCS did not result in any injury to the victim. A similar proportion (50%) of all police recorded violence against the person in 2006/07 involved no injury.
- The risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2006/07 BCS was 3.6 per cent. Young men, aged 16 to 24, were most at risk, with 13.8 per cent experiencing a violent crime of some sort in the year prior to interview.

- Police recorded robbery increased by three per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This is still 16 per cent below the 2001/02 peak in robbery.
- Recorded sexual offences fell by seven per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The number of police recorded offences involving firearms fell by thirteen per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Property crime (Chapter 4)

The BCS and police recorded crime have both shown considerable falls in burglary and vehicle crime levels since peaks in the mid 1990s.

This chapter describes the main types of high volume property crime. The majority of these are acquisitive crimes which comprise both household (burglary, vehicle-related thefts and other household thefts) and personal (theft from the person and other thefts of personal property) acquisitive crimes. In addition information on other types of property crimes such as criminal damage are presented.

- Property crime has fallen considerably since 1995. Overall household acquisitive crime, as measured by the BCS, has fallen by more than half (55%) between 1995 and 2006/07 interviews, although there was no statistically significant change in acquisitive crime between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Longer-term trends show that vandalism has fallen by 11 per cent since 1995 (Table 2.01).
- Domestic burglaries and vehicle-related thefts showed no statistically significant changes between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews. Overall, police recorded burglary fell by four per cent in 2006/07; comprising a three per cent fall in domestic burglaries and four per cent fall in non-domestic burglaries. Offences against vehicles as recorded by the police also fell by four per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- For both burglary and vehicle-related thefts, having security measures in place was strongly associated with lower levels of victimisation.
- Vandalism increased by ten per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07 as measured by the BCS. There was no change in the number of criminal damage offences recorded by the police. The number of police recorded arson offences fell by six per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- APACS (the UK Payments Association) data showed a three per cent fall in reports of plastic card fraud losses between 2005 and 2006. An estimate of the prevalence of identity fraud from the 2006/07 BCS showed that two per cent of adults had their personal details used without their permission or knowledge (at a later date) in the last 12 months.

Public perceptions (Chapter 5)

Relatively high proportions of people continue to believe crime has risen in the country as a whole and in their local area; 65 per cent of people thought there was more crime in the country as a whole; 41 per cent thought that crime in their local area had increased.

As well as providing an indication of crime levels in England and Wales, the BCS also provides attitudinal measures such as public perceptions of changing crime levels; worry about crime; perceptions of anti-social behaviour; public confidence in the criminal justice system; and victim and witness satisfaction with the police. Chapter 5 presents the latest headline figures and trends for key measures.

- Worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime has remained relatively low and is unchanged since 2005/06. Worry about all three crime types has fallen by approximately one third since 1998.
- There was no statistically significant change in the proportion of people perceiving high levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The 2006/07 BCS showed that, compared with 2005/06, public confidence in the CJS has fallen in six of the seven aspects covered. This follows general improvements from 2002/03 to 2005/06.
- Victims were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter in 58 per cent of the incidents the police came to know about. Where people had contact with the police as witnesses, 60 per cent were very or fairly satisfied with how the police handled the incident. Both of these levels have remained unchanged since 2005/06.

Geographic patterns of crime (Chapter 6)

Recorded crime data show that crime is not evenly distributed across England and Wales. Geographic patterns and concentrations of offences varied by crime type. For example, 45 per cent of recorded robbery offences occurred in London.

This chapter focuses on how crime is geographically distributed across England and Wales. Patterns in crime are explored by looking at recorded crime at the geographic level of local authority. BCS data are used to look at variation in crime rates by type of area (including rural and urban areas and differing levels of deprivation).

- The 2006/07 BCS found that the risk of being a victim of crime was lower in rural areas than in urban areas. For example, two per cent of people in rural areas had been a victim of one or more violent crimes compared with four per cent of people in urban areas.

- The 2006/07 BCS also found that the risk of being a victim of crime was higher than the national average in ‘hard-pressed’ and ‘urban prosperity’ ACORN areas.
- According to the 2006/07 BCS, people living in more deprived areas were more likely to be a victim of crime than those living in less deprived areas.

1 Introduction

This report is the main annual volume in a series of publications produced by the Home Office on the latest levels and trends in crime in England and Wales. The report is based on two sources of statistics, the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data. The BCS and police recorded crime statistics are complementary series, and together these two sources provide a more comprehensive picture of household and personal crime than could be obtained from either series alone.

1.1 COVERAGE

BCS

The BCS is a victimisation survey in which adults living in private households are asked about their experiences of crime. It includes property crimes such as vehicle-related thefts and burglary, and personal crimes such as assaults. For the crime types it covers, the BCS can provide a better reflection of the true extent of household and personal crime because it includes crimes that are not reported to the police and crimes which are not recorded by them.

The BCS does not aim to provide a total count of crime, but to provide robust trends in crime over time. The BCS is a better indicator of crime trends because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices. The methodology of the BCS has remained the same since the survey began in 1981 – therefore it is the best guide to long-term trends.

As a survey of members of the public living in private households, the BCS does not cover commercial victimisation, e.g. thefts from businesses and shops, and frauds. Another Home Office survey, the Commercial Victimisation Survey has been undertaken to capture the extent and costs of crime to the retail and manufacturing sector (Shury *et al*., 2005). The BCS also excludes crimes termed as victimless (e.g. possession of drugs) and, as a victim based survey, murders are not included.

The BCS does not currently cover crime against children. However, the Home Office has conducted a survey of offending and victimisation which includes young people aged 10 to 16 (Wilson *et al*., 2006b).

Police recorded crime

Police recorded crime statistics provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, are an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. Recorded crime provides the only measure of homicide and also the only reliable measure of relatively rare crimes such as robbery. However, they do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or incidents that the police decide not to record. It is estimated that around 40 per cent of all BCS crime is reported to the police although this varies for individual offence types. Police recording practice is governed by Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime and the National Crime Recording Standard. More detailed information is available at:

http://www.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html.

The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in all police forces in April 2002 to ensure better consistency of crime recording. In 2006, the Audit Commission published an assessment of crime recording which found that there had been significant improvement in crime recording in the three years up to 2005 and that most police forces now have the right approach to crime recording (Audit Commission, 2006).

Police recorded crime statistics, like any administrative data, will be affected by the rules governing the recording of data, systems in place and operational decisions in respect of the allocation of resources. More proactive policing in a given area could lead to an increase in crimes recorded without any real change in underlying crime trends. The trends need to be interpreted in this light, and where appropriate this is commented on in the text.

Box 1.1 Independent reviews of crime statistics

Two independent reviews on the national crime statistics carried out by the Statistics Commission and Professor Adrian Smith reported during 2006. The Smith Review said "the integrity of the British Crime Survey (BCS) data is good; police recorded crime is now amongst the best in the world". The Reviews included recommendations relating to the presentation of the recorded crime figures such as re-defining major crime categories. The Smith Review also included recommendations to extend the coverage of the British Crime Survey, for example, to those under 16 and those living in group residences, and to publish crime data more regularly and at a local level.

As part of the response to the reviews of crime statistics, this volume seeks comments on suggestions (see chapter 2) for enhancing the future presentation of crime statistics including using a "basket of serious crime" as a key measure of crime trends and discussion of options that might be used for constructing a weighted crime index.

BCS methodology

The BCS is a continuous survey of adults aged 16 or over living in private households in England and Wales. The findings in this bulletin are based on 47,203 face-to-face interviews conducted by BMRB Social Research between April 2006 and March 2007. The sample is designed to be representative of private households, and of adults aged 16 and over living in private households. The overall response rate for the calendar year 2006/07 was 75 per cent[1].

BCS respondents are asked about their experiences of crime-related incidents in the 12 months prior to their interview. In addition, the respondents are asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police, criminal justice system, perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour.

[1] See sample size in the Glossary for more detail.

Time periods covered

The police recorded crime figures relate to the crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in the financial year 2006/07. The figures given in this volume are those as notified to the Home Office and which were contained on the database as at 4 June 2007.

The BCS figures are based on interviews between April 2006 and March 2007 (BCS year ending March 2007) and incidents experienced by survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview, with the estimates centring on March 2006. 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 up to the end of September 2006.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter 2 provides information on the overall levels and trends in crimes as estimated by the BCS and recorded by the police. This chapter also compares the two measures, including the extent to which crimes are reported to and recorded by the police. Statistics on repeat victimisation are also covered. Following recommendations made by the Smith review of crime statistics in 2006, a number of changes have been made to the classification of offences. These changes are discussed in this chapter along with proposals which could be developed to reflect better the underlying seriousness of crimes.

Chapter 3 provides more detailed information on violent crimes. The chapter examines the levels and trends of different violent crime types, including offences involving weapons. It also looks at victim-offender association, the risk of victimisation and the influence of alcohol and drugs. Following recommendations made by the Smith review of crime statistics in 2006, a number of changes have been made to the violence classifications and are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 4 provides detailed information on property crime. It looks at extent and trends and the risk of victimisation for the various crime types.

Chapter 5 focuses on attitudinal measures such as public perceptions of changing crime levels, worry about crime, anti-social behaviour, public confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) and victim and witness satisfaction with the police.

Chapter 6 focuses on geographic patterns in crime by looking at the extent to which rates of crime vary across regions. This chapter also covers patterns of crime at local authority level and variations in crime rates by type of area.

Key data on detections for 2006-07 and 2005-06 can be found in Appendix 3. A more detailed report on detections will be released later in the year.

1.3 GUIDE TO TABLES AND FIGURES

'No answers' (missing values) *All BCS analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.*

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.

Estimates of numbers of BCS incidents *are rounded to the nearest 10,000.*

Weighting *All BCS percentages and rates presented in the tables in the substantive chapters 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.*

'ints' *used as an abbreviation for 'interviews' and refers to BCS interviews conducted in the specified year.*

'0' *indicates less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to 1 decimal point) or no response in that particular category.*

'n/a' *indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.*

'..' *for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50, unless otherwise stated. For police recorded crime indicates that the data is not available.*

'**' *indicates that the change is statistically significant at 5% level.*[2]

'*' *indicates that the change is statistically significant at 10% level.*

Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant the figures are described in the text as 'stable'.

[2] *For more information see 'Statistical significance' in the Glossary.*

2 Extent and trends

Katharine Thorpe, Paul Robb and Neil Higgins

2.1 SUMMARY

- The British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime present a broadly similar picture of changes in crime since 2005/06. Overall, the BCS shows no significant change in crime (for the second year running) and police recorded crime shows a two per cent decrease.

- The risk of being a victim of crime as measured by the BCS, at 24 per cent, has increased by one percentage point compared to 2005/06. However, the risk of being a victim of crime is still significantly lower than the peak of 40 per cent recorded by the BCS in 1995.

- Since peaking in 1995, BCS crime has fallen by 42 per cent, representing over eight million fewer crimes, with domestic burglary and all vehicle thefts falling by over a half (59% and 61% respectively) and violent crime falling by 41 per cent during this period. Recorded crime statistics show that both domestic burglary and offences against vehicles have also fallen over the same period.

- Vandalism is the only BCS crime category to show a statistically significant change compared to 2005/06; increasing by 10 per cent. The amount of criminal damage recorded by the police showed no change.

- Violent crime has remained stable according to BCS interviews in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06. Recorded crime figures show a one per cent fall in violence against the person, a seven per cent fall in sexual offences and a three per cent increase in robbery for 2006/07 compared with 2005/06.

- BCS interviews for 2006/07 indicated that victims of vandalism (32%) and assault with minor injury and with no injury (24% and 28% respectively) were most likely to suffer repeat victimisation.

- The likelihood of reporting crime to the police varies considerably by type of offence. Thefts of vehicles and burglaries in which something was stolen are most likely to be reported and crimes such as assault without injury, theft from the person and vandalism are least likely.

2.2 EXTENT OF CRIME

The British Crime Survey (BCS) and recorded crime (once the latter has been adjusted to reflect crimes covered by the BCS) have tracked each other quite well over the last three years at the national level. There was a divergence in trends between the two series when the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was introduced in April 2002, however, this appears to be settling down and, since April 2004, the trends have become closer.

- The BCS estimated that there were approximately 11.3 million crimes against adults living in private households in 2006/07. The apparent changes in all BCS household crime (5% increase) and all BCS personal crime (2% increase), and therefore the three per cent increase in overall crime as measured by the BCS, were not statistically significant. This is the second year in a row that the BCS has shown non-significant increase in all BCS crime (Tables 2.01 and 2a).

- The 2006/07 BCS shows a significant increase in the risk of being a victim, from 23 per cent to 24 per cent. However, the risk of being a victim is still significantly lower than the peak of 40 per cent recorded by the BCS in 1995, representing 5.5 million fewer victims (Tables 2.03 and 2a).

Table 2a Number of crimes and risk of being a victim based on BCS interviews in 2005/06 and 2006/07

	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	% change	BCS Statistically significant change[1]
Number of crimes (000s)				
All household crime	6,792	7,101	5	
Vandalism	2,731	2,993	10	**
Domestic burglary	733	726	-1	
All vehicle thefts	1,731	1,689	-2	
All household acquisitive	4,060	4,108	1	
All personal crime	4,120	4,186	2	
Theft from the person	576	574	0	
BCS violence[2]	2,349	2,471	5	
With injury	*1,227*	*1,270*	*3*	
With no injury	*1,121*	*1,201*	*7*	
All personal acquisitive	2,082	2,035	-2	
All BCS crime	10,912	11,287	3	n/a
Percentage risk of being a victim once or more				
All household crime	18.1	18.9		**
Vandalism	7.6	7.9		
Domestic burglary	2.4	2.5		
All vehicle thefts[4]	7.5	7.5		
All personal crime	6.4	6.6		
Theft from the person	1.2	1.2		
BCS violence	3.3	3.6		*
With injury	*1.8*	*2.0*		
With no injury	*1.6*	*1.8*		
All BCS crime	23.5	24.4		**
Unweighted base	*47,729*	*47,138*		

1. Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in the number of incidents of all BCS crime. (See Glossary for an explanation of statistical significance.)
2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.
3. For details on 'all household acquisitive' and 'all personal acquisitive' see glossary.
4. Results for 'all vehicle thefts' are based only on households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle. It includes thefts of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and attempts of and from vehicles.
5. A discrepancy may appear between trends in incidence rates (total numbers of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) due to repeat victimisation.

- The discrepancy between trends in incidence rates (total number of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) is due to the level of repeat victimisation within crime types. See sections 2.5 to 2.7 for more information.

- There were 5.4 million crimes recorded by the police in 2006/07, a fall of two per cent compared with 2005/06 (Tables 2.04 and 2b).

- The 2006/07 BCS shows no statistically significant changes for all vehicle thefts and domestic burglary compared to 2005/06 (Table 2.01 and 2a). Domestic burglary has fallen by three per cent and offences against vehicles by four per cent according to police statistics.

- BCS interviews in 2006/07 show no statistically significant changes in victimisation of violent crime compared with 2005/06 (Tables 2.01 and 2a). Within the recorded crime figures, violence against the person has fallen by one per cent and sexual offences have fallen by seven per cent. Robbery has increased by three per cent over the last year, although the rate of increase in robbery offences is lower than for 2005/06. Most serious violence fell by nine per cent. Most of the fall is due to an eight per cent reduction in serious wounding (Table 2.04 and Chapter 3).

- Vandalism is the only BCS crime category to show a statistically significant change compared to 2005/06; increasing by 10 per cent. The amount of criminal damage recorded by the police showed no change.

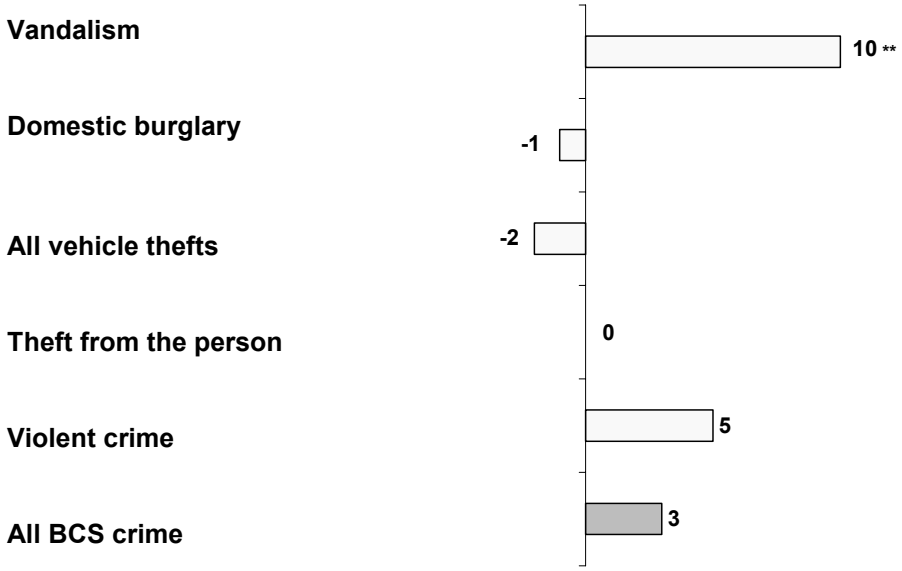
- The number of 'other offences' recorded by the police remained stable since 2005/06. However, there was a 51 per cent rise in blackmail offences and a rise of 12 per cent in 'other offences against the State of public order'. The rise in blackmail was due to threats made against shareholders of GlaxoSmithKline by animal rights activists while the public order offences were affected by a clarification in the rules for recording affray.

Table 2b Number of crimes recorded by the police in 2005/06 and 2006/07

	Number of crimes (thousands) [1]		% change
Offence group	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06 to 2006/07
Violence against the person (VAP)	1,059.6	1,046.4	-1
Most serious VAP [2]	21.0	19.2	-9
Other violence against the person - with injury [3]	541.3	500.3	-8
Other violence against the person - with no injury [4]	497.3	527.0	6
Sexual offences	62.1	57.5	-7
Most serious sexual crime [5]	47,163.0	43,755.0	-7
Other sexual offences	14,917.0	13,787.0	-8
Robbery	98.2	101.4	3
Domestic burglary	300.5	292.3	-3
Other burglary	344.6	329.8	-4
Offences against vehicles	792.8	765.1	-4
Other theft offences	1,226.2	1,181.0	-4
Fraud and forgery	232.8	199.8	-14
Criminal damage	1,184.3	1,185.1	0
Total Property crime	4,081.2	3,953.0	-3
Drug offences	178.5	194.3	9
Other offences	75.6	75.6	0
Total recorded crime	**5,555.2**	**5,428.3**	**-2**

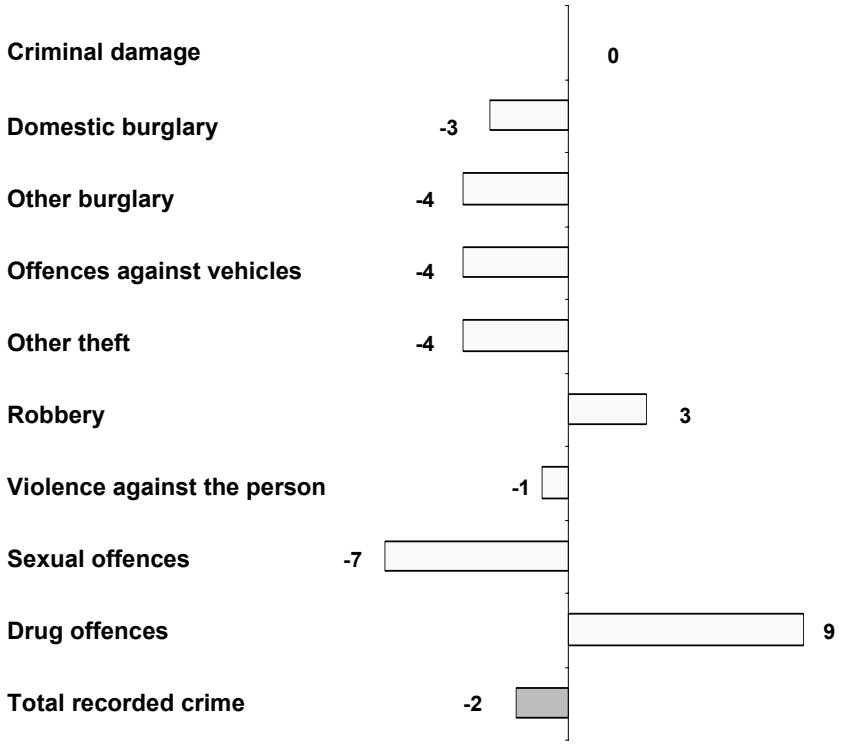
1. The figures given in the table are the latest available. Therefore they may differ slightly from figures published in previous bulletins.
2. Most serious violence against the person includes homicide and serious wounding.
3. Other offences against the person - with injury comprises less serious wounding, threats or conspiracy to murder, causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person and procuring illegal abortion.
4. Other offences against the person - with no injury includes harassment, endangering railway passengers, possession of weapons, other offences against children, and common assault (where there is no injury).
5. Most serious sexual crime encompass rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children.

Figure 2.1 Percentage changes in the main crime types according to BCS interviews in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06



1. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two tails). See Glossary.

Figure 2.2 Percentage changes in recorded crime, 2006/07 compared with 2005/06



Box 2.1 Amendments to the Home Office classification of offences

The Statistics Commission and the Adrian Smith Review group each completed independent reviews of crime statistics and reported their findings during 2006. They were broadly supportive of the integrity of the data but had some proposals for improvement.

Statistics Commission, Crime Statistics: User Perspectives. (2006)

http://www.statscom.org.uk/uploads/files/reports/Crime_Statistics_Review-final.pdf

Smith Review, Crime Statistics: An Independent Review. (2006)

http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/statistics/statistics057.htm

A number of changes have been made to the classifications of offences in response to the suggestion in both reviews that clarification was required in the definition of crime categories to aid public understanding of the figures.

To clarify the grouping of offences several of the categories have been revised, involving the separation of more serious offences from less serious and including their respective sub-totals:

- *Violence against the person is now sub-divided into 'most serious violence against the person' and 'other violence against the person' (see Table A.04 in the Annex which highlights the changes made to the offence categorisation). This, together with a new 'most serious sexual crime' subgroup, superseded the old 'more serious offences' subgroup. Information on severity of sentencing and the maximum sentence length were used in the allocation of offences.*
- *The offence 'concealment of birth' has been moved from the 'violence against the person' group to the 'other miscellaneous offence' group that is used for offences not allocated to a specific offence type.*
- *The sexual offences group is now sub-divided into two subgroups: 'most serious sexual crime' and 'other sexual offences'. The 'most serious' subgroup comprises rape and sexual assault crimes, sexual offences against children and those with a mental disorder, and 'trafficking for sexual exploitation'.*
- *The new subgroup of 'other sexual offences' comprises offences such as 'buggery', 'incest' and 'solicitation'. The offence of 'bigamy' has been moved from the 'sexual offences' group to the 'other miscellaneous offences' group. The former offence of 'indecent exposure' (replaced by 'exposure' under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 which came into force in May 2004) has retrospectively been moved from 'other offences' to be part of the 'other miscellaneous sexual offences' subgroup.*
- *A new group of 'offences against vehicles' has been created, bringing together the offences of 'theft of and theft from vehicles' with 'vehicle interference' – the rationale for the change is that vehicle interference largely consists of attempted offences very similar in character to theft of and from vehicles.*
- *A further group has been created of 'other thefts', comprising offences such as 'theft by an employee', 'shoplifting' and 'handling stolen goods'.*

Please send any comments on the changes to the Home Office offence classification to crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk by 19 October 2007.

Box 2.2 Renaming of offences

To aid public understanding of crime, a number of offences have been renamed, setting out more clearly what the offence involves. Figures with respect to these individual offences are included within Table 2.04.

Offence code	Old Offence Name	New Offence Name
4.3	Child destruction	Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
8B	Possession of weapons	Other possession of weapons
104	Assault on a constable	Assault without injury on a constable
105A	Common assault (no injury)	Assault without injury
105B	Racially-aggravated common assault	Racially/religiously-aggravated assault without injury
23	Familial sexual offences	Incest or familial sexual offences
25	Abduction	Abduction of female
73	Abuse of trust	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
126	Vehicle interference and tampering	Interfering with a motor vehicle
38	Proceeds of crime	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime
43	Abstracting electricity	Dishonest use of electricity
46	Theft from shop	Shoplifting
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud	Cheque and plastic card fraud
15	Concealment of birth	Concealing an infant death close to birth
62	High treason and other offences against Treason Acts	Treason
81	Firearms Acts offences	Other firearms offences
90	Knives Acts offences	Other knives offences

Figure 2.3 BCS crime and police recorded crime by type of crime, 2006/07

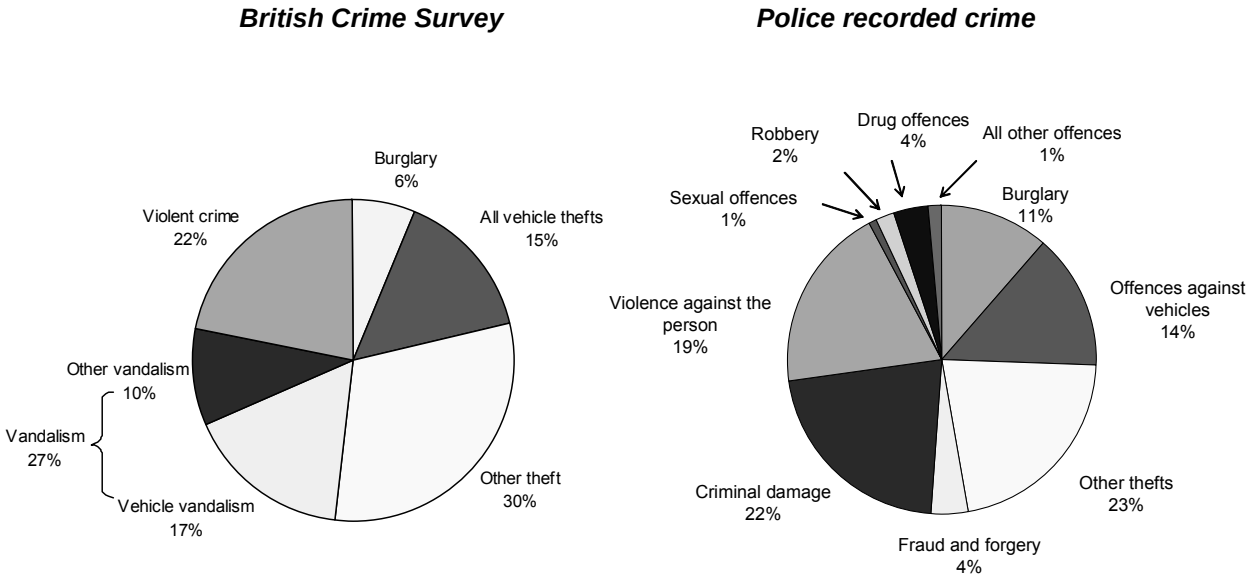


Figure 2.3 shows the offence profiles of BCS crime and police recorded crime. Differences in the offence profiles reflect the different coverage of the two series and variation in the levels of reporting and recording for different crime types.

- Property crime[1] accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (78 and 73 per cent) respectively. All vehicle thefts account for 15 per cent of all BCS crime and offences against vehicles for 14 per cent of recorded crime. Other thefts account for 30 per cent of BCS crime and 23 per cent of recorded crime. Burglary accounts for six per cent of BCS crime and 11 per cent of recorded crime. More than half of recorded burglaries are in a building other than a dwelling (see Chapter 4).

- Violent crime represents 22 per cent of all BCS crime in 2006/07. Violence against the person and sexual offences accounted for 19 per cent and one per cent respectively, of police recorded crime. Almost half of the violent crimes recorded by the BCS and half of violence against the person recorded by the police involved no injury to the victim[2] (Tables 2a and 2b). The increased share of violent and sexual crime in the police statistics in recent years reflects the changes in the Home Office Counting Rules in 1998 and the introduction of the NCRS in 2002 (see Chapter 3).

- Robbery accounts for two per cent of recorded crime and three per cent of BCS crime (which is included in BCS violence). (Figure 2.3 and Table 2b.)

[1] Property crime comprises burglary, theft and vandalism for the BCS and burglary, offences against vehicles, other thefts, fraud and forgery and criminal damage for recorded crime.
[2] The actual proportion for recorded crime may be higher as some offences classified under 'more serious violence against the person' such as threats or conspiracy to murder, may not involve injury.

2.3 TRENDS IN CRIME

Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS now extend over 25 years. The surveys carried out between 1982 and 2001 reported victimisation in the preceding calendar year. Since 2001/02, interviews have been conducted continuously throughout the year with respondents being asked about crimes they have experienced in the 12 months preceding the interview. The incident recall period for the 2006/07 data is therefore centred around March 2006.

- BCS crimes rose steadily in the decade from 1981, and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Between 1995 and 2004/05 total BCS crime fell and has since stabilised, with the recent apparent increase not being statistically significant (Figure 2.4).

- Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857 but statistics from 1981 only are used here to enable comparisons to be made with the BCS (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.4 Trends in all BCS crime, 1981 to 2006/07

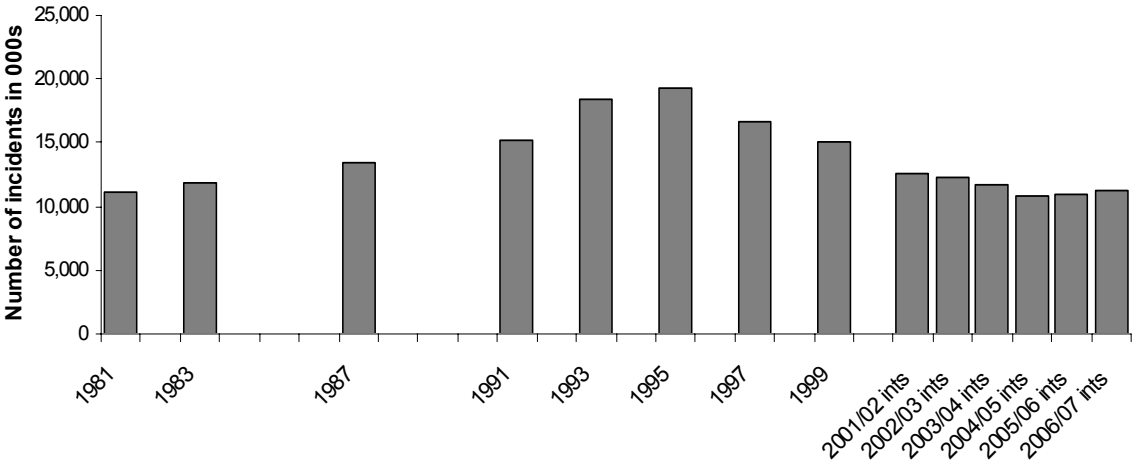
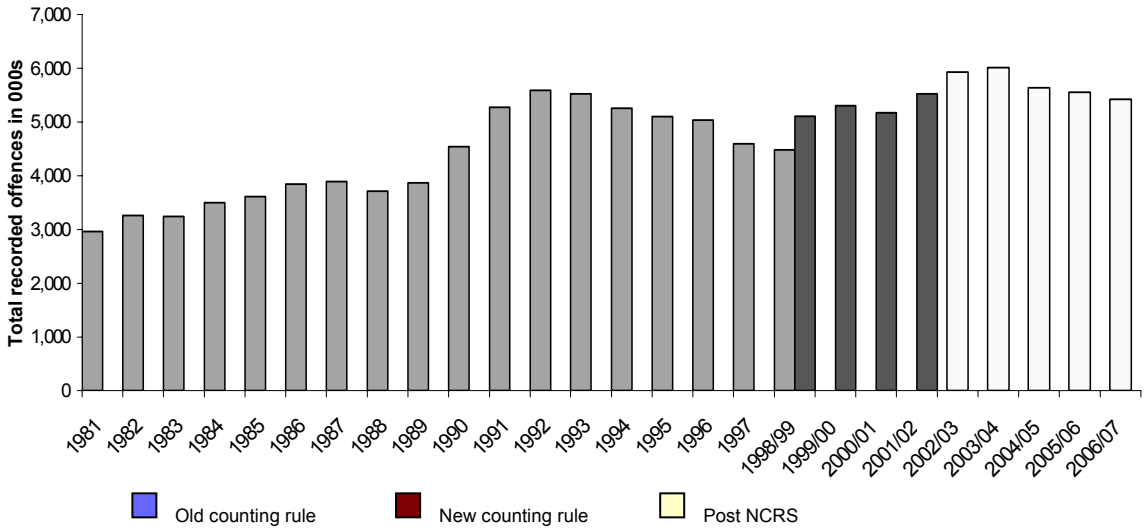


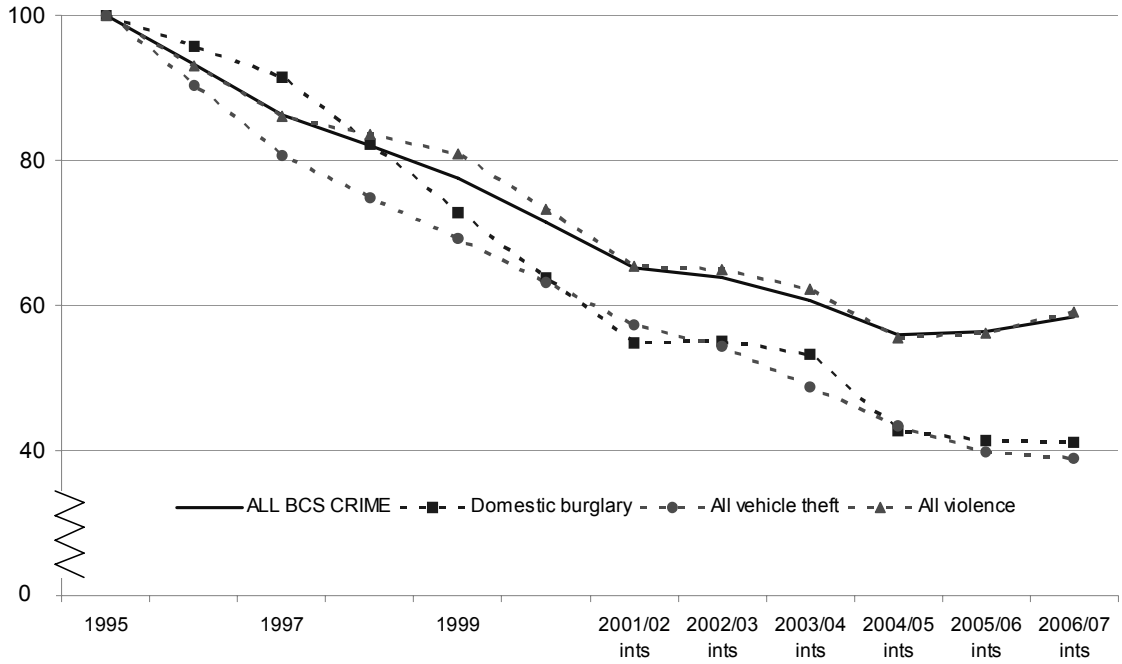
Figure 2.5 Trends in recorded crime, 1981 to 2006/07



- Recorded crime increased during most of the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1992, and then fell each year until 1998/99 when there was a change in the Home Office Counting Rules. This was followed by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002 which led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and 2003/04 but recorded crime has since fallen (a 10 per cent fall between 2003/04 and 2006/07) (see Figure 2.5 and Table 2.04). Trends in recorded crime in recent years should be interpreted with caution due to changes in recording practices (see Text Box 2.3 on 'Changes in recording practices').

- In 2006/07 BCS crime was estimated to be 42 per cent lower than the peak in 1995, representing more than eight million fewer crimes (Figure 2.4, 2.6 and Table 2.01).

Figure 2.6 Trends in BCS crime, 1995 to 2006/07 (indexed 1995)



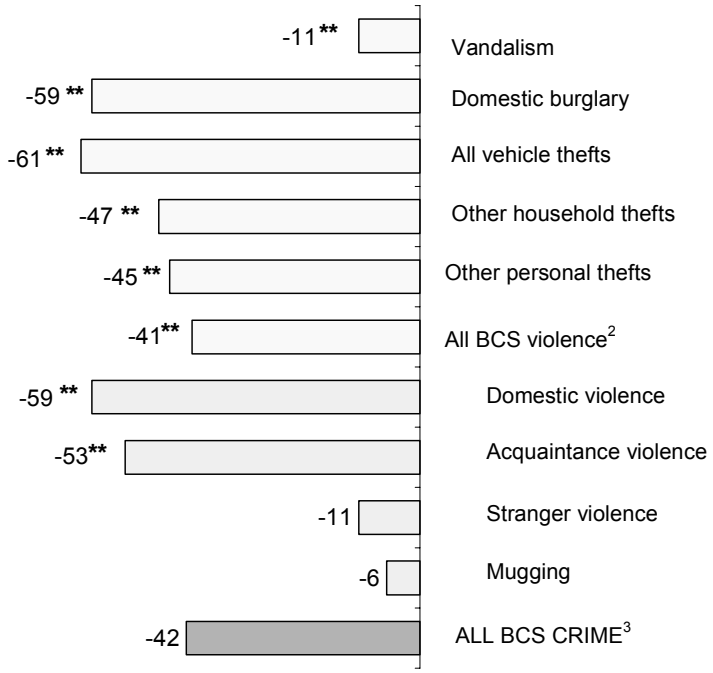
All household and personal crime remain at significantly lower levels compared with their highest point in 1995. More details can be found in Chapters 3 and 4.

- Since 1995, all vehicle theft and domestic burglary have each fallen by over a half (61 per cent and 59 per cent respectively), and vandalism has fallen by 11 per cent, according to the BCS. Other household thefts have fallen by 47 per cent since 1995 (Table 2.01 and Figure 2.7).

- The BCS shows violent crime has fallen by 41 per cent, with assault with minor injury falling by 58 per cent since 1995 (Table 2.01 and Figure 2.7).

- The number of domestic burglaries and offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell by nine per cent and five per cent respectively between 1998/99 and 2001/02. There were then further falls between 2002/03 and 2006/07 of 33 per cent for domestic burglary and 29 per cent for offences against vehicles. Over the same period there has been a marked increase in recorded violent crime, which was particularly affected by changes in recording practices in 1998 and 2002 (see Table 2.04 and Box 2.4).

Figure 2.7 Percentage change in BCS offences between 1995 and 2006/07



1. Not all crime categories making up all BCS crime are presented individually.
2. See Glossary for details of all BCS violence.
3. Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in all BCS crime.
4. Statistical significance of changes is indicated by a double asterisk at the 5% level (two tails). See Glossary.

2.4 EXTENT AND TRENDS IN DRUG USE AND OFFENCES

- The British Crime Survey has included a self-completion module on drug use since 1996 which can be compared over time. Overall use of any illicit drug by 16-59 year olds is at its lowest level since the BCS started measurement (10.0% in 2006/07) mainly due to declines in the use of cannabis (the most prevalent drug amongst 16-59 year olds) since 2003/04 (Table 2.06).

- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 overall use of any illicit drug amongst 16-59 year olds has remained stable although there has been a significant decrease in the overall use of hallucinogens as a result of a decline in use of magic mushrooms (Table 2.06).

- The 2006/07 BCS shows that the use of Class A drugs amongst the 16-59 age range has increased since 1997 from 2.7 per cent to 3.4 per cent. The increase is largely due to a significant rise in cocaine powder use between 1997 and 1999. Since 1999 there has been a further increase in cocaine powder use but the use of LSD has decreased and overall Class A drug use has been stable (Table 2.06).

- In 2006/07 eight per cent of 16-24 year olds reported use of any Class A drug in the past year. However, Class A drug use, as measured by the BCS, amongst 16-24 year olds has remained stable since 1997. Frequent use of any illicit drug in the past year by 16-24 year olds has decreased from 11.6 per cent in 2002/03 to 8.3 per cent in 2006/07 (Table 2.07).

- Police recorded drug offences increased by nine per cent in 2006/07 compared with 2005/06. Increases in recent years have been largely attributable to increases in the

recording of possession of cannabis offences. From 2005/06 to 2006/07 possession of cannabis increased by nine per cent, which followed an increase of 36 per cent over the previous year (Table 2.04). The increases coincided with rises in the number of formal warnings for the possession of cannabis that were issued by the police. In 2006/07 the rise in formal warnings for cannabis possession was nearly double the increase in the number of offences of cannabis possession and indicates the greater use of this method of disposal by the police. The increase in possession of other drugs was 12 per cent in 2006/07 compared with the previous year (see Appendix 3 for detections information for 2005/06 and 2006/07). Changes in recording practices will also affect numbers of recorded offences.

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

2.5 EXTENT OF REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Being a victim of crime can be a very traumatic event. The impact of this can be made worse by being victimised repeatedly. The BCS has historically been a significant source of information for understanding the importance of repeat victimisation and its impact on crime rates. It has also been influential in highlighting the need to target certain crimes that are particularly prone to repeat victimisation such as domestic violence (Gottfredson, 1984; Walby and Allen, 2004; Coleman *et al*, 2007).

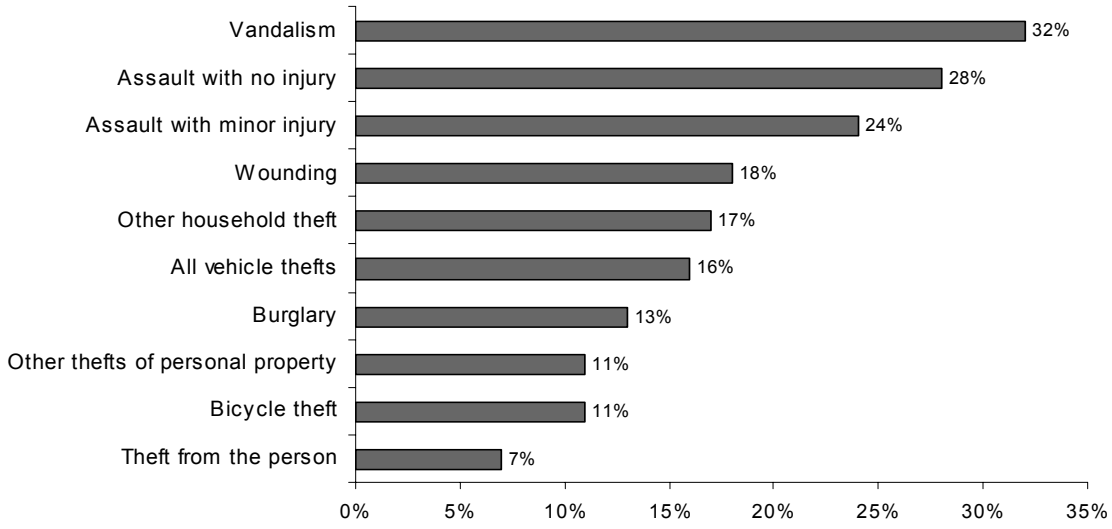
Repeat victimisation is defined here as being a victim of the same offence or group of offences more than once within the same year. Such victimisation accounts for the differences between incidence rates (total numbers of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more). High levels of repeat victimisation will be reflected in relatively lower prevalence rates compared with incidence rates.

- BCS interviews for 2006/07 indicated that victims of vandalism (32% of victims) and violence (such as assault with minor injury or with no injury; 24% and 28% respectively) were most likely to experience repeat victimisation (Figure 2.8).

- Within all BCS violence, domestic violence had the highest rate of repeat victimisation, with 42 per cent of victims being victimised more than once. Repeat victimisation accounts for 70 per cent of all incidents of domestic violence as measured by the BCS (see Table 2.09). Almost one in four (23%) were victimised three or more times (Table 2.08; see Chapter 3 for more details).

- Theft from the person had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with only seven per cent of victims being victimised more than once in a 12-month period. This represents 16 per cent of all incidents.

Figure 2.8 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in past 12 months by offence, 2006/07 BCS interviews



2.6 TRENDS IN REPEAT VICTIMISATION

Table 2c Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past 12 months by main offence groups, 1981 to 2006/07 BCS interviews

Percentages												BCS
	1981	1991	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	*Unweighted base*
Vandalism	33	31	30	33	31	32	30	29	30	30	32	*3,729*
Burglary	13	16	19	19	20	15	18	16	14	16	13	*1,078*
Vehicle thefts	21	25	28	24	25	21	19	19	19	18	16	*2,573*
All BCS violence[2]	27	32	38	32	35	34	28	27	28	27	28	*1,424*

1. Base numbers for the interview years 2001/02 to 2005/06 are similar to current base numbers. Prior to this base numbers are around a quarter of those shown.
2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury. BCS violence categories have been revised so the estimates will vary from those previously published. Please see the Glossary for more information about violence categories.
3. For statistical significance between 2006/07 and 1995 see Table 2.09. For statistical significance between 2006/07, 2005/06 and 2004/05 see Table 2.08.

- With the exception of vandalism, trends in repeat victimisation show a broadly similar pattern to overall trends in crime by peaking in the mid to late 1990s.
- Levels of repeat victimisation for burglary have returned to their lowest level since first measured in the BCS in 1981 and levels of repeat victimisation for all vehicle thefts have continued the gradual downward trend since the late 1990s (Table 2c).
- Levels of repeat victimisation for all BCS violence have remained stable since a reduction in 2002/03. For vandalism the level of repeat victimisation has remained broadly stable since the BCS began in 1981.
- Compared to 1995, when BCS crime peaked, the proportions of incidents accounted for by repeat victims within different crime types have generally shown a reduction (Table 2.09). For example, in 2006/07 55 per cent of violent incidents were experienced by repeat victims compared to 68 per cent in 1995. Similarly for vehicle thefts (32% compared to 49%) and burglary (29% compared to 38%). However, for vandalism there has been little change, while theft from the person shows an increase.

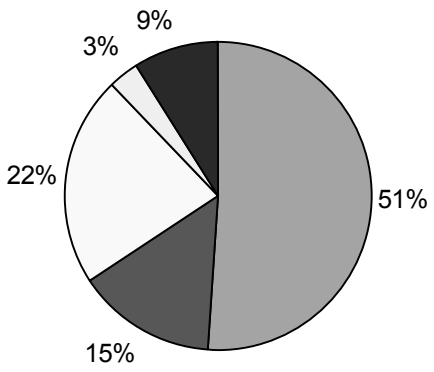
2.7 MULTIPLE VICTIMISATION

Multiple victimisation[3] has a broader definition than repeat victimisation and is defined in the BCS as the experience of more than one crime in a year, of the same or ***different*** type (see Glossary). The 2006/07 BCS shows that two thirds (66%) of all BCS victims experienced only one incident of crime in the previous 12 months. Among the remaining 34 per cent, who experienced multiple victimisation, a greater proportion experienced household crime than personal crime (22% and 3% respectively). This in part reflects the higher proportion of household crime in general. Nine per cent of all BCS victims experienced both household and personal crimes (Figure 2.9).

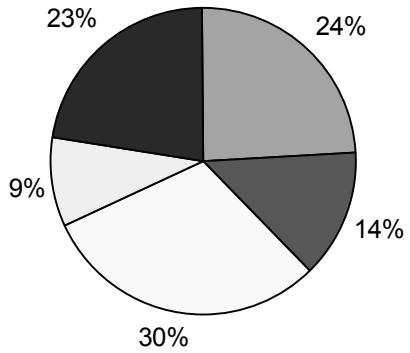
- In 2006/07, the third of victims (34%) who experienced multiple victimisation accounted for 62 per cent of all BCS incidents. This compares with 45 per cent of victims in 1995 who experienced multiple victimisation accounting for three quarters (74%) of all BCS incidents.

Figure 2.9 Single and multiple victimisation for all BCS crime (2006/07)

Proportion of victims who experience single and multiple victimisation



Proportion of incidents experienced by victims of single and multiple victimisation



Single incident of household crime only
Single incident of personal crime only
Multiple victimisation of household crime only
Multiple victimisation of personal crime only
Multiple victimisation of household and personal crime

Table 2d Single and multiple victimisation for all BCS crime (1995 and 2006/07)

Percentages				**BCS**
	1995		**2006/07**	
	% of victims[2]	% of incidents	% of victims[2]	% of incidents
Single incident of household crime only	44	18	51	24
Single incident of personal crime only	9	8	15	14
Multiple victimisation of household crime only	29	35	22	30
Multiple victimisation of personal crime only	3	9	3	9
Multiple victimisation of household and personal crime	13	30	9	23
Unweighted base	*16,337*	*16,337*	*47,138*	*47,138*

1. Source 1996 and 2006/07 BCS.
2. This rate is calculated by treating a household crime as a personal crime. It is the estimated percentage of adults who have been a victim of at least one personal crime or have been resident in a household that was a victim of at least one household crime.
3. See Glossary for explanation of multiple victimisation

[3] Multiple victimisation includes the first incident.

BCS estimates for the number of incidents only include the first five in a series of victimisations where events of a similar nature and probably by the same perpetrator(s) have occurred. This restriction has been applied since the BCS began in order to ensure that estimates are not affected by a very small number of respondents who report an extremely high number of incidents and which are highly variable between survey years. The inclusion of such victims could undermine the ability to measure trends consistently. This sort of capping is consistent with other crime surveys. Prevalence rates are not affected by this procedure. (See Grant et al, 2007 for information on the measurement of series data).

2.8 MAKING COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH CRIME SURVEY AND POLICE MEASURES OF CRIME

The BCS provides a measure of the level of crime committed against the private household population in England and Wales, whereas recorded crime is a measure of those crimes reported to the police and then recorded by them. By adjusting each series, comparisons can be made between police recorded crime and the BCS which allow interpretation of movements in recorded crime. The need for this comparison has been particularly important in recent periods due to various changes made to the police recording of crime.

There are differences in the type of offences and population that each series covers, and so a 'comparable subset' of offences is used to compare trends in the two series (see Box 2.3). The number of crimes in this comparable subset estimated by the BCS in 2006/07 was nearly nine million compared with fewer than three million offences recorded by the police. There are clear reasons for this difference between the series. The most important limitation of recorded crime is that it can only consider those crimes that are brought to the attention of the police (estimated by the BCS to be only 41 per cent of comparable crime). Reasons why the public choose not to report crimes to the police are discussed in section 2.9.

Box 2.3 The recorded crime BCS comparator (comparable crime)

*The **recorded crime BCS comparator** is a measure used when comparing recorded crime with BCS crime. For example it is used by the Home Office to monitor changes in Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) (in Wales known as Community Safety Partnerships – see Glossary for further detail) including those 40 referred to as High Crime Areas. This measure contains the same set of recorded crimes as defined by the comparable subset (vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, robbery, common assault and wounding). The recorded crime BCS comparator is not adjusted for commercial targets and offences against under 16s but it does allow monitoring of comparable crime at a more local level than the BCS. It is termed the BCS comparator because the offence coverage is intended to approximate the offences included by the BCS.*

A table showing the BCS comparator recorded crime figures for CDRPs in England and Wales is available online at:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0607.html

For more information see the Home Office technical notes on measuring PSA targets:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/homeoffice_sr04_tns.pdf?version=1

2.9 REPORTING CRIME

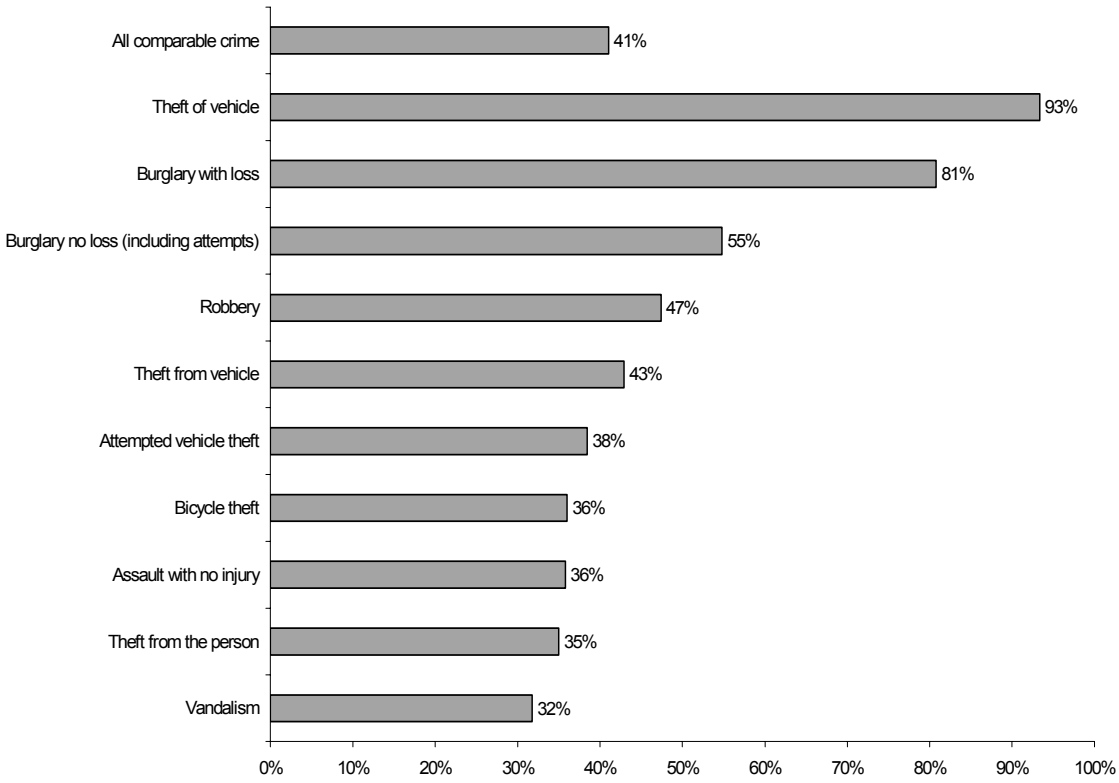
Reporting rates in general appear to have been relatively stable in recent years. Apart from a recent decrease in reporting of bicycle theft there has been no statistically significant annual change in the percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police since 2003/04.

For victims interviewed by the BCS during 2006/07, 41 per cent said that the incident had been reported to the police or that the police came to know about it another way (BCS comparable crime). This figure is similar to 2005/06 and shows that more than half of crimes (59 per cent of all comparable crimes) are never reported to the police. This gap is the main reason why the BCS estimate is higher than the recorded crime figure and why BCS represents a more complete picture of household and personal crime within England and Wales (Figure 2.10 and Table 2.10).

The likelihood of reporting crime varied considerably by the type of offence (see Figure 2.10 and Table 2.10).

- The 2006/07 BCS shows that thefts of vehicles are most likely to be reported (93%) followed by burglaries in which something was stolen (81%).
- Reporting rates are relatively low for crimes such as assault without injury, theft from the person and vandalism (36% 35% and 32% in 2006/07).
- The only statistically significant change when compared with last year was for bicycle theft (decreasing from 47 per cent in 2005/06 to 36 per cent in 2006/07). Reporting rates in general appear to have been relatively stable in recent years.

Figure 2.10 Reporting rates based on 2006/07 BCS interviews, comparable subset



Victims of crime were asked why they did not report incidents to the police (Table 2.11).

- As in previous years, the most frequently mentioned reason for not reporting incidents (comparable subset) 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 (71% of incidents). For violent crime, however, a large proportion of the incidents were not reported because victims considered the issue to be a private matter and dealt with it themselves (34%). This reflects the personal relationships involved with many of these offences.

2.10 COMPARING THE BRITISH CRIME SURVEY AND POLICE RECORDED CRIME

In broad terms, the BCS and recorded crime series display similar trends (with some divergence due to reporting and recording changes) with rises from the early 1980s to peaks in the early to mid 1990s and falling thereafter. However, from 2001/02 to 2003/04 there was considerable divergence in these trends, mainly associated with police recording changes (see Figure 2.11), although for the last two years these impacts are less evident. Of particular interest have been the divergent trends in violent crime, an important category in which the number of recorded offences have risen in recent years. BCS violent crime has remained stable since last year, but longer term trends show substantial falls since the mid 1990s.

Trends in recording

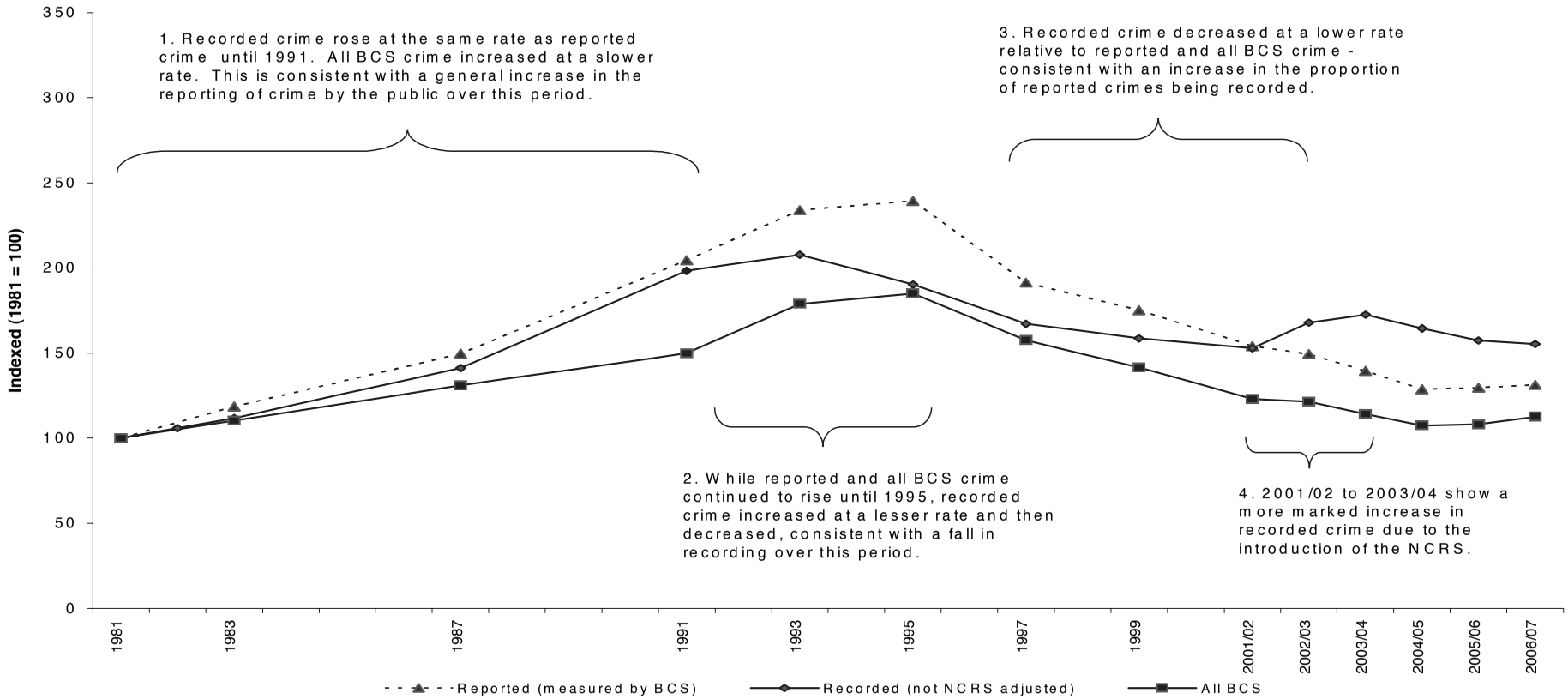
The numbers of crimes recorded by the police are influenced both by changes in the reporting of crime by the public and changes in the rules and practice for recording crimes by the police. Indexed trends (Figure 2.11) show that the numbers of offences being recorded increased noticeably between 2001/02 and 2003/04, despite both numbers of crimes and numbers of reported crimes (as measured by the BCS) falling. However, this appears to be settling down and, since April 2004, the trends have become more consistent.

Box 2.4 Changes in recording practices

Recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in reporting and recording practices. There have been two major changes to the recording of crimes since 1997/98. In April 1998, the Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime were expanded to include certain additional summary offences and the methods of counting became victim focused. In April 2002, the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced to ensure greater consistency between forces in recording crime and to take a more victim-oriented approach to crime recording (see Simmons et al., 2003).

Both these changes resulted in an increase in the number of crimes recorded. Certain offences, such as minor violent crimes, were more affected by these changes than others. All of these factors need to be considered when looking at the trends in recorded crime.

Figure 2.11 Indexed trends in the reporting and recording of crime, and all BCS crime, 1981 to 2006/07 (1981=100)



1. BCS estimates of incidents for 1991 to 2006/07 are based on estimates of population and the number of households in England and Wales that have been revised in light of the 2001 Census. For more information please see the Glossary.
2. From 2001/02, reported and all BCS crime relate to interviews carried out in that financial year and incidents experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Recorded crimes relate to incidents in the 12 months up to the end of September of that financial year. This is so that the recorded crime data are centred on the same period as reported and all BCS crime.
3. To compare BCS and police recorded crime figures it is necessary to limit both to a set of offences that are covered by both series (comparable subset).

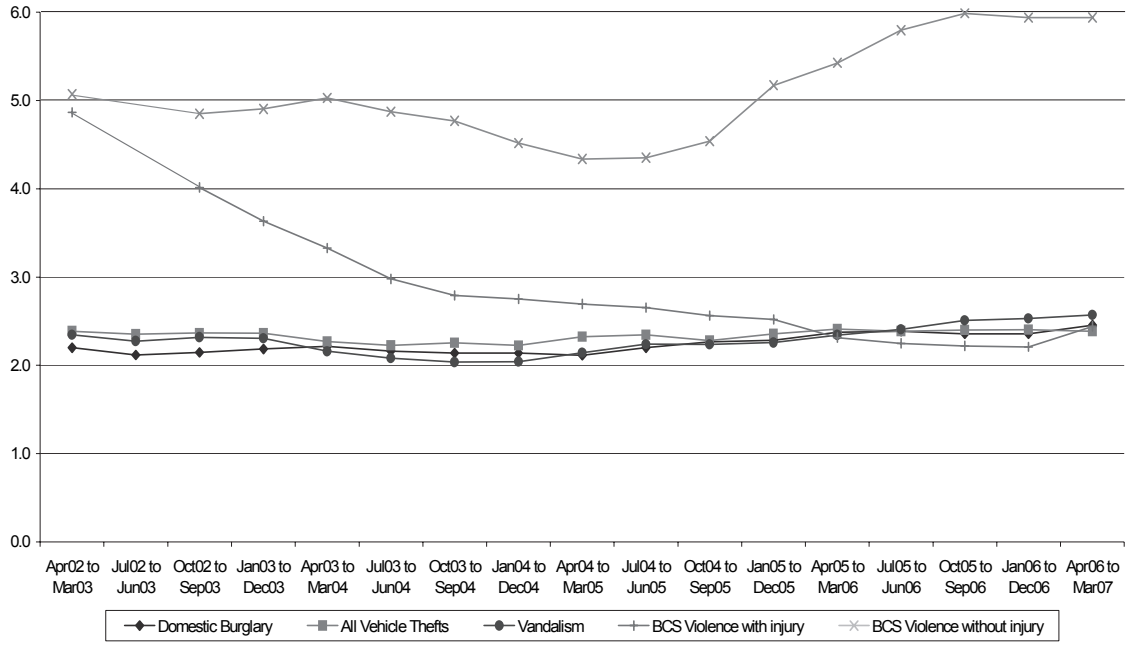
Comparison by offence group

- For individual crime types, BCS and police recorded crime (weighted to take into account the distribution of recorded crime within BCS interview periods) have tracked each other increasingly well at the national level since 2005/06. This can be seen in Figure 2.12, which shows how the ratio of BCS crime to comparable recorded crime weighted to reflect the interview recall periods used by the BCS has varied over time for particular crime types. The levelling off of the lines for the separate offences indicates how the trends have started to converge.

- Figure 2.12 shows that the ratio for domestic burglary, vehicle thefts and vandalism has been stable over the years. This means that the correspondence between the BCS and weighted recorded crime trends has been particularly good for these offences.

- The figure also illustrates that for violent crime there has been considerable variation in the ratio, although these have stabilised in the most recent years. There has been an increasingly good correspondence between the trends for BCS violence with injury and weighted police recorded offences of wounding. The correspondence between the trends for BCS violence without injury and weighted police recorded offences of assault without injury has varied. However, this is as might be expected, as there have been continuing known changes to crime recording in relation to assault without injury.

Figure 2.12 Ratio of BCS Crime to weighted recorded crime by crime type



- In the future, changes in police activity, or initiatives such as the roll out of the single non-emergency number, could lead to a progressively greater proportion of certain crimes being recorded by the police, and this could particularly apply to crimes of low-level violence or to criminal damage which may affect the correspondence between the BCS and recorded crime.

2.11 PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES IN THE PRESENTATION OF CRIME FOLLOWING THE SMITH AND THE STATISTICS COMMISSION REVIEWS

Early in 2006, the then Home Secretary Charles Clarke invited Professor Adrian Smith (a former president of the Royal Statistical Society) to chair an independent review of crime statistics. The Review's purpose was to advise what changes could be made to the production and release of crime statistics to increase public trust in the figures. The review report suggested that the Home Office consider using a basket of more serious crime (Smith et al., 2006). A separate independent review of crime statistics by the Statistics Commission (Statistics Commission, 2006) also recommended that we investigate the use of a weighted crime index (see Text Box 2.1 'Amendments to the Home Office classification of offences' for relevant web links). This section considers both of these proposals and requests comments from users of the National Statistics.

Basket of more serious crime

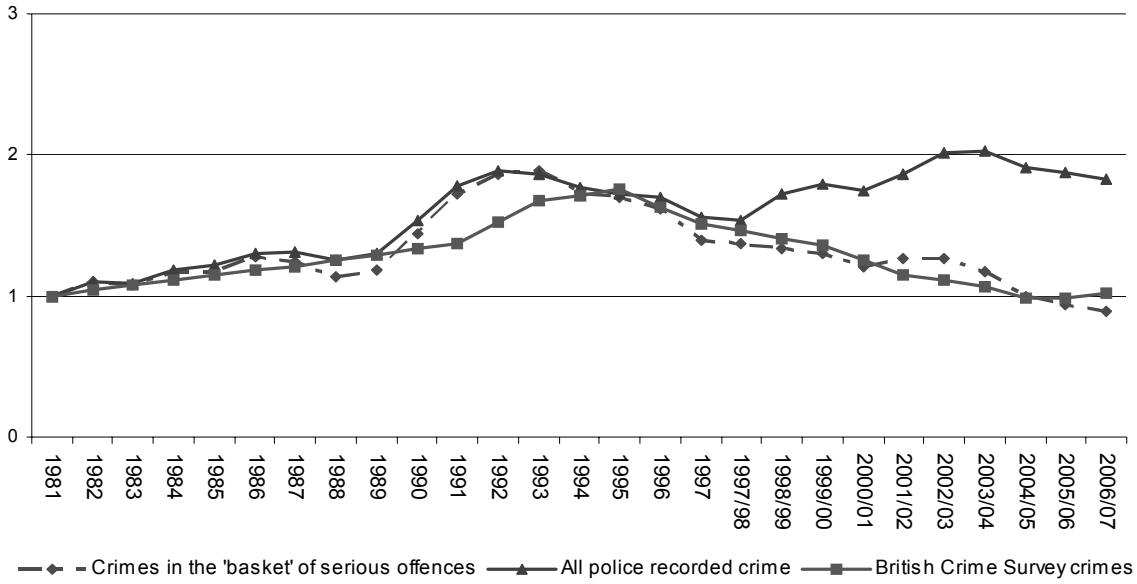
The Smith Review stated that focusing on more serious crime recorded by the police would "provide a clearer picture of the national crime trend" but acknowledged that determining which crimes to include in a list of more serious crime was a difficult task. The review posed the question: "Should national debate about trends focus on a stable basket of serious crime?" and concluded that "the Home Office needs to give further consideration to this issue".

In this section of the report we present two ways in which measures of crime could be developed to better reflect the underlying seriousness of crimes. The first of these relates directly to the Smith Review suggestion – a basket of more serious crime. We would propose to combine offences in the 'most serious violence against the person' and 'most serious sexual crimes' categories discussed earlier in this chapter with other offences of significant public concern, namely robbery and the serious property crimes of burglary and theft of a vehicle. This grouping would contain a range of crimes that are generally viewed as serious and that have also historically been considerably less affected by recording and operational practice than lower level crimes. As such they would therefore tend to provide a clearer and more reliable presentation of national trends in police recorded crime.

Although focusing on such a basket of serious crime would represent a significant change to the presentation of national crime statistics in England and Wales a similar system has been operating successfully in the United States since the late 1920s. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), used to collate data to produce national crime statistics in the USA, are limited to the reporting of those serious offences that are most likely to be reported to the police and most likely to occur with sufficient frequency overall to provide an adequate basis for a comparison of trends from one year to the next.

The impact of using this basket of serious crimes to present the trend in crime can be seen in the chart below (Figure 2.13). This tracks an indexed series for total recorded crime over the last 25 years (as currently defined), the "basket" of serious crime discussed above and the BCS overall incidence estimates for the crimes measured by the survey.

Figure 2.13 Indexed trends in crime since 1981 (1981 = 1.00)



The figures in the above chart for 'all police recorded crime' are not adjusted in any way for changes in recording or coverage of police recorded crime and therefore illustrate the significant impact that recording and coverage changes have had on the total recorded crime trend. Many extra offences were added to the notifiable list in 1998 and further improvements in the recording of police data occurred with the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard from 2002/03.

More importantly, the chart also illustrates the greater consistency between the smaller subset of better recorded more serious crimes and the BCS estimates for levels of crime overall. Adopting such a measure might therefore provide a simpler and more robust illustration of the overall trend in crime than is the case from presenting the current total number of recorded crimes. The full range of data that is collected on all crimes could continue to be published in tables and commented upon. This presentation could be in addition to the wider provision of statistics, including the BCS figures.

Weighted crime index

The Statistics Commission Review of crime statistics (Statistics Commission, 2006) called for the Home Office to promote a debate on whether a weighted measure of 'total crime' should be used as an index of crime. Two main questions should be considered: what weights should be used and what source of crime should be included – BCS or police recorded crime? This section reviews these issues by drawing on an example from a previously published analysis of the economic cost of crime (Dubourg and Hamed, 2005) which we are presenting in order to inform debate.

These published estimates of cost of crime (at 2003 prices) relate to crimes that are covered by the BCS, plus sexual offences and homicide. The estimated costs for each crime include costs to the criminal justice system and costs resulting from the impact on victims themselves, for example, the costs of lost income if a victim has to take time off work, the costs of any effects on a victim's health, and the costs of any property stolen. The conventional and more easily estimated 'economic costs' are combined with more complex estimates of the 'intangible' cost of the reduction in quality of a victim's life. This is estimated

for each type of crime using evidence from a number of sources on the physical and mental impacts reported by victims. The estimate of the national cost for each crime type therefore provides one potential measure of severity or the degree of harm caused.

Homicide is estimated to have the highest relative total cost, clearly reflecting the very high impact of this crime. Other more severe crimes tend to be those involving physical or sexual violence, again reflecting the significant negative impacts which these crimes have on victims. More minor crimes tend to be those involving the theft or damage of property (Table 2e).

Table 2e Estimates of total costs[1] and weighted index by crime type

	Total cost per crime		Victim cost per crime	
Crime type	**Total cost**	**Index**	**Victim cost**	**Index**
Homicide	£1,460,000	446.47	£1,310,000	761.81
Sexual Offences	£31,400	9.62	£27,200	15.79
Serious Wounding	£26,000	7.94	£10,300	5.96
Robbery	£7,280	2.23	£4,160	2.42
Other Wounding	£5,990	1.83	£3,660	2.12
Theft of Vehicle	£4,140	1.27	£3,020	1.76
Burglary in a Dwelling	£3,270	1.00	£1,720	1.00
Common Assault	£1,440	0.44	£1,060	0.61
Criminal Damage	£866	0.27	£690	0.40
Theft From Vehicle	£858	0.26	£641	0.37
Theft - Not Vehicle	£634	0.19	£299	0.17

1. Using 2003 prices and rounded to three significant figures

This is just one example of the type of weighted crime measure which could be developed to provide an index of overall harm rather than a simple count of crimes. The advantage of an approach like this is that it is able to bring more of the various impacts of crime - on victims, social services, the criminal justice system, and on business - together in terms of a single metric.

Issues to consider

The evidence base underpinning the cost estimates of some crimes (e.g. violence against the person) is currently better than for others (e.g. burglary). If the main measure of crime was restricted to a smaller subset of only the most serious crimes, then this sort of approach may become more practical but of course would then lose some of its power if less representative of the full range of crimes.

The calculation of weights for some types of crime (e.g. disorder and other offences without specific victims) is likely to remain practically difficult for a variety of reasons. The approach focuses mostly on crimes covered by the BCS, partly because these crimes are those for which there is the clearest information on the impacts on victims, although even in these cases changes in relative impacts and harms tend not to be re-estimated from one year to the next.

The approach could be extended to crime against corporate entities providing the relevant information on victim impact could be obtained (possibly by surveys of the commercial sector). Much of crime against business is either financially motivated or at least can be quantified in terms of financial loss, making calculation of the impact on 'the victim' potentially more straightforward. However, there are significant difficulties with this type of crime, for example around definition (e.g. fraud versus bad debt), costs of preventative action, and definitions of criminal events.

For the so called 'victimless' crimes the derivation of weights is difficult. For example, for illegal drug use there could well be costs to the user, in terms of health, unemployment etc. However, a bigger issue is whether it is possible to count the general underlying prevalence of such crimes, as police figures will be influenced by total policing policies and priorities. This is also a similar issue for fraud where it is known that the extent of police recording is low and for disorder offences and other anti-social behaviours where changes in numbers recorded often reflect operational activity better than actual incidence.

A further argument against using weighting systems is that a single weight for any given crime type will fail to reflect the considerable variation in severity which can be associated with any particular crime. However, it could be argued that any weights at all could be regarded as an improvement on the current position which implicitly weights all crimes as equal regardless of the harms caused. Weighting by seriousness also does not overcome the problem associated with variations in reporting and recording of crimes judged to be less serious, as although given a lower weight they remain high in volume.

There is also the issue as to whether a weighted index should be based on BCS or police recorded crime figures. Although we consider the BCS to be the best overall national measure of crime for the offences that it covers, it does not cover homicide or, in its main estimates, sexual offences. The most serious crimes, with the highest weights, tend to be rarer, and this would mean that a weighted measure based on the BCS would have higher inherent variability than the current total BCS crime measure. It could, therefore, be argued that if a weighted index was to be constructed it may be more sensible as an additional means of presenting police recorded crime figures.

In practice, the value of any weighting scheme will depend on its ability to present crime information in a way which members of the public find both useful and clear. We would therefore welcome comments on either of these proposed approaches.

Please send any comments on either the use of the basket of serious offences or the weighted crime index to crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk by 19 October 2007.

Table 2.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime 1981 and 1991 to interviews held in 2006/07, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2002/03, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 interviews

Numbers (thousands) and percentage changes — **BCS**

	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 interviews	2002/03 interviews	2003/04 interviews	2004/05 interviews	2005/06 interviews	2006/07 interviews	*% change 1995 to 2006/07*	*% change 1997 to 2006/07*	*% change 2002/03 to 2006/07*	*% change 2004/05 to 2006/07*	*% change 2005/06 to 2006/07*
PROPERTY CRIME															
Vandalism	**2,713**	**2,759**	**3,366**	**2,866**	**2,603**	**2,535**	**2,465**	**2,564**	**2,731**	**2,993**	***-11*** **	***4***	***18*** **	***17*** **	***10*** **
Vehicle vandalism	1,558	1,685	1,826	1,609	1,511	1,517	1,437	1,564	1,697	1,895	*4*	*18*	*25* **	*21* **	*12* **
Other vandalism	1,155	1,073	1,540	1,256	1,093	1,018	1,028	1,001	1,034	1,098	*-29* **	*-13* **	*8*	*10*	*6*
Burglary[2]	**749**	**1,380**	**1,770**	**1,621**	**969**	**973**	**943**	**756**	**733**	**726**	***-59*** **	***-55*** **	***-25*** **	***-4***	***-1***
With entry	474	869	998	852	552	561	533	469	440	425	*-57* **	*-50* **	*-24* **	*-9* *	*-3*
Attempts	276	511	772	768	416	412	410	287	293	301	*-61* **	*-61* **	*-27* **	*5*	*3*
With loss	373	712	791	651	396	407	417	327	315	310	*-61* **	*-52* **	*-24* **	*-5*	*-2*
No loss (including attempts)	376	668	979	970	573	566	526	429	418	417	*-57* **	*-57* **	*-26* **	*-3*	*0*
All vehicle thefts	**1,751**	**3,845**	**4,350**	**3,511**	**2,494**	**2,365**	**2,121**	**1,886**	**1,731**	**1,689**	***-61*** **	***-52*** **	***-29*** **	***-10*** **	***-2***
Theft from vehicle	1,286	2,424	2,544	2,200	1,496	1,425	1,337	1,210	1,121	1,129	*-56* **	*-49* **	*-21* **	*-7* **	*1*
Theft of vehicles	285	522	510	378	316	278	241	214	185	176	*-65* **	*-53* **	*-37* **	*-18* **	*-5*
Attempts of and from	179	899	1,297	933	683	662	543	462	425	384	*-70* **	*-59* **	*-42* **	*-17* **	*-10*
Bicycle theft	**216**	**569**	**673**	**541**	**367**	**359**	**370**	**403**	**439**	**482**	***-28*** **	***-11*** **	***34*** **	***20*** **	***10***
Other household theft	**1,518**	**1,857**	**2,267**	**2,024**	**1,443**	**1,360**	**1,283**	**1,183**	**1,158**	**1,210**	***-47*** **	***-40*** **	***-11*** **	***2***	***5***
Theft from the person	**434**	**438**	**680**	**621**	**604**	**690**	**623**	**584**	**576**	**574**	***-16*** **	***-8***	***-17*** **	***-2***	***0***
Snatch theft from person	86	79	80	83	74	88	116	92	71	72	*-10*	*-13*	*-19*	*-22*	*1* [3]
Stealth theft from person	348	359	600	538	529	602	507	492	504	502	*-16* **	*-7*	*-17* **	*2*	*-1*
Other thefts of personal property	**1,586**	**1,739**	**2,069**	**1,935**	**1,407**	**1,344**	**1,323**	**1,154**	**1,196**	**1,141**	***-45*** **	***-41*** **	***-15*** **	***-1***	***-5***
VIOLENCE															
All BCS violence[4]	**2,074**	**2,556**	**4,176**	**3,593**	**2,728**	**2,714**	**2,597**	**2,320**	**2,349**	**2,471**	***-41*** **	***-31*** **	***-9*** **	***7***	***5***
Wounding	508	624	914	804	648	709	656	577	547	578	*-37* **	*-28* **	*-18* **	*0*	*6*
Assault with minor injury[5]	609	784	1,356	1,198	709	623	602	629	572	571	*-58* **	*-52* **	*-8*	*-9*	*0*
Assault with no injury	793	966	1,567	1,257	1,015	1,079	1,055	860	918	1,002	*-36* **	*-20* **	*-7*	*17*	*9*
Robbery	164	182	339	334	356	303	283	255	311	320	*-6*	*-4*	*6*	*26*	*3* [3]
Violence with injury	1,194	1,441	2,408	2,184	1,497	1,441	1,361	1,300	1,227	1,270	*-47* **	*-42* **	*-12* **	*-2*	*3*
Violence with no injury	881	1,115	1,768	1,409	1,231	1,273	1,236	1,020	1,121	1,201	*-32* **	*-15* *	*-6*	*18*	*7*
Domestic violence	292	534 [6]	989	814	626	506	447	401	357	407	*-59* **	*-50* **	*-20* *	*1*	*14*
Acquaintance	774	1043 [6]	1,816	1,642	862	949	906	828	817	845	*-53* **	*-49* **	*-11*	*2*	*3*
Stranger	844	797 [6]	1,004	784	883	956	960	836	863	894	*-11*	*14*	*-7*	*7*	*4*
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	250	259 [6]	419	417	430	391	400	347	382	392	*-6*	*-6*	*0*	*13*	*3*
Household acquisitive	4,234	7,651	9,060	7,697	5,275	5,057	4,717	4,227	4,060	4,108	***-55*** **	***-47*** **	***-19*** **	***-3*** *	***1***
Personal acquisitive	2,184	2,358	3,088	2,891	2,367	2,337	2,230	1,993	2,082	2,035	*-34* **	*-30* **	*-13* **	*2*	*-2*
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME[7]	**6,947**	**10,410**	**12,426**	**10,562**	**7,879**	**7,592**	**7,182**	**6,792**	**6,792**	**7,101**	***-43*** **	***-33*** **	***-6*** **	***5***	***5***
ALL PERSONAL CRIME[7]	**4,094**	**4,733**	**6,925**	**6,149**	**4,739**	**4,748**	**4,544**	**4,058**	**4,120**	**4,186**	***-40*** **	***-32*** **	***-12*** **	***3***	***2***
Comparable crime[7][8]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,766	9,636	9,119	8,513	8,558	8,935	*n/a*	*n/a*	*-7*	*5*	*4*
ALL BCS CRIME[8]	**11,041**	**15,142**	**19,351**	**16,712**	**12,618**	**12,341**	**11,725**	**10,850**	**10,912**	**11,287**	***-42***	***-32***	***-9***	***4***	***3***
Unweighted base	***10,905***	***10,059***	***16,337***	***14,937***	***32,787***	***36,450***	***37,891***	***45,069***	***47,729***	***47,138***					

1. For household crimes the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 23,370,944 households in England and Wales. For personal crimes the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 43,457,796 adults in England and Wales.
2. Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss including attempts also add up to total burglary.
3. Percentage changes for some crimes have been shaded out. This is because the number of victims interviewed are generally too low to provide robust estimates and percentage changes for these crimes (bases are around 200 or less in 2006/07).
4. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.
5. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.
6. The 1991 estimates for domestic, acquaintance and stranger violence and mugging were calculated based on the estimate for all BCS violence. Estimates for these individual categories could not be calculated using their individual incidence rates because the data used for calculating these rates were not collected in the 1992 BCS (which measured crime in 1991).
7. For more information about crime types inlcuded in 'Comparable', 'All household' and 'All personal' crime see Glossary.
8. Statistical significance cannot be calculated for the change in comparable and all BCS crime.

Table 2.02 Trends in BCS victimisation rates 1981 and 1991 to interviews held in 2006/07, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2002/03, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 interviews

Rates per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes — **BCS**

	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 interviews	2002/03 interviews	2003/04 interviews	2004/05 interviews	2005/06 interviews	2006/07 interviews	*% change 1995 to 2006/07*	*% change 1997 to 2006/07*	*% change 2002/03 to 2006/07*	*% change 2004/05 to 2006/07*	*% change 2005/06 to 2006/07*
PROPERTY CRIME															
Vandalism	**1,481**	**1,356**	**1,588**	**1,330**	**1,185**	**1,145**	**1,104**	**1,125**	**1,182**	**1,281**	***-19*** **	***-4***	***12*** **	***14*** **	***8*** **
Vehicle vandalism	850	829	862	747	687	685	644	686	735	811	*-6*	*9*	*18* **	*18* **	*10* **
Other vandalism	630	528	727	583	497	459	461	439	448	470	*-35* **	*-19* **	*2*	*7*	*5*
Burglary	**409**	**678**	**835**	**752**	**441**	**439**	**422**	**331**	**317**	**311**	***-63*** **	***-59*** **	***-29*** **	***-6***	***-2***
With entry	258	427	471	396	251	253	239	205	190	182	*-61* **	*-54* **	*-28* **	*-11* *	*-4*
Attempts	150	251	364	357	189	186	184	126	127	129	*-65* **	*-64* **	*-31* **	*2*	*2*
With loss	204	350	373	302	180	184	187	143	136	132	*-64* **	*-56* **	*-28* **	*-8*	*-3*
No loss (including attempts)	205	328	462	450	261	256	236	188	181	178	*-61* **	*-60* **	*-30* **	*-5*	*-1*
All vehicle thefts	**955**	**1,890**	**2,052**	**1,630**	**1,135**	**1,068**	**950**	**827**	**749**	**723**	***-65*** **	***-56*** **	***-32*** **	***-13*** **	***-4***
Theft from vehicle	702	1,192	1,200	1,021	681	643	599	531	485	483	*-60* **	*-53* **	*-25* **	*-9* **	*0*
Theft of vehicles	156	257	241	175	144	126	108	94	80	75	*-69* **	*-57* **	*-40* **	*-20* **	*-6*
Attempts of and from	98	442	612	433	311	299	243	202	184	164	*-73* **	*-62* **	*-45* **	*-19* **	*-11*
Bicycle theft	**118**	**280**	**317**	**251**	**167**	**162**	**166**	**177**	**190**	**206**	***-35*** **	***-18*** **	***27*** **	***17*** **	***9***
Other household theft	**828**	**913**	**1,070**	**940**	**658**	**614**	**575**	**519**	**501**	**518**	***-52*** **	***-45*** **	***-16*** **	***0***	***3***
Theft from the person	**112**	**108**	**167**	**152**	**144**	**164**	**147**	**137**	**134**	**132**	***-21*** **	***-13***	***-19*** **	***-3***	***-1***
Snatch theft from person	22	19	20	20	18	21	27	21	17	17	*-16*	*-18*	*-21*	*-23*	*0* [2]
Stealth theft from person	90	89	148	131	126	143	120	115	117	115	*-22* **	*-12*	*-19* **	*0*	*-1*
Other thefts of personal property	**410**	**429**	**508**	**472**	**336**	**319**	**312**	**270**	**277**	**263**	***-48*** **	***-44*** **	***-18*** **	***-3***	***-5***
VIOLENCE															
All BCS violence[4]	**536**	**631**	**1026**	**877**	**652**	**644**	**612**	**544**	**545**	**569**	***-45*** **	***-35*** **	***-12*** **	***5***	***4***
Wounding	131	154	225	196	155	168	155	135	127	133	*-41* **	*-32* **	*-21* **	*-2*	*5*
Assault with minor injury[5]	157	194	333	292	169	148	142	147	133	131	*-61* **	*-55* **	*-11*	*-11*	*-1*
Assault with no injury	205	239	385	307	242	256	249	201	213	231	*-40* **	*-25* **	*-10*	*14*	*8*
Robbery	42	45	83	82	85	72	67	60	72	74	*-12*	*-10*	*2*	*23*	*2* [2]
Domestic violence	75	-	243	199	150	120	105	94	83	94	*-61* **	*-53* **	*-22* *	*0*	*13*
Acquaintance	200	-	446	401	206	225	214	194	190	194	*-56* **	*-52* **	*-14*	*0*	*3*
Stranger	218	-	247	191	211	227	226	196	200	206	*-17*	*7*	*-9*	*5*	*3*
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	65	64	103	102	103	93	94	81	89	90	*-12*	*-11*	*-3*	*11*	*2*
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME[6]	**3,791**	**5,118**	**5,863**	**4,903**	**3,586**	**3,428**	**3,217**	**2,978**	**2,939**	**3,038**	***-48*** **	***-38*** **	***-11*** **	***2***	***3***
ALL PERSONAL CRIME[6]	**1,057**	**1,169**	**1,702**	**1,501**	**1,132**	**1,127**	**1,071**	**951**	**956**	**963**	***-43*** **	***-36*** **	***-15*** **	***1***	***1***
Unweighted base	***10,905***	***10,059***	***16,337***	***14,937***	***32,787***	***36,450***	***37,891***	***45,069***	***47,729***	***47,138***					

1. Rates for wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft, all BCS violence and other theft of personal property are quoted per 10,000 adults. For vandalism, burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts, rates are quoted per 10,000 households.
2. Percentage changes for some crimes have been shaded out. This is because the number of victims interviewed are generally too low to provide robust estimates and percentage changes for for these crimes (eg bases are around 200 or less in 2006/07).
3. It is not possible to construct a rate for all BCS/comparable crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two cannot be combined.
4. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.
5. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.
6. For more information about the crime types included in 'All household' and 'All personal' crime please see the Glossary.

Table 2.03 Trends in percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more, 1981, 1991, 1995, 1997 and interviews in 2001/02 to 2006/07 (prevalence risks)

Percentages	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 interviews	2002/03 interviews	2003/04 interviews	2004/05 interviews	2005/06 interviews	BCS 2006/07 interviews
Percentage victims once or more:										
Vandalism	**9.2**	**8.6**	**10.1**	**8.2**	**7.3**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.6**	**7.9**
Vehicle vandalism	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.5
Other vandalism	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Burglary	**3.4**	**5.3**	**6.4**	**5.6**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.5**
With entry	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.2	2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5
Attempts	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
With loss	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
No loss (including attempts)	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
All vehicle thefts	**7.3**	**13.5**	**14.5**	**12.0**	**8.5**	**8.2**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**5.8**	**5.8**
Theft from vehicle	5.6	8.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9
Theft of vehicles	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Attempts of and from	0.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4
Bicycle theft	**1.1**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.8**
Other household theft	**5.4**	**6.4**	**7.6**	**6.6**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**4.0**
Theft from the person	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Snatch theft from person	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Stealth theft from person	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other thefts of personal property	**3.3**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.2**
Unweighted base	***10,905***	***10,059***	***16,337***	***14,937***	***32,787***	***36,450***	***37,891***	***45,069***	***47,729***	***47,138***
Percentage of vehicle owners, victims once or more:										
All vehicle thefts	**10.8**	**18.2**	**19.7**	**16.0**	**11.3**	**10.8**	**9.7**	**8.2**	**7.5**	**7.5**
Theft from vehicle	8.2	11.8	12.3	10.5	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.1
Theft of vehicles	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
Attempts of and from	1.1	4.8	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.8
Vehicle vandalism	**8.5**	**7.6**	**8.5**	**6.8**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**7.0**
Unweighted base	***7,714***	***7,386***	***11,751***	***10,965***	***25,022***	***28,106***	***29,404***	***35,378***	***38,016***	***37,526***
Percentage of bicycle owners, victims once or more:										
Bicycle theft	**2.7**	**5.5**	**6.1**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.0**
Unweighted base	***4,766***	***4,093***	***6,882***	***6,380***	***13,501***	***15,567***	***16,041***	***19,344***	***20,861***	***21,054***
Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more:										
Any BCS violence[2]	**3.1**	**3.5**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.6**
Wounding	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Assault with minor injury[3]	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**
Assault with no injury	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**
Robbery	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**
Domestic violence	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Acquaintance	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Stranger	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unweighted base	***10,905***	***10,059***	***16,337***	***14,937***	***32,787***	***36,450***	***37,891***	***45,069***	***47,729***	***47,138***
Percentage victims once or more:										
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME[4]	22.2	29.0	32.5	27.8	21.6	21.0	20.0	18.4	18.1	18.9
ALL PERSONAL CRIME[4]	6.9	7.3	10.4	9.5	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.6
All BCS CRIME[5]	**27.7**	**34.9**	**39.7**	**34.6**	**27.5**	**27.0**	**25.7**	**23.9**	**23.5**	**24.4**
Unweighted base	***10,905***	***10,059***	***16,337***	***14,937***	***32,787***	***36,450***	***37,891***	***45,069***	***47,729***	***47,138***

1. Risks for assault with minor injury , assault with no injury, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property are based on adults. Risks for vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts are based on households.

2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.

3. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See glossary for more information.

4. For more information about the crime types included in 'All household' and 'All personal' crime please see the Glossary.

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

Table 2.04 Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2006/07 and percentage change between 2005/06 and 2006/07

Numbers and percentage changes — **Recorded crime**

	Offence	1997	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1998/99[2]	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03[3, 4]	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*% change between 2005/06 and 2006/07*
1	Murder													
4.1	Manslaughter — Homicide[5]	739	748	750	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	766	755	-1
4.2	Infanticide													
2	Attempted murder[5]	652	661	676	676	750	708	856	822	888	740	920	636	-31
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	5	6	9	9	1	2	-	2	8	4	5	5	0
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving													
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	291	325	348	349	317	335	370	414	445	441	432	462	7
5	More serious wounding or other act endangering life	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,547	18,016	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,281	-8
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	12	18	30	30	37	35	35	55	63	40	24	18	-25
	Most serious violence against the person	**14,230**	**14,591**	**15,773**	**15,820**	**17,006**	**17,592**	**18,699**	**20,356**	**21,836**	**21,705**	**20,972**	**19,157**	**-9**
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,651	18,132	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,829	-31
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	-40
6	Endangering railway passengers	11	7	15	15	7	10	16	1,164	811	718	646	484	-25
7	Endangering life at sea	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	3	13	5	-62
8A	Less serious wounding[6 7]	226,795	231,360	203,313	196,737	201,290	195,925	208,542	347,353	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,844	-7
8B	Other possession of weapons[8 9]	..	..	..	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,787	32,816	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,707	-2
8C	Harassment[10]	..	..	..	79,534	88,625	93,832	96,784	122,810	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,842	5
8D	Racially/religiously aggravated less serious wounding[11]	..	..	..	..	2,687	3,176	3,463	4,415	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,619	-8
8E	Racially/religiously aggravated harassment[11]	..	..	..	..	10,758	12,468	14,975	16,910	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	7
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children[10]	..	..	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,068	4,109	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,918	-3
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	56	54	41	42	51	48	48	59	49	49	49	23	-53
13	Child abduction	390	391	490	502	577	546	584	846	930	1,035	919	697	-24
14	Procuring illegal abortion	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	7	9	7	6	6	0
104	Assault without injury on a constable[10]	..	..	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,095	33,948	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,751	-2
105A	Assault without injury[10]	..	..	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,440	237,549	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,717	10
105B	Racially/religiously aggravated assault without injury[7 11]	..	..	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,164	4,602	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,350	10
	Other violence against the person	**236,592**	**241,473**	**214,973**	**486,958**	**564,028**	**583,321**	**631,627**	**824,722**	**945,392**	**1,026,390**	**1,038,613**	**1,027,280**	-1
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	**250,822**	**256,064**	**230,746**	**502,778**	**581,034**	**600,913**	**650,326**	**845,078**	**967,228**	**1,048,095**	**1,059,585**	**1,046,437**	**-1**

Table 2.04 (cont) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2006/07 and percentage change between 2005/06 and 2006/07

Numbers and percentage changes — **Recorded crime**

	Offence	1997	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1998/99[2]	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03[3, 4]	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*% change between 2005/06 and 2006/07*
17	Indecent assault on a male [12]	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,683	3,614	3,530	3,611	4,132	4,110	1,003	347	76	
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	-13
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	
19A	Rape of a female [12]	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	693	61	25	
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,192	8,725	8,228	
19D	Rape of a female child under 16 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	
19E	Rape of a female child under 13 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970	1,388	1,524	
	Rape of a female	**6,281**	**6,523**	**7,139**	**7,132**	**7,809**	**7,929**	**9,002**	**11,445**	**12,378**	**12,869**	**13,327**	**12,630**	**-5**
19B	Rape of a male [12]	347	375	502	504	600	664	732	850	894	81	22	18	
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	438	413	
19G	Rape of a male child under 16 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	292	261	
19H	Rape of a male child under 13 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	364	458	
	Rape of a male	**347**	**375**	**502**	**504**	**600**	**664**	**732**	**850**	**894**	**1,144**	**1,116**	**1,150**	**3**
20	Indecent assault on a female [12]	18,674	18,979	19,463	19,524	20,664	20,301	21,789	25,275	27,240	5,152	1,215	267	
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,087	17,158	16,887	-7
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	4,647	4,249	
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 [12]	148	156	153	153	181	155	169	183	212	..	..		..
21	Sexual activity involving child under 13 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	1,950	1,937	-1
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 [12]	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,135	1,270	1,237	1,328	1,515	1,911	436	138	67	
22B	Sexual activity involving child under 16 [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	3,283	3,210	-4
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent [12 26]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	744	224	-70
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	139	163	17
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	124	101	-19
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	43	30
74	Gross indecency with a child [12]	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,654	1,917	1,987	398	120	64	-47
	Most serious sexual crime [12]	**31,334**	**32,316**	**33,333**	**33,424**	**35,503**	**35,152**	**38,285**	**45,317**	**48,732**	**47,542**	**47,163**	**43,755**	**-7**
16	Buggery [12]	645	657	567	566	437	401	355	287	247	73	39	35	-10
18	Gross indecency between males [12]	520	483	353	354	286	167	163	245	260	49	20	12	-40
23	Incest or familial sexual offences [12]	183	189	139	139	121	80	92	99	105	713	966	1,344	39
24	Exploitation of prostitution [12]	131	142	155	215	138	129	129	127	186	117	153	190	24
25	Abduction of female [12]	277	258	242	240	251	262	262	291	403	86	36	21	-42
27	Soliciting of women by men [12]	..	..	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,655	2,111	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	-21
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature [12]	..	..	..	..	..	12	417	678	792	682	463	361	-22
88A	Sexual grooming [12]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	237	322	36
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences [12 13]	..	..	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,223	9,735	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,212	-10
	Other sexual offences	**1,756**	**1,729**	**1,456**	**12,948**	**11,682**	**10,726**	**11,296**	**13,573**	**13,810**	**15,320**	**14,917**	**13,787**	-8
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	**33,090**	**34,045**	**34,789**	**46,372**	**47,185**	**45,878**	**49,581**	**58,890**	**62,542**	**62,862**	**62,080**	**57,542**	**-7**

Table 2.04 (cont) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2006/07 and percentage change between 2005/06 and 2006/07

Numbers and percentage changes — **Recorded crime**

	Offence	1997	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1998/99[2]	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03[3, 4]	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*% change between 2005/06 and 2006/07*
34A	Robbery of business property	63,072	62,652	66,172	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,186	11,066	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,453	8
34B	Robbery of personal property				56,354	72,129	82,760	108,173	99,205	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,917	3
	TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	**63,072**	**62,652**	**66,172**	**66,835**	**84,277**	**95,154**	**121,359**	**110,271**	**103,736**	**91,010**	**98,198**	**101,370**	**3**
28	Burglary in a dwelling	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,859	434,098	398,945	318,969	298,355	290,479	-3
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,488	3,485	3,400	2,538	2,162	1,806	-16
	Total burglary in a dwelling	**519,265**	**501,593**	**472,960**	**473,349**	**442,602**	**402,984**	**430,347**	**437,583**	**402,345**	**321,507**	**300,517**	**292,285**	**-3**
	of which: distraction burglary [14]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	10
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,552	451,904	417,133	358,398	344,195	329,480	-4
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	414	431	410	410	494	503	610	612	535	453	356	279	-22
	Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	**495,810**	**486,839**	**478,918**	**479,835**	**463,866**	**433,043**	**448,162**	**452,516**	**417,668**	**358,851**	**344,551**	**329,759**	**-4**
	TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	**1,015,075**	**988,432**	**951,878**	**953,184**	**906,468**	**836,027**	**878,509**	**890,099**	**820,013**	**680,358**	**645,068**	**622,044**	**-4**
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,794	11,560	11,570	11,409	10,943	10,919	0
45	Theft from a vehicle	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,161	663,679	603,256	500,360	507,239	502,663	-1
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,321	306,947	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,491	-10
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle [10, 15]	..	..	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,755	92,473	89,892	77,004	71,400	68,983	-3
	TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	**1,117,572**	**1,096,022**	**1,071,828**	**1,125,737**	**1,100,439**	**1,031,143**	**1,064,031**	**1,074,659**	**985,006**	**820,096**	**792,821**	**765,056**	**-4**
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime [16]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	438	1,548	1,961	27
39	Theft from the person of another	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,848	148,488	137,154	122,081	123,867	114,865	-7
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,859	56,444	61,099	57,713	54,757	54,491	0
41	Theft by an employee	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,120	17,530	17,700	17,251	17,048	16,333	-4
42	Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,665	13,458	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	-49
43	Dishonest use of electricity	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,338	1,413	1,309	1,296	1,299	1,497	15
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,713	97,755	105,467	105,953	113,192	110,531	-2
46	Shoplifting	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,596	310,881	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,304	-1
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,544	24,311	29,515	35,918	42,049	33,727	-20
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	518,573	565,475	647,827	634,491	589,189	554,368	536,762	-3
54	Handling stolen goods	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,775	18,817	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,836	-7
	OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	**1,047,380**	**1,048,951**	**1,054,890**	**1,065,702**	**1,123,181**	**1,114,229**	**1,202,933**	**1,336,924**	**1,327,884**	**1,247,632**	**1,226,192**	**1,181,047**	**-4**

Table 2.04 (cont) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2006/07 and percentage change between 2005/06 and 2006/07

Numbers and percentage changes — **Recorded crime**

	Offence	1997	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1998/99[2]	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03[3, 4]	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*% change between 2005/06 and 2006/07*
51	Fraud by company director [17 27]	15	15	39	159	165	152	106	27	80	51	626	101	-84
52	False accounting [27]	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,033	880	721	541	487	462	-5
53A	Cheque and plastic card fraud [18 27]				141,948	173,857	148,252	153,646	142,249	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,035	-33
53B	Other frauds [18 27]	124,389	126,790	165,221	122,437	145,448	155,647	144,436	169,639	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,949	0
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences [4 27]	..	..	..	23	82	10	15	11	9	11	93	14	-85
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription [27]	941	799	838	842	871	821	762	881	805	747	693	593	-14
61	Other forgery [27]	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,835	8,793	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,484	-20
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud [10 27]	..	..	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,026	8,618	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,140	-25
	TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES [19 27]	**134,398**	**136,232**	**173,728**	**279,503**	**334,773**	**319,324**	**314,859**	**331,098**	**319,647**	**280,062**	**232,774**	**199,778**	**-14**
56	Arson	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,456	53,552	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,103	-6
57	Criminal damage endangering life	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other criminal damage [20]	842,415	827,104	792,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other criminal damage [21]	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling [10]	..	..	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	269,456	291,999	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,296	-3
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling [10]	..	..	..	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,288	176,702	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,229	-1
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle [10]	..	..	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,403	434,270	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,266	3
58D	Other criminal damage [10]	..	..	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,076	152,440	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,052	1
58E	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling [11]	..	..	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,228	2,044	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	-11
58F	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling [11]	..	..	..	..	756	985	1,547	1,160	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,078	-15
58G	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle [11]	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	1,525	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	-10
58H	Racially/religiously aggravated other criminal damage [11]	..	..	..	..	590	612	822	780	838	837	975	944	-3
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,334	6,138	8,612	10,066	10,501	7,889	-25
	TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	**877,042**	**861,846**	**834,370**	**879,586**	**945,682**	**960,087**	**1,064,495**	**1,120,610**	**1,218,524**	**1,197,543**	**1,184,349**	**1,185,111**	**0**
	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME [22]	**4,191,467**	**4,131,483**	**4,086,694**	**4,303,712**	**4,410,543**	**4,260,810**	**4,524,827**	**4,753,390**	**4,671,074**	**4,225,691**	**4,081,204**	**3,953,036**	**-3**
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,686	22,435	24,628	24,190	25,276	26,570	5
92B	Possession of controlled drugs [10 23]	..	..	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,905	119,896	118,006	..	..		
92C	Other drug offences [10]	..	..	..	1,581	1,312	922	802	989	877	781	601	680	13
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) [23]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,603	32,685	36,646	12
92E	Possession of controlled drugs (Cannabis) [23]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,263	119,917	130,406	9
	TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	**23,153**	**23,336**	**21,306**	**135,945**	**121,866**	**113,458**	**121,393**	**143,320**	**143,511**	**145,837**	**178,479**	**194,302**	**9**

Table 2.04 (cont) Recorded crime by offence 1997 to 2006/07 and percentage change between 2005/06 and 2006/07

Numbers and percentage changes **Recorded crime**

	Offence	1997	1997/98[1]	1998/99[1]	1998/99[2]	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03[3, 4]	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*% change between 2005/06 and 2006/07*
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	5	6	10	10	4	9	4	7	6	6	8	4	-50
26	Bigamy	75	106	126	129	83	80	74	88	71	104	101	61	-40
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,081	5,792	5,706	4,567	4,382	4,262	-3
35	Blackmail	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,072	1,331	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	51
36	Kidnapping	1,559	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,788	3,198	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	-15
62	Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
64	Riot	6	6	3	2	6	2	12	8	8	4	7	4	-43
65	Violent disorder	2,060	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,602	2,856	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,744	-29
66	Other offences against the State or public order	16,240	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,872	19,935	19,926	20,370	31,999	35,777	12
67	Perjury	309	348	314	329	217	183	143	186	206	265	245	198	-19
68	Libel	5	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	0
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries [10]	..	..	..	48	23	27	17	5	1	12	6	13	117
76	Aiding suicide	14	12	8	8	6	10	4	8	11	6	11	14	27
78	Immigration offences [10]	..	..	..	505	427	262	329	433	451	550	935	792	-15
79	Perverting the course of justice	6,779	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,282	11,346	11,894	11,567	12,712	11,117	-13
80	Absconding from lawful custody	1,379	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,357	1,553	1,721	1,362	1,272	980	-23
81	Other firearms offences [10 24]	..	..	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,199	3,522	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,241	3
82	Customs and Revenue offences [10]	..	..	..	119	96	116	124	117	49	30	49	27	-45
83	Bail offences [10]	..	..	..	66	143	107	133	252	212	202	177	83	-53
84	Trade descriptions, etc.[10]	..	..	..	263	245	192	173	195	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	-1
85	Health and Safety offences [10]	..	..	..	7	3	5	5	3	4	15	8	9	13
86	Obscene publications etc.[10]	..	..	..	603	643	665	852	2,106	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,382	-8
87	Protection from eviction [10]	..	..	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	-8
89	Adulteration of food [10]	..	..	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	-29
90	Other knives offences [10]	..	..	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	-40
91	Public health offences [10]	..	..	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	-61
94	Planning laws [10]	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	0	-100
95	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc.[10]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	265	-28
99	Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	1,283	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	4,058	4,034	3,223	3,440	2,577	2,197	1,892	-14
802	Dangerous driving [10]	..	..	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,359	-10
	TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	**36,723**	**37,757**	**42,110**	**53,447**	**56,282**	**54,630**	**57,538**	**64,011**	**65,668**	**64,016**	**75,628**	**75,586**	**0**
	TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	**4,598,327**	**4,545,337**	**4,481,817**	**5,109,089**	**5,301,187**	**5,170,843**	**5,525,024**	**5,974,960**	**6,013,759**	**5,637,511**	**5,555,174**	**5,428,273**	**-2**

1. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable.
4. Includes the British Transport Police from 2002/03 onwards.
5. The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 173 murders committed by Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. The homicide figure in 2005/06 of 766 includes 52 homicide victims of the 7 July London bombings, which also accounted for approximately one quarter of the total 920 attempted murders.
6. These offences were split with effect from 1 April 1998.
7. 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'.

Table 2.04 (contd)

8. Included within 'less serious wounding' prior to April 1998.
9. Possession of weapons offences can also be included in other offence classifications.
10. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998. These offences included some assaults with minor injury prior to April 2002.
11. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1999, prior to that they would have been included in the original classifications. Religiously aggravated offences were added to the series from April 2002.
12. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced in May 2004 altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
13. This offence consists solely of the former offence of Indecent Exposure for years prior to 2004/05. This became the offence of Exposure and is included within 'Other miscellaneous sexual offences' from May 2004.
14. Excludes Cumbria, Durham, Nottinghamshire, South Wales and Sussex for 2003/04.
15. Includes tampering with a motor vehicle.
16. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2003.
17. The large increase in this offence in 2005/06 was due to one large-scale fraud recorded by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary.
18. These offences were split with effect from 1 April 1998.
19. This table includes the fraud offences used prior to the commencement of the Fraud Act 2006 on 15 January 2007.
20. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
21. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under .
22. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
23. Possession of controlled drugs offences were split with effect from April 2004 into possession of cannabis and possession of drugs other than cannabis.
24. These are offences under the Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts connected with licensing and certification of firearms. Such offences are not included in the firearms offences statistics which are discussed in Chapter 3 of Crime in England and Wales 2006/07.
25. A summary of recorded crime data from 1898 to 2006/07 is available in Excel format on the RDS website at: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/100years.xls.
26. The increase in 2005/06 was accounted for by a large number of offences that were dealt with by the Norfolk Constabulary.
27. The Fraud Act 2006, introduced in January 2007, altered the definition, coverage and some counting rules for fraud offences (see Chapter 4 for further details).
28. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.

.. Not applicable.

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

Numbers and numbers per 100,000 population — **Recorded crime**

Year	**Total recorded violence against the person (thousands)**	Number of violence against the person offences per 100,000 population	**Total recorded property crime (thousands)**	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population	**Total recorded offences against vehicles [4] (thousands)**	Number of offences against vehicles per 100,000 population	**Total recorded offences (thousands)**	**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 [1,2]	256	492	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	**4,545**	**8,739**
1998/99 [2]	231	442	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	**4,482**	**8,584**
1998/99 [3]	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 [5,7]	845	1,603	4,753	9,010	1,075	2,050	**5,975**	**11,323**
2003/04 [7]	967	1,821	4,671	8,785	985	1,865	**6,014**	**11,308**
2004/05 [6,7]	1,048	1,960	4,226	7,896	820	1,543	**5,638**	**10,531**
2005/06 [7]	1,060	1,970	4,081	7,591	793	1,485	**5,555**	**10,328**
2006/07 [7]	1,046	1,930	3,953	7,305	765	1,424	**5,428**	**10,024**

1. Change from calendar year to financial year.
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
3. 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.
4. 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.
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 10 per cent for total recorded crime. This impact will vary for different types of offences.
6. Some forces have revised their 2004/05 and 2005/06 data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.
7. From 2002/03, the number of offences recorded by the British Transport Police (BTP) were added to the England and Wales figures. The rates per 100,000 population do not include figures from the BTP.

Table 2.06 The proportion of 16-59 year olds reporting to having used drugs in the last year, 1995 to 2006/07

Percentages **BCS**

	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change 1997 to 2006/07	Statistically significant change 2005/06 to 2006/07
Drug											
Class A											
Any Cocaine	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	**	
Cocaine powder	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	**	
Crack cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2		
Ecstasy	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8		
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	**	**
LSD	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	**	
Magic mushrooms	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6		**
Opiates	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Class A/B											
Amphetamines	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	**	
Class B/C											
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	**	
Class C											
Anabolic steroids	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	**	
Cannabis	9.5	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	9.7	8.7	8.2	**	
Ketamine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3		
Not Classified											
Amyl Nitrite	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4		
Glues	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		**
Total											
Class A	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	**	
Any Drug	11.1	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	11.3	10.5	10.0	**	
Unweighted base	*10,741*	*9,884*	*12,771*	*19,973*	*23,357*	*24,197*	*28,206*	*29,631*	*28,975*		

1. Source 1996 to 2006/07 BCS (self completion modules) - the years listed in the table refer to the year the usage occurred not the survey year (as in prevous drug-related publications).
2. Amphetamines can be classified as either Class A (prepared for injection) or Class B (powdered). For the purposes of calculating Class A drug use, the BCS assumes all reported amphetamine use to be of the Class B variety. Similarly, tranquillisers can either be classified as Class B (e.g. barbiturates) or Class C (e.g. benzodiazepines). Consequently, Class B and Class C drugs cannot be aggregated reliably because the survey does not identify which specific tranquilliser respondents used.
3. The category 'not classified' indicates that it is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse

Table 2.07 The proportion of 16-24 year olds reporting to having used drugs in the last year, 1995 to 2006/07

Percentages **BCS**

	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change 1997 to 2006/07	Statistically significant change 2005/06 to 2006/07
Drug											
Class A											
Any Cocaine	1.4	3.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.1	**	
Cocaine powder	1.3	3.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	**	
Crack cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4		
Ecstasy	6.6	5.1	5.6	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.8		
Hallucinogens	5.3	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.1	**	**
LSD	4.5	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	**	
Magic mushrooms	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.7	**	**
Opiates	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	**	
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Methadone	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0.2	0.3	0	0.1	0.1		
Class A/B											
Amphetamines	11.8	9.9	6.2	5.0	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	**	
Class B/C											
Tranquillisers	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	**	
Class C											
Anabolic steroids	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2		
Cannabis	26	28.2	27	27.3	26.2	25.3	23.6	21.4	20.9	**	
Ketamine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8		
Not Classified											
Amyl Nitrite	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.2		
Glues	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	**	
Total											
Class A	9.2	8.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.0		
Frequent use	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.6	12.4	10.3	9.5	8.3	**	
Any Drug	29.7	31.8	29.9	30	28.5	28.3	26.5	25.2	24.1	**	
Unweighted base	*1,420*	*1,246*	*1,468*	*3,995*	*4,227*	*5,351*	*6,196*	*5,892*	*5,706*		

1. Source 1996 to 2006/07 BCS (self completion modules) - the years listed in the table refer to the year the usage occurred not the survey year (as in prevous drug- related publications).
2. Amphetamines can be classified as either Class A (prepared for injection) or Class B (powdered). For the purposes of calculating Class A drug use, the BCS assumes all reported amphetamine use to be of the Class B variety. Similarly, tranquillisers can either be classified as Class B (e.g. barbiturates) or Class C (e.g. benzodiazepines). Consequently, Class B anc Class C drugs cannot be aggregated reliably because the survey does not identify which specific tranquilliser respondents used.
3. The category 'not classified' indicates that it is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.
4. Frequent use refers to use of any drug more than once a month in the past year. Questions on frequency of use have been completed by 16-24 year olds only since the 2002/03 BCS.
5. The table includes revised figures for young people's drug use for the period 2001/02 to 2004/05 to reflect amendments to weighting procedures.

Table 2.08 Number of times victims were victimised, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews

Percentages **BCS**

		2004/05 interviews			2005/06 interviews			2006/07 interviews			*Unweighted base*
		Once	Twice	Three or more times	Once	Twice	Three or more times	Once	Twice	Three or more times	
PROPERTY CRIME											
Vandalism	%	70	17	14	70	17	12 **	68	18	14	*3,729*
Burglary	%	86	9	5	84	9	7 **	87	9	4	*1,078*
All vehicle thefts	%	81 **	13 *	6	82	11	7 **	84	11	5	*2,573*
Bicycle theft	%	88	9	3	88	9	4	89	8	3	*818*
Other household theft	%	80 *	13 *	7	79 **	13 **	7	83	11	7	*1,882*
Theft from the person	%	94	4	2	92	7	1	93	4	2	*490*
Other thefts of personal property	%	89	7	4	88	10	2 *	89	7	4	*917*
VIOLENCE											
All BCS violence[2]	%	72	14	14	73	13	14	72	15	13	*1,424*
Wounding	%	81	9	10	79	10	11	82	10	8	*396*
Assault with minor injury[3]	%	71	15	14 **	74	15	11	76	15	9	*361*
Assault with no injury	%	76	12	13	72	13	15	72	12	16	*564*
Robbery	%	93 **	4 *	3	86	10	5	84	10	6	*200*
Domestic violence	%	54	22	24	57	20	23	58	20	23	*244*
Acquaintance	%	70 **	14	16	72	11	17 *	77	10	12	*507*
Stranger	%	82	10	8	81	10	9	80	13	8	*544*
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	%	95 **	3 **	2 *	87	9	4	85	9	5	*257*

1. Based on victims of specified offences.
2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.
3. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.
4. Unweighted base relates to 2006/07 figures. Bases for 2004/05 and 2005/06 will be similar.
5. Statistical significance of changes is calculated to 2006/07 interviews.

Table 2.09 Percentage of victims who were victimised twice or more and number of crimes 1995 and 2006/07 BCS

Percentages and numbers **BCS**

	1995	2006/07		1995		2006/07		1995	2006/07	
	% victim twice or more	% victim twice or more	Statistically significant change	Number of repeat incidents - thousands [*Total number of incidents*]		Number of repeat incidents - thousands [*Total number of incidents*]		% of incidents (repeat victims)	% of incidents (repeat victims)	Statistically significant change
PROPERTY CRIME										
Vandalism	30	32		1,879	*[3,366]*	1,740	*[2,993]*	56	58	
Burglary	19	13	**	676	*[1,770]*	213	*[726]*	38	29	**
All vehicle thefts	28	16	**	2,153	*[4,350]*	547	*[1,689]*	49	32	**
Bicycle theft	14	11		175	*[673]*	106	*[482]*	26	22	
Other household theft	23	17	**	1,037	*[2,267]*	434	*[1,210]*	46	36	**
Theft from the person	4	7		51	*[680]*	89	*[574]*	7	16	**
Other thefts of personal property	14	11		639	*[2,069]*	271	*[1,141]*	31	24	**
VIOLENCE										
All BCS Violence[3]	38	28	**	2,843	*[4,176]*	1,355	*[2,471]*	68	55	**
Wounding	24	18		530	*[914]*	243	*[578]*	58	42	**
Assault with minor injury[4]	33	24	**	847	*[1,356]*	267	*[571]*	63	47	**
Assault with no injury	39	28	**	1,039	*[1,567]*	555	*[1,002]*	66	55	**
Robbery	16	16		104	*[339]*	119	*[320]*	31	37	
Domestic violence	50	42		780	*[989]*	284	*[407]*	79	70	*
Acquaintance	37	23	**	1,231	*[1,816]*	422	*[845]*	68	50	**
Stranger	24	20		489	*[1,004]*	379	*[894]*	49	42	
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	13	15		108	*[419]*	135	*[392]*	26	34	

1. Source 1996 and 2006/07 BCS.
2. Based on victims of specified offences.
3. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.
4. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.

Table 2.10 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police, 1981 to 2006/07 interviews

Percentages	1981	1991	1995	1997	1999	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	BCS 2006/07 ints
PROPERTY CRIME											
Vandalism	**22.2**	**27.0**	**29.9**	**26.2**	**30.4**	**31.7**	**31.0**	**30.8**	**32.0**	**31.4**	**31.8**
Vehicle vandalism	10.3	24.5	25.6	23.0	23.6	25.9	27.1	26.3	27.8	26.2	28.0
Other vandalism	36.4	30.9	35.0	30.2	39.0	39.6	36.8	37.1	38.6	40.0	38.4
Burglary	**66.2**	**73.0**	**65.7**	**63.5**	**63.3**	**61.3**	**64.9**	**61.5**	**60.8**	**65.0**	**65.9**
Attempts	42.0	48.1	45.0	47.0	47.5	40.8	42.6	44.7	42.2	47.1	50.7
No loss (including attempts)	48.4	53.0	51.0	49.4	49.7	45.2	49.2	48.5	48.5	52.6	54.8
With entry	81.2	87.9	81.8	78.4	74.1	76.7	81.3	74.5	72.2	76.9	76.6
With loss	84.7	92.2	84.0	84.5	81.6	84.6	86.8	77.9	76.8	81.4	80.8
All vehicle thefts	**40.8**	**55.9**	**51.1**	**46.1**	**50.3**	**51.7**	**49.8**	**48.0**	**48.7**	**48.6**	**47.2**
Theft from vehicle	30.0	52.6	50.1	41.7	47.0	48.2	47.0	45.1	44.9	44.5	42.9
Theft of vehicles	94.9	98.6	97.7	95.9	94.6	93.5	96.8	95.3	94.7	94.1	93.4
Attempts of and from	30.7	41.2	34.9	36.3	39.6	40.0	36.1	34.2	37.2	39.8	38.5
Bicycle theft	**63.9**	**69.0**	**61.6**	**63.0**	**54.7**	**53.1**	**50.1**	**43.1**	**44.0**	**46.5**	**36.0**
Other household theft	**25.2**	**29.2**	**30.2**	**32.8**	**32.4**	**33.0**	**30.0**	**30.1**	**30.1**	**27.8**	**28.5**
Theft from the person	**31.3**	**34.6**	**40.6**	**33.2**	**31.9**	**34.2**	**32.6**	**38.4**	**32.0**	**32.6**	**35.0**
Snatch theft from person	24.1	37.5	74.9	49.8	46.4	54.2	39.6	50.2	53.9	40.6	46.7
Stealth theft from person	32.9	33.9	36.0	30.7	30.5	31.3	31.6	35.7	27.9	31.5	33.3
Other thefts of personal property	**22.7**	**38.0**	**28.6**	**30.7**	**31.5**	**32.0**	**36.1**	**34.5**	**34.7**	**33.3**	**33.4**
VIOLENCE											
Assault with and without minor injury[4]	**25.1**	**25.5**	**34.3**	**29.6**	**29.5**	**25.8**	**34.2**	**33.0**	**39.1**	**38.5**	**36.8**
Assault with no injury[5]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34.5**	**30.3**	**34.0**	**35.0**	**35.8**
Wounding	**40.2**	**47.7**	**39.7**	**45.8**	**58.3**	**55.9**	**51.0**	**57.2**	**59.5**	**60.5**	**58.2**
Robbery	**46.5**	**47.2**	**55.1**	**56.6**	**29.7**	**44.5**	**52.9**	**53.2**	**49.1**	**48.5**	**47.4**
COMPARABLE VIOLENCE[6]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35.1**	**35.4**	**40.7**	**41.3**	**45.3**	**44.9**	**43.2**
Domestic violence	19.6	23.4	27.3	25.9	30.7	34.8	34.7	40.3	39.6	41.8	44.3
Acquaintance	25.2	29.1	37.4	31.8	36.6	36.4	42.0	39.9	43.8	45.4	47.4
Stranger	35.2	37.5	40.0	45.6	39.8	31.1	38.7	39.7	48.2	44.6	36.8
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	37.8	47.2	58.9	55.3	31.8	46.2	49.9	52.3	50.4	47.0	47.3
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME[7]	**36.0**	**49.4**	**46.6**	**43.7**	**44.5**	**45.1**	**44.4**	**44.0**	**43.1**	**43.2**	**42.0**
COMPARABLE CRIME[7]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41.5**	**41.7**	**42.6**	**42.0**	**42.4**	**42.3**	**41.1**
ALL BCS CRIME[7]	**31.2**	**43.0**	**40.9**	**38.8**	**39.4**	**39.6**	**40.5**	**39.9**	**40.3**	**39.8**	**38.9**

1. Source 1982 to 2006/07 BCS.

2. The proportion of BCS incidents reported to the police is calculated from the actual number of BCS incidents (rate multiplied by households/population) and the actual number of BCS incidents reporte to the police (reported incidents rate multiplied by the households/population).

3. For household crimes the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 23,370,944 households in England and Wales. For personal crimes the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 43,457,796 adults in England and Wales (see Glossary for all household and personal crimes).

4. The BCS common assault definition included minor injuries (see Glossary for more information about common assault).

5. In previous publications classified as 'common assault with no injury' (see Glossary and Text Box 2.1 'Ammendments to the Home Office classification of offences' for more information).

6. Comparable violence includes robbery, wounding, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury (and is consistent with 'all BCS violence' presented in this publication).

7. It is not possible to test significance for old comparable crime, comparable crime and all BCS crime because rates for household offences are based on rates per household, and those for personal offences on rates per adult, and the two types of rates cannot be combined.

Table 2.11 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police, 2006/07

Percentages								2006/07 BCS
	Vandalism	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts [2]	Other household theft	Other personal theft	BCS violence[3]	Comparable subset[4]	All BCS
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything[5]	83	70	84	81	66	46	71	72
Private/dealt with ourselves	10	17	10	13	13	34	17	16
Inconvenient to report	5	6	7	5	6	4	6	6
Reported to other authorities	2	2	1	2	14	8	4	5
Common occurrence	3	2	2	1	3	4	3	3
Fear of reprisal	3	4	0	2	1	7	3	3
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other[6]	3	9	5	3	9	10	6	6
Unweighted base	*2,805*	*362*	*1,323*	*1,414*	*604*	*933*	*6,234*	*8,252*

1. Source 2006/07 BCS. More than one reason could be given.
2. Thefts of vehicles not shown as very few incidents were not reported.
3. Comparable BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury.
4. The comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle theft, bicycle theft, wounding, assault with and without minor injury and robbery.
5. 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.
6. 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.

3 Violent and sexual crime

Krista Jansson, David Povey and Peter Kaiza

3.1 SUMMARY

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is considered a more reliable measure of violent crime than police recorded crime, as it not influenced by changes in police recording, public reporting and police activity. However, the reliability of police recorded violent and sexual crime has improved in 2006/07, following several years of changes in recording practices after the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002.

- The number of violent crimes experienced by adults showed no statistically significant change between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews. Police recorded violence against the person fell by one per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07, the first fall in eight years.
- Violent crime as measured by the BCS has fallen by 41 per cent since a peak in 1995, representing over half a million fewer victims.
- Just under half (49%) of all violent incidents reported to the BCS did not result in any injury to the victim. A similar proportion (50%) of all police recorded violence against the person in 2006/07 involved no injury.
- The risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2006/07 BCS was 3.6 per cent. Young men, aged 16 to 24, were most at risk, with 13.8 per cent experiencing a violent crime of some sort in the year prior to interview.
- Police recorded robbery increased by three per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This is still 16 per cent below the 2001/02 peak in robbery.
- Recorded sexual offences fell by seven per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The majority (98%) of recorded violence against the person crimes were other offences against the person, the least serious grouping.
- There were 755 homicides recorded by police in 2006/07, the smallest total for eight years. There were one per cent fewer homicides than in 2005/06, although the 2005/06 total was increased by the London bombings in July 2005.
- The number of police recorded offences involving firearms fell by thirteen per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

3.2 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY AND POLICE MEASURES OF VIOLENT AND SEXUAL CRIME

This chapter presents information about violence against the person, robbery and sexual offences. Violence against the person contains the full spectrum of assaults, from murder to pushing and shoving that results in no physical harm. Sexual offences and robbery also contain offences with varying degrees of violence and injury caused. In addition, the degree of violence varies considerably between incidents even within the same crime classification. Around half of the violence identified in both the BCS and police statistics results in no injury (see Section 3.9). There are also differences in the range of offences that BCS and police recorded crime covers (see text box 3.1), although a 'comparable subset' of offences can be used to compare the two series (see Chapter 2).

The BCS provides a generally more reliable trend measure of violent crime, enabling better comparisons over time for the more general forms of violence that it routinely covers. This is because the BCS is not affected by changes in reporting, police recording and local policing activity, and has been measured in a consistent way since the survey began in 1982. Nonetheless, police statistics remain important for showing the mix of violent crimes dealt with, and recorded, by the police. They are an important measure of activity locally and a source of operational information to help identify and address local crime problems. They also provide more reliable information on rarer violent crimes, such as robbery, and are the only source of data on homicides, violent crimes against under 16s, and those not living in private households.

Recorded violent crime can be very difficult to interpret, and overall trends have, over the years, been distorted by a number of factors. It is important for the following issues to be considered when interpreting trends.

(i) Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents. The proportion of violent crimes estimated to be reported to the police has been increasing since the late 1990s, although reporting rates are stable now (see Chapter 2).

(ii) Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded, which means care should be taken when interpreting these statistics. Research by the Cardiff Violence Research Group has also suggested that police data reflects changes in policing activity against violence rather than measuring changing levels of actual violence. Their study showed an association between the introduction of CCTV surveillance and increased police detection of violence (Sivarajasingam *et al.*, 2003).

(iii) Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices, including those relating to national counting rules and crime recording standards.

The 1998 changes to the Home Office Counting Rules had a very significant impact on violent and sexual crime; the numbers of violent crimes recorded by the police increased by 83 per cent as a result of the 1998 changes (Povey and Prime, 1999).

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, again resulted in increased recording of violent and sexual crimes particularly for less serious offences, as well as for some other offences (Simmons *et al*., 2003).

Audits undertaken by the Audit Commission on behalf of the Home Office in 2004 and 2005 indicate significant improvements in crime recording in 2004/05 and 2005/06, a factor at least partially supported by comparative analysis of BCS and recorded crime data for those periods. With most forces achieving NCRS compliance, there has been more limited scope for further improvements in 2006/07, meaning that more reliance can now be placed on recorded crime trends.

Box 3.1 Violent and sexual crime - coverage of British Crime Survey and police recorded crime

This chapter includes information about police recorded violence against the person, robbery and sexual offences. BCS violence includes wounding, assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury and robbery. The recorded crime and BCS categories have been adjusted as a response to the Smith review recommendations and now allow better alignment between the BCS and police recorded crime categories (see Chapter 2 and the Glossary for more information).

Violence against the person (VAP)
Police recorded VAP includes all types of assaults ranging from those resulting in death to those that cause no physical injury (see section 3.4 for fuller descriptions, and Appendix 2 for a full list of offences). All categories also include attempts and threats to commit those offences (apart from attempted murder and threat/conspiracy to murder which are themselves separate categories) that may not involve injury. In order to address the wide range of seriousness, police recorded VAP is now sub-categorised into:

- *Most serious violence against the person (including homicide, attempted murder and more serious wounding)*
- *Other violence against the person (including less serious wounding, threat or conspiracy to murder, harassment and assault without injury).*

The BCS covers wounding, assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury.

- *BCS woundings include offences that correspond to police recorded more serious wounding and part of less serious wounding.*
- *BCS assaults with minor injury broadly correspond to the remaining part of recorded less serious woundings.*
- *BCS assaults with no injury correspond to recorded assault without injury.*

The BCS common assault category, which was previously inconsistent with the corresponding police recorded crime category, has been replaced by assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury categories. As for all personal offences, the BCS coverage is restricted to those aged 16 and over living in private households.

Sexual offences
Police recorded sexual offences cover different types of unlawful sexual activity, including rape and sexual assault. Some of the offences do not necessarily involve violence: unlawful sexual intercourse with a person under 16 or with a mental disorder, for example. As with VAP, the range of seriousness is addressed by creating two sub-categories

- *Most serious sexual crime (including rapes, sexual assaults, and sexual activity with children)*
- *Other sexual offences (including soliciting, exploitation of prostitution, and other unlawful sexual activity between consenting adults)*

Due to the small numbers of sexual offences picked up by the main BCS, results are too unreliable to report. Respondents may not wish to disclose such sensitive information in the main interview and therefore the BCS questionnaires include additional self-completion modules on domestic violence and sexual victimisation. Findings from the 2005/06 self-completion module covering sexual victimisation are reported in Coleman et al. (2007).

Robbery
As with VAP, police recorded robberies cover a wide range of seriousness from armed bank robberies to muggings for mobile phones or small amounts of money. In certain circumstances, there is a fine distinction between robbery and theft, which is detailed in section 3.6.

The BCS covers robberies against adults living in private households. The number of robbery victims interviewed is generally too low to provide robust estimates of robberies for individual years, and therefore for this category of crime the police statistics will provide a better measure of trends. For this reason BCS robberies are subsumed within the main BCS violence category.

Box 3.1 Violent and sexual crime - coverage of British Crime Survey and police recorded (cont.)

BCS types of violence

Violent crime as measured by the BCS can alternatively be divided into four types, based on the relationship between the victim and suspect.

- ***Domestic violence*** *- all assaults and woundings which involve partners, ex-partners or other relatives (see text box 3.2).*
- ***Stranger violence*** *- assaults and woundings in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.*
- ***Acquaintance violence*** *– assaults and woundings in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight.*
- ***Mugging*** *- robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from person (snatch theft not included in the overall BCS violence).*

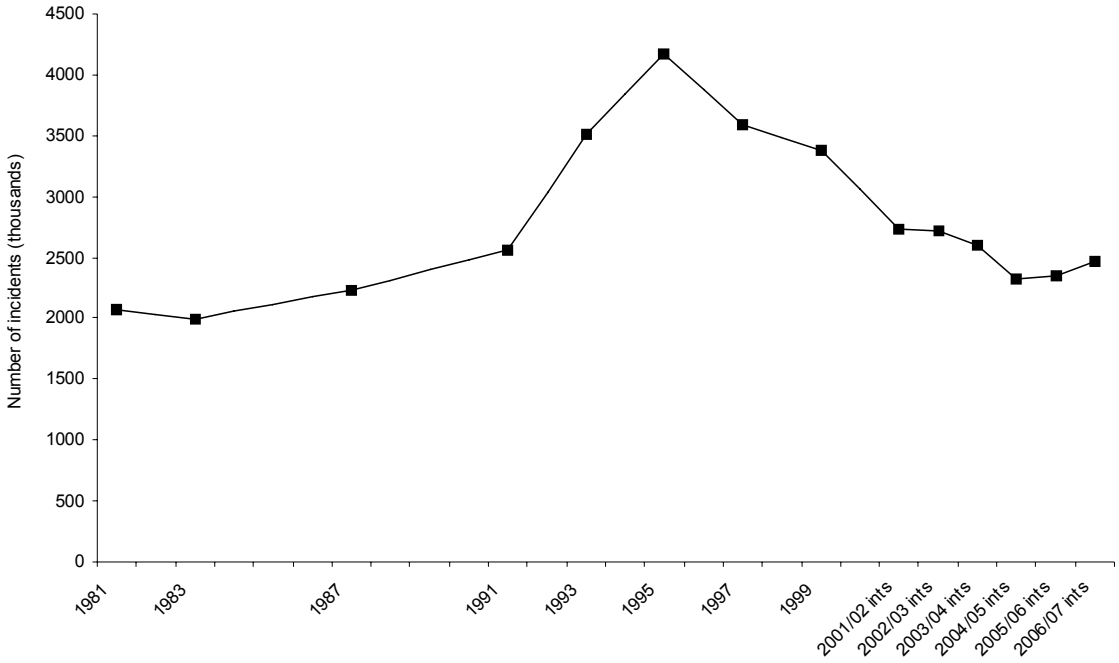
3.3 EXTENT AND TRENDS

- The number of violent crimes remained stable between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews (the apparent increases from 2005/06 or 2004/05 are not statistically significant, Figure 3.1, Table 2.01).

- The 2006/07 BCS estimates that there were 2,471,000 violent incidents against adults in England and Wales (Table 2.01). [1]

- Longer-term trends in BCS violence show substantial declines since the mid-1990s. Violent crime reported to the BCS has fallen by 41 per cent from the peak in 1995 to the current level, representing over half a million fewer victims (Figure 3.1, Table 2.01).

Figure 3.1 All BCS violent crime, 1981 to 2006/07



- Incidents of wounding, as estimated by the BCS, have generally been decreasing over the last decade, with a statistically significant fall of 37 per cent since 1995. There were 578 thousand incidents of wounding based on the 2006/07 BCS (Figure 3.2, Table 2.01).

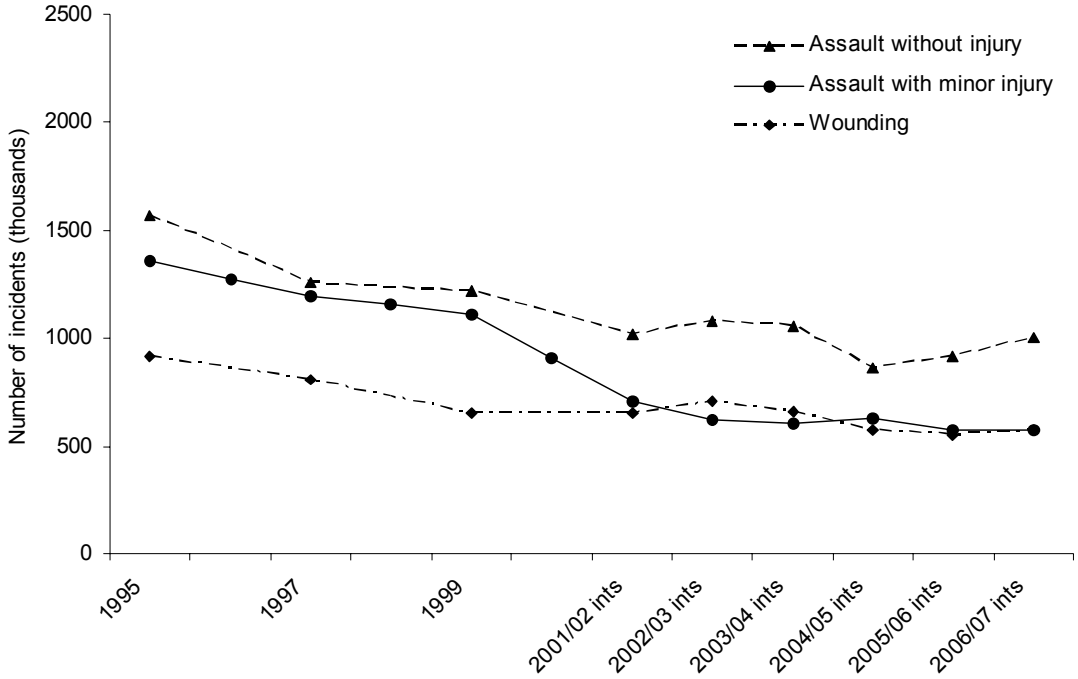
- Assaults with minor injury have also decreased significantly, by 58 per cent since 1995. The estimated number of assaults with minor injury was 571,000 based on the 2006/07 BCS.

- Based on the 2006/07 BCS there were around one million assaults resulting in no injury, a decrease of 36 per cent since 1995. [2]

[1] BCS violence includes wounding, assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury and robbery. Estimates for BCS violence we are publishing in 2006/07 will vary slightly from those previously published due to snatch theft being removed from this category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

[2] The BCS violence categories have had minor revisions and therefore differ from previous years. Common assaults are separated into assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury.

Figure 3.2 Trends in BCS violence by offence type, 1995 to 2006/07



- The proportion of BCS assaults with minor or no injury reported to the police increased from 25 per cent in 1981 to 37 per cent in 2006/07, and the proportion of BCS woundings reported to the police increased from 40 per cent in 1981 to 58 per cent in 20006/07. However, reporting rates for violent incidents have been stable in the last few years (Table 2.10).

- There were 1,046,437 offences of violence against the person (VAP) recorded by the police in 2006/07, one per cent fewer than in the previous year representing the first fall for eight years. There were also falls in sexual offences, down seven per cent to 57,542, but robberies rose three per cent to 101,370 (Table 2.04).

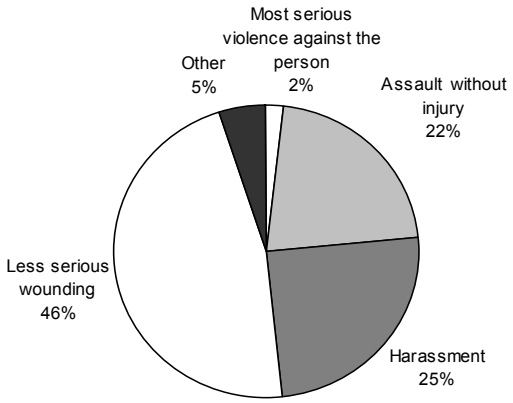
- Recorded VAP has more than doubled in the eight years between 1998/99 and 2006/07. Nearly one third of this increase occurred between 2001/02 and 2002/03, and much of this can be attributed to increases in recording of violent crime following the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002. BCS trends in violence have not mirrored the recorded crime increases since NCRS introduction, and it is improved police recording practices and proactive policing that are responsible for a large part of these increases in recorded violence against the person.

- Most serious violence against the person offences recorded by the police will tend to provide a more reliable measure of trends than violence overall as they are more immune to the changes in reporting and recording. The number of most serious violence against the person offences increased by 21 per cent between 1998/99 to 2006/07, a much smaller rise than that of 111 per cent in other VAP over the same period (see section 3.4).

- Sexual offences have also been affected by changes in reporting and recording over this period. There have been initiatives that have encouraged reporting of the most serious sexual crimes. This may partly explain why 'most serious sexual offences' rose at a faster rate (31%) than 'other sexual offences' (6%) between 1998/99 and 2006/07.

3.4 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

Figure 3.3 Police recorded violence against the person, 2006/07



Most serious violence against the person

This grouping comprises violent offences where the injury inflicted or intended is life threatening. This includes offences resulting in death, regardless of intent: homicide; and causing death (by either dangerous driving, careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, or aggravated vehicle taking). It also includes offences where serious injury was intentionally caused or attempted: attempted murder and more serious wounding or acts endangering life (e.g. wounding, poisoning and use of weapons and explosives, all with intent to cause serious injury). However, it no longer includes threat or conspiracy to murder, where no actual injury has been caused (see Chapter 2 text box 2.1).

- Most serious violence against the person offences accounted for two per cent of all recorded violence against the person offences in 2006/07, and 0.4 per cent of all police recorded crime. There were 19,157 recorded offences compared to 20,972 in 2005/06, a decrease of nine per cent. (Table 2.04).

- The most serious violent crime is homicide[3]; further analysis of 2006/07 homicides will be published when full data are available early in 2008. Provisional data shows that the police recorded 755 incidents, a decrease of one per cent compared to the 766 recorded in 2005/06, and the smallest total for eight years. There were 636 attempted murder offences recorded in 2006/07, a 31 per cent fall from 920 in 2005/06. The 2005/06 total is unusually high as about a quarter was due to the London bombings on 7 July 2005 (as were 52 homicides in that year).

- The majority of most serious violence against the person offences recorded by the police are more serious wounding or other acts endangering life (17,281 offences). These offences decreased by eight per cent in 2006/07, and represent two per cent of all recorded violence against the person. There were also 462 offences of causing death by dangerous driving or while under the influence of drink or drugs. This figure is seven per cent up on the previous year, and the highest recorded total for 30 years (although the scope of the law has changed several times over this period – see Appendix 2).

[3] The police statistics for the number of homicides include murders, manslaughters and infanticides that come to the attention of the police. Deaths that are not initially believed to be suspicious may be re-categorised as homicides at a later date. The police record such incidents at the time of re-classification, not the year of death.

Other violence against the person

This grouping includes offences involving less serious injury. It also includes certain offences that involve no physical injury: some involving serious intent, such as threats to kill, and others that are generally viewed less seriously by the courts, such as assault without injury and harassment. Police recorded assaults without injury relate to the legal offence of common assault but from April 2002 assaults with minor injury have been excluded under Home Office counting rules and included instead in less serious wounding. The same applies to assaults on police officers.

- These other violence against the person offences accounted for 98 per cent of all recorded violence against the person in 2006/07, and 19 per cent of all police-recorded crime. There were 1,027,280 offences in 2006/07 compared to 1,038,613 in 2005/06, representing a one per cent fall (Table 2.04).

- Within this total, the police recorded 481,844 offences of less serious wounding in 2006/07, a decrease of seven per cent from 2005/06. There were 12,829 offences of threat or conspiracy to murder, down 31 per cent on 2005/06, although the reduction is likely to be influenced by the ongoing effect of revised guidance issued to forces in 2005.

- Police recorded 228,818 assaults without injury[4] in 2006/07, nine per cent more than in 2005/06 (209,717 offences). This rise may be partially due to the widening of police powers of arrest in January 2006 encouraging more proactive policing; previously these powers did not apply to assaults without injury. Two per cent of assaults without injury in 2006/07 were racially or religiously aggravated. Assaults without injury accounted for 22 per cent of recorded violence against the person in 2006/07.

- Harassment (which does not involve physical injury to the victim) accounted for 25 per cent of police recorded violence against the person in 2006/07. Police recorded 257,327 harassment offences in 2006/07, five per cent more than in 2005/06. This increase was associated with a similar increase in numbers of penalty notices for disorder made for harassment (see Appendix 3 for detection information). Eleven per cent of harassment offences were racially or religiously aggravated.

- Possession of weapons offences decreased by two per cent, from 35,590 in 2005/06 to 34,707 in 2006/07.

BCS violence

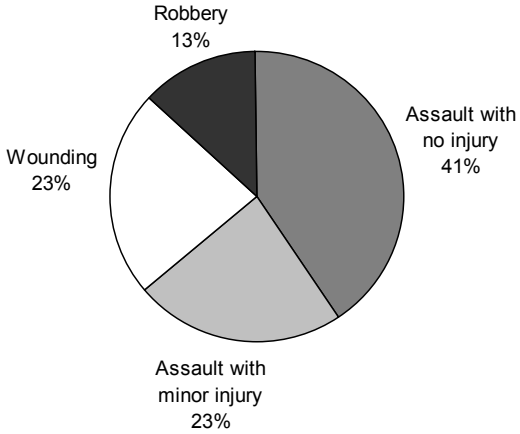
All BCS violence includes woundings, assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury and robberies. The BCS violence categories have been adjusted by removing snatch thefts from the overall violence category, and by splitting common assaults into assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury, to mirror the separation within recorded crimes. Due to the relatively small numbers of serious woundings experienced by BCS respondents, separate BCS figures for serious woundings cannot be provided.

- Assaults with no injury accounted for 41 per cent of all BCS violence. Assaults with minor injury and woundings accounted for just under a quarter each (23% for both categories), and robberies for 13 per cent of all BCS violence (Figure 3.4).

[4] Including assault without injury on a constable and racially/religiously aggravated assault without injury.

- There has been no statistically significant change in the numbers of woundings since the 2005/06 BCS. BCS assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury have also remained stable between the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews (the apparent increase in assaults with no injury is not statistically significant, Table 2.01).

Figure 3.4 All BCS violence, 2006/07



3.5 SEXUAL OFFENCES

Most serious sexual crime

This group encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The sensitivity of these offences has resulted in under-reporting, although that has improved more recently. Additionally, the Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of all three categories. For these reasons, comparisons over this period should be made with caution. A fuller description of the legislative changes appears in Appendix 2.

- The police recorded 43,755 most serious sexual offences in 2006/07, seven per cent fewer than 47,163 recorded in 2005/06. This accounted for 76 per cent of total sexual offences and just under one per cent of all recorded crime in 2006/07.

- Within this total, rapes of a female fell by five per cent to 12,630, but rapes of a male rose by three per cent to 1,150 offences. Sexual assaults on a female fell by seven per cent to 21,403 offences, and sexual assaults on a male fell by 13 per cent to 2,763.

- While there was a 70 per cent fall in causing sexual activity without consent in 2006/07, the 2005/06 figure was unusually high as a result of a serial case in Norfolk involving many occurrences over a longer period (see footnote to Table 2.04). The offence of gross indecency with a child was repealed under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and replaced by new offence categories, but a diminishing number of offences committed before the repeal (down 47 per cent to 64 in 2006/07) have still been coming to the police's attention, and are therefore recorded.

Other sexual offences

This group covers unlawful sexual activity, mostly involving consenting adults. It includes exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, introduced certain offences such as sexual grooming which is

included here. Exposure (previously referred to as indecent exposure) forms a large component of 'other miscellaneous sexual offences'.

- The police recorded 13,787 other sexual offences in 2006/07, eight per cent fewer than in 2005/06. Within this total there were some contrasting trends, with a 39 per cent increase in incest or familial sexual offences (from 966 to 1,344 offences) offset by a 21 per cent fall in soliciting of women by men (from 1,640 to 1,290 offences). Both categories are still being affected by the Sexual Offences Act 2003, as a dwindling number of offences recorded in each successive year actually occurred before the Act came in.

- Based on the 2005/06 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence, approximately three per cent of women and one per cent of men had experienced a sexual assault in the previous 12 months[5]. The majority of this was accounted for by less serious sexual assaults. Less than one per cent of both women and men had been a victim of a serious sexual assault (Coleman *et al*., 2007).

3.6 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 including bank robbery, mobile phone robbery and street mugging, regardless of the amount of money or property stolen.

Recorded crime further distinguishes between robbery of personal property and business property. The former refers to goods being stolen that belong to an individual or group of individuals, regardless of the location of the robbery or whether the victim was the owner of the property. If there is no use or threat of force, an offence of theft from the person is recorded. It is sometimes difficult to make this distinction, so clear guidance is contained in the Home Office Counting Rules. A robbery of business property is where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery.

- All crime tends to be geographically concentrated, but this is particularly the case for robberies. In 2006/07, 62 per cent of robberies in England and Wales were recorded by three forces: Metropolitan, Greater Manchester and West Midlands (Table 7.10).

- Police recorded 101,370 robberies in 2006/07 compared to 98,198 in 2005/06, an increase of three per cent. This followed an eight per cent increase in the previous year. Despite these two rises, levels were still 16 per cent below the 2001/02 peak of 121,359. Ninety-one per cent of robberies in 2006/07 were of personal property, the same proportion as the previous two years. However, robberies of personal property rose at a lesser rate in 2006/07 (three per cent to 91,917) than those of business property (eight per cent to 9,453).

[5] The number of sexual offences picked up by the main BCS survey is too small to provide reliable estimates - see text box 'Violent and sexual crime - coverage of British Crime Survey and police recorded crime'.

3.7 RISKS OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME

- The risk of being a victim of violent crime in the 2006/07 BCS was 3.6 per cent. Young men, aged 16 to 24, were most at risk, with 13.8 per cent experiencing a violent crime of some sort in the year prior to interview (Figure 3.5; Table 3.01).

- The risk of becoming a victim of violent crime was considerably lower for older people for all types of violence. For men, the risk of suffering any violent crime decreased from 13.8 for men aged 16 to 24 to 6.2 per cent for men aged 25 to 34, and to 0.5 per cent for men aged 75 and over. For women the risk of suffering violent crime was lower overall; 6.5 per cent for women aged 16 to 24, reducing to 3.9 per cent for women aged 25 to 34 and 0.3 per cent for those women aged 75 and over.

- In terms of marital status, single people were at higher risk of overall violent crime (8.3%) compared with all other groups. People who were separated (6.1%) also had a higher risk of violence than married (1.7%), cohabiting (3.7%), divorced (4.2%) or widowed people (0.8%). Single people are in particular at risk of stranger and acquaintance violence and this is likely to reflect differences in their social interactions compared to other groups (Table 3.01).

- Unemployed people had a higher risk of becoming a victim of violence than employed or economically inactive people (9% compared with 3.9% and 2.7% respectively). Full-time students also had a higher risk of violent crime (9.3%) compared with other occupational groups. In terms of educational level[6], people with O-level/GSCE (4.7%) or Apprenticeship/A/AS level (4.8%) qualifications were at higher risk of victimisation.

- People who had visited pubs or wine bars more than once a week in the previous months were at higher risk of violent crime (6%) than those who has visited pubs or wine bars less than once a week (3.6%) or not at all (2.2%). Spending seven or more hours out of home on an average weekday was also associated with an increased risk of violence victimisation. People living in areas with high levels of physical disorder (6.3%), in private rented accommodation (6.3%) and in single-adult households (6.8%) were also at higher risk of victimisation (Table 3.02).

- Domestic violence was the only category of violence for which the risks for women (0.6%) were higher than for men (0.3%). Risks of stranger and acquaintance violence were substantially greater for men than for women; 2.4 per cent of men were victims of stranger violence based on 2006/07 interviews, compared with 0.7 per cent of women.

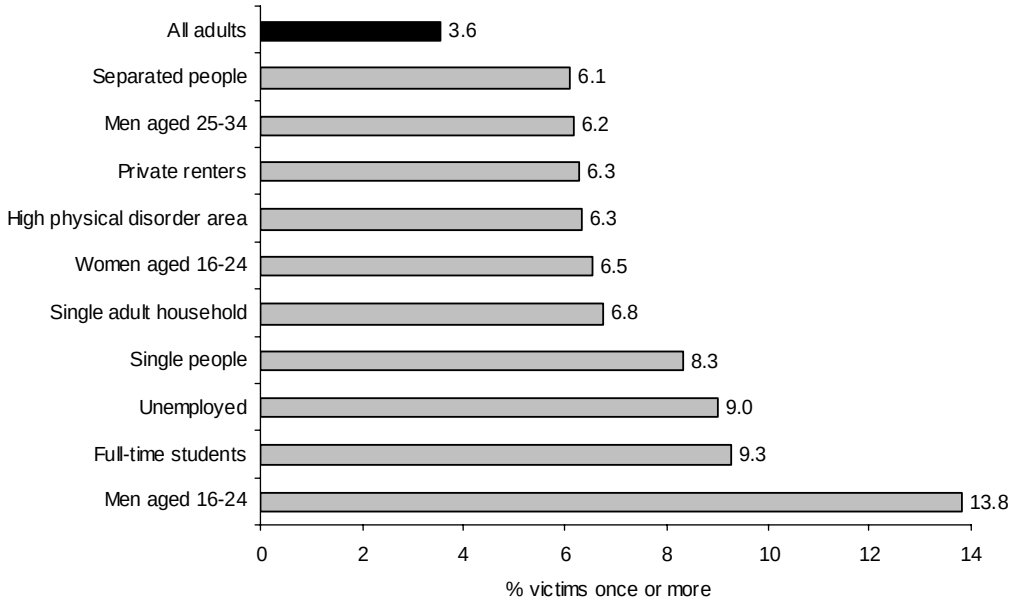
Other high risk groups are indicated in Tables 3.01 and 3.02.

Previous research based on the 2005/06 BCS[7] has shown that after the influence of other characteristics is taken into account many of the relationships between the socio-demographic factors and risk of victimisation still hold true (Walker et al., 2006).

The factors most strongly independently associated with higher risk of all BCS violence were:
- *being divorced, separated or single;*
- *Government office region, no clear geographical pattern, and*
- *being young, particularly aged 16-24[8].*

[6] Highest obtained qualification.
[7] Logistic regression (see Glossary for more information).
[8] The odds of victimisation decreased with the increasing age of the respondent.

Figure 3.5 Adults most at risk of violence, 2006/07 BCS interviews



3.8 VICTIM-OFFENDER ASSOCIATION

Violent crime measured by the BCS can be subdivided into four types, broadly on the basis of the relationship between suspect and victim (see text box 3.1).

Box 3.2 Interpreting BCS statistics on domestic violence

The issue of willingness to disclose incidents is very important for domestic violence. Respondents may not wish to disclose such sensitive information face-to-face and therefore the 1996, 2001, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS questionnaires included self-completion modules on domestic violence. These are viewed as providing a more complete measure of domestic violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004, Finney, 2006, Coleman et al., 2006). Prevalence rates for domestic violence derived from the 2005/06 self-completion module were around five times higher for all adults than those obtained from the face-to-face interviews. When interpreting changes in domestic violence in this report some caution is required as results only relate to those incidents reported face-to-face to BCS interviewers.

- Just over a third of the estimated 2,471,000 million violent incidents recorded by the BCS in 2006/07 were incidents of stranger violence, and a further third were incidents of acquaintance violence. Sixteen per cent of violent incidents were incidents of domestic violence (Table 3.03).

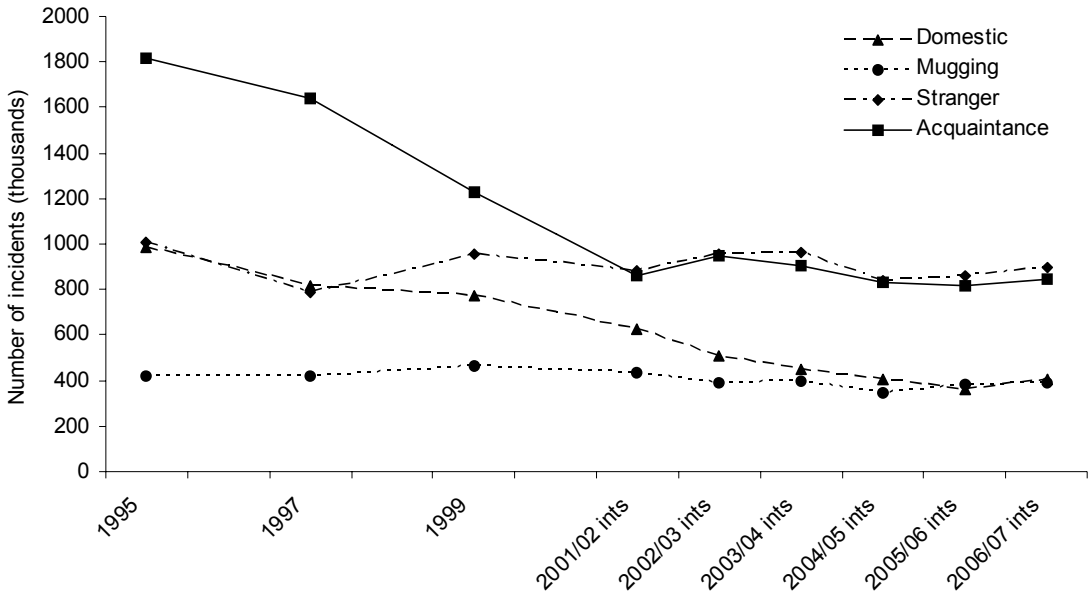
- Men are much more likely than women to experience stranger violence: 44 per cent of violent incidents against men were stranger violence, compared with 23 per cent of incidents against women. Conversely 33 per cent of violent incidents against women were domestic violence, compared with six per cent of incidents against men (Table 3.03).

- The majority of victims of domestic violence were women (77%) while most victims of stranger violence were men (76%, Table 3.03).

- Since 1995 there have been large and statistically significant falls in both domestic and acquaintance violence. Between 1995 and 2006/07 there was a 59 per cent fall in

domestic violence and a 53 per cent fall in acquaintance violence. The largest part of this reduction occurred in the period 1995 to 2001/02. Muggings and stranger violence have remained relatively stable over this period, leading to a change in the composition of violent crime, with a decrease in the proportion of incidents committed by someone known to the victim (Figure 3.6, Table 2.01).

Figure 3.6 Trends in BCS violent crime, by type of violence, 1995 to 2006/07



3.9 INJURIES AND VIOLENCE

- Just under half (49%) of all BCS violent incidents resulted in no injury to the victim (BCS 2006/07, Table 3.04). This has remained stable since the previous year (48%, BCS 2005/06).

- There was also no injury in at least 50 per cent of all recorded violence against the person in 2006/07[9] (Table 2.04).

- The most common injuries incurred in BCS-reported violence were minor bruising or a black eye (30% of violent incidents), followed by severe bruising (16% of violent incidents) and cuts (15%, Table 3.04).

- In just over one in ten BCS violent incidents the victim received medical attention from a doctor (12%). Two per cent of BCS violent incidents resulted in a hospital stay.

- The BCS shows that the substantial falls in violent crime since 1995 are evident for both violence with injury and violence with no injury. Violent crime with injury has fallen by 47 per cent, and violent crime with no injury by 32 per cent between 1995 and 2006/07 BCS (Table 2.01).

[9] The 'no injury' offences comprise assault without injury, assault on a constable, harassment, possession of weapons, and the specific offences against children within other violence against the person. The percentage is likely to be higher if one also includes threats to kill, which is currently included within threat or conspiracy to murder, also in other violence against the person.

- Independent evidence on trends in more serious violent crime involving injuries is provided by the Cardiff Violence Research Group (Sivarajasingam *et al*., 2007). Their study, covering a sample of 33 major Accident and Emergency departments in England and Wales, indicated that there was an overall fall of two per cent in serious violence in 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease continues an overall downward trend observed between 2000 and 2005 according to this Health Service data.

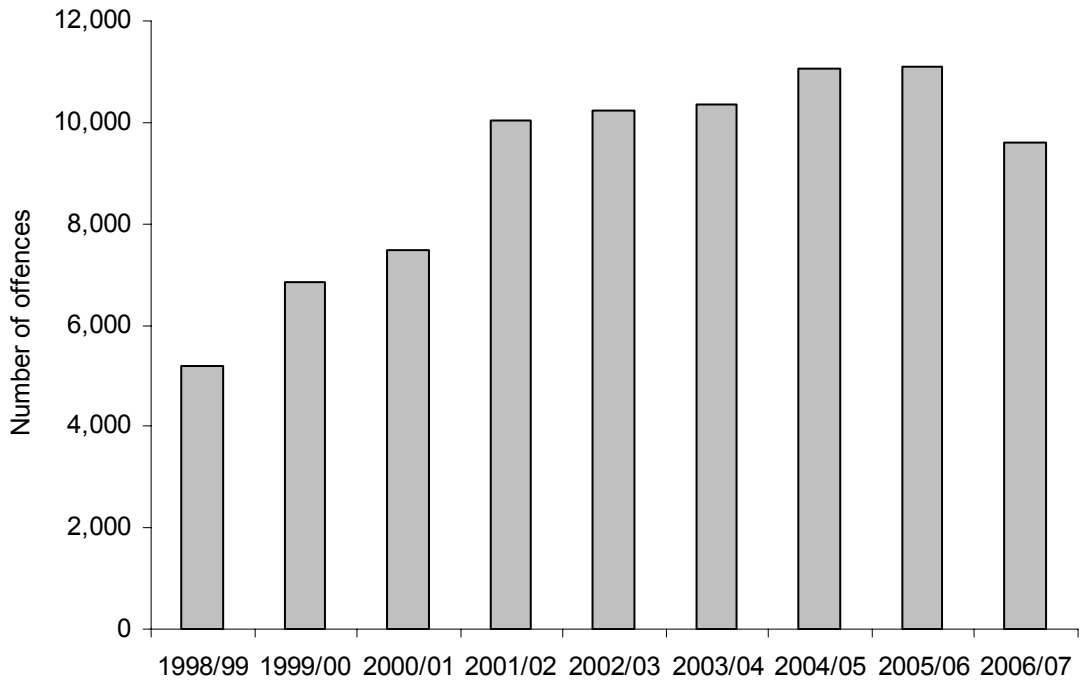
3.10 OFFENCES INVOLVING WEAPONS

Offences involving firearms

Provisional statistics are available for police recorded crimes in 2006/07 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. Most offences involving a firearm are violent crimes and more than half (55%) occurred in just three metropolitan forces: the Metropolitan Police, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands.

- In 2006/07 there were a provisional 9,608 firearm offences recorded in England and Wales, a 13 per cent decrease on 2005/06, and the lowest number recorded since 2000/01. There was a significant increase in the number of firearm offences recorded between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Figure 3.7) though figures may have been partially influenced by some forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard prior to its national introduction on 1 April 2002. The increases have slowed since 2001/02, and the 2006/07 fall is the first since 1997/98.

Figure 3.7 Recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons, 2006/07



- Three per cent of most serious offences of violence against the person (other than homicide) involved firearms in 2006/07, down from four per cent in 2005/06. In terms of numbers of offences, there was a 16 per cent fall from 760 to 635 offences.

- Less than half of one per cent (0.4%) of other violence against the person offences involved firearms in 2006/07 the 3,690 offences recorded representing a 22 per cent decrease from 2005/06.

- Firearms were used in 58 homicides, nine offences (or 18%) more than the 49 recorded in 2005/06. In addition, three homicides involving the use of air weapons were recorded in 2006/07, making a total of 61 firearms homicides (including air weapons) for the period.

- There were 3,891 firearm robberies in 2006/07, a four per cent decrease from the previous year. Firearms were used in just under four per cent (3.8%) of all robbery offences recorded by police.

- Handguns were used in 4,144 offences during 2006/07, 11 per cent (or 527 offences) fewer than in 2005/06. Shotguns were used in 608 offences, a five per cent decrease from the previous year.

- There were 413 firearm offences that resulted in serious injury in 2006/07, a 13 per cent decrease over 2005/06. The number of slight injuries decreased by 23 per cent to 2,528 from 2005/06. Forty one per cent of these slight injuries were caused by imitation weapons (some of which fire plastic pellets).

- Imitation weapons were used in 2,493 offences in 2006/07, 24 per cent or 782 offences fewer than in the previous year after substantial increases since 1999/00. BB guns/ soft air weapons accounted for four fifths (83%) of these offences.

Further analysis of 2006/07 firearm offences will be published when full data are available early in 2008.

Use of weapons in violent incidents

It is currently not possible to identify offences involving the use of weapons other than firearms from national police recorded crime statistics. Figures for serious wounding involving knives and other sharp instruments from 2007/08 onwards will be presented in future volumes.

- Weapons were used in 24 per cent of all BCS violent crimes in 2006/07 (Table 3.05), a similar proportion to 2005/06 BCS (22 per cent, the apparent difference is not statistically significant).

- The most common types of weapons used were knives (used in seven per cent of all BCS incidents of violence), hitting implements[10] (6%), and glass or bottles (5%). The use of different types of weapons has remained similar between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS.

[10] Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

3.11 INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

- According to the 2006/07 BCS, victims believed the offender or offenders to be under the influence of alcohol in 46 per cent of all violent incidents. This is approximately the same as for 2005/06 (45%, Table 3a).

- The offender was judged to be under the influence of alcohol in 58 per cent of incidents of stranger violence, 47 per cent of incidents of acquaintance violence, 39 per cent of incidents of domestic violence and were least likely to be perceived to be under the influence of alcohol in incidents of mugging (17%, Table 3.06).

- Based on the 2006/07 BCS there were 1,087,000 violent incidents where the victim believed the offender or offenders to be under the influence of alcohol. This is approximately the same as in 2005/06, when the estimated number of alcohol-related violent incidents was 1,023,000 (the apparent difference is not statistically significant, Table 3a).

- Victims believed the offender to be under the influence of drugs in 17 per cent of incidents of violence, a decrease from 23 per cent in 2005/06. (Table 3.06).

Table 3a Number and proportion of violent incidents where the victim believed the offender/s to be under the influence of alcohol, BCS 1995 to 2006/07

Percentages and numbers (thousands)

	1995	1997	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints
Proportion of all BCS violence	41	43	48	45	51	49	45	46
Number of offences (000's)	1,656	1,457	1,244	1,177	1,299	1,105	1,023	1,087
Unweighted base	*16,337*	*14,937*	*32,787*	*36,450*	*37,891*	*45,069*	*47,729*	*47,138*

1. Figures include BCS woundings, assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury and robberies where the offender was thought to be under the influence of alcohol.

Box 3.3 Violent crime, disorder and criminal damage since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003

The introduction of the Licensing Act 2003 in November 2005 allowed flexible opening hours for licensed premises. The Home Office has undertaken an assessment to establish whether there was any change in the timing and number of violent incidents and other offences in the period up to November 2006. Information on the occurrence of the offences by time of day was collected from 30 police forces in England and Wales.

- *The numbers of more serious violent crimes fell in the year after the introduction of the Licensing Act in November 2005 compared with the previous year, with the decreases occurring particularly in the evening hours before midnight but with increases between 3am and 6am.*
- *A fall also occurred in less serious wounding offences in the year after the Act. The number of these offences had been rising prior to the Act.*
- *There is an indication of some increase between the hours of 3am and 6am for each offence group (including more serious violent crime), but the total offences in this time period account for only a small proportion of the 24 hour total (four per cent in the year to November 2006).*
- *The rise from 3am and up to 6am is likely to reflect the change in the closing hours of licensed premises and the increased numbers of people in a public place at these times, including the police, with greater resources being placed on the streets to deal with disorder.*
- *There was no overall percentage change in the number of assault without injury offences occurring in the night-time period in the year following the introduction of the Act. While the levels fell in the early evening, there was a rise in the early hours of the morning though in this instance the overall figure for England and Wales indicated an estimated increase of five per cent. This pattern of assault with no injury recording may have been influenced by the widening of the powers of arrest in January 2006.*
- *The numbers of harassment offences showed a rise in the year preceding the introduction of the Act, in part driven by the increased use of penalty notices for disorder. The increase continued after the Act came in and was greater for offences occurring in the night-time period than during the day.*
- *In the police forces in this study, there was a small increase (two per cent) in criminal damage offences occurring after 9pm in the year following the introduction of the Act, even though overall criminal damage fell slightly (one per cent).*

A detailed analysis of these data is given in an online report: 'Violent crime, disorder and criminal damage since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003' released in July 2007 on the RDS website: ***http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr1607.pdf***

The Home Office led national evaluation of the impact of the Licensing Act 2003 on levels of crime and disorder, which has been conducted with the support of other Government departments including DCMS, will provide a more detailed assessment of the impact of the Act on violent crime and criminal damage. Findings are planned to be published at the end of 2007.

Although the BCS is used to examine circumstances surrounding alcohol-related incidents, it does not provide enough detail to make a separate assessment of the effects of the Licensing Act.

Table 3.01 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by personal characteristics

Percentages	% victims once or more					2006/07 BCS
	All violence	Domestic	Stranger	Acquaintance	Mugging	*Unweighted base*
Men	4.7	0.3	2.4	1.7	0.8	*21,312*
16-24	13.8	0.9	6.9	5.7	2.7	*1,820*
25-34	6.2	0.2	3.4	1.7	1.1	*2,977*
35-44	3.9	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.4	*4,095*
45-54	3.1	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	*3,598*
55-64	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	*3,802*
65-74	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	*2,841*
75+	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	*2,179*
Women	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	*25,826*
16-24	6.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.3	*2,068*
25-34	3.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	*3,712*
35-44	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	*4,881*
45-54	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	*3,979*
55-64	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	*4,217*
65-74	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*3,460*
75+	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	*3,509*
Ethnic group						
White	3.5	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.6	*44,090*
Non-white	4.3	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	*3,038*
Marital status						
Married	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	*22,643*
Cohabiting	3.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	*3,916*
Single	8.3	1.0	3.7	3.0	1.8	*9,480*
Separated	6.1	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.6	*1,377*
Divorced	4.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	*4,245*
Widowed	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	*5,466*
Respondents' employment status						
In employment	3.9	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.6	*26,180*
Unemployed	9.0	1.2	2.7	5.3	2.4	*779*
Economically inactive	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	*20,032*
Student	9.0	0.8	3.9	3.2	2.4	*1,061*
Looking after family/home	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	*2,977*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	5.7	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.6	*2,276*
Retired	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	*13,140*
Other inactive	7.5	2.4	1.4	2.9	1.3	*578*
Respondents' occupation						
Managerial and professional occupations	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	*15,387*
Intermediate occupations	2.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	*9,594*
Routine and manual occupations	3.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	*18,582*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.2	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.2	*1,392*
Full-time students	9.3	0.9	4.1	3.7	2.3	*1,779*
Not classified	8.2	0.9	1.4	3.7	2.4	*404*
Highest qualification						
Degree or diploma	3.3	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	*13,991*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	4.8	0.5	2.6	1.3	0.9	*7,849*
O level/GCSE	4.7	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.7	*9,143*
Other	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	*2,081*
No qualifications	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	*13,923*
Disability/illness						
Long standing illness or disability	3.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	*13,371*
Limits activities	3.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	*9,182*
Does not limit activities	2.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	*4,186*
No long standing illness or disability	3.7	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.7	*33,645*
Hours out of home on an average weekday						
Less than 3 hours	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	*13,878*
3 hours less than 7 hours	3.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	*12,877*
7 hours or longer	4.8	0.6	2.3	1.6	0.8	*20,287*
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month						
None	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	*23,058*
Less than once a week	3.6	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	*13,001*
More often	6.0	0.6	2.9	2.1	1.1	*11,075*
ALL ADULTS	**3.6**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**0.7**	***47,138***

1. Risks based on adults.
2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft.
3. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to minor revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.
4. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).

Table 3.02 Proportion of adults who were victims of violence, by household and area characteristics

Percentages						2006/07 BCS
	% victims once or more					*Unweighted base*
	All violence	Domestic	Stranger	Acquaintance	Mugging	
Head of household under 60						
Single adult & child(ren)	6.8	3.4	1.1	1.9	0.9	*2,423*
Adults & child(ren)	4.4	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	*10,416*
No children	4.6	0.4	2.1	1.6	0.9	*17,622*
Head of household 60 or over	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	*16,636*
Household income						
Less than £10,000	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	*8,103*
£10,000 less than £20,000	3.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.6	*8,762*
£20,000 less than £30,000	3.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	*6,544*
£30,000 less than £40,000	3.2	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	*4,857*
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	*3,586*
£50,000 or more	3.2	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.4	*5,083*
Tenure						
Owner occupiers	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	*33,523*
Social renters	5.4	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.2	*7,892*
Private renters	6.3	0.6	3.2	1.9	1.1	*5,493*
Accommodation type						
Houses	3.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	*38,703*
Detached	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	*11,713*
Semi-detached	3.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.6	*14,660*
Terraced	4.4	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	*12,330*
Flats/maisonettes	5.0	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	*5,192*
Other accomodation	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.7	*232*
ACORN category						
Wealthy Achievers	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	*12,887*
Urban Prosperity	4.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	*3,598*
Comfortably Off	3.4	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	*14,802*
Moderate Means	4.0	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	*6,381*
Hard Pressed	4.8	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.1	*9,366*
Area type[2]						
Rural	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	*11,644*
Non-rural	3.9	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	*35,494*
Level of physical disorder[3]						
High	6.3	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	*2,579*
Low	3.4	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	*41,246*
ALL ADULTS	**3.6**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**0.7**	***47,138***

1. Risks based on all adults.
2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).
3. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).
4. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft.
5. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

Table 3.03 Number of violent incidents against men and women by violence category

Numbers and percentages **2006/07 BCS**

	Number of incidents (thousands)			Percentage of incidents by violence type[1]			Percentage of incidents by sex		
	Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Domestic	93	312	407	6	33	16	23	77	100
Mugging	217	175	392	14	19	16	55	45	100
Stranger	684	213	894	44	23	36	76	24	100
Acquaintance	577	270	845	37	29	34	68	32	100
All violence	1,542	934	2,471	100	100	100	62	38	100
Wounding	367	212	578	24	23	23	63	37	100
Robbery	184	136	320	12	15	13	58	42	100
Assault with minor injury	337	235	571	22	25	23	59	41	100
Assault with no injury	653	351	1,002	42	38	41	65	35	100
All violence	1,542	934	2,471	100	100	100	62	38	100

1. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and also, within the top half the table, the inclusion of snatch theft category.
2. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

Table 3.04 Injuries sustained in violent incidents

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Assault with minor injury	Assault with no injury
Physical injury [1]									
No injury	49	32	68	52	49	0	61	0	100
Type of injury [2]									
Minor bruise/black eye	30	40	13	32	29	38	16	85	na
Severe bruising	16	27	14	11	16	57	18	2	na
Scratches	12	13	11	10	14	30	14	16	na
Cuts	15	12	14	15	14	52	18	1	na
Broken bones	2	3	3	2	1	7	3	0	na
Broken nose	2	2	1	1	5	8	1	1	na
Broken or lost teeth	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	na
Chipped teeth	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	na
Concussion or loss of consciousness	2	6	2	2	1	9	3	0	na
Facial or head injuries (no bruising)	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	na
Other	2	0	2	2	2	4	3	5	na
Unweighted base	*1,744*	*273*	*293*	*649*	*592*	*437*	*225*	*411*	*671*
Medical response [2]									
Medical attention from a doctor	12	19	15	8	10	36	15	4	1
Some form of medical attention	16	22	22	11	17	48	23	8	1
Unweighted base	*1,719*	*271*	*217*	*640*	*590*	*435*	*214*	*410*	*660*
Hospital stay [2 3]	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	0	0
Unweighted base	*1,667*	*267*	*208*	*615*	*576*	*426*	*205*	*397*	*639*

1. More than one type of physical injury may have occurred. The figure for all violence is calculated using the estimates for violence without injury and with injury in Table 2a.
2. Asked of victims where force or threat of force was used.
3. Whether respondent needed one night or more in hospital.
4. Results for robberies should be treated with caution due to the small number of incidents.
5. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft.
6. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to minor revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

Table 3.05 Use of weapons in violent incidents

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Assault with minor injury	Assault with no injury
Weapon used	24	13	29	25	26	22	35	10	31
No weapon used	74	87	67	72	74	76	63	89	68
Not known (not able to say anything about offender/no contact)	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	1
Unweighted base	*1,669*	*269*	*268*	*617*	*575*	*423*	*205*	*395*	*646*
Knife	7	5	16	5	7	7	20	2	7
Hitting implement [1]	6	2	4	5	10	6	4	3	8
Glass/bottle	5	2	2	7	4	5	3	3	6
Stabbing implement	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Firearm	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
Stones	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	3
Syringe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	2	5
Unweighted base	*1,691*	*269*	*280*	*623*	*578*	*428*	*216*	*398*	*649*

1. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.
2. Totals do not always sum to 100 as more than one response was allowed.
3. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft.
4. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

Table 3.06 Whether offender/s under the influence of drink and drugs in violent incidents

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

	All violence	Domestic	Mugging	Stranger	Acquaintance	Wounding	Robbery	Assault with minor injury	Assault with no injury
Under influence of drink									
Yes	46	39	17	58	47	59	19	47	46
No	44	57	57	31	47	32	56	42	49
Don't know	10	4	26	10	6	9	24	10	5
Unweighted base	*1,658*	*266*	*267*	*599*	*578*	*415*	*211*	*392*	*640*
Under influence of drugs									
Yes	17	15	19	12	21	24	22	14	13
No	56	78	37	50	59	51	34	60	62
Don't know	28	8	44	38	20	26	45	26	24
Unweighted base	*1,658*	*266*	*267*	*599*	*578*	*415*	*211*	*392*	*640*

1. Questions not asked if offender identified as under school age.
2. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. BCS muggings include snatch theft.
3. Estimates for BCS violence in 2006/07 will vary from those previously published due to revisions in the category. For more information about the crime types included in 'Any BCS violence' please see the Glossary.

4 Property crime

Paul Taylor, Jacqueline Hoare and Rachel Murphy

4.1 SUMMARY

- Property crime has fallen considerably since 1995. Overall household acquisitive crime, as measured by the BCS, has fallen by more than half (55%) between 1995 and 2006/07 interviews, although there was no statistically significant change in acquisitive crime between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Longer-term trends show that vandalism has fallen by 11 per cent since 1995 (Table 2.01).

- The BCS and police recorded crime have both shown considerable falls in burglary and vehicle crime levels since peaks in the mid 1990s.

- Domestic burglaries and vehicle-related thefts showed no statistically significant changes between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews. Overall, police recorded burglary fell by four per cent in 2006/07; comprising a three per cent fall in domestic burglaries and four per cent fall in non-domestic burglaries. Offences against vehicles as recorded by the police also fell by four per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

- For both burglary and vehicle-related thefts, having security measures in place was strongly associated with lower levels of victimisation. The BCS shows that households with no home security measures were almost ten times more likely to have been victims of burglary than households where there were simple security measures such as deadlocks on doors and window locks (22.5% compared with 2.5%).

- Vandalism increased by ten per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07 as measured by the BCS. There was no change in the number of criminal damage offences recorded by the police. The number of police recorded arson offences fell by six per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

- According to the BCS, the number of other household thefts, thefts from the person, other thefts of personal property and bicycle thefts did not show any statistically significant differences between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Police recorded crime showed a four per cent fall in other theft offences (excluding offences against vehicles) within the same period.

- APACS (the UK Payments Association) data showed a three per cent fall in reports of plastic card fraud losses between 2005 and 2006. An estimate of the prevalence of identity fraud from the 2006/07 BCS showed that two per cent of adults had their personal details used without their permission or knowledge (at a later date) in the last 12 months.

4.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at 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 burglaries, thefts and handling stolen goods, criminal damage and fraud (including identity fraud).

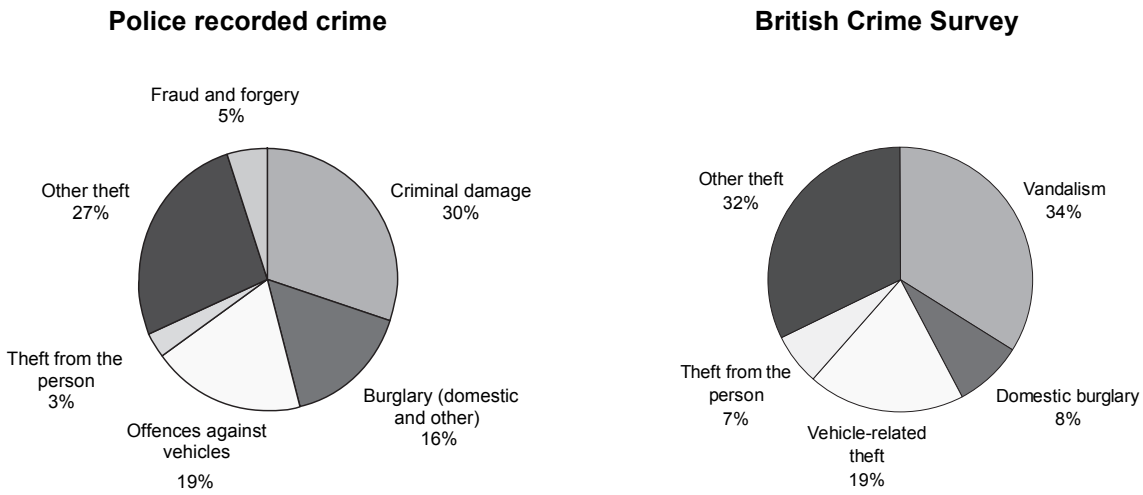
Recorded crime figures include crimes in all these categories, provided that they have been reported to and recorded by the police. The degree to which crimes are reported and recorded varies according to crime type (see Chapter 2). Key factors as to whether property crime is reported are perceived seriousness and whether property is insured. The BCS provides reliable estimates of crimes against the person and household but does not include crimes against corporate bodies or identify fraud in the main offence groups (see Section 4.7).

The BCS measure of acquisitive crime covers all household crime where items are stolen; this includes burglary, vehicle-related thefts, thefts from/in dwellings and bicycle thefts[1].

- Overall household acquisitive crime, as measured by the BCS, has fallen by more than half (55%) between 1995 and 2006/07 interviews, although there was no statistically significant change in acquisitive crime between 2005/06 and 2006/07 (Table 2.01).

Figure 4.1 shows a breakdown of property offence types for both police recorded and BCS crime.

Figure 4.1 Police recorded and BCS property crime by offence, 2006/07



4.3 BURGLARY

Extent and trends

- The number of domestic burglaries in England and Wales as measured by the BCS showed no statistically significant change between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Since 1995 the number of domestic burglaries estimated by the BCS has fallen by 59 per cent from 1,770,000 to 726,000 in the 2006/07 BCS (Figure 4.2 and Table 2.01).

[1] See Glossary for full definition of BCS acquisitive crime.

Box 4.1 Classification of offence types: burglary

Key elements of ***burglaries*** *(as defined by the Theft Act 1968) are entry (or attempted entry) to a building as a trespasser with intent to steal property from it, and actually stealing (or attempting to steal) or vandalising property whilst inside. Recorded crime figures include burglaries of all buildings, reported to and recorded by the police, and make the distinction between domestic and non-domestic offences.*

- ***Domestic burglaries*** *include break-ins to all inhabited dwellings, including inhabited caravans, houseboats and holiday homes, as well as sheds and garages connected to the main dwelling (e.g. by a connecting door).*
- ***Non-domestic burglaries*** *include burglaries to businesses (including hotels and similar accommodation) and also some burglaries of sheds and out-houses where these are not clearly connected to the inhabited property.*

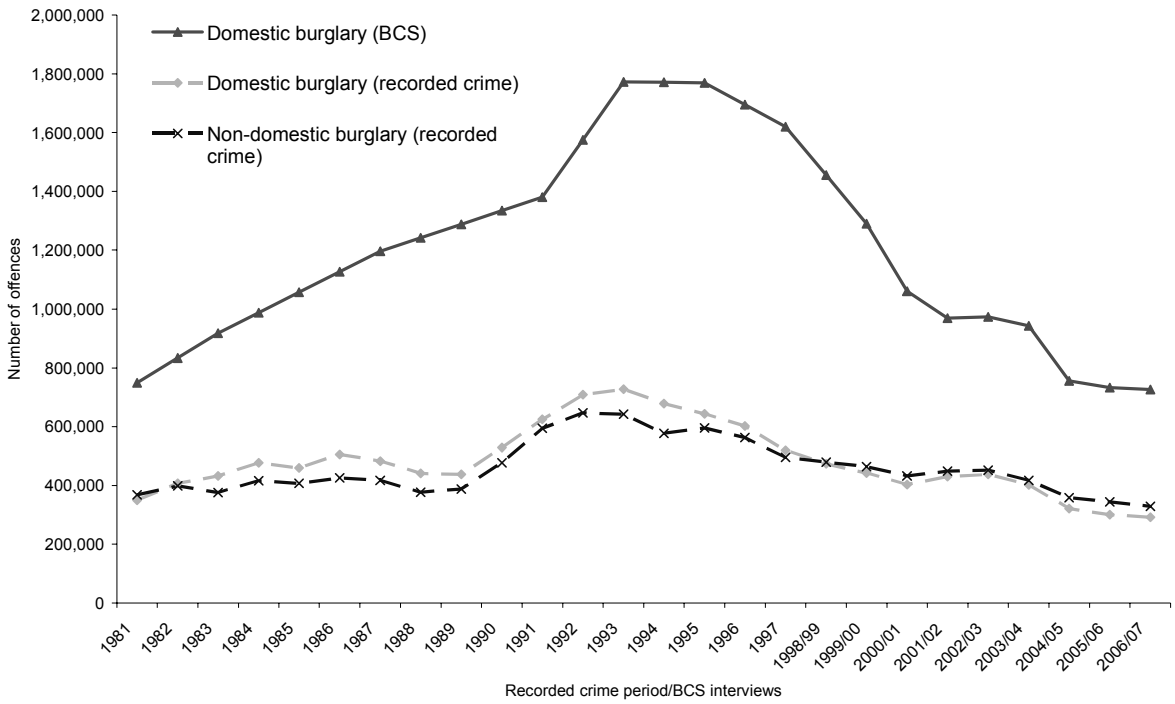
The BCS covers domestic burglaries only, including break-ins (and attempts), regardless of intent, to all inhabited dwellings (any house or flat or any outhouse or garage linked to the dwelling via a connecting door).

- The number of domestic burglaries with entry to the property showed no statistically significant change compared with the 2005/06 BCS with an estimated 425,000 crimes in 2006/07. Similarly, attempted burglaries remained stable in the 2006/07 BCS with an estimated 301,000 crimes (Table 2.01).

- The police recorded 292,285 domestic burglaries and 329,759 non-domestic burglaries in 2006/07. Overall recorded burglary fell by four per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This is the fourth consecutive year there has been a fall following a small rise during the period when the NCRS counting rule changes were introduced in 2002/03 (Table 2.04).

- The BCS and police recorded crime have both shown similar trends with considerable falls in burglary levels since peaks in the mid 1990s (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Trends in BCS and police recorded burglary, 1981 to 2006/07



- The 2006/07 BCS estimated that 66 per cent of domestic burglaries were reported to the police, and that burglaries with loss were the type of burglary most likely to be reported (81%) (Table 2.10).

Risks of becoming a victim of burglary

- Overall, the risk of a household being a victim of burglary remained low, with only 2.5 per cent of households interviewed in the BCS during 2006/07 experiencing at least one domestic burglary in the previous 12 months. This remained stable compared with 2005/06 (2.4%) but has decreased since the 1995 level of 6.4 per cent (Table 2.03). Within the 2.5 per cent of households experiencing burglary, 1.5 per cent of households were victims of burglary with entry and 1.1 per cent were victims of attempts in the 2006/07 BCS (some households were victims of both).

The BCS shows that the risk of becoming a victim of burglary varied considerably across households with different characteristics and in different localities (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.01).

- Level of home security remains the key defence against burglary victimisation. Households with no home security measures were almost ten times more likely to have been victims of burglary than households where there were simple security measures such as deadlocks on doors and window locks (22.5% compared with 2.5%).

- Home security measures appear to have an effect in preventing entry to a property when a burglary was attempted. For example, households that experienced attempted burglary were more likely to have double/deadlocks (46%) than those where entry was gained (37%) (Table 4.02).

- Households where the household reference person (HRP[2]) was aged between 16 and 24 were more likely (6.7%) to have experienced burglary than those living in households where the head of household was older (for example, 1.2% where the HRP was aged 75 and over).

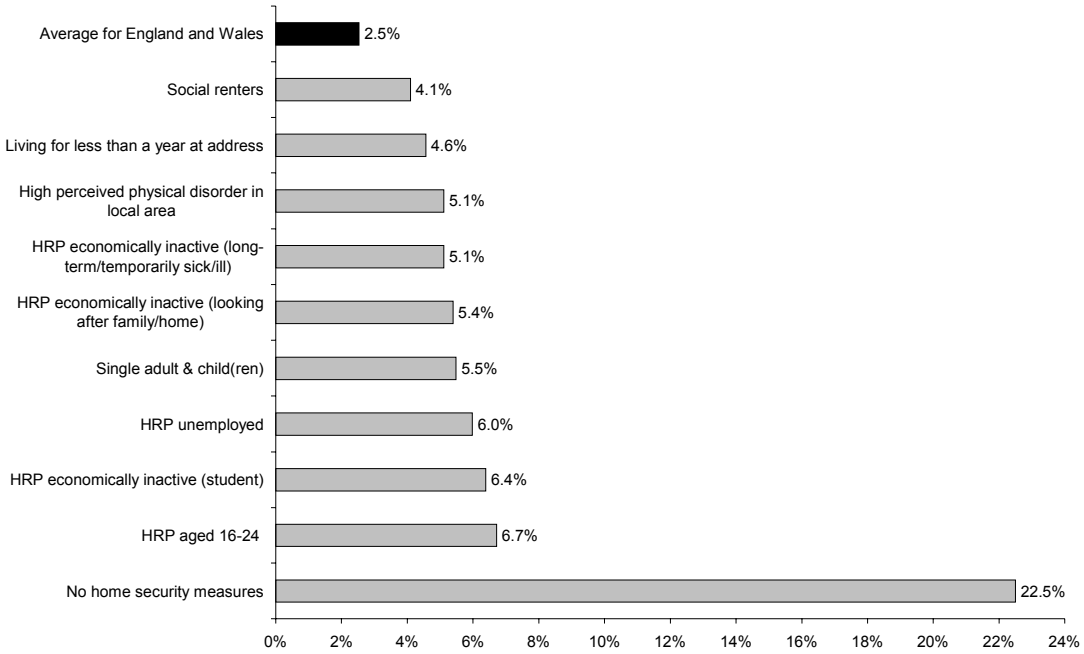
- Households with an annual income of less than £10,000 were more likely to have experienced at least one burglary in the past year (3.4%) compared with households with higher incomes (for example, £50,000 or more, 2.2%).

- People living in detached houses were less likely to have experienced a burglary (1.8%) than those living in terraced houses (3.1%) and flats or maisonettes (3.2%).

- The above factors will be influenced by where households reside and the different risks of victimisation in those areas. Other risk factors included the number of years spent in a property; people who had lived at an address for less than a year were at higher risk (4.6%) compared with those who had lived there longer (for example, one but less than two years living at address, 3.2%). Households in areas where perceived physical disorder[3] was high were more likely to be victims of burglary (5.1%) than those in an area of low perceived physical disorder (2.3%).

[2] See Glossary for definition of household reference person.
[3] See Glossary for definition of perceived physical disorder in a local area.

Figure 4.3 Households most at risk of burglary, 2006/07 BCS



As mentioned, many of the risk factors are inter-related. For instance, level of home security and tenure type tend to be related (e.g. owner occupiers are more likely to have higher levels of security).

Multivariate analysis[4] on the 2005/06 BCS showed that after the influence of other characteristics was taken into account many of the relationships between the socio-demographic factors and risk of victimisation still held true.

The following factors were independently associated with higher risk of burglary (Walker et al., 2006):

- *Having no security measures*
- *Less than one year spent living at the address*

4.4 VEHICLE OFFENCES

Extent and trends

- There were 1,689,000 vehicle-related thefts measured by the 2006/07 BCS; this has remained stable since 2005/06 (Figure 4.4 and Table 2.01). Since the peak in 1995, BCS figures show that vehicle-related theft has fallen considerably (by 61%).

- While vehicle-related theft has fallen over time, the number of cars on the road in England, Scotland and Wales has increased by 16 per cent, from 25.1 million to 29.0 million between 1997 and 2005 (Car Theft Index 2006[5]).

[4] Logistic regression (see Glossary for more information).
[5] The Car Theft Index 2006. (http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/CarTheft_Index_2006.pdf?view=Binary) is based on 2005 theft data taken from the Police National Computer (PNC), and on information provided by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) on the number of cars on the road.

- As seen for overall vehicle-related theft, the individual BCS categories of thefts from vehicles, thefts of vehicles and attempted thefts of and from vehicles remained stable compared with the previous year. However, offences in each of the individual categories are at less than half the level they were in 1995 (Table 2.01).

Box 4.2 Classification of offence types: vehicle offences

*Police recorded **offences against vehicles** covers private and commercial vehicles and comprises:*

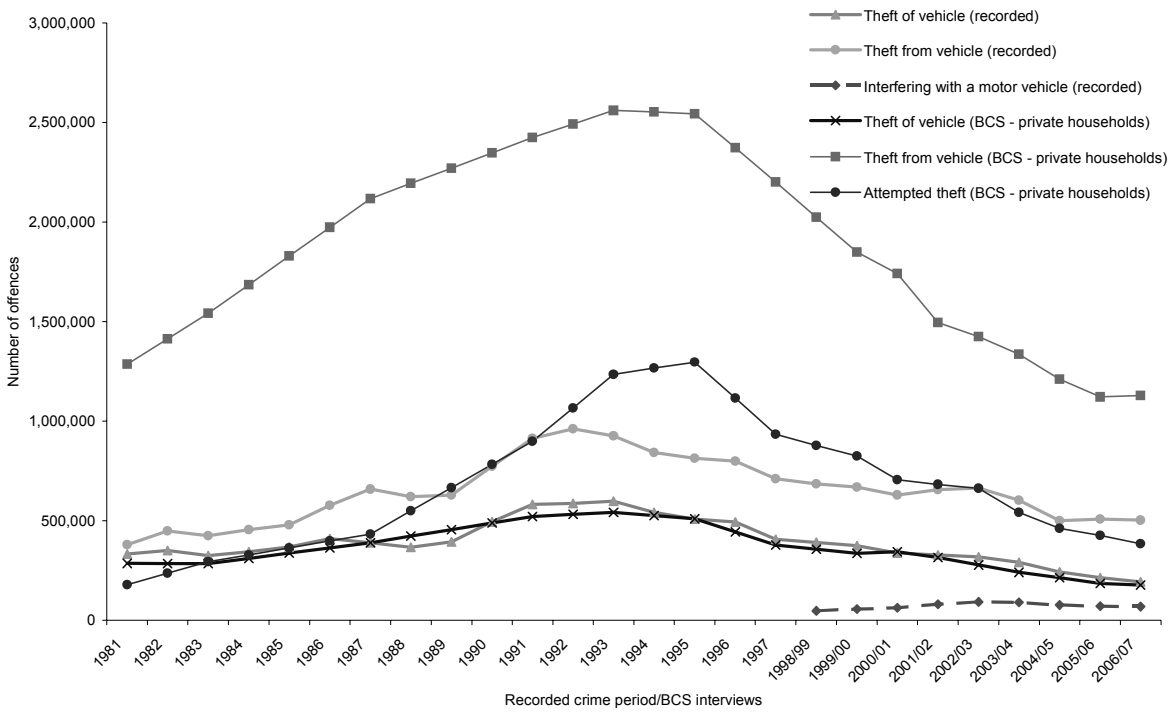
- ***thefts and attempted thefts of vehicles** (where the intent is to permanently deprive the owner);*
- ***unauthorised taking of a vehicle** (where intent to permanently deprive the owner is not evident – this would typically include 'joyriding' where the car is later recovered);*
- ***aggravated vehicle taking** (where a vehicle once taken is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident);*
- ***thefts and attempted thefts from a vehicle** (targeting property in or on the vehicle);*
- ***interfering with a motor vehicle** (which includes attempts to drive away without apparent intent to permanently deprive the owner – mostly included as 'attempted thefts' within BCS).*

The BCS includes offences against private households only. It identifies three vehicle theft categories:

- ***thefts of vehicles** (where a vehicle and its contents are stolen);*
- ***thefts from vehicles** (refers to both theft of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and to theft of contents);*
- ***attempted thefts of and from vehicles** (not distinguished between due to the difficulty in establishing intent).*

- Recorded crime figures showed a ten per cent fall in thefts of motor vehicles, a fall of one per cent in thefts from vehicles and three per cent for interfering with a motor vehicle between 2005/06 and 2006/07 (Figure 4.4). Taken together, the number of offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell by four per cent to 765,056 between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This represents a continuing downward trend over recent years. Altogether recorded offences against vehicles have fallen by 32 per cent since 1998/99 (Table 2.04).

Figure 4.4 Trends in BCS and police recorded vehicle-related theft, 1981 to 2006/07



- BCS interviews in 2006/07 estimated that 47 per cent of vehicle-related thefts were reported to the police. Thefts of vehicles were much more likely to be reported (93%) than thefts from vehicles (43%) (Table 2.10).

Risks of vehicle-related theft

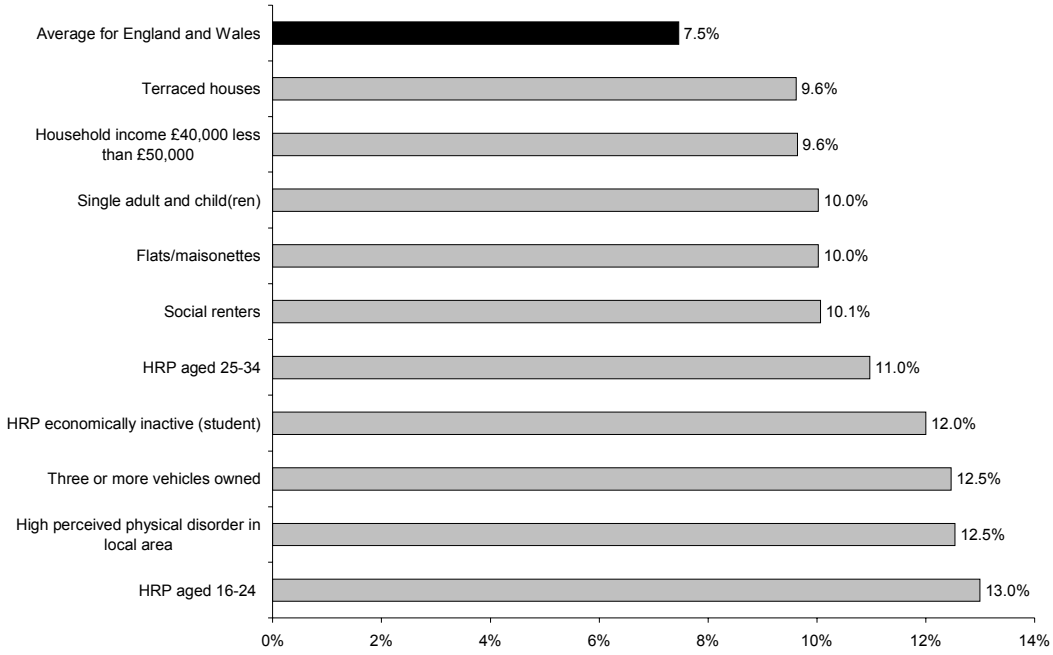
- Overall, 7.5 per cent of vehicle-owning households in the 2006/07 BCS had experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the previous 12 months. This remains unchanged since the 2005/06 BCS (7.5%) but it is less than half the 1995 prevalence (19.7%) (Table 2.03).

The risk of experiencing vehicle-related theft is not evenly spread across the population. Some of the factors affecting levels of risk are summarised below (these risks relate to vehicle-owning households only) (Figure 4.5 and Table 4.03).

- Households most at risk of vehicle-related theft were those where the HRP was aged between 16 and 34 (16 to 24, 13.0%; 25 to 34, 11.0%). These households were significantly more likely to have experienced vehicle-related theft than those where the HRP was in any older age group (for example, HRP aged 75 and over, 2.2%).

- Households in urban areas were more likely to have been victims of vehicle-related thefts (8.3%) than those in rural areas (4.6%). Also, households in areas where perceived physical disorder was high were more likely to have been victims: 12.5 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent in areas with low perceived level of physical disorder.

Figure 4.5 Vehicle-owning households most at risk of vehicle-related theft, 2006/07 BCS



- As might be expected, the number of vehicles that a household owned was also a risk factor. Overall 12.5 per cent of households with three or more cars had been victims of vehicle-related thefts, compared with 5.9 per cent of households owning only one car, and 8.4 per cent of households owning two cars.

- Those living in detached houses (5.2%) had the lowest risk of vehicle-related theft compared with all other accommodation types (for example, 10.0 per cent for those living in flats or maisonettes). Also, owner occupiers were less likely to have been victims of vehicle-related theft (6.8%) than private and social renters (9.5% and 10.1% respectively).

Multivariate analysis[6] carried out on the 2005/06 BCS showed that certain factors were independently associated with higher risk of vehicle-related theft (the effect of security devices could not be included in this analysis).

The following factors were independently associated with higher risk of vehicle-related theft (Walker et al., 2006):

- *HRP being young, in particular aged between 16 and 24 years*
- *Ownership of more than one vehicle*
- *Not living in a detached house*

- In addition to these socio-demographic factors, an important element of risk is how secure the vehicle itself is[7]. The Car Theft Index 2006[8] showed that older cars, between 12 and 14 years old (cars registered between 1991 and 1993), faced the greatest risk of being stolen (22 cars per 1,000 registered). Cars registered between 2003 and 2005 had the lowest theft rates, with three stolen per 1,000 registered. Improvements in security measures available on more modern vehicles, making them more resistant to theft, are likely to have contributed to the considerable falls in vehicle theft in recent years.

- The BCS suggests that having security measures reduces the risk of having a car stolen. Although a direct comparison has not been made[9], just 41 per cent of stolen cars had an alarm whereas 63 per cent of households with a car reported that their main car had an alarm. Further to this, only 45 per cent of stolen cars had some kind of immobiliser fitted, whereas 78 per cent of main household cars did so. Stolen cars were also less likely to have central locking installed (Table 4.04).

- Seventy per cent of vehicles which were subject to any attempted theft had an immobiliser, and 68 per cent had central locking, compared with 45 per cent and 59 per cent respectively for vehicles which were successfully stolen. This suggests that security measures are also effective in preventing successful thefts of vehicles (Table 4.04).

4.5 OTHER THEFT OFFENCES

Extent and trends

- Excluding burglaries and vehicle-related thefts, the 2006/07 BCS estimated that there were 3,407,000 thefts from adults or households in England and Wales, of which 1,210,000 were other household thefts, 574,000 thefts from the person, 1,141,000 other thefts of personal property and 482,000 bicycle thefts (Table 2.01).

[6] Logistic regression (see Glossary for more information).
[7] The prevalence of thefts among vehicles with different levels of security was not calculated but Table 4.04 provides a comparison of security measures on stolen and other cars.
[8] The Car Theft Index 2006 (http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/CarTheft_Index_2006.pdf?view=Binary).
[9] The BCS asked details about security measures for the main car owned by the household and for every stolen car.

- According to the BCS, the number of other household thefts, thefts from the person, other thefts of personal property and bicycle thefts did not show any statistically significant changes between 2005/06 and 2006/07. When looking at longer-term trends in these categories, other household thefts and other thefts of personal property have fallen by almost half (47% and 45% respectively) between 1995 and 2006/07 interviews, while thefts from the person fell by 16 per cent and bicycle thefts by 28 per cent during the same period (Table 2.01).

- Approximately one third (35%) of thefts from the person were reported to the police. A similar proportion of bicycle thefts were also reported (36%), but this represented a statistically significant decrease since the 2005/06 BCS (47%) (Table 2.10).

Box 4.3 Classification of offence types: theft

The BCS coverage of thefts is as follows.

- ***Theft from the person*** *comprises both snatch and stealth theft. There may be an element of force in snatch theft just to snatch the property away and victims are usually aware of the incident. No force is used in stealth thefts and victims are often unaware of incidents at the time they occur. For recorded crime, theft from the person offences are those where there is no use of threat or force.*
- ***Other theft of personal property*** *covers thefts where no force is used and the victim is not holding or carrying the items when they are stolen, for example thefts of unattended property in the workplace.*
- ***Other household thefts*** *cover a number of theft types. Theft in a dwelling includes thefts that occurred in the victim's dwelling, but the offender was entitled to be there. Theft from outside dwelling covers incidents where items are stolen from outside the victim's home. The category also includes burglaries to non-connected buildings, e.g. garden sheds.*
- ***Bicycle thefts*** *are recorded by the BCS if no attempt was made to steal anything else.*

Police recorded ***other theft*** *includes all theft and handling stolen goods offences but excludes* ***all offences against vehicles*** *(such as theft of and from a vehicle).*

- In terms of recorded crime, there was a four per cent fall in other theft offences (excluding offences against vehicles) between 2005/06 and 2006/07 (Table 2.04).

The reliability of recorded crime as a measure of underlying trends in other thefts needs to be considered. For example, levels of recorded shoplifting offences, which fell by one per cent between 2005/06 and 2006/07, are highly dependent on whether the shops themselves apprehend suspects or involve the police.

Other Home Office surveys have been undertaken to capture the extent and costs of crime to the retail and manufacturing sector, for example the 2002 Commercial Victimisation Survey. Analysis of this survey has been published previously, see Shury *et al*. (2005).

- Three-quarters of retailers had experienced crime in the previous 12 months. Seven in ten had suffered theft or other property crime and about one in four were subject to some sort of violent crime (Shury *et al*., 2005).

Factors associated with the risk of individuals being victims of theft from the person are as follows.

Risks of theft from the person

- The 2006/07 BCS estimated that, overall, 1.2 per cent of adults in England and Wales had been a victim of theft from the person; women (1.4%) were more likely than men (0.9%) to have been victims (Table 4.05).

- Young men and women (aged 16 to 24), had the highest risks of victimisation (2.5% and 2.8% respectively), for example, young women were more likely to be victimised than women in all other age groups (twice as likely as women aged 25 to 34).

- Risk factors relating to theft from the person reflect the variations in the different lifestyles of individuals and therefore exposure to risk. People who had visited a pub or a wine bar more than three times a week in the last month (prior to interview) were at higher risk of victimisation, two per cent compared with one per cent for people who had not visited a pub or wine bar.

- Full-time students were more likely to be a victim of theft from the person (2.8%) than those in any other occupational group (for example, managerial and professional, 1.1%). This again probably reflects differences in lifestyle.

Multivariate analysis[10] carried out on the 2005/06 BCS showed the independent predictors of experiencing theft from the person.

The following factors were independently associated with higher risk of theft from the person (Walker et al., 2006):

- *Living in London*
- *Being young, in particular aged between 16 and 24 years*

4.6 CRIMINAL DAMAGE (VANDALISM)

Extent and trends

- There were 2,993,000 offences of vandalism against private property as measured by the BCS in 2006/07. Of these 1,895,000 were against vehicles and 1,098,000 against other private property, such as a dwelling or surrounding property (Table 2.01). Just under a third of incidents of vandalism were reported to the police (32%) (Table 2.10).

- The 2006/07 BCS showed that the number of incidents of vandalism has increased by ten per cent since 2005/06. Longer-term trends show that vandalism has decreased by 11 per cent since the high point in 1995 when the BCS estimated 3,366,000 incidents.

- Recorded crime figures showed no change in total criminal damage between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Of the 1,185,111 offences recorded, 41 per cent (484,977) were to a vehicle, 24 per cent to a dwelling (289,839) and 14 per cent to a building other than a dwelling (161,307) (Table 2.04).

[10] Logistic regression (see Glossary for more information).

Box 4.4 Classification of offence types: criminal damage (vandalism)

Criminal damage (called vandalism in the BCS) is any intentional and malicious damage to property belonging to another (see Glossary for more information). The BCS only includes vandalism of private households and their property, while the police record offences for both domestic and non-domestic property. Damage which is repairable without cost, or which is accidental, is not included in either the BCS or police recorded crime.

BCS vandalism specifically covers ***arson*** *(where there is deliberate damage to property caused by fire),* ***vandalism to a motor vehicle****,* ***to the home*** *(includes doors, windows, gates, fences and belongings in the garden) and* ***to other property****.*

The police record offences of criminal damage to a ***dwelling****, to* ***buildings other than a dwelling****, to a* ***vehicle****, plus* ***other damage****. Figures are also collected for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.*

Arson and deliberate fires recorded by fire brigades

There are substantial recording differences between arson recorded by the police and deliberate fires figures recorded by fire brigades. The police need a higher level of proof to establish that the report of a fire legally constitutes arson than the fire brigades need to attribute a fire as deliberately started. Also, the police record a large proportion of fires to stolen vehicles as thefts of vehicles rather than arson. The figures recorded by fire brigades also relate to a different time period.

The definition of arson in the BCS is deliberate damage by fire to property belonging to the respondent, or their home or vehicles, except where the item that is set on fire was stolen first (this is coded as theft).

- There was a six per cent fall in the number of arson offences recorded by the police between 2005/06 and 2006/07 to 43,103 offences (Table 2.04).

- The number of deliberate fires[11] recorded by fire brigades in England and Wales fell from 81,900 in 2004 to 71,061 in 2005, a decrease of 13 per cent (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007[12]).

Risks of vandalism

- Overall, 7.9 per cent of households had experienced some form of vandalism in the previous 12 months based on the 2006/07 BCS. The risk of victimisation was seven per cent for vehicle vandalism (based on vehicle-owning households) and 2.8 per cent for vandalism to the home or other property (Table 4.06).

The risk of becoming a victim of any vandalism (to a vehicle, the home or other property) varied according to different household characteristics and different types of areas (Figures 4.6 to 4.8 and Table 4.06).

[11] A ‘deliberate fire’ is a primary fire where the cause of fire is suspected to be non-accidental. A 'primary fire' is any fire involving casualties, property (including non-derelict vehicles) or where at least five fire appliances attend.
[12] Fire Statistics, United Kingdom, 2005 (http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/25/FireStatisticsUnitedKingdom2005_id1509025.pdf).

Vehicle vandalism (vehicle-owning households only) (Figure 4.6 and Table 4.06)

- The risk of being a victim of vehicle vandalism was significantly lower for households in owner occupied accommodation (6.4%) compared with social renters (10.1%) or private renters (8.5%).

- Households living in terraced houses (9.8%) or flats/maisonettes (9.1%) were at greatest risk of vehicle vandalism compared with other accommodation types.

- Households with an HRP who was a student or retired were at lower risk of vehicle vandalism (2.9% and 3.4% respectively) than those with an HRP in any other employment category (for example, households where the HRP was unemployed, 11.3%).

- The risk of experiencing vehicle vandalism was higher for households in areas with a high perceived level of physical disorder (9.8%) compared with a low level (6.9%).

- As might be expected, households owning three or more cars were more likely to have experienced vandalism to vehicles (9.7%) compared with households owning one car (6.5%) or two cars (7.3%).

Vandalism to the home or other property (Figure 4.7 and Table 4.06)

- Households where the HRP was under 60 and with an adult and child(ren) present were most at risk of vandalism to the home or other property (5.3%) compared with all other household types (for example, where the HRP was over 60, 2.4%).

- The risk of victimisation from vandalism to the home was higher for households in an area where there was a high perceived level of physical disorder (4.8%) compared with a low level (2.7%).

- For vandalism to the home, households where the HRP was looking after the family/home (economically inactive) were at significantly greater risk (4.0%) than those with an HRP in employment (2.9%) or retired (2.3%).

All vandalism (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.06)

This category includes any experience of vandalism (either household or vehicle) and thus some of the factors mentioned above are also risk factors for all vandalism. Other risk factors are listed below.

- The risk of experiencing vandalism varied with household income; households with an annual income of less than £10,000 were least likely to have experienced vandalism (6.0%) compared with all other income bands.

- Households where the HRP was aged 75 and over were at lowest risk of victimisation from any vandalism (2.7%); this was significantly lower risk than all other age groups.

Figure 4.6 Vehicle-owning households most at risk of vehicle vandalism, 2006/07 BCS

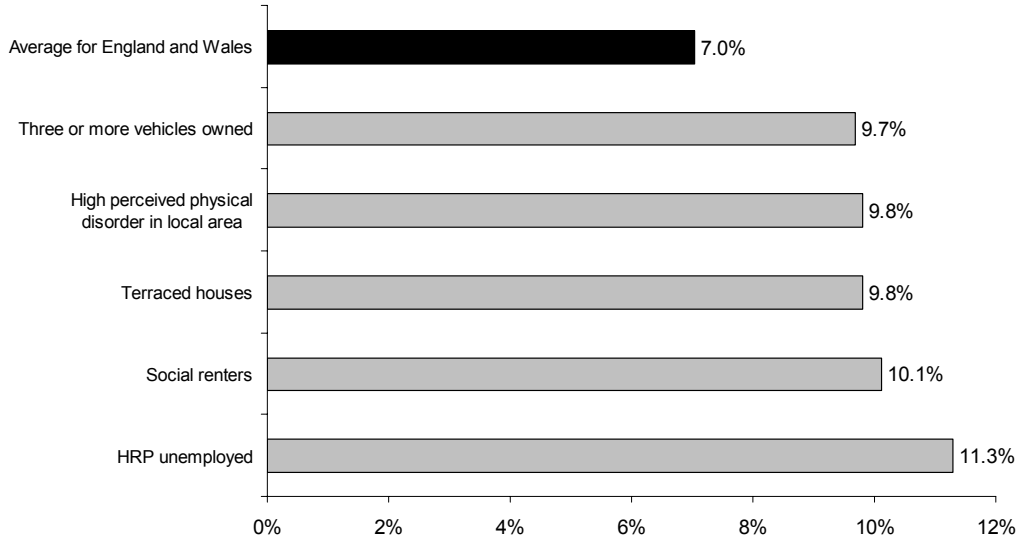


Figure 4.7 Households most at risk of vandalism to home/other property, 2006/07 BCS

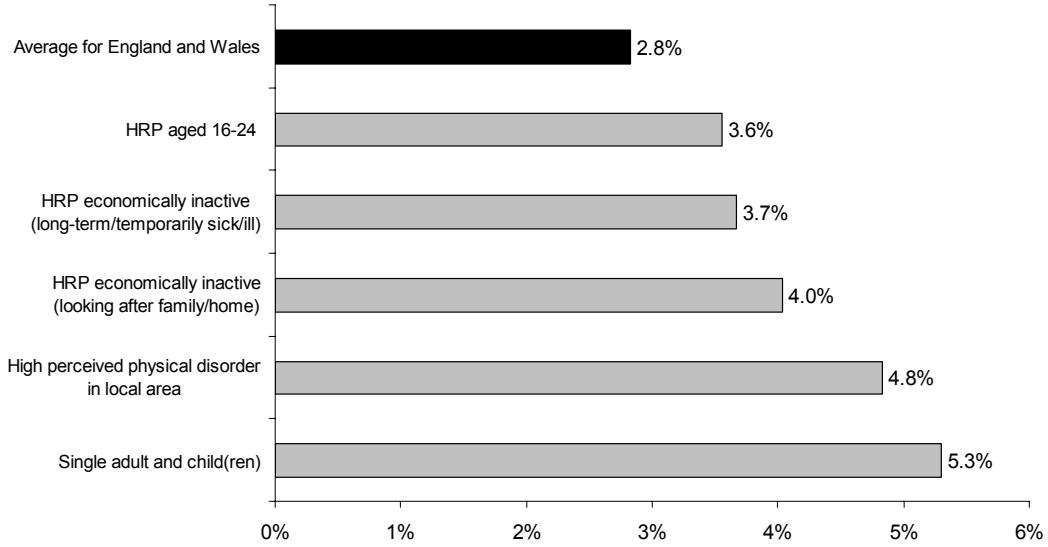
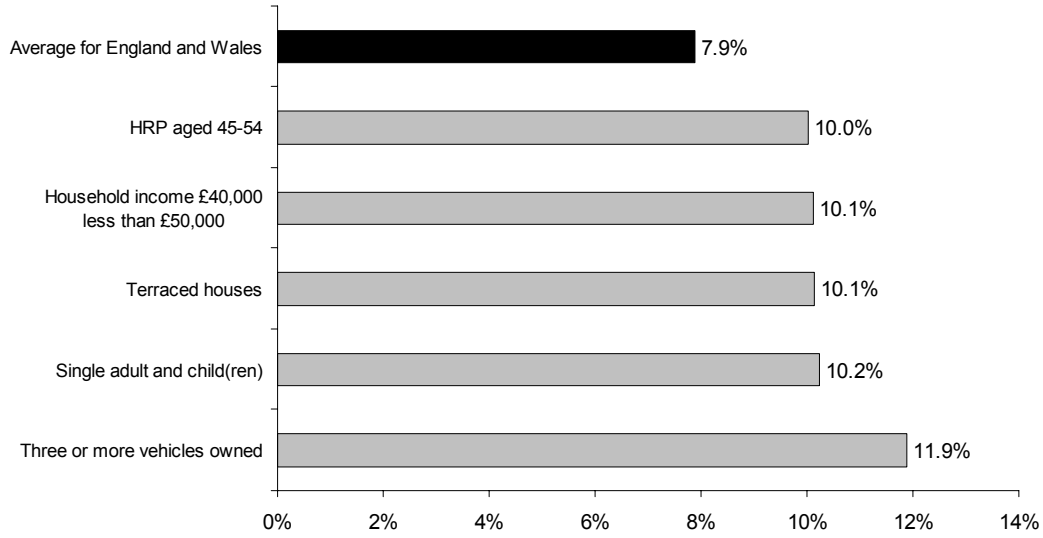


Figure 4.8 Households most at risk of all vandalism, 2006/07 BCS



4.7 FRAUD AND FORGERY

Introduction

Overall, the number of fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police in 2006/07 was 199,778, a decrease of 14 per cent from 2005/06. However, the measurement of fraud is challenging as fraud is under reported and information is derived from a wide range of sources with differing methods and units of recording (for more information on administrative sources of fraud, see Wilson *et al*. (2006a)). For example, police recorded crime includes only counts of offences that they record, while financial institutions' data include total losses associated with the economic impact of fraud and fraudulent transactions. This general issue is illustrated well by the wide disparity between the cheque and plastic card frauds recorded by the police, with 59,035 such frauds recorded in England and Wales in 2006/07, compared with much larger numbers of fraudulent transactions recorded by APACS (the UK Payments Association) across the UK as a whole (2.3 million in 2006). For more information on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see Levi *et al*. (2007).

The introduction of the Fraud Act 2006, which commenced on 15 January 2007, saw significant changes to offences in the fraud and forgery offence group, with new offences under the Act for the period up to 31 March 2007 being recorded in the 'Other frauds' category[13]. Changes were also made to the way in which the police record fraud offences (these have altered the basis of counting frauds).

From 1 April 2007, following an annual upgrade to systems, new offences were recorded under the most appropriate specific classification. In addition, from 1 April 2007, there was a change in reporting procedures so that an account holder who suspects fraud on their account is required to report the matter to their financial institution, who will then determine whether to report the crime to the police. The new system was introduced to reduce considerable bureaucracy surrounding the reporting of fraud, where a report of crime made by a member of the public would also then normally require the police to contact the financial institution to determine whether a fraud had actually occurred.

The BCS also provides a measure of fraud (including identity fraud) committed against individuals in private households, which is important because it captures unreported incidents. However, there are conceptual difficulties around the definition and measurement of fraud in surveys, not least because by its very nature, respondents might not be aware that the deception has taken place.

Cheque and plastic card fraud

Due to low levels of reporting to the police of cheque and plastic card fraud, APACS data is considered to provide a good source for figures on plastic card fraud and better represent the overall figures than police recorded crime.

- Recent data published by APACS show that in 2006, total losses from plastic card fraud on UK-issued cards were £428 million, a decrease of three per cent from 2005 (see Text Box 4.5).

[13] Old offences reported to the police after 15 January 2007 are recorded under the new fraud counting rules where one economic fraud per account is recorded, as opposed to the number of fraudulent transactions made against the account.

- There were 2.3 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued cards recorded by APACS in the UK in 2006. There were 59,035 police recorded offences of cheque and credit card frauds in England and Wales, a 33 per cent decrease from 2005/06 (Table 2.04). This figure was influenced by counting rule changes and offence re-categorisation following the implementation of the Fraud Act 2006.

- According to the 2006/07 BCS, four per cent of plastic card users had been a victim of card fraud in the last 12 months.

Identity fraud

There is no comprehensive measure of the extent of identity fraud since different sources measure it in different ways. In recent years there has been growing interest in trying to increase the knowledge base using surveys, adding to the information which exists from administrative sources (for more information see Flatley, 2007).

- According to the 2006/07 BCS, two per cent of adults had experienced their personal details being used in the last year without their permission in one or more of the ways asked about[14]. This proportion includes those who came to know about the identity fraud, but the true figure could be higher because some respondents may not have known about the deception.

[14] See Glossary for the full list of fraudulent activities the respondents were asked about.

Box 4.5 APACS and UK card fraud

APACS (the UK Payments Association) records information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud in the UK (Table 4a). The total losses from plastic card fraud on UK-issued cards reported by APACS in 2006 were £428.0 million, a decrease of three per cent from 2005 (£439.4m).

Table 4a Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards 2005 to 2006

Fraud type	2005 £ millions	2006 £ millions	% change 2005 to 2006
Card-not-present	183.2	212.6	16
Counterfeit card	96.8	99.6	3
Lost and stolen	89.0	68.4	-23
Mail non-receipt	40.0	15.4	-62
Card ID Theft: Account take-over	18.1	20.0	11
Card ID Theft: Third party application fraud	12.4	11.9	-4
Total	**439.4**	**428.0**	**-3**

Source: APACS 'Fraud: The Facts 2007' published in May 2007.

The largest fraud type was card-not-present fraud, which involves the use of stolen cards or card details in non face-to-face transactions either on the internet, by phone or by mail order. This has been the largest type of card fraud in the UK for the past four years. Losses from this fraud type were £212.6 million in 2006, up by 16 per cent since 2005.

Counterfeit card fraud occurs when criminals use an illegal copy of a genuine credit or debit card. Losses from this fraud type were £99.6 million in 2006, an increase of three per cent from 2005. However, this figure is still much lower than before chip and PIN was introduced. Similarly, fraud on lost or stolen cards has decreased by 23 per cent since 2005 with losses at £68.4 million in 2006.

Mail non-receipt fraud involves cards being stolen before they are delivered to the cardholder. This fraud type totalled £15.4 million in 2006, down by 62 per cent from 2005. This decrease is attributable to chip and PIN making it more difficult for fraudsters to use stolen cards, but also because fewer cards were being sent out than at the peak of the chip and PIN roll out.

Card ID theft occurs when a criminal uses a fraudulently obtained card or card details, along with stolen personal information, to open or take over a card account in someone else's name. Card ID theft resulted in losses of £31.9 million in 2006 with account take-over fraud rising by 11 per cent and third party application fraud falling by four per cent.

The domestic/international split of the total figure of £428 million for UK-issued plastic card fraud was £309.8 million in UK fraud and £118.2 million in fraud abroad. For UK fraud, the number of fraudulent transactions and loss split by fraud type are detailed in Table 4b. APACS note that UK fraud decreased due to the continuing success of chip and PIN in the UK. Card fraud at UK retailers has declined by 67 per cent in the past two years with fraudsters looking to target those environments that do not yet use chip and PIN such as the internet and countries that have not yet upgraded to chip and PIN.

Table 4b Annual plastic card UK fraud transactions and losses for UK-issued cards 2006

Fraud type	Number of fraudulent transactions Count (thousands)	Loss £ millions
Card-not-present	1,127	153.9
Counterfeit card	471	72.1
Lost and stolen	501	49.5
Mail non-receipt	77	11.1
Card ID Theft: Account take-over	30	14.5
Card ID Theft: Third party application fraud	53	8.6
Sub-total: UK fraud	**2,260**	**309.8**
Sub-total: Fraud abroad		118.2
Total		**428.0**

Source: APACS.

Table 4.01 Proportion of households who were victims of burglary by household characteristics

Percentages	All burglary	With entry	Attempts	2006/07 BCS Unweighted base
	% victims once or more			
Age of household reference person				
16-24	6.7	4.0	2.9	*1,604*
25-34	3.7	2.0	1.8	*6,021*
35-44	2.8	1.6	1.2	*9,463*
45-54	2.9	1.7	1.3	*8,953*
55-64	1.7	1.0	0.8	*8,529*
65-74	1.4	1.0	0.5	*6,523*
75+	1.2	1.0	0.3	*5,934*
Household type				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	5.5	3.3	2.5	*2,422*
Adults & child(ren)	2.6	1.5	1.2	*10,391*
No children	3.1	1.8	1.4	*17,595*
Household reference person over 60	1.4	1.0	0.4	*16,619*
Household income				
Less than £10,000	3.4	2.1	1.4	*8,095*
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.4	1.3	1.2	*8,760*
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.1	1.1	1.0	*6,535*
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.5	1.5	1.0	*4,850*
£40,000 less than £50,000	2.3	1.4	0.9	*3,581*
£50,000 or more	2.2	1.2	1.1	*5,075*
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	1.8	1.1	0.8	*33,462*
Social renters	4.1	2.4	1.9	*7,883*
Private renters	3.9	2.3	1.8	*5,463*
Household reference person employment status[1]				
In employment	2.5	1.4	1.1	*28,419*
Unemployed	6.0	3.2	3.3	*500*
Economically inactive	2.5	1.6	1.0	*17,955*
Student	6.4	4.7	1.9	*403*
Looking after family/home	5.4	3.3	2.2	*1,793*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	5.1	2.8	2.4	*2,186*
Retired	1.3	0.9	0.5	*13,122*
Other inactive	4.4	3.2	1.6	*451*
Household reference person occupation[1]				
Managerial and professional occupations	2.3	1.2	1.1	*17,387*
Intermediate occupations	2.5	1.6	1.0	*9,146*
Routine and manual occupations	2.6	1.6	1.0	*18,168*
Never worked and long term unemployed	3.4	2.3	1.2	*1,063*
Full-time students	5.1	3.1	2.1	*740*
Not classified	4.7	2.1	2.8	*523*
Accommodation type				
House or bungalow	2.4	1.5	1.0	*38,611*
Detached	1.8	1.1	0.7	*11,690*
Semi-detached	2.1	1.3	0.8	*14,627*
Terraced	3.1	1.9	1.4	*12,294*
Flat or maisonette	3.2	1.8	1.6	*5,186*
Other accommodation types	3.9	3.3	0.6	*232*
Hours home left unoccupied on an average weekday				
Never	2.6	1.7	1.1	*5,728*
Less than 3 hours	2.3	1.4	0.9	*14,971*
3 but less than 5 hours	2.3	1.4	0.9	*8,852*
5 hours or more	2.9	1.6	1.3	*17,377*
Area type[2]				
Urban	2.8	1.7	1.2	*35,407*
Rural	1.5	0.9	0.6	*11,620*
Number of years at address				
Less than 1 year	4.6	2.6	2.2	*4,579*
1 year, less than 2 years	3.2	1.9	1.4	*2,962*
2 years, less than 5 years	2.7	1.7	1.2	*8,500*
5 years, less than 10 years	2.5	1.5	1.1	*8,434*
10 years or more	1.9	1.2	0.8	*22,548*
Level of physical disorder[3]				
High	5.1	3.2	2.1	*2,572*
Low	2.3	1.4	1.0	*41,156*
Level of home security[4]				
High	1.6	1.0	0.7	*3,669*
Some	2.5	1.8	0.8	*1,989*
None	22.5	16.4	6.9	*181*
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**2.5**	**1.5**	**1.1**	***47,027***

1. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).
2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in bulletins prior to 2004/05 (see Glossary for details).
3. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).
4. 'High' home security includes those homes with burglar alarms, internal or external security lights, or bars on windows. 'Some' security includes homes with deadlocks on doors, window locks or security chains on doors. Base sizes are low as only part of the sample were asked about home security measures.

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

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

	Victims of burglary[1]			Non-victims of burglary[2]
	All burglary	With entry	Attempts	
	%	%	%	%
Burglar alarm	25	25	26	30
Double/deadlocks	40	37	46	82
Outdoor sensor/timer lights	18	17	19	44
Indoor sensor/timer lights	10	9	12	26
Window locks	42	41	43	86
Window bar/grilles	4	3	5	3
Security chains on door	19	19	20	34
Any of these security devices	66	62	72	97
Unweighted base	*904*	*565*	*362*	*5,674*

1. Victims were asked what security measures were in place at the time of the burglary.
2. Base is all households who were asked about home security measures in the 2006/07 BCS but were not victims of any burglary.
3. Percentages add to more than 100 as respondents could have more than one security measure.

Table 4.03 Proportion of households who were victims of vehicle-related thefts by household characteristics

Percentages					2006/07 BCS
	All vehicle-related theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted vehicle theft	*Unweighted base*
		% victims once or more			
Age of household reference person					
16-24	13.0	0.7	9.6	3.3	*918*
25-34	11.0	1.3	7.6	2.7	*4,889*
35-44	8.7	1.4	5.8	1.8	*8,345*
45-54	8.7	0.8	6.0	2.4	*7,930*
55-64	6.1	0.7	3.9	1.7	*7,349*
65-74	3.2	0.4	2.3	0.6	*5,057*
75+	2.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	*3,038*
Household type					
Household reference person under 60:					
Single adult & child(ren)	10.0	1.6	6.9	2.2	*1,430*
Adults & child(ren)	8.8	1.3	6.1	1.8	*9,681*
No children	9.2	1.0	6.1	2.5	*14,790*
Household reference person over 60	3.4	0.4	2.4	0.8	*11,625*
Household income					
Less than £10,000	6.7	1.2	4.4	1.6	*3,914*
£10,000 less than £20,000	6.5	1.0	3.9	1.9	*6,842*
£20,000 less than £30,000	7.4	0.7	5.1	1.8	*5,875*
£30,000 less than £40,000	8.4	0.9	5.8	2.1	*4,615*
£40,000 less than £50,000	9.6	0.9	6.8	2.2	*3,481*
£50,000 or more	8.5	0.7	6.2	1.9	*4,929*
Tenure					
Owner occupiers	6.8	0.7	4.6	1.7	*29,742*
Social renters	10.1	2.3	6.2	2.6	*3,660*
Private renters	9.5	1.1	6.5	2.1	*3,954*
Household reference person employment status[2]					
In employment	8.7	1.0	6.0	2.2	*25,904*
Unemployed	8.0	1.7	5.2	2.0	*251*
Economically inactive	4.4	0.7	2.8	1.0	*11,267*
Student	12.0	2.2	5.9	3.9	*225*
Looking after family/home	8.8	2.0	6.1	1.2	*915*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	9.4	1.5	5.3	3.1	*1,149*
Retired	2.7	0.4	1.8	0.5	*8,727*
Other inactive	9.4	1.9	5.7	1.8	*251*
Household reference person occupation[2]					
Managerial and professional occupations	7.4	0.6	5.3	1.7	*15,819*
Intermediate occupations	7.4	0.9	5.2	1.8	*7,759*
Routine and manual occupations	7.4	1.2	4.5	1.9	*12,667*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	7.4	1.9	4.4	1.5	*412*
Full-time students	11.5	1.4	6.4	4.1	*479*
Not classified	8.2	0.4	6.5	1.9	*390*
Accommodation type					
House or bungalow	7.2	0.8	5.0	1.7	*32,380*
Detached	5.2	0.4	3.9	1.0	*11,058*
Semi-detached	7.0	0.8	4.8	1.7	*12,214*
Terraced	9.6	1.2	6.3	2.5	*9,108*
Flat or maisonette	10.0	1.7	6.1	2.9	*2,647*
Other accommodation types	7.7	1.8	4.7	2.6	*181*
Area type[3]					
Urban	8.3	1.1	5.6	2.0	*27,166*
Rural	4.6	0.4	3.2	1.2	*10,360*
Number of vehicles owned by household					
One or more	7.4	0.8	5.1	1.8	*37,151*
One	5.9	0.8	3.8	1.5	*19,936*
Two	8.4	0.8	5.9	2.0	*13,535*
Three or more	12.5	1.4	8.9	2.9	*3,680*
Level of physical disorder[4]					
High	12.5	2.9	7.5	3.7	*1,478*
Low	7.2	0.8	4.9	1.8	*33,492*
ALL VEHICLE-OWNING HOUSEHOLDS	**7.5**	**0.9**	**5.1**	**1.8**	***37,526***

1. Based on vehicle-owning households.
2. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).
3. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in bulletins prior to 2004/05 (see Glossary for details).
4. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).

Table 4.04 Vehicle security precautions on cars targeted in thefts

Percentages	Thefts of and from car/van				2006/07 BCS
	Thefts of car/van	Thefts from car/van	All	Attempted thefts	All main cars[3]
	%	%	%	%	%
Car alarm[1]	41	41	41	46	63
Central locking	59	74	72	68	88
Any immobiliser	45	67	63	70	78
- Electronic	36	57	53	58	69
- Mechanical	22	31	29	33	33
Tracking device	1	3	3	3	3
Window security etching	45	51	50	56	52
Unweighted base	*174*	*819*	*993*	*370*	*4,102*
Audio security[2]	60	78	75	83	78
- Removable stereo	36	52	50	55	40
- Security pin number	40	53	51	57	62
Unweighted base	*166*	*809*	*975*	*349*	*4,145*

1. Base is cars or light vans subject to vehicle theft; base given is the lowest, bases for all other security precautions will be higher.
2. Base is cars or light vans with radio/cassette/CD; base given is the lowest, bases for all other security precautions will be higher.
3. Base is all main cars for households (not just those involved in thefts) in 2006/07.
4. Percentages add to more than 100 as respondents could have more than one security measure.

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

Percentages	% victims once or more	2006/07 BCS Unweighted base
Men	**0.9**	***21,312***
16-24	2.5	*1,820*
25-34	1.2	*2,977*
35-44	0.6	*4,095*
45-54	0.6	*3,598*
55-64	0.6	*3,802*
65-74	0.5	*2,841*
75+	0.0	*2,179*
Women	**1.4**	***25,826***
16-24	2.8	*2,068*
25-34	1.4	*3,712*
35-44	1.1	*4,881*
45-54	1.5	*3,979*
55-64	0.9	*4,217*
65-74	1.1	*3,460*
75+	1.2	*3,509*
Marital status		
Married	0.7	*22,643*
Cohabiting	1.2	*3,916*
Single	2.2	*9,480*
Separated	2.0	*1,377*
Divorced	1.7	*4,245*
Widowed	1.2	*5,466*
Respondents' employment status[1]		
In employment	1.2	*26,180*
Unemployed	2.1	*779*
Economically inactive	1.2	*20,032*
Student	2.6	*1,061*
Looking after family/home	1.4	*2,977*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	1.7	*2,276*
Retired	0.7	*13,140*
Other inactive	1.3	*578*
Respondents' occupation[1]		
Managerial and professional occupations	1.1	*15,387*
Intermediate occupations	1.0	*9,594*
Routine and manual occupations	1.1	*18,582*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.4	*1,392*
Full-time students	2.8	*1,779*
Not classified	0.7	*404*
Highest qualification		
Degree or diploma	1.3	*13,991*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.5	*7,849*
O level/GCSE	1.1	*9,143*
Other	0.7	*2,081*
No qualifications	1.1	*13,923*
Long standing illness or disability		
Long standing illness or disability	1.2	*13,371*
Limits activities	1.3	*9,182*
Does not limit activities	1.1	*4,186*
No long standing illness or disability	1.2	*33,645*
Hours out of home on an average weekday		
Less than 3 hours	1.0	*13,878*
3 but less than 7 hours	1.3	*12,877*
7 hours or more	1.3	*20,287*
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month		
None	1.0	*23,058*
Less than 3 times a week	1.3	*20,808*
More often	2.0	*3,268*
ALL ADULTS	**1.2**	***47,138***

1. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).

Table 4.06 Proportion of households who were victims of vandalism by household characteristics

Percentages	Vehicle vandalism[1]	Vandalism to the home and other property	All vandalism	2006/07 BCS Unweighted base
	% victims once or more			
Age of household reference person				
16-24	9.7	3.6	8.4	*1,604*
25-34	9.5	2.9	9.9	*6,021*
35-44	8.2	3.0	9.5	*9,463*
45-54	8.6	3.1	10.0	*8,953*
55-64	6.1	2.9	7.6	*8,529*
65-74	3.5	2.8	5.3	*6,523*
75+	2.0	1.7	2.7	*5,934*
Household type				
Household reference person under 60:				
Single adult & child(ren)	9.6	5.3	10.2	*2,422*
Adults & child(ren)	8.4	3.0	9.9	*10,391*
No children	8.3	2.8	9.1	*17,595*
Household reference person over 60	3.8	2.4	4.8	*16,619*
Household income				
Less than £10,000	7.1	3.1	6.0	*8,095*
£10,000 less than £20,000	7.0	3.2	8.0	*8,760*
£20,000 less than £30,000	7.3	2.8	8.7	*6,535*
£30,000 less than £40,000	8.0	2.9	9.9	*4,850*
£40,000 less than £50,000	8.0	2.9	10.1	*3,581*
£50,000 or more	7.8	2.6	9.6	*5,075*
Tenure				
Owner occupiers	6.4	2.8	8.0	*33,462*
Social renters	10.1	3.3	7.4	*7,883*
Private renters	8.5	2.2	7.7	*5,463*
Household reference person employment status[2]				
In employment	8.0	2.9	9.5	*28,419*
Unemployed	11.3	3.3	7.9	*500*
Economically inactive	4.6	2.7	5.2	*17,955*
Student	2.9	3.3	5.0	*403*
Looking after family/home	8.3	4.0	7.6	*1,793*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	9.6	3.7	7.9	*2,186*
Retired	3.4	2.3	4.4	*13,122*
Other inactive	6.5	2.5	5.5	*451*
Household reference person occupation[2]				
Managerial and professional occupations	7.1	2.7	8.6	*17,387*
Intermediate occupations	7.4	3.0	8.6	*9,146*
Routine and manual occupations	6.9	2.9	7.2	*18,168*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.8	1.7	3.5	*1,063*
Full-time students	4.6	3.0	5.5	*740*
Not classified	7.6	3.0	7.6	*523*
Accommodation type				
House or bungalow	6.8	2.9	8.1	*38,611*
Detached	3.9	2.4	5.8	*11,690*
Semi-detached	6.8	2.8	8.0	*14,627*
Terraced	9.8	3.5	10.1	*12,294*
Flat or maisonette	9.1	2.3	6.6	*5,186*
Other accommodation types	3.5	2.3	4.9	*232*
Hours home left unoccupied on an average weekday				
Never	7.1	2.8	7.4	*5,728*
Less than 3 hours	5.5	2.7	6.2	*14,971*
3 but less than 5 hours	6.2	2.8	7.4	*8,852*
5 hours or more	8.5	3.0	9.6	*17,377*
Area type[3]				
Urban	7.8	3.1	8.5	*35,407*
Rural	4.5	1.7	5.5	*11,620*
Number of cars owned by household				
None	n/a	2.7	2.9	*9,876*
One or more	7.1	2.9	9.4	*37,151*
One	6.5	3.1	9.0	*19,936*
Two	7.3	2.5	9.2	*13,535*
Three or more	9.7	2.8	11.9	*3,680*
Level of physical disorder[4]				
High	9.8	4.8	9.6	*2,572*
Low	6.9	2.7	7.7	*41,156*
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**7.0**	**2.8**	**7.9**	***47,027***

1. Based on vehicle-owning households.
2. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).
3. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in bulletins prior to 2004/05 (see Glossary for details).
4. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).

5 Public perceptions

Jorgen Lovbakke

5.1 SUMMARY

- Relatively high proportions of people continue to believe crime has risen in the country as a whole and in their local area; 65 per cent of people thought there was more crime in the country as a whole; 41 per cent thought that crime in their local area had increased.

- Worry about burglary, car crime and violent crime have remained relatively low and are unchanged since 2005/06. Worry about all three crime types has fallen by approximately one third since 1998.

- In the 2006/07 BCS, 15 per cent of people thought they were likely to be a victim of burglary or violent crime in the next 12 months, and 25 per cent thought that they were likely to be a victim of vehicle crime. These proportions have all fallen since 2001/02, most noticeably for perceived likelihood of vehicle crime which has fallen from 37 per cent to 25 per cent.

- The 2006/07 BCS shows that crime in general had an impact on the quality of life for just over a quarter (27%) of respondents, and fear of crime had an impact for just over a third (37%). These figures were higher for those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months.

- There was no statistically significant change in the proportion of people perceiving high levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

- The 2006/07 BCS showed that, compared with 2005/06, public confidence in the CJS has fallen in six of the seven aspects covered. This follows general improvements from 2002/03 to 2005/06.

- Victims were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter in 58 per cent of the incidents the police came to know about. Where people had contact with the police as witnesses, 60 per cent were very or fairly satisfied with how the police handled the incident. Both of these levels have remained unchanged since 2005/06.

5.2 INTRODUCTION

As well as providing an indication of crime levels in England and Wales, the BCS also provides information on a wide range of attitudinal measures. The measures covered in this chapter are perceptions of changing crime levels; worry about crime; perceived likelihood of victimisation; impact of crime in general and fear of crime on quality of life; perceptions of anti-social behaviour; public confidence in the criminal justice system; and victim and witness satisfaction with the police.

5.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGING CRIME LEVELS

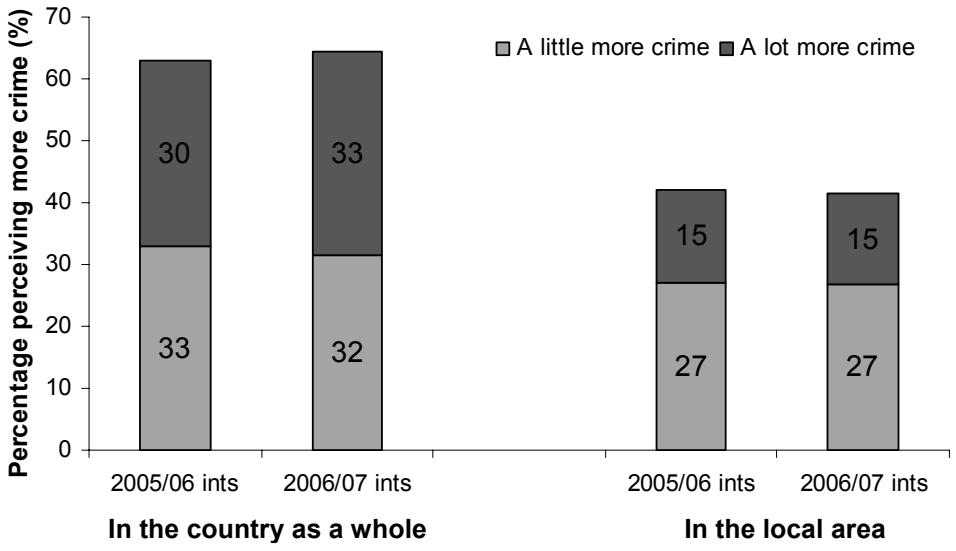
The BCS asks respondents about their perceptions of how the level of crime in the country as a whole and in their local area has changed over the previous two years.

Relatively high proportions of people continue to believe crime has risen across the country as a whole and in their local area.

- Around two-thirds (65%) of people thought crime in the country as a whole had increased in the previous two years, with a third (33%) of people believing that crime had risen 'a lot'.

- People have more positive perceptions of crime in their local area than in the country as a whole. Less than half (41%)[1] of those asked thought that crime in the local area had increased and only one in six (15%) believed that local crime had increased 'a lot'.

Figure 5.1 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS

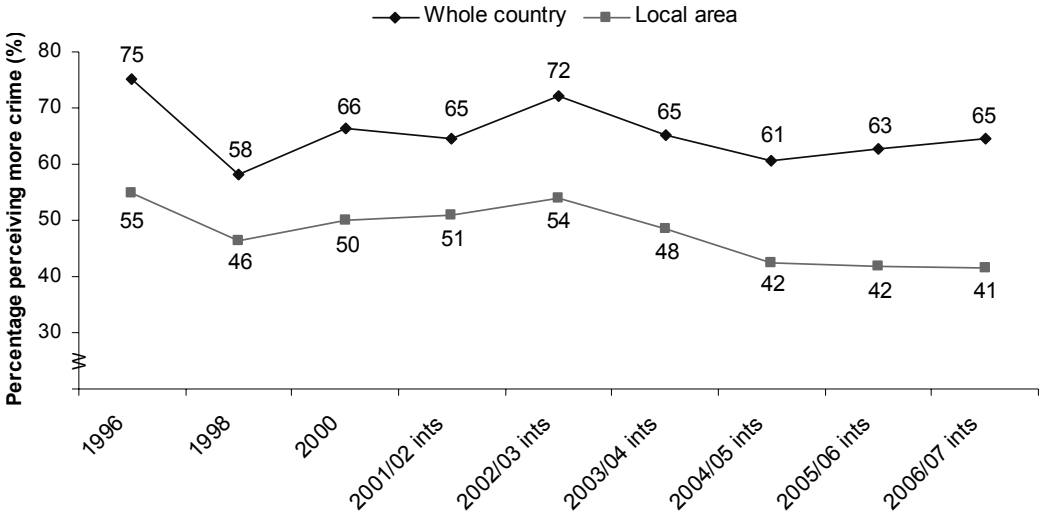


- The proportions of people believing there to be more crime is lower now than in 1996 for both crime in the local area and crime in the country as a whole, with the relationship between the two being more or less constant (Figure 5.2).

- However, since 2004/05 the trends have diverged slightly, with the proportion perceiving an increase in crime in the local area remaining relatively stable while the proportion believing there to be more crime in the country as a whole has increased.

[1] Sum of unrounded percentages for 'A little' and 'A lot more crime' locally in 2006/07.

Figure 5.2 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2006/07 BCS



1. Local area crime rate question asked only of those who have lived in area for three years or more.

2. The combined 'A little' and 'A lot more crime' figures are based on totals from unrounded figures, and differ slightly from those published in 2005/06. Note that the data points are accurate to at least one decimal point while labels are rounded to whole numbers.

- Those who had experienced crime as a victim or witness[2] in the previous 12 months were far more likely to say that crime locally had risen 'a lot'. Most notably, 27 per cent of those who had experienced crime both as a victim and witness said this, compared with 10 per cent of those who had been neither a victim nor witness (Table 5.01).

- Experience of crime as a victim or witness did not affect perceptions of changes in crime in the country as a whole.

For a breakdown of the figures from 2006/07 by demographics and socio-economic characteristics, see Table 5.01. Some key factors were that:

- Women were more likely than men to think the crime rate for the whole country had increased a lot in the previous two years (37% and 29% respectively).

- Older age groups were generally more likely than younger age groups to think that the crime rate in the country as a whole had risen a lot in the previous two years. For example, 49 per cent of women aged 65 to 74 and 46 per cent of women aged 75 and over thought crime levels had risen a lot compared with 23 per cent of women aged 16 to 24.

- Readers of national 'tabloids' were around twice as likely as those who read national 'broadsheets' to think the crime rate in the country as a whole (43% and 21% respectively) and in their local area (18% and 9% respectively) has increased 'a lot' in the previous two years.

The characteristics associated with perceptions of changing crime have not changed compared with the 2005/06 BCS.

[2] See the Glossary for details of the composite measure of witnessing crime.

The factors most strongly independently[3] associated with perceiving that the national crime rate had increased were (Nicholas and Walker, 2004):

- *Perceiving that the criminal justice system was not effective in reducing crime.*
- *Being fairly or very worried about being attacked by a stranger.*
- *Having no or low educational qualifications.*
- *Reading a newspaper other than the Guardian and Independent, or not regularly reading any newspaper.*

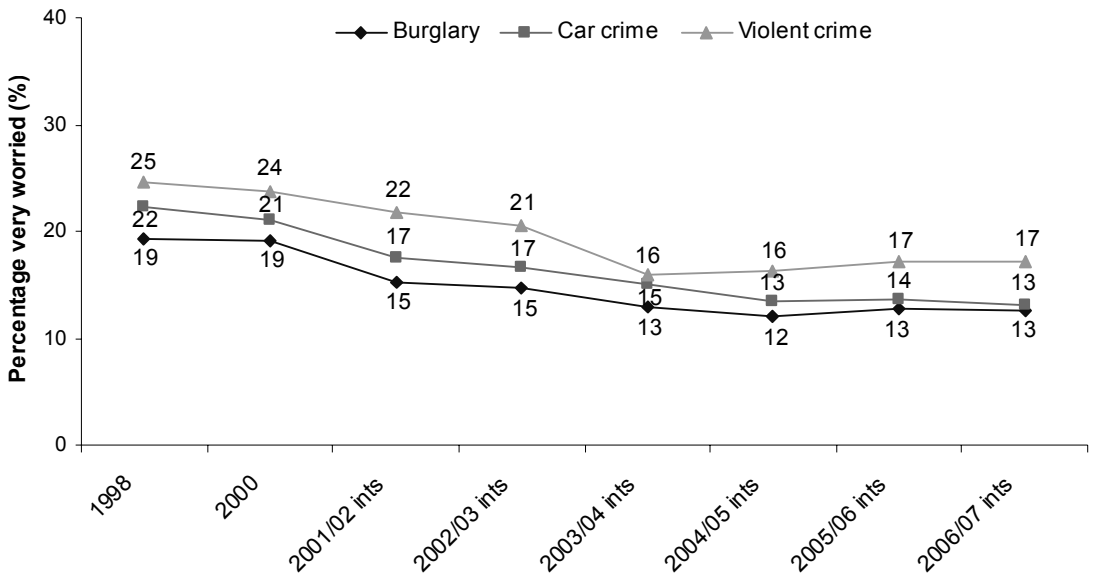
The factors most strongly independently associated with perceiving that the local crime rate had increased were:

- *Perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.*
- *Perceiving that the criminal justice system was not effective in reducing crime.*

5.4 WORRY ABOUT CRIME

The 2006/07 BCS shows that the proportions of people with high levels[4] of worry about burglary (13%) violent crime (17%) and car crime (13%) have remained stable compared with the previous year (13%, 17% and 14% respectively). These results follow a longer period in which high levels of worry about crime have shown a steady decline (Figure 5.3 and Table 5a).

Figure 5.3 Worry about crime, 1998 to 2006/07 BCS



Worry about each of the three crime types has fallen by approximately one third since 1998.

[3] Based on logistic regression.
[4] See Glossary for definitions.

Table 5a Worry about crime, 1992 to 2006/07 BCS

Percentage very worried **BCS**

	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07[3]
High level of worry about[1]:												
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	
Car crime[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	
Unweighted base	*10,044*	*14,502*	*7,973*	*14,925*	*19,388*	*8,964*	*36,479*	*37,891*	*45,069*	*47,713*	*47,122*	

1. See Glossary for more information on the definitions of the fear of crime indicators.
2. Worry about car crime based on car owners only.
3. There were no statistically significant changes to the figures in this table between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Experience of crime through personal or household victimisation was associated with considerably higher levels of worry about all three crime types (Table 5.02):

- Worry about each crime type was higher for those who had experienced that type of crime in the previous 12 months, and to a lesser extent for those who had experienced any other type of crime.

For a breakdown of the figures on worry about crime from 2006/07 by demographics and socio-economic characteristics, see Table 5.02. Some key findings were that:

- Women were more likely than men to have high levels of worry about being a victim of burglary and violent crime, but there was no difference for worry about car crime.

- For each age group, women were over twice as likely to be worried about violent crime as men and this was especially apparent in the younger age groups; among 16 to 24 year olds 30 per cent of women had high levels of worry compared with 13 per cent of men. This contrasts strongly with actual risk which for women aged 16-24 in the 2006/07 BCS was seven per cent, compared with 14 per cent for men aged 16-24 (see table 3.01).

- Younger people were more likely than older people to have high levels of worry about violence and car crime. For example, 13 per cent of men aged 16 to 24 had high levels of worry about violent crime compared with eight per cent of those aged 65 to 74. There was little variation with age for worry about burglary.

The characteristics associated with worry have not changed compared with the 2005/06 BCS.

The factors most strongly independently[5] associated with high levels of worry about burglary were (Allen, 2006):

- *Believing it likely their home will be burgled in the coming year.*
- *Perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.*
- *Having a low household income.*
- *Being from a minority ethnic group.*

The factors most strongly independently associated with high levels of worry about car crime were:

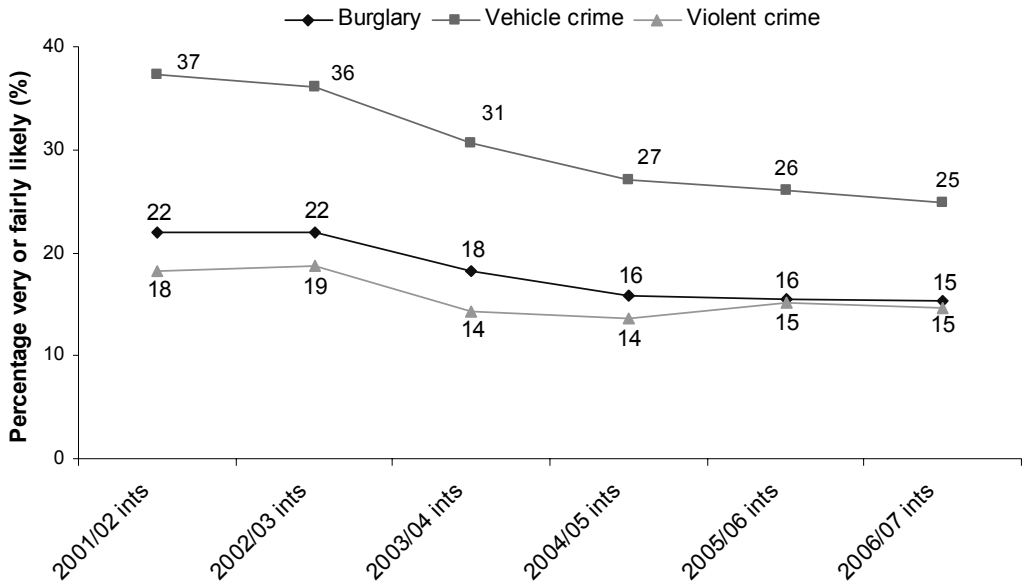
- *Believing it likely their car will have something stolen from it in the coming year.*
- *Perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.*
- *Being a victim of car crime in the last 12 months.*

The factors most strongly independently associated with high levels of worry about violent crime were:

- *Believing they will be physically attacked by a stranger in the coming year.*
- *Being female.*
- *Perceiving a high level of anti-social behaviour in the local area.*
- *Being from a minority ethnic group.*

In addition to questions on worry about crime, the BCS asks respondents how likely they think it is that they will be a victim of crime in the next 12 months, for burglary, violent crime, and vehicle crime[6]. In the 2006/07 BCS, 15 per cent of people thought they were very or fairly likely to be a victim of burglary or violent crime in the next 12 months, and 25 per cent of those who owned a vehicle thought that they were likely to be a victim of vehicle crime (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Perceived likelihood of being a victim, 2001/02 to 2006/07 BCS



[5] Based on logistic regression.
[6] See Glossary for the definition of perceived likelihood of victimisation.

Despite being higher than levels of actual risk of being a victim of crime, these figures do reflect the fact that the actual risk of being a victim of vehicle crime, at seven per cent, is higher than the risk of burglary or violent crime, at three and four per cent respectively.

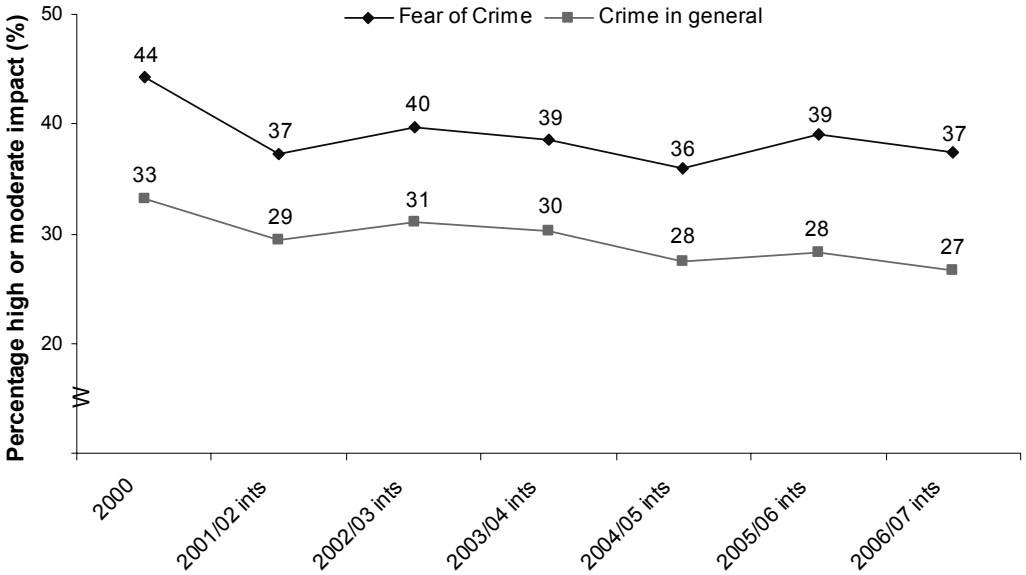
Since 2001/02, the proportions of people thinking they were likely to be a victim of burglary, violent crime and vehicle crime have all fallen, most noticeably for vehicle crime. The falls in perceived likelihood of victimisation reflect falls in actual crime, worry about crime, and in the proportion thinking crime in their local area is rising.

5.5 IMPACT OF CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME ON QUALITY OF LIFE

The BCS asks respondents to rate the impact they feel that crime in general and fear of crime has on their quality of life, irrespective of whether they have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months. Respondents rate the impact on a scale from 1 to 10, and their ratings are then classed as Low, Moderate, or High[7]. Figures from the 2006/07 BCS show that:

- Crime in general had a high or moderate impact on the quality of life of 27 per cent of respondents, with four per cent of respondents rating it as having a high impact.
- Fear of crime had a high or moderate impact on the quality of life of 37 per cent of respondents, with five per cent of respondents rating it as having a high impact.
- The proportions of people who rated crime in general and fear of crime as having a high or moderate impact on their quality of life have been relatively stable since 2001/02, after an initial fall from 2000 to 2001/02 (Figure 5.5).

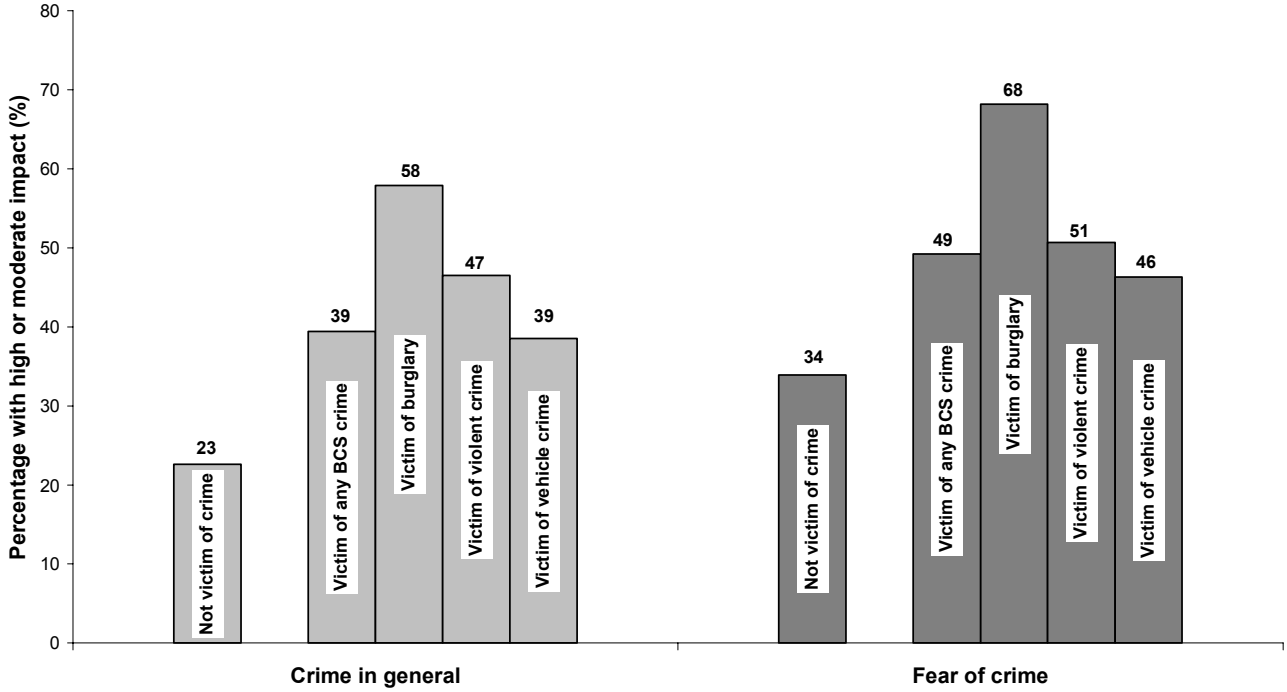
Figure 5.5 Impact of crime in general and fear of crime on quality of life, 2000 to 2006/07 BCS



People who had experienced crime in the previous 12 months were far more likely to say that both crime in general and fear of crime had a high or moderate impact on their quality of life (Figure 5.6).

[7] See the Glossary for details on the impact on quality of life questions.

Figure 5.6 Impact of crime in general and fear of crime on quality of life, by victimisation in previous 12 months, 2006/07 BCS



- For example, over two thirds of those who had been a victim of burglary in the previous 12 months said that fear of crime had an impact on their quality of life, compared with one third of those who had not been a victim of any crime in the previous 12 months.

- Victims were more likely to rate the impact of fear of crime as high or moderate than the impact of crime in general in terms of quality of life.

Crime in general and fear of crime were more likely to have an impact on certain demographic and socio-economic groups (Table 5.03). Some key findings were:

- Women were more likely than men to say that fear of crime had an impact on their quality of life, whilst there was little difference in the rated impact of crime in general on women and men.

- Those living in areas with high levels of physical disorder[8] or who perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area were considerably more likely to rate both crime in general and fear of crime as having a high or moderate impact on their quality of life.

- People living in urban areas were also more likely to rate both crime in general and fear of crime as having a high or moderate impact on their quality of life compared with those living in rural areas.

[8] Based on the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).

5.6 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Overall perceptions of anti-social behaviour[9] (ASB) remained stable over the last year. The apparent increase from 17 per cent in 2005/06 to 18 per cent in 2006/07 was not statistically significant (Table 5b).

Table 5b Anti-social behaviour indicators, 1996 to 2006/07 BCS

Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area — **BCS**

	1996	1998	2000	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	16	17	17	18	
How much of a problem is:										
Abandoned or burnt-out cars[1]	n/a	n/a	14	20	25	15	12	10	9	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	11	**
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	23	19	22	24	26	**
People using or dealing drugs	21	25	33	31	32	25	26	27	28	
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	24	27	32	32	33	27	31	32	33	
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	28	30	32	33	29	30	30	31	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	24	26	32	34	35	28	28	29	28	
Unweighted base	*7,978*	*14,937*	*9,663*	*32,824*	*36,450*	*37,891*	*45,069*	*47,670*	*47,138*	

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

- Of the seven strands that make up the overall ASB measure, two have shown a slight increase since 2005/06: people being drunk or rowdy in public places (from 24% to 26%) and noisy neighbours or loud parties (from 10% to 11%) (Table 5b).

- The proportion of adults perceiving abandoned or burnt-out cars to be a problem continued to fall from 2005/06 to 2006/07 (from 10% to 9%), and is now less than half of what it was in 2002/03.

- Over the longer term, since an overall low in 2003/04, perceptions of all measures of ASB except abandoned or burnt-out cars have increased, with the biggest increase seen in perceptions of people being drunk or rowdy (from 19% to 26%).

For a breakdown of the ASB figures from 2006/07 by demographics and socio-economic characteristics, see Table 5.04. Some key findings were that:

- High levels of perceived anti-social behaviour decreased with age. Both men and women aged 16 to 24 years were considerably more likely to perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour than any other age group (21% and 29% respectively). Those aged 75 years and over were least likely to perceive high levels (6% of men and 5% of women).

- People living in urban areas were more than twice as likely to perceive high levels of anti-social behaviour as those living in rural areas (20% and 8% respectively). Social renters were almost twice as likely as those in owner occupied or private rented accommodation to have high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour (31%, 15%, and 18% respectively).

[9] See Glossary for definition of anti-social behaviour.

The characteristics associated with perceptions of ASB have not changed compared with the 2005/06 BCS.

The factors most strongly independently[10] associated with perceiving high levels of ASB were (Upson, 2006):

- *Living in a hard-pressed ACORN area.*
- *Being aged 16 to 24 years old.*
- *Living in London.*
- *Having lived in the area for ten years or more.*

In addition to the seven strands that make up the overall ASB indicator, the BCS has also included other aspects of ASB over the past four years (Table 5c).

Table 5c Additional anti-social behaviour indicators, 2003/04 to 2006/07 BCS

Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area **BCS**

	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	*Unweighted base 2006/07* [1]
How much of a problem is:						
People being attacked because of skin colour	7	7	7	8		*46,442*
Being pestered or intimidated	11	12	13	13		*23,583*
Illegally parked cars	31	32	31	32		*23,660*
Fireworks being set off	29	27	27	25	**	*23,676*
People begging in your area	n/a	6	6	6		*23,582*
People being noisy after visiting pubs / clubs	n/a	11	12	12		*11,649*
Nuisance neighbours	n/a	n/a	8	8		*23,705*
Neighbour disputes	6	5	n/a	n/a		*n/a*
Uncontrolled dogs or dog mess	25	24	n/a	n/a		*n/a*
Air guns	4	3	n/a	n/a		*n/a*
Speeding traffic in local area	43	45	n/a	n/a		*n/a*

1. Unweighted base is for the questions in the 2006/07 BCS only, and vary because some questions are asked only of a part of the sample.

The only statistically significant change from 2005/06 to 2006/07 for the additional ASB questions was a fall in the proportion of people who perceived people letting off fireworks outside organised displays as a problem, from 27 per cent to 25 per cent. Of all the questions on ASB in the BCS, traffic-related measures are the ones most frequently described as a problem in the local area.

[10] Based on logistic regression.

5.7 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND CONFIDENCE IN THE LOCAL POLICE

The BCS reports on public confidence in seven different aspects of the criminal justice system (CJS)[11]. The 2006/07 BCS shows that, compared with 2005/06, public confidence in the CJS has fallen in six of the seven aspects covered, following general improvements from 2002/03 to 2005/06 (Table 5d).

- Just under four-fifths (79%) of people were confident in 2006/07 that the CJS respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly, a slight decrease since the 2005/06 BCS (80%).
- The general public's confidence in the CJS is lowest in respect to the way it is perceived to deal with young people accused of crime (25%), down from 26 per cent in 2005/06.
- The biggest decreases were seen in the proportions believing the CJS to be effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice (44% to 41%) and meeting the needs of victims (36% to 33%).
- Longer term trends show that levels of public confidence in all of these measures are still slightly higher than those found in 2003/04, with the exception of confidence that the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice and whether the CJS meets the needs of victims, which are higher than the levels found in 2002/03.

Table 5d Public confidence in the criminal justice system, 2001/02 to 2006/07 BCS

Percentage very/fairly confident — **BCS**

	2001/02 ints	2002/03 ints	2003/04 ints	2004/05 ints	2005/06 ints	2006/07 ints	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07
Respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly	76	77	77	78	80	79	**
Treats people who come forward as witnesses well [1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	68	67	*
Effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	44	39	41	43	44	41	**
Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	39	36	38	39	41	40	**
Effective at reducing crime	36	31	35	39	38	36	**
Meets the needs of victims of crime	34	30	32	34	36	33	**
Dealing with young people accused of crime	25	21	24	27	26	25	**
Unweighted base	*32,782*	*36,007*	*37,393*	*45,069*	*47,729*	*47,138*	

1. This question on treatment of witnesses was introduced in late 2003.

Those who had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months had lower confidence in all seven measures (Table 5.05).

For a breakdown of the figures from 2006/07 by demographics and socio-economic characteristics, see Table 5.05. Some key demographic factors associated with confidence in the CJS were:

- In general, levels of confidence were higher for younger people than older people but there were smaller differences between men and women. For example, among those aged 16 to 24 years, 54 per cent of men and 51 per cent of women were confident that

[11] A new question on treatment of witnesses was introduced in late 2003 and has been reported on since 2004/05.

the CJS meets the needs of victims compared with 18 per cent of men and 23 per cent of women aged 65 to 74 years.

- People from non-white groups had higher levels of confidence than those from the white group for all categories except for respecting the rights of people accused of committing a crime.

The characteristics associated with confidence in the CJS have not changed compared with the 2005/06 BCS.

The factors most strongly independently[12] associated with perceiving that the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice were (Allen et al., 2006):

- *Thinking that sentence severity was too tough or about right.*
- *Thinking that the level of crime in the country over the past two years had stayed the same or decreased.*
- *Not being a victim of crime in the last 12 months.*
- *Being aged 16 to 24 years old.*

Compared with 2005/06, there was no change in the proportion who said that they thought the police in their area did an excellent or good job; the apparent increase from 50 per cent to 51 per cent was not statistically significant (See table 6.04 in chapter 6: Geographic patterns of crime).

5.8 VICTIM AND WITNESS 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 with the way the police handled the matter in 58 per cent of the incidents that the police came to know about. This remains unchanged compared with 2005/06 and 2004/05.

- Similarly, where people had witnessed a crime in the previous 12 months, they were satisfied with the way the police handled the matter in 60 per cent of the most recent incidents. This remains at the same level as 2005/06 (the apparent increase from 59 per cent was not statistically significant).

Over the longer term, victim satisfaction with the police fell in the 1990s but since 2000 has remained broadly stable between 58 per cent and 60 per cent[13].

Further information about combined levels of victim and witness satisfaction can be found at: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb1107tab.pdf

[12] Based on logistic regression.
[13] The question on witness satisfaction with the police was added to the BCS in 2004/05, and so there is no longer-term trend data available.

Table 5.01 Perceptions of changing crime levels by demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Percentage perceiving 'a lot' more crime over the previous two years — **2006/07 BCS**

	Whole Country	Unweighted base	Local Area	Unweighted base
Men	**29**	***5,219***	**13**	***17,508***
16-24	16	*431*	12	*1,296*
25-34	21	*773*	12	*1,789*
35-44	29	*946*	14	*3,233*
45-54	29	*905*	13	*3,139*
55-64	38	*958*	15	*3,401*
65-74	44	*669*	14	*2,614*
75 or older	36	*537*	11	*2,036*
Women	**37**	***6,361***	**16**	***21,180***
16-24	23	*534*	16	*1,374*
25-34	23	*881*	15	*2,334*
35-44	36	*1,209*	17	*3,905*
45-54	42	*966*	18	*3,447*
55-64	42	*1,043*	16	*3,732*
65-74	49	*865*	15	*3,153*
75 or older	46	*863*	14	*3,235*
Ethnic group[1]				
White	33	*10,856*	14	*36,671*
Non-white	31	*721*	18	*2,008*
Marital status				
Married	37	*5,462*	14	*19,495*
Cohabiting	27	*999*	15	*2,495*
Single	23	*2,367*	15	*7,198*
Separated	34	*368*	20	*997*
Divorced	40	*1,057*	17	*3,533*
Widowed	42	*1,325*	15	*4,960*
Respondents' employment status				
In employment	30	*6,309*	14	*19,974*
Unemployed	24	*170*	19	*534*
Economically inactive	33	*2,142*	16	*7,057*
Student	15	*251*	12	*724*
Looking after family/home	33	*715*	18	*2,247*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	43	*550*	25	*1,875*
Retired	44	*3,237*	14	*12,013*
Other inactive	33	*125*	21	*448*

	Whole Country	Unweighted base	Local Area	Unweighted base
Highest qualification				
Degree or diploma	23	*3,364*	10	*10,671*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	30	*1,869*	13	*6,386*
O level/GCSE	34	*2,317*	15	*7,598*
Other	37	*525*	19	*1,709*
None	45	*3,476*	19	*12,214*
Long standing illness or disability				
Long standing illness or disability	42	*3,199*	18	*11,699*
Limits activities	44	*2,204*	20	*8,071*
Does not limit activities	39	*993*	14	*3,626*
No long standing illness or disability	30	*8,362*	13	*26,900*
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	21	*1554*	9	*4,842*
National tabloids	43	*4118*	18	*14,027*
Other daily newpaper	34	*1307*	16	*4,416*
Read more than one	20	*68*	13	*235*
Tenure				
Owners	33	*8,269*	13	*29,038*
Social rented sector	40	*1,976*	22	*6,457*
Private rented sector	23	*1,293*	15	*3,013*
Area type[2]				
Urban	33	*8,752*	16	*28,976*
Rural	32	*2,828*	9	*9,712*
ACORN category				
Wealthy Achievers	29	*3,156*	9	*10,916*
Urban Prosperity	21	*884*	17	*2,417*
Comfortably Off	35	*3,578*	13	*12,174*
Moderate Means	38	*1,577*	20	*5,283*
Hard Pressed	39	*2,355*	19	*7,825*
Experience of crime in past 12 months				
Not victim or witness	33	*6,536*	10	*22,644*
As witness only	33	*2,404*	16	*7,710*
As victim only	33	*1,261*	18	*4,161*
As both victim and witness	33	*1,379*	27	*4,173*
ALL ADULTS	**33**	***11,580***	**15**	**38,688**

1. Based on core sample only.

2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).

Table 5.02 Worry about crime by demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Percentages — **2006/07 BCS**

	% with high levels of worry about:			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	*Unweighted base* [1]
Men	**10**	**13**	**9**	***21,305***
16-24	10	21	13	*1,819*
25-34	11	14	11	*2,976*
35-44	10	12	9	*4,095*
45-54	10	13	7	*3,597*
55-64	11	13	8	*3,801*
65-74	10	10	8	*2,838*
75 or older	7	5	4	*2,179*
Women	**15**	**13**	**24**	***25,817***
16-24	16	18	30	*2,067*
25-34	15	14	27	*3,712*
35-44	15	12	24	*4,880*
45-54	14	14	24	*3,978*
55-64	17	14	24	*4,216*
65-74	15	13	23	*3,459*
75 or older	12	6	15	*3,505*
Ethnic group[2]				
White	11	12	15	*44,076*
Non-white	26	25	35	*3,036*
Marital status				
Married	13	12	16	*22,638*
Cohabiting	12	14	16	*3,916*
Single	12	17	20	*9,476*
Separated	17	17	23	*1,375*
Divorced	16	14	19	*4,245*
Widowed	12	9	15	*5,461*
Area type[3]				
Urban	14	15	19	*35,480*
Rural	8	8	10	*11,642*
Experience of crime in past 12 months				
Victim of relevant crime[4]	33	30	24	*1,080*
Victim of other BCS crime	15	18	20	*9,354*

	% with high levels of worry about:			
	Burglary	Car crime	Violent crime	*Unweighted base* [1]
Respondents' employment status				
In employment	11	13	16	*26,176*
Unemployed	16	19	24	*779*
Economically inactive	15	12	19	*20,021*
Student	11	14	21	*1,059*
Looking after family/home	19	16	29	*2,975*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	24	23	27	*2,274*
Retired	12	10	14	*13,135*
Other inactive	17	16	21	*578*
Highest qualification				
Degree or diploma	8	10	12	*13,988*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	10	13	14	*7,848*
O level/GCSE	13	15	20	*9,142*
Other	14	14	17	*2,079*
None	18	17	23	*13,915*
Long standing illness or disability				
Long standing illness or disability	15	15	18	*13,368*
Limits activities	17	16	20	*9,179*
Does not limit activities	12	13	15	*4,186*
No long standing illness or disability	12	13	17	*33,633*
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	7	7	10	*6,009*
National tabloids	15	16	19	*16,317*
Other daily newpaper	16	16	21	*5,289*
Read more than one	12	10	16	*298*
Tenure				
Owners	11	12	15	*33,518*
Social rented sector	20	22	26	*7,888*
Private rented sector	12	16	19	*5,489*
ACORN category				
Wealthy Achievers	8	9	10	*12,885*
Urban Prosperity	13	13	18	*3,593*
Comfortably Off	11	12	15	*14,799*
Moderate Means	16	18	22	*6,379*
Hard Pressed	19	20	24	*9,363*
ALL ADULTS	**13**	**13**	**17**	***47,122***

1. Unweighted base refers to high levels of worry about burglary. Base size for car crime will be slightly lower as based on households who own vehicles only.
2. Based on core sample only.
3. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).
4. Relevant crimes are burglary for worry about burglary, vehicle crime for worry about vehicle crime, and any BCS violence for worry about violent crime.

Table 5.03 Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life by demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Percentage with a 'high' or 'moderate' impact on quality of life — **2006/07 BCS**

	Fear of crime	*Unweighted base*	Crime	*Unweighted base*
Men	**32**	***2,645***	**25**	***2,696***
16-24	34	*221*	25	*257*
25-34	31	*359*	21	*365*
35-44	29	*523*	26	*498*
45-54	38	*459*	28	*466*
55-64	35	*424*	25	*487*
65-74	29	*379*	29	*365*
75 or older	29	*280*	20	*258*
Women	**42**	***3,315***	**28**	***3,203***
16-24	42	*282*	24	*247*
25-34	39	*464*	27	*485*
35-44	42	*660*	27	*608*
45-54	45	*499*	31	*492*
55-64	43	*510*	32	*532*
65-74	45	*445*	28	*443*
75 or older	37	*455*	24	*396*
Ethnic group[1]				
White	37	*5,563*	26	*5,500*
Non-white	44	*395*	31	*398*
Marital status				
Married	36	*2,885*	26	*2,816*
Cohabiting	36	*494*	25	*479*
Single	40	*1,185*	27	*1,219*
Separated	33	*158*	29	*181*
Divorced	43	*531*	32	*556*
Widowed	37	*705*	29	*648*
Respondents' employment status				
In employment	36	*3,288*	26	*3,280*
Unemployed	46	*102*	27	*94*
Economically inactive	39	*2550*	27	*2,508*
Student	38	*134*	22	*153*
Looking after family/home	43	*380*	28	*380*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	*270*	37	*295*
Retired	36	*1,685*	26	*1,606*
Other inactive	32	*81*	31	*74*

	Fear of crime	*Unweighted base*	Crime	*Unweighted base*
Highest qualification				
Degree or diploma	33	*1,818*	24	*1,753*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	40	*1,002*	26	*1,031*
O level/GCSE	40	*1,169*	30	*1,095*
Other	34	*226*	29	*259*
None	40	*1,722*	27	*1,745*
Long standing illness or disability				
Long standing illness or disability	42	*1,677*	32	*1,697*
Limits activities	44	*1,149*	35	*1,182*
Does not limit activities	38	*528*	24	*514*
No long standing illness or disability	36	*4,269*	25	*4,185*
Daily newspaper readership				
National broadsheets	31	*732*	24	*759*
National tabloids	43	*2,068*	29	*1,957*
Other daily newpaper	40	*649*	30	*646*
Read more than one	29	*33*	22	*42*
Tenure				
Owners	36	*4,223*	26	*4,207*
Social rented sector	44	*1,022*	32	*940*
Private rented sector	37	*690*	24	*720*
Area type[2]				
Urban	40	*4,440*	29	*4,444*
Rural	26	*1,520*	18	*1,455*
ACORN category				
Wealthy Achievers	31	*1,718*	22	*1,613*
Urban Prosperity	40	*432*	27	*435*
Comfortably Off	36	*1,872*	24	*1,856*
Moderate Means	41	*758*	35	*849*
Hard Pressed	45	*1,168*	32	*1,132*
Level of disorder				
High perceived ASB[3]	63	*834*	52	*882*
High level of physical disorder[4]	50	*302*	38	*337*
ALL ADULTS	**37**	***5,960***	**27**	**5,899**

1. Based on core sample only.
2. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).
3. This is the overall measure of anti-social behaviour as described in the Glossary.
4. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).

Table 5.04 Percentage perceiving high levels of anti-social behaviour in their local area by personal characteristics

Percentages — **2006/07 BCS**

	High level of perceived ASB[1]	*Unweighted base*
Men	**17**	***20,521***
16-24	21	*1,787*
25-34	19	*2,903*
35-44	19	*3,988*
45-54	17	*3,487*
55-64	14	*3,658*
65-74	12	*2,687*
75 or older	6	*2,011*
Women	**18**	***24,315***
16-24	29	*2,001*
25-34	23	*3,558*
35-44	20	*4,679*
45-54	18	*3,800*
55-64	16	*3,943*
65-74	10	*3,206*
75 or older	5	*3,128*
Ethnic group[2]		
White	16	*41,983*
Non-white	27	*2,844*
Marital status		
Married	15	*21,725*
Cohabiting	19	*3,777*
Single	23	*9,090*
Separated	20	*1,296*
Divorced	21	*4,002*
Widowed	9	*4,937*
Respondents' employment status		
In employment	18	*25,282*
Unemployed	28	*745*
Economically inactive	16	*18,675*
Student	24	*1,033*
Looking after family/home	24	*2,829*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	28	*2,136*
Retired	10	*12,130*
Other inactive	23	*547*

	High level of perceived ASB[1]	*Unweighted base*
Highest qualification		
Degree or diploma	14	*13,445*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	18	*7,555*
O level/GCSE	22	*8,796*
Other	17	*1,978*
None	18	*12,936*
Long standing illness or disability		
Long standing illness or disability	18	*12,505*
Limits activities	19	*8,546*
Does not limit activities	16	*3,956*
No long standing illness or disability	17	*32,229*
Daily newspaper readership		
National broadsheets	11	*5,758*
National tabloids	19	*15,537*
Other daily newpaper	20	*5,030*
Read more than one	19	*279*
Tenure		
Owners	15	*32,003*
Social rented sector	31	*7,363*
Private rented sector	18	*5,267*
Area type[3]		
Urban	20	*33,703*
Rural	8	*11,133*
ACORN category		
Wealthy Achievers	6	*12,405*
Urban Prosperity	20	*3,378*
Comfortably Off	14	*14,102*
Moderate Means	27	*6,040*
Hard Pressed	31	*8,809*
ALL ADULTS	**18**	***44,836***

1. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in the Glossary.

2. Based on core sample only.

3. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).

Table 5.05 Confidence in the criminal justice system by demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Percentage very or fairly confident	Respects the rights of and treats fairly people accused of committing a crime	Effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice	Effective in reducing crime (% very or fairly effective)	Deals with cases promptly and efficiently	Meets the needs of victims	Effective in dealing with young people accused of crime (% very or fairly effective)	Witnesses are treated well	2006/07 BCS *Unweighted base* [1]
Men	**80**	**40**	**35**	**38**	**31**	**23**	**67**	***21,125***
16-24	78	53	54	49	54	41	82	*1,797*
25-34	81	49	43	44	42	29	75	*2,939*
35-44	81	41	32	38	30	20	65	*4,062*
45-54	82	38	30	36	26	19	64	*3,578*
55-64	80	30	27	32	18	16	60	*3,777*
65-74	80	31	26	31	18	17	58	*2,825*
75 or older	80	33	31	31	23	20	62	*2,147*
Women	**78**	**43**	**37**	**41**	**35**	**26**	**68**	***25,493***
16-24	76	53	50	49	51	41	80	*2,040*
25-34	77	49	44	47	44	31	72	*3,665*
35-44	80	45	36	43	38	26	68	*4,839*
45-54	78	41	34	39	31	22	65	*3,950*
55-64	77	35	30	35	25	19	61	*4,187*
65-74	78	33	30	33	23	20	59	*3,403*
75 or older	78	37	35	37	27	24	63	*3,409*
Ethnic group[2,3]								
White	79	40	34	38	31	23	67	*43,663*
Non-white	76	57	54	54	50	39	70	*2,945*
Marital status								
Married	80	39	32	37	29	22	65	*22,489*
Cohabiting	79	41	37	39	35	24	70	*3,885*
Single	77	50	46	46	45	34	75	*9,349*
Separated	79	44	39	42	36	28	65	*1,356*
Divorced	77	37	33	39	29	23	63	*4,199*
Widowed	78	37	35	38	28	22	63	*5,329*
Respondents' employment status								
In employment	80	42	36	40	34	24	69	*26,020*
Unemployed	76	50	46	45	46	38	69	*767*
Economically inactive	78	39	36	39	31	25	64	*19,717*
Student	78	62	57	55	57	45	84	*1,043*
Looking after family/home	79	47	42	46	43	31	69	*2,931*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	73	38	35	40	30	25	57	*2,239*
Retired	78	33	30	32	22	19	60	*12,944*
Other inactive	75	45	43	44	40	30	67	*560*
Highest qualification								
Degree or diploma	81	45	36	39	33	23	69	*13,892*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	80	41	37	39	33	25	69	*7,810*
O level/GCSE	79	42	37	41	35	27	70	*9,092*
Other	78	38	35	38	33	25	61	*2,049*
None	76	38	36	40	31	25	63	*13,657*
Long standing illness or disability								
Long standing illness or disability	77	35	32	35	26	20	61	*13,192*
Limits activities	76	33	31	35	25	20	59	*9,041*
Does not limit activities	79	38	34	36	27	21	64	*4,148*
No long standing illness or disability	80	44	38	41	36	26	70	*33,338*
Daily newspaper readership								
National broadsheets	81	46	36	37	33	23	69	*5,986*
National tabloids	78	36	32	37	29	23	65	*16,225*
Other daily newpaper	79	43	40	42	36	27	68	*5,218*
Read more than one	73	37	31	40	31	22	66	*294*
Tenure								
Owners	80	39	33	37	30	22	66	*33,277*
Social rented sector	74	42	41	43	36	29	64	*7,750*
Private rented sector	78	52	46	48	46	34	76	*5,399*
Area type[4]								
Urban	79	41	37	40	34	25	67	*35,082*
Rural	81	41	35	39	31	24	69	*11,536*
ACORN category								
Wealthy Achievers	82	41	33	37	30	23	68	*12,798*
Urban Prosperity	78	50	42	43	41	29	71	*3,523*
Comfortably Off	80	40	35	39	32	24	68	*14,667*
Moderate Means	78	40	36	40	34	26	66	*6,295*
Hard Pressed	75	40	39	41	35	27	65	*9,233*
Experience of crime in past 12 months								
Victim of crime	77	37	32	36	31	21	65	*10,362*
Not victim of crime	80	43	38	41	34	26	68	*36,256*
ALL ADULTS	**79**	**41**	**36**	**40**	**33**	**25**	**67**	***46,618***

1. Unweighted base refers to confidence that the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice. Other base sizes are similar.

2. Based on core sample only.

3. For further analysis using the ethnic boost see: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206tab.pdf

4. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in previous bulletins (see Glossary for details).

6 Geographic patterns of crime

Neil Higgins and Sarah Budd

6.1 SUMMARY

- Recorded crime data show that crime is not evenly distributed across England and Wales. Geographic patterns and concentrations of offences varied by crime type. For example, 45 per cent of recorded robbery offences occurred in London.

- The 2006/07 British Crime Survey (BCS) found that the risk of being a victim of crime was lower in rural areas than in urban areas. For example, two per cent of people in rural areas had been a victim of one or more violent crimes compared with four per cent of people in urban areas.

- The 2006/07 BCS also found that the risk of being a victim of crime was higher than the national average in 'hard-pressed' and 'urban prosperity' ACORN areas. For example, ten per cent of households in these areas had been a victim of vehicle theft compared with seven per cent of households nationally. Risk of being a victim of crime was lower than the national average in 'wealthy achievers' areas.

- According to the 2006/07 BCS, people living in more deprived areas were more likely to be a victim of crime than those living in less deprived areas.

- The BCS rate of burglary was significantly lower than the national average in the North East, East of England and South East. London was the only region with a BCS burglary rate significantly higher than the national average. The lowest rates of burglary recorded by the police were in the East of England, the South East, the South West and Wales (nine offences per 1,000 population). The highest rate was 16 offences per 1,000 population in Yorkshire and the Humber.

- The BCS rate of vehicle crime was significantly lower than the national average in the North East, East of England and the South West. London was the only region with a BCS vehicle crime rate significantly higher than the national average. Offences against vehicles recorded by the police were lowest in the East of England and the South West with 11 offences per 1,000 population, while the highest rates were recorded in London and Yorkshire and the Humber at 18 offences per 1,000 population.

- BCS violence rates were significantly lower than the national average in the South West. Violence against the person offences recorded by the police were lowest in the East of England with 15 offences per 1,000 population whilst the highest rates were recorded in London at 24 offences per 1,000 population. However, rates of recorded crime in London will be inflated by the size of the visiting population relative to the resident population.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on how crime is geographically distributed across England and Wales. Patterns in crime are explored by looking at recorded crime at the geographic level of local authority. BCS data are used to look at variation in crime rates by type of area (including rural and urban areas and differing levels of deprivation). The final section profiles the English regions and Wales using both BCS and recorded crime data.

6.3 GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF RECORDED CRIME

Recorded crime data for the 376 local authorities in England and Wales show that recorded crime is not evenly distributed across England and Wales. Recorded crime data is also available for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Wales, police Basic Command Units (BCUs) and police force areas. Information on where these tables can be downloaded is in section 6.5.

Figures 6.1 to 6.3 show maps of local authorities in England and Wales which highlight the geographic distribution of areas with higher than average rates[1] of serious wounding, domestic burglary and robbery. These offences were selected to illustrate differing geographic patterns. The shaded areas on the map represent the local authorities with a recorded crime rate above the England and Wales rate. The darkest shade represents the areas with a recorded crime rate more than three times the average for England and Wales. The bar chart indicates the proportion of the population (or households) in local authorities with different levels of average risk.

- Patterns and concentrations of recorded crime across England and Wales varied by crime type. Although there were some local authorities that were consistently high across crime types, there were also areas that had high rates for one crime type, but not for another. For example, a number of areas in the south of Wales had high rates of serious wounding but relatively low rates of robbery.

- Serious wounding is concentrated in a small number of areas (Figure 6.1). The average rate for England and Wales was 0.3 offences per 1,000 population. The four local authorities with rates more than three times the average for England and Wales represent two per cent of the population but account for ten per cent of recorded serious wounding offences.

- Domestic burglary rates are more evenly spread across England and Wales but there are also areas with a high concentration of offences (Figure 6.2). The average rate for England and Wales was 13.1 offences per 1,000 households. The one local authority with a rate more than three times the average accounts for 1.8 per cent of recorded domestic burglary offences and represents 0.5 per cent of households.

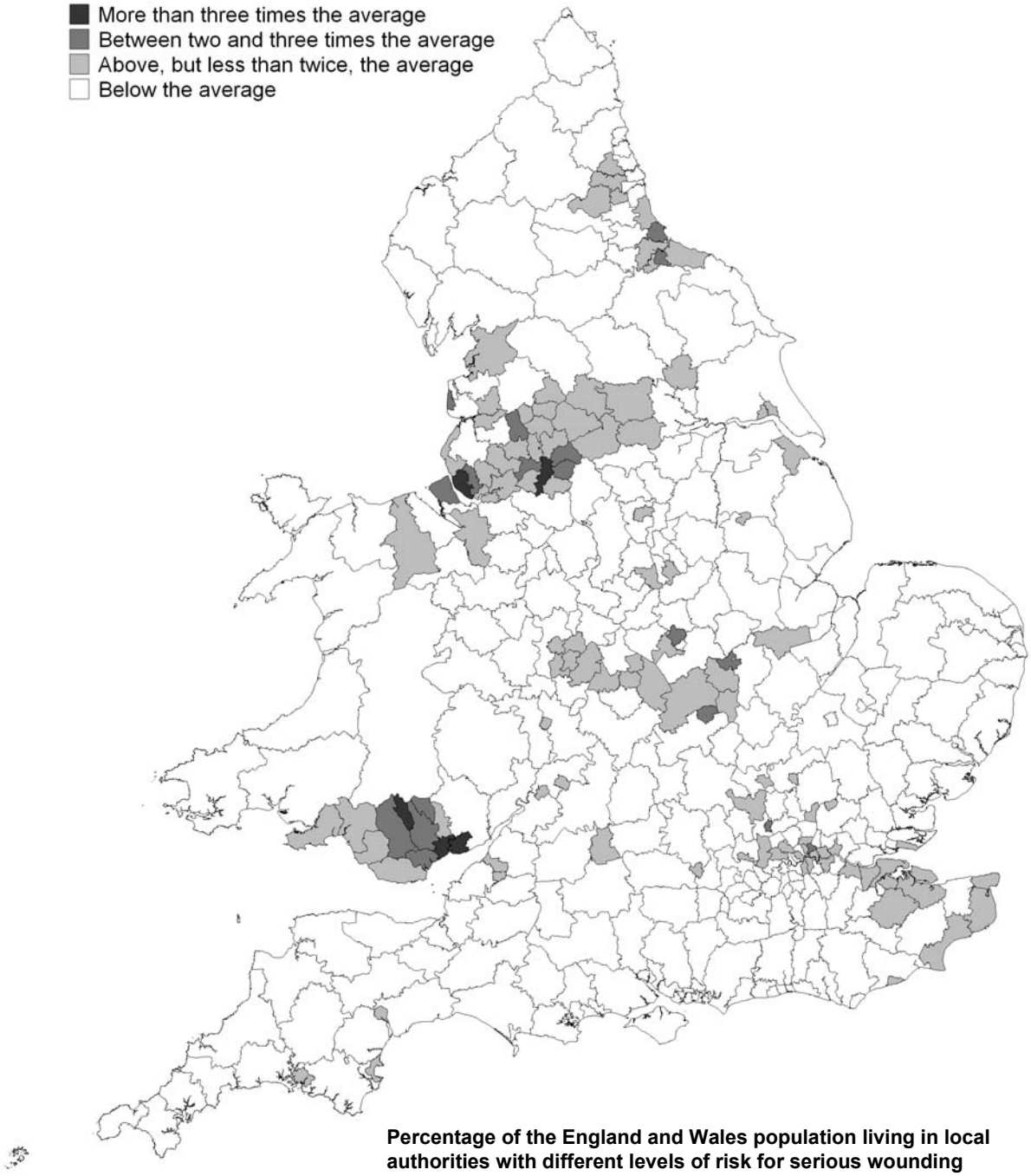
- Robbery is highly concentrated in a small number of areas (Figure 6.3). The average rate for England and Wales was 1.9 offences per 1,000 population. The 18 local authorities with rates more than three times the average for England and Wales represent eight per cent of the population but account for 38 per cent of recorded robbery offences.

[1] The rate is equal to the number of recorded offences in the local authority divided by the resident population (or households).

Figure 6.1 Serious wounding in England and Wales. Rates by population at local authority level (2006/07).

Compared with the average for England and Wales:

- More than three times the average
- Between two and three times the average
- Above, but less than twice, the average
- Below the average



Percentage of the England and Wales population living in local authorities with different levels of risk for serious wounding

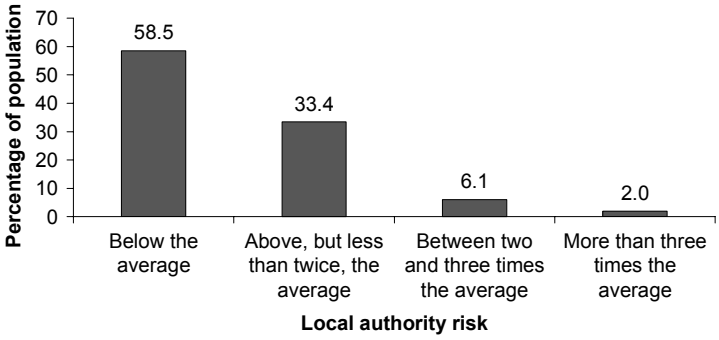


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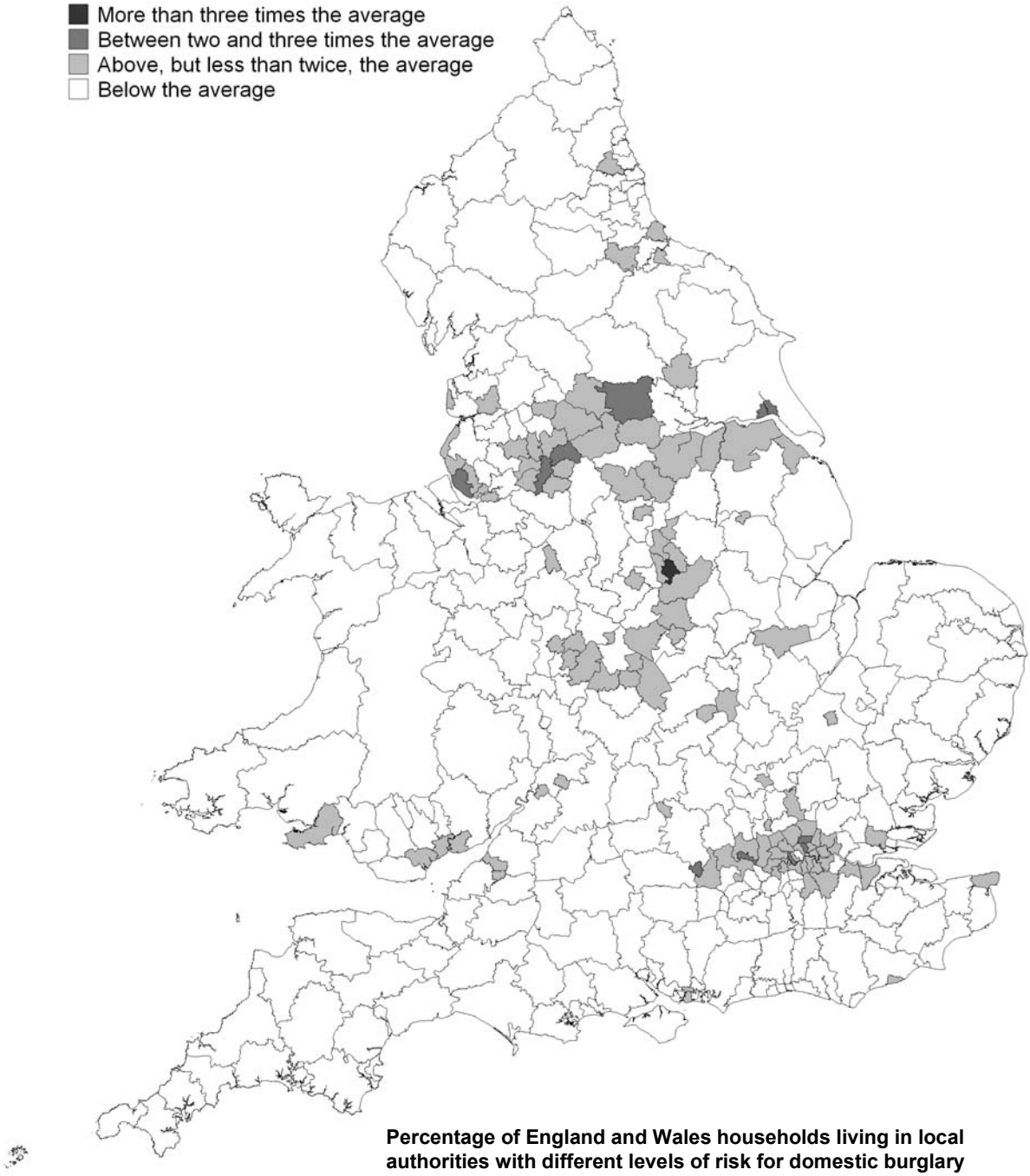
Figure 6.2 Domestic burglary in England and Wales. Rates by households at local authority level (2006/07).

Compared with the average for England and Wales:

- More than three times the average
- Between two and three times the average
- Above, but less than twice, the average
- Below the average



Percentage of England and Wales households living in local authorities with different levels of risk for domestic burglary

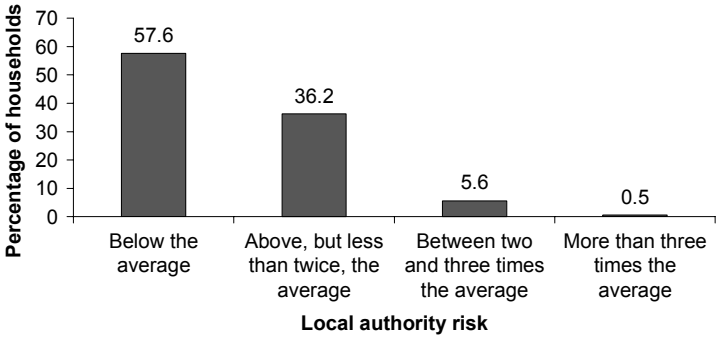


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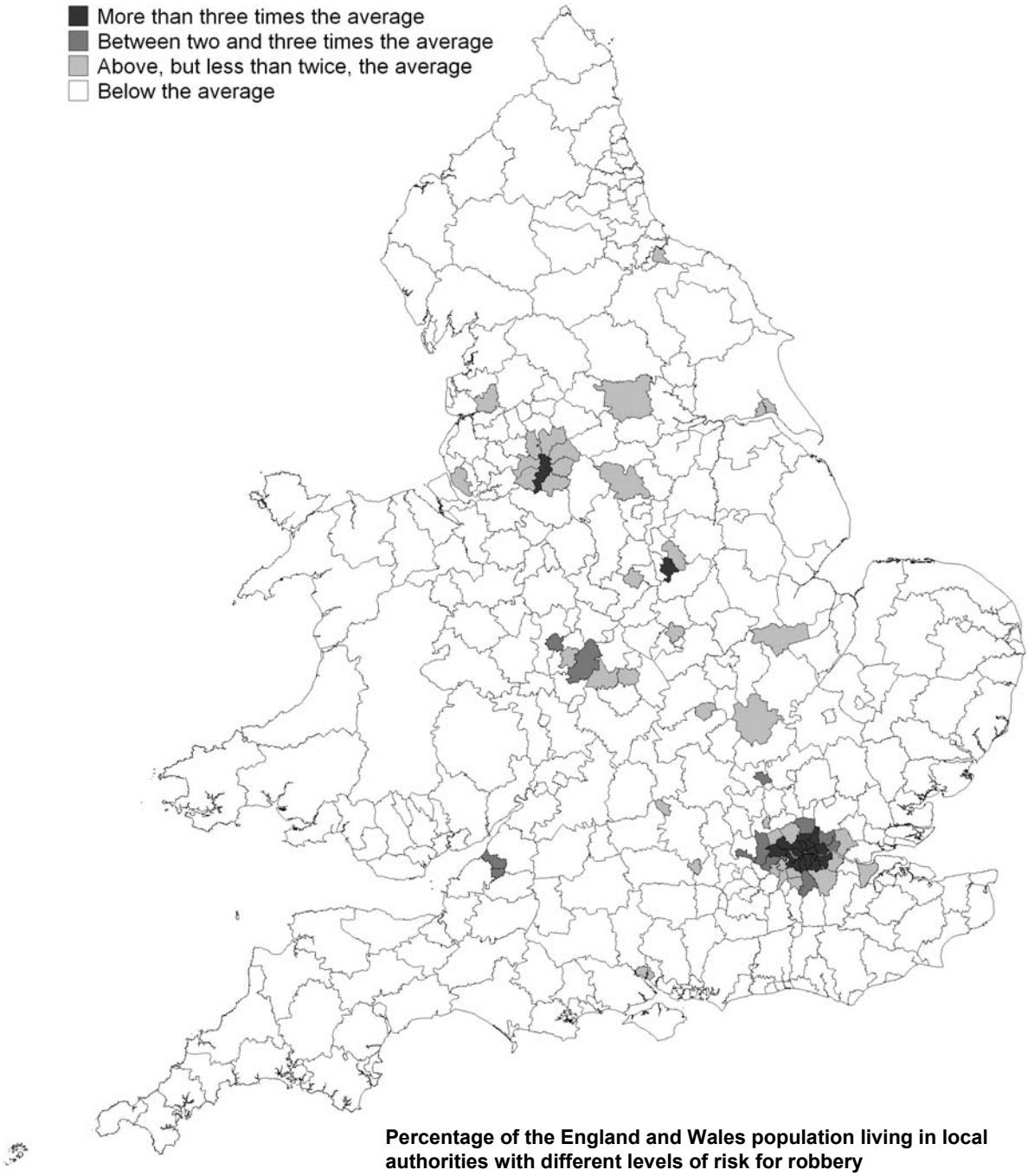
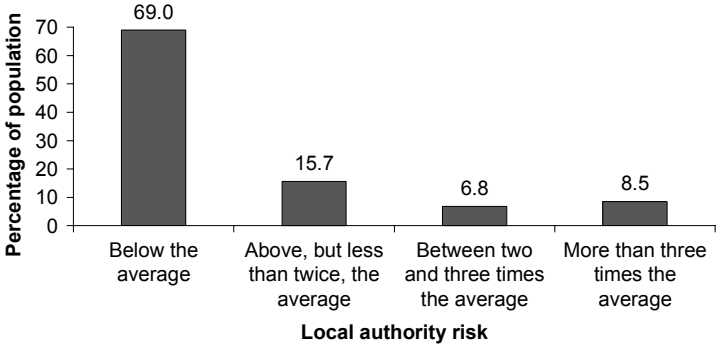
Figure 6.3 Robbery in England and Wales.
Rates by population at local authority level (2006/07).

Compared with the average for England and Wales:

- More than three times the average
- Between two and three times the average
- Above, but less than twice, the average
- Below the average



Percentage of the England and Wales population living in local authorities with different levels of risk for robbery



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Box 6.1 Small area variation in crime rates

The lowest geographic area used for the presentation of 2006/07 police recorded crime data in this chapter is local authority. Although this provides a useful indication of geographic variations across England and Wales, or at a regional level, it is important to remember that crime rates can vary considerably within these areas.

Police recorded crime data at detailed levels of geography must be interpreted with care. For example, the comparison of police recorded crime rates for areas with low resident populations or large numbers of transient visitors is a particular consideration with increasing geographic detail.

Some police recorded crime data at a more detailed geographic level are available as Experimental Statistics on the Neighbourhood Statistics website.

http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

2003/04 data are the most recent recorded crime data available at middle Super Output Area (SOA) level. Some data for 2004/05 and 2005/06 at middle Super Output Area (SOA) level are scheduled to be available during 2007/08. It is planned that small area (middle SOA) recorded crime data will be made available for all of England and Wales during 2008/09.

6.4 VARIATION BY TYPE OF AREA

There are numerous ways of classifying area type; this section focuses on rural and urban areas, area types as defined by ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods) and deprived areas (see Glossary for details).

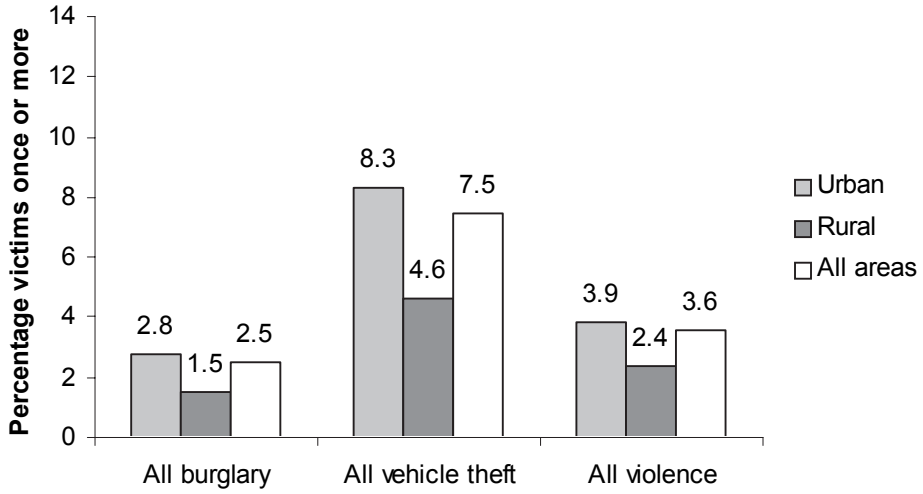
Crime in rural areas

- Both the BCS and police recorded crime show that crime is lower in rural areas[2]. The 2006/07 BCS found that households in rural areas had a lower risk of vehicle theft[3] than those in urban areas (4.6% compared with 8.3%). The levels of risk for people in rural areas were also lower for burglary and violent crime (Figure 6.4).

- Levels of burglary, vehicle theft and violence in rural areas have been consistently lower than in urban areas for more than two decades[4].

[2] Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004 (see Glossary for details). This is not comparable to the classification used prior to the 2004/05 BCS.
[3] Vehicle theft is equivalent to the 'vehicle-related thefts' BCS offence group and consists of thefts of and from, and attempted thefts of and from, vehicles (see Glossary for more details).
[4] For further information on crime in rural areas see Aust and Simmons (2002).

Figure 6.4 Risk of crime in urban and rural areas, 2006/07 BCS



1. Risks for burglary are based on households. Risks for violence are based on adults. Risks for vehicle theft are based on vehicle-owning households.

- The 2006/07 BCS found that a lower proportion of people living in rural areas had high levels of worry about burglary, car crime or violent crime compared with the proportion in urban areas. For example, ten per cent of people in rural areas had a high level of worry about violent crime, compared with 19 per cent of people in urban areas (see Chapter 5, Table 5.02).

- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour followed the same pattern; eight per cent of people in rural areas perceived there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their area, compared with 20 per cent of people in urban areas (see Chapter 5, Table 5.04).

Multivariate analysis[5] of 2005/06 BCS data showed that once the influence of other characteristics was taken into account there was a significant but weak association between ***living in an urban area*** *and (Walker et al., 2006):*

- *increased risk of becoming a victim of burglary*
- *increased risk of becoming a victim of vehicle theft.*

Crime in ACORN areas

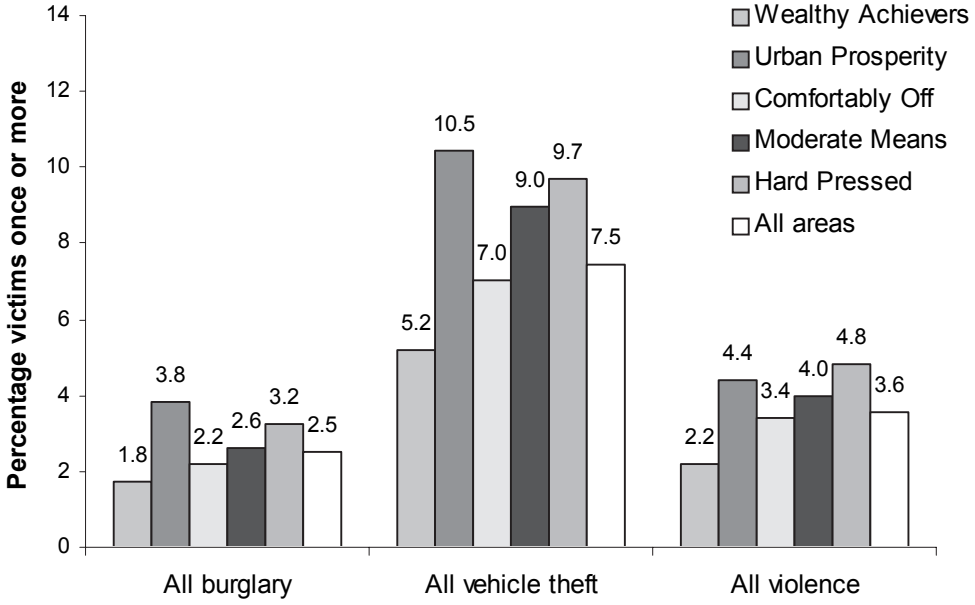
Areas can be classified using ACORN (A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods) which groups households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding area (see Glossary for details).

- The 2006/07 BCS found that risk of being a victim of crime, for the main crime types, was higher in 'hard-pressed'[6] and 'urban prosperity'[7] areas and lower in 'wealthy achievers'[8] areas compared with the national average in England and Wales (Figure 6.5, Table 6.11).

[5] Logistic regression. See Glossary for more details.
[6] Areas characterised by low-income families, residents in council areas, people living in high-rise, inner-city estates.
[7] Areas characterised by prosperous professionals, young urban professionals and students living in town and city areas.

- For example, households in 'urban prosperity' and 'hard pressed' areas had a higher risk of burglary (3.8% and 3.2%) compared with households in England and Wales on average (2.5%). The risk of burglary was lower for households in 'wealthy achievers' and 'comfortably off'[9] areas (1.8% and 2.2%).

Figure 6.5 Risk of crime by type of ACORN area, 2006/07 BCS



- The 2006/07 BCS showed that levels of worry about crime and perceptions of anti-social behaviour were higher in 'hard pressed' and 'moderate means'[10] areas and lower in 'wealthy achievers' and 'comfortably off' areas compared with the national average in England and Wales (see Chapter 5 for more information on public perceptions).

Crime in deprived areas

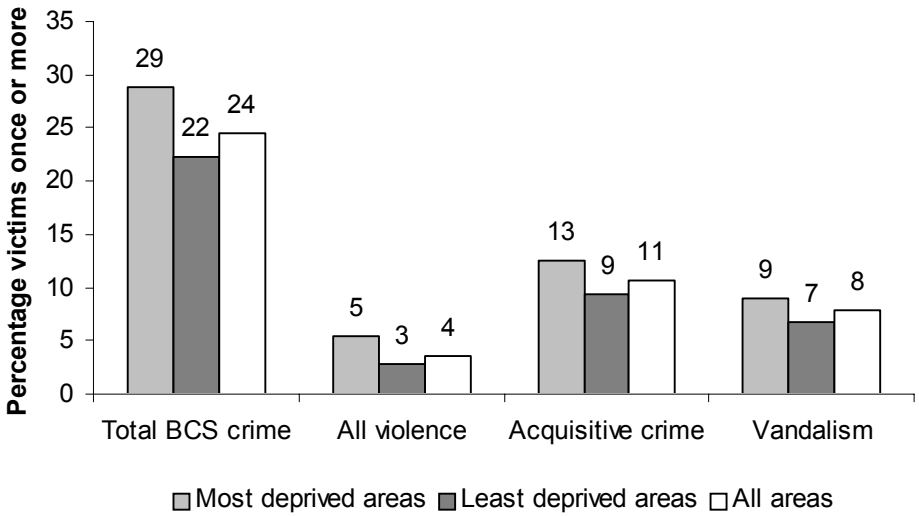
Risk of being a victim of crime varies geographically by the level of deprivation; generally people living in more deprived areas are more likely to be a victim of crime than those living in less deprived areas. Local area deprivation is measured here using the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (see Glossary for details), which covers England only[11]. It was not possible to examine the relationship between risk of victimisation and level of deprivation for Wales using the Welsh Index of Deprivation 2005 due to small sample sizes.

This analysis uses the employment deprivation index because the overall index of deprivation includes a measure of crime.

[8] Areas characterised by wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families.
[9] Areas characterised by young couples, secure families, older couples living in the suburbs and pensioners.
[10] Areas characterised by Asian communities, post-industrial families and skilled manual workers.
[11] The Indices of Deprivation 2004 covers England only. The level of deprivation in Wales is measured using the Welsh Index of Deprivation 2005. The indices cannot be combined into one England and Wales Index due to the way in which the indices are created. The deprivation index used is based on employment deprivation at lower layer super output area level.

- Based on the 2006/07 BCS, the risk of being a victim of any BCS crime, BCS violence, acquisitive crime or vandalism was higher in the most deprived areas of England (20 per cent most deprived) compared with the least deprived areas (20 per cent least deprived, Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Risk of crime by level of deprivation in England, 2006/07 BCS

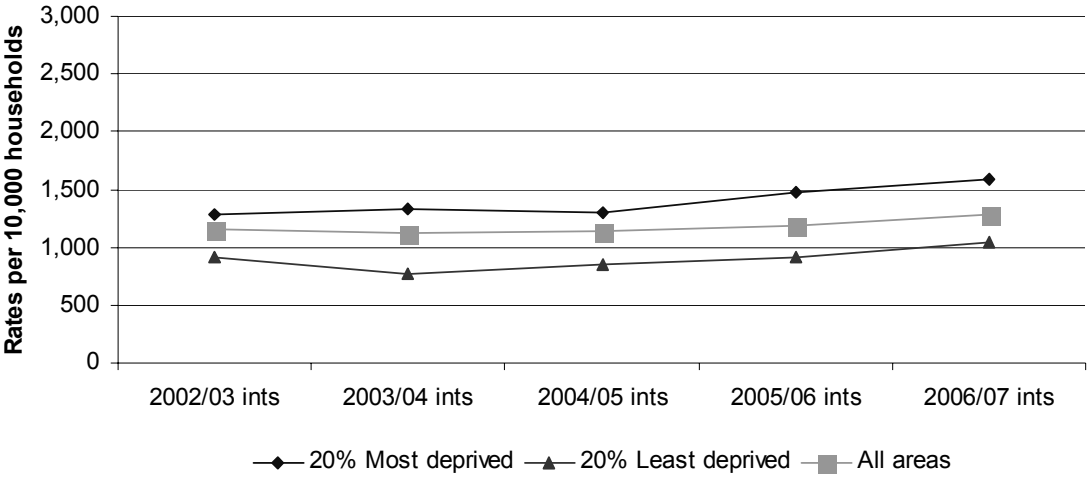


Trends in crime by deprivation

Using the Index of Deprivation, it is possible to identify whether changes in crime are reflected in both deprived and non deprived areas. Vandalism is used as an example as it is an area-based crime. Further analysis will be presented in a forthcoming supplementary bulletin.

- In the longer-term, trends in vandalism are broadly similar for deprived and non-deprived areas. Compared to the 2005/06 BCS, vandalism has increased by ten per cent overall and figure 6.7 indicates similar apparent increases in the 20 per cent most deprived and 20 per cent least deprived areas, although smaller base sizes mean these were not statistically significant.

Figure 6.7 Trends in incidence rates of vandalism by level of deprivation in England, 2006/07 BCS



Box 6.2 Differences in recording practices between BCS and police recorded crime

There are differences in the way that crime is recorded by the police and the British Crime Survey. These partly explain the variations between the geographic breakdowns of the two sets of figures, and in particular the differences in the figures for violent crime.

BCS crime relates to where the respondent lives, while police recorded crime relates to the location of the incident. Therefore BCS rates for personal crimes will tend to be relatively higher in areas where the resident population commute to other regions. This is because many of those victims responding to the BCS will have been victimised in other regions, principally London, either at work, travelling or whilst engaged in leisure activities. Many of the BCS crimes reported to the police by individuals living in the South East, for example will have been recorded by the Metropolitan police.

6.5 PROFILES OF THE REGIONS AND WALES

This section provides an overview of crime in each of the nine English regions and Wales using both BCS and recorded crime data. Recorded crime data are summarised in Table 6a which contains regional crime rates per 1,000 population and percentage change in recorded crime for selected offences. BCS data for each region and Wales is summarised in Table 6b. More detail on BCS and recorded crime data can be found in Tables 6.01 to 6.10, including additional offence groups and figures by police force area.

Factsheets providing further analysis of BCS and recorded crime data are also available for each of the regions and Wales at:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0607.html

Tables showing recorded crime figures for the 351 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England and 22 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Wales and for police Basic Command Units (BCUs)[12] and police force areas are available online at:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0607.html

[12] Basic Command Units (BCUs) are the units into which police forces divide their areas for management and accounting purposes (See Glossary for details).

Table 6a Recorded crime by region and Wales, 2006/07[1]

Recorded Crime

Region and Wales	Total recorded crime (number)[2]	Recorded crime rates per 1,000 population						Percentage change in recorded crime 2005/06 to 2006/07					
		Total recorded crime (rates)	Violence against the person	Burglary	Offences against vehicles[3]	Other theft offences[4]	Criminal damage	Total recorded crime[2]	Violence against the person	Burglary	Offences against vehicles[3]	Other theft offences[4]	Criminal damage
England	5,093,395	101	19	12	14	22	22	-2	-2	-4	-3	-4	0
North East	250,695	98	19	11	12	19	28	-2	4	-4	-12	0	-1
North West	751,262	110	20	14	16	20	28	-4	-6	-4	-3	-3	-3
Yorkshire and the Humber	576,444	114	21	16	18	23	27	-3	-6	-3	-2	-2	-2
East Midlands	432,129	100	18	13	15	21	23	-1	-1	0	-3	-1	2
West Midlands	510,345	95	20	12	14	18	21	-2	2	-5	-2	-4	0
East of England	458,728	83	15	9	11	19	19	-3	-2	-3	-4	-5	0
London	929,752	124	24	13	18	32	15	-6	-8	-6	-6	-10	-7
South East	746,009	91	19	9	12	21	21	2	8	-4	-1	-1	5
South West	438,031	86	17	9	11	20	20	1	2	-3	-3	2	7
Wales	258,473	87	18	9	14	16	22	0	2	2	-3	-1	2
England and Wales	**5,351,868**	**100**	**19**	**12**	**14**	**22**	**22**	**-2**	**-1**	**-4**	**-3**	**-4**	**0**

[1] The listed recorded crime offences are a selection of the main offence groups. For more detail on what offences are contained under these groupings, see the Recorded Crime List (Appendix 2).

[2] Total recorded crime offences include: violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery, drug offences, criminal damage and other offences.

[3] Includes theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

[4] See Appendix 2 for the list of offences.

Of all the English regions and Wales, the London region had the highest rate of total recorded crime, at 124 offences per 1,000 population. However, this rate is inflated by the size of the visiting population relative to the resident population[13]. Total recorded crime in London fell by six per cent compared with 2005/06, the largest fall for any region.

The overall recorded crime rate in the East of England region was the lowest among the English regions and Wales, at 83 offences per 1,000 population and showed a fall of three per cent compared with 2005/06.

The London region had the highest rate of recorded violence against the person at 24 offences per 1,000 population, above the England and Wales average of 19 per 1,000 population. The East of England region showed the lowest rate of recorded violence against the person, at 15 offences per 1,000 population.

The Yorkshire and the Humber region had the highest recorded burglary rate at 16 offences per 1,000 population. The lowest burglary rates, at nine offences per 1,000 population were recorded by the East of England, South East, South West and Wales. The average for England and Wales was 12 offences per 1,000 population.

[13] Rates of recorded crime in London and other cities will be affected by the size of the transient or visiting population relative to the resident population and may therefore over-represent the number of crimes relative to the real population of potential victims (see Text Box 6.2 on 'Differences in recording practices between BCS and police recorded crime').

At 18 offences per 1,000 population, London and the Yorkshire and the Humber region have the highest rates of recorded offences against vehicles, above the England and Wales average of 14 per 1,000 population. The lowest recorded offences against vehicles rate, at 11 offences per 1,000 population were in the East of England and South West regions.

Recorded other theft offences were highest in London, at 32 offences per 1,000 population. Wales showed the lowest rate of recorded other theft offences at 16 per 1,000 population. The average for England and Wales was 22 offences per 1,000 population.

The North East and North West regions have the highest rates of recorded criminal damage at 28 offences per 1,000 population, above the England and Wales average of 22 per 1,000 population. The lowest rate of recorded criminal damage was in London at 15 offences per 1,000 population.

As shown in Figure 6.3, the levels of police recorded robbery are high in London, accounting for 45 per cent of the national total in 2006/07 and showing a one per cent increase since 2005/06 as compared with the three per cent increase in England and Wales as a whole.

According to the 2006/07 BCS, risk of household and personal crime as well as rates of burglary, vehicle theft and violent crime were similar to the national average in the majority of the regions (Table 6b). There were a few exceptions:

- In the London region, risk of personal and household crime, along with rates of burglary and vehicle theft were significantly higher than the national average.
- In the North West, risk of household crime was significantly higher than the national average.
- In the East of England, risk of personal and household crime as well as rates of burglary and vehicle theft were significantly lower than the national average.
- In the South West region, risk and rates of all of the major crime types were significantly lower than the national average.
- In Wales, risk of personal crime was significantly lower than the national average.
- The North East was the only region to show a statistically significant change in crime levels between 2005/06 and 2006/07; with incidence rates for burglary being lower in this region in 2006/07 than they were in 2005/06.

Table 6b BCS victimisation by region and Wales, 2006/07

Region and Wales	Risk of household crime	Risk of personal crime	Rate of burglary	Rate of vehicle theft	Rate of violent crime
North East					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	No difference	Lower	Lower	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	Lower	No difference	No difference
North West					
Compared with **national average**	Higher	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Yorkshire and the Humber					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
East Midlands					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
West Midlands					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
East of England					
Compared with **national average**	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
London					
Compared with **national average**	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
South East					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
South West					
Compared with **national average**	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference
Wales					
Compared with **national average**	No difference	Lower	No difference	No difference	No difference
Compared with **2005/06**	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference	No difference

1. 'No difference' includes apparent changes that were not statistically significant.

Table 6.01 BCS incidents of crime and victimisation rates by police force area and region

Percentages, numbers and rates per 10,000 population **2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	BCS household crime							
	Risk of victimisation							
	% victim at least once[1]	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Number of incidents (thousands)	Rate per 10,000 households	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	*Unweighted base*
Cleveland	22				4,301	**		*1,041*
Durham	19				3,257			*1,046*
Northumbria	17				2,826			*1,066*
North East Region	**19**			**359**	**3,232**			***3,153***
Cheshire	20				3,404			*1,037*
Cumbria	14	**			2,266	**		*931*
Greater Manchester	24	**			3,872	**		*1,537*
Lancashire	21				3,357			*1,070*
Merseyside	17		*↑		2,640		**↑	*1,006*
North West Region	**21**	**		**977**	**3,316**	*		***5,581***
Humberside	20				3,305			*984*
North Yorkshire	11	**			1,359	**	**↑	*1,014*
South Yorkshire	23	**			4,021	**		*1,078*
West Yorkshire	21				3,455			*1,240*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**20**			**720**	**3,314**			***4,316***
Derbyshire	15	**			2,313	**		*1,038*
Leicestershire	18				2,719			*987*
Lincolnshire	18				2,844			*1,036*
Northamptonshire	25	**			3,921	**		*1,006*
Nottinghamshire	23	**			3,929	**		*1,088*
East Midlands Region	**19**			**566**	**3,077**			***5,155***
Staffordshire	19				3,199			*998*
Warwickshire	16	**			2,523			*1,104*
West Mercia	16	**			2,475			*1,050*
West Midlands	19				2,768			*1,390*
West Midlands Region	**18**			**618**	**2,754**			***4,542***
Bedfordshire	20				2,832			*976*
Cambridgeshire	19				3,187			*1,021*
Essex	15	**	*↑		2,445	*	**↑	*1,009*
Hertfordshire	20				3,347			*1,064*
Norfolk	16	*			2,365	**		*1,030*
Suffolk	12	**			1,839	**		*1,093*
East of England Region	**17**	**		**623**	**2,643**	**		***6,193***
Metropolitan/City of London	21	**			3,317			*3,489*
London Region	**21**	**		**1,062**	**3,317**			***3,489***
Hampshire	13	**			2,172	**		*1,073*
Kent	21				3,433			*1,015*
Surrey	17	*			2,318	**		*1,062*
Sussex	18				2,939			*1,065*
Thames Valley	23	**			3,895	**	*↑	*1,231*
South East Region	**19**			**1,040**	**3,026**			***5,446***
Avon and Somerset	18				2,473	**		*1,047*
Devon and Cornwall	18				3,308			*986*
Dorset	15	*			2,377	**		*985*
Gloucestershire	14	**			1,811	**		*1,016*
Wiltshire	17				2,821			*1,037*
South West Region	**17**	**		**592**	**2,675**	**		***5,071***
England Total	**19**			**6,549**	**3,043**			***42,946***
Dyfed-Powys	11	**			1,851	**		*997*
Gwent	21				3,261			*1,041*
North Wales	17		**↑		2,654			*998*
South Wales	20				3,459			*1,045*
Wales	**18**			**376**	**2,955**			***4,081***
ENGLAND AND WALES	**19**			**7,101**	**3,038**			***47,027***

1. Statutory Performance Indicator (See Glossary for explanation).
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. Please see Glossary for further details.

Table 6.01 (continued) BCS incidents of crime and victimisation rates by police force area and region

Percentages, numbers and rates per 10,000 population **2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	BCS personal crime							
	Risk of victimisation							
	% victim at least once[1]	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Number of incidents (thousands)	Rate per 10,000 adults	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	*Unweighted base*
Cleveland	9		*↑		1,503	*	*↑	*1,041*
Durham	5				675	**		*1,047*
Northumbria	8				938			*1,066*
North East Region	**7**			**209**	**1,002**			***3,154***
Cheshire	7				972			*1,040*
Cumbria	6		**↑		996		**↑	*931*
Greater Manchester	8		*↑		1,152			*1,538*
Lancashire	7				1,167			*1,070*
Merseyside	5				800			*1,013*
North West Region	**7**			**574**	**1,042**			***5,592***
Humberside	5				863			*985*
North Yorkshire	4	**			398	**	*↑	*1,021*
South Yorkshire	7				872			*1,078*
West Yorkshire	9				1,080			*1,240*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**7**			**364**	**892**			***4,324***
Derbyshire	6		*↑		1,156		**↑	*1,039*
Leicestershire	7				874			*989*
Lincolnshire	7				1,017			*1,037*
Northamptonshire	8				935			*1,011*
Nottinghamshire	7				1,094			*1,091*
East Midlands Region	**7**			**357**	**1,025**			***5,167***
Staffordshire	5				884			*999*
Warwickshire	6				947			*1,104*
West Mercia	6				863			*1,053*
West Midlands	7				961			*1,397*
West Midlands Region	**6**			**396**	**922**			***4,553***
Bedfordshire	6				838			*977*
Cambridgeshire	7				1,054			*1,021*
Essex	4	**			545	**		*1,011*
Hertfordshire	6				920			*1,065*
Norfolk	6				863			*1,032*
Suffolk	5	**			759			*1,095*
East of England Region	**5**	**		**355**	**796**	**		***6,201***
Metropolitan/City of London	9	**			1,280	**		*3,512*
London Region	**9**	**		**777**	**1,280**	**		***3,512***
Hampshire	5	**			560	**		*1,074*
Kent	8				1,183			*1,015*
Surrey	5				661	**		*1,067*
Sussex	7				996			*1,076*
Thames Valley	8				1,282			*1,236*
South East Region	**7**			**633**	**962**			***5,468***
Avon and Somerset	5	**			646	**		*1,048*
Devon and Cornwall	5				729			*991*
Dorset	5	**			581	**		*985*
Gloucestershire	5				867			*1,018*
Wiltshire	4	**			656	**		*1,040*
South West Region	**5**	**		**286**	**690**	**		***5,082***
England Total	**7**			**3,948**	**970**			***43,053***
Dyfed-Powys	3	**			579			*999*
Gwent	6				815			*1,042*
North Wales	6				712	**		*999*
South Wales	6				1,066			*1,045*
Wales	**5**	**		**204**	**852**			***4,085***
ENGLAND AND WALES	**7**			**4,186**	**963**			***47,138***

1. Statutory Performance Indicator (See Glossary for explanation).
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. Please see Glossary for further details.

Table 6.02 Worry about crime by police force area and region

Percentages — **2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	High level of worry about burglary[1]				High level of worry about car crime[1]				High level of worry about violent crime[1]			
	%	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base	%	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base	%	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base
Cleveland	14			*1,041*	15			*689*	14			*963*
Durham	9	**		*1,047*	13			*738*	11	**		*914*
Northumbria	10	**	*↓	*1,066*	12			*711*	14	*		*976*
North East Region	**10**	**		***3,154***	**13**			***2,138***	**13**	**		***2,853***
Cheshire	11			*1,039*	12			*838*	15	*		*970*
Cumbria	6	**	*↓	*930*	7	**	*↓	*717*	10	**		*802*
Greater Manchester	16	**		*1,536*	17	**		*1,083*	21	**		*1,304*
Lancashire	13			*1,070*	13			*828*	18		*↑	*1,039*
Merseyside	17	**		*1,012*	19	**		*637*	24	**		*926*
North West Region	**14**	**		***5,587***	**15**	**		***4,103***	**19**	**		***5,041***
Humberside	11			*985*	10	**		*712*	16		*↑	*785*
North Yorkshire	8	**		*1,020*	10	*		*803*	12	**		*863*
South Yorkshire	13			*1,078*	16	*		*747*	14	*		*1,035*
West Yorkshire	12			*1,239*	14			*837*	13	**		*1,114*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**12**			***4,322***	**13**			***3,099***	**14**	**		***3,797***
Derbyshire	15			*1,039*	16			*775*	20			*978*
Leicestershire	15			*989*	16	*		*766*	19			*975*
Lincolnshire	10	*		*1,037*	10	*		*856*	11	**		*1,012*
Northamptonshire	15			*1,010*	16			*788*	19			*967*
Nottinghamshire	17	**		*1,091*	18	**		*763*	21			*1,036*
East Midlands Region	**15**	**		***5,166***	**15**	**		***3,948***	**18**			***4,968***
Staffordshire	14			*999*	19	**		*769*	19			*934*
Warwickshire	9	**		*1,104*	10	*		*898*	13	**		*1,086*
West Mercia	8	**		*1,053*	8	**	*↓	*853*	9	**	*↑	*743*
West Midlands	21	**		*1,397*	21	**		*962*	26	**		*1,369*
West Midlands Region	**16**	**		***4,553***	**16**	**		***3,482***	**20**	**		***4,132***
Bedfordshire	14			*977*	14		*↓	*771*	17			*921*
Cambridgeshire	11			*1,021*	11			*811*	16			*719*
Essex	11			*1,011*	10	**		*827*	15		**↑	*794*
Hertfordshire	11			*1,065*	10	**		*880*	17			*943*
Norfolk	8	**		*1,032*	8	**	*↓	*823*	14	**		*878*
Suffolk	6	**	*↓	*1,095*	7	**		*870*	11	**		*912*
East of England Region	**10**	**		***6,201***	**10**	**		***4,982***	**15**	**		***5,167***
Metropolitan/City of London	18	**		*3,509*	18	**		*2,175*	28	**		*3,028*
London Region	**18**	**		***3,509***	**18**	**		***2,175***	**28**	**		***3,028***
Hampshire	8	**		*1,073*	8	**		*872*	13	**		*943*
Kent	13			*1,015*	13			*810*	17			*866*
Surrey	9	**		*1,067*	9	**		*887*	13	**		*1,013*
Sussex	10	**		*1,075*	9	**		*831*	11	**		*983*
Thames Valley	9	**		*1,236*	11	**		*1,060*	15			*1,039*
South East Region	**10**	**		***5,466***	**10**	**		***4,460***	**14**	**		***4,844***
Avon and Somerset	8	**		*1,047*	12			*858*	11	**		*990*
Devon and Cornwall	8	**		*990*	9	**		*794*	10	**		*930*
Dorset	7	**		*985*	10	**		*802*	9	**		*935*
Gloucestershire	7	**		*1,018*	9	**		*804*	10	**		*952*
Wiltshire	8	**		*1,040*	7	**		*841*	12	**		*995*
South West Region	**8**	**	*↓	***5,080***	**10**	**		***4,099***	**10**	**		***4,802***
England Total	**13**			**43,038**	**13**			**32,486**	**17**			**38,632**
Dyfed-Powys	7	**		*999*	9	**		*806*	9	**	**↑	*889*
Gwent	11			*1,042*	12			*778*	10	**		*994*
North Wales	12			*998*	9	**		*788*	13	**		*903*
South Wales	13			*1,045*	17	**		*787*	14	*		*863*
Wales	**11**		**↑	***4,084***	**13**			***3,159***	**12**	**		***3,649***
ENGLAND AND WALES	**13**			***47,122***	**13**			***35,645***	**17**			***42,281***

1. Fear of crime (See Glossary for explanation).
2. Statutory Performance Indicator (See Glossary for explanation).

Table 6.03 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by police force area and region

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	High level of perceived anti-social behaviour[1]				High levels of perceived drug use or dealing[2]			
	%	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base	%	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base
Cleveland	21			*1,004*	34	**		*1,004*
Durham	22	*		*985*	32			*993*
Northumbria	19			*1,007*	28			*1,011*
North East Region	**20**	*		***2,996***	**30**			***3,008***
Cheshire	12	**		*1,012*	21	**		*1,015*
Cumbria	10	**	**↓	*882*	22	**		*888*
Greater Manchester	23	**		*1,461*	33	**	**↑	*1,468*
Lancashire	18			*998*	27			*1,002*
Merseyside	22	**		*956*	34	**		*958*
North West Region	**19**			***5,309***	**30**	*	*↑	***5,331***
Humberside	14	*		*959*	25			*964*
North Yorkshire	7	**	**↓	*958*	16	**		*962*
South Yorkshire	17			*1,025*	31			*1,031*
West Yorkshire	18			*1,178*	32	*		*1,187*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**16**	*		***4,120***	**28**			***4,144***
Derbyshire	15			*1,003*	30			*1,011*
Leicestershire	15			*941*	22	**		*948*
Lincolnshire	8	**		*997*	21	**		*999*
Northamptonshire	19			*920*	25			*923*
Nottinghamshire	22	*		*1,040*	35	**		*1,042*
East Midlands Region	**16**			***4,901***	**27**			***4,923***
Staffordshire	16			*941*	30			*948*
Warwickshire	12	**		*1,062*	18	**		*1,064*
West Mercia	12	**		*994*	25			*997*
West Midlands	22	**		*1,342*	30			*1,346*
West Midlands Region	**18**			***4,339***	**28**			***4,355***
Bedfordshire	18			*949*	29			*953*
Cambridgeshire	16			*977*	29			*982*
Essex	12	**		*916*	17	**		*921*
Hertfordshire	17			*1,013*	27			*1,025*
Norfolk	12	**		*1,015*	22	**		*1,019*
Suffolk	8	**		*1,065*	14	**		*1,068*
East of England Region	**14**	**		***5,935***	**22**	**		***5,968***
Metropolitan/City of London	26	**		*3,195*	34	**		*3,225*
London Region	**26**	**		***3,195***	**34**	**		***3,225***
Hampshire	15			*1,011*	22	**		*1,020*
Kent	19			*986*	24			*986*
Surrey	12	**		*1,032*	21	**		*1,037*
Sussex	15			*997*	22	**		*1,004*
Thames Valley	17			*1,145*	29			*1,158*
South East Region	**16**	*		***5,171***	**24**	**		***5,205***
Avon and Somerset	13	**		*1,019*	19	**		*1,021*
Devon and Cornwall	13	**		*975*	22	**		*976*
Dorset	14	**		*949*	25			*955*
Gloucestershire	11	**		*999*	23	*		*1,001*
Wiltshire	16			*1,009*	28			*1,012*
South West Region	**13**	**		***4,951***	**22**	**		***4,965***
England Total	**18**			***41,124***	**27**			***41,124***
Dyfed-Powys	10	**		*985*	24			*985*
Gwent	18			*996*	32	*		*1,002*
North Wales	15			*936*	31			*945*
South Wales	20			*1,002*	34	**		*1,007*
Wales	**17**			***3,919***	**31**	**		***3,939***
ENGLAND AND WALES	**18**			***44,836***	**28**			***45,063***

1. Anti-social behaviour (See Glossary for explanation).
2. Statutory Performance Indicator (See Glossary for explanation).

Table 6.04 Confidence in the criminal justice system by police force area and region

Percentages **2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	CJS effective in bringing people to justice				Confidence in local police			
	% very/fairly confident	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base	% excellent/ good job	Statistically significantly different from national average	Statistically significant change, 2005/06 to 2006/07	Unweighted base
Cleveland	38			*1,030*	50			*1,030*
Durham	40			*1,024*	47			*1,004*
Northumbria	40			*1,046*	58	**		*1,035*
North East Region	**40**			***3,100***	**53**	*		***3,069***
Cheshire	43			*1,036*	48			*1,022*
Cumbria	42		**↓	*920*	62	**		*907*
Greater Manchester	39			*1,523*	46	**		*1,491*
Lancashire	38	*	**↓	*1,061*	53			*1,031*
Merseyside	39	*		*1,005*	49			*960*
North West Region	**40**	**	**↓	***5,545***	**49**	*		***5,411***
Humberside	33	**		*971*	39	**		*964*
North Yorkshire	42			*1,005*	56	**		*1,003*
South Yorkshire	40			*1,067*	49			*1,044*
West Yorkshire	43			*1,218*	49			*1,203*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**40**			***4,261***	**48**	**		***4,214***
Derbyshire	41			*1,033*	46	**		*1,012*
Leicestershire	40		**↓	*977*	54			*965*
Lincolnshire	35	**	*↓	*1,025*	45	**		*1,001*
Northamptonshire	35	**	**↓	*995*	41	**	**↓	*980*
Nottinghamshire	38	*		*1,078*	42	**		*1,071*
East Midlands Region	**38**	**	**↓	***5,108***	**46**	**		***5,029***
Staffordshire	40			*993*	46	**		*979*
Warwickshire	39		**↓	*1,099*	48			*1,085*
West Mercia	41		**↓	*1,041*	50			*1,028*
West Midlands	38	*	*↓	*1,381*	49			*1,378*
West Midlands Region	**39**	**	**↓	***4,514***	**48**	**		***4,470***
Bedfordshire	44			*971*	47	*		*973*
Cambridgeshire	42			*1,009*	49			*1,008*
Essex	38	**	**↓	*1,004*	54			*997*
Hertfordshire	45	*		*1,053*	56	**		*1,042*
Norfolk	42			*1,025*	51			*1,013*
Suffolk	44			*1,085*	58	**		*1,068*
East of England Region	**42**		**↓	***6,147***	**53**	*		***6,101***
Metropolitan/City of London	47	**		*3,421*	55	**		*3,403*
London Region	**47**	**		***3,421***	**55**	**		***3,403***
Hampshire	42			*1,065*	57	**	**↑	*1,039*
Kent	36	**	*↓	*1,008*	45	**		*996*
Surrey	46	**		*1,057*	54		**↓	*1,032*
Sussex	42			*1,071*	54			*1,055*
Thames Valley	45	*	*↓	*1,222*	57	**		*1,205*
South East Region	**42**		**↓	***5,423***	**54**	**	**↑	***5,327***
Avon and Somerset	41		**↓	*1,045*	50			*1,029*
Devon and Cornwall	44	*		*987*	54			*983*
Dorset	43			*980*	60	**		*966*
Gloucestershire	38	**		*1,013*	49			*996*
Wiltshire	43		**↓	*1,031*	55	*		*1,023*
South West Region	**42**		**↓	***5,056***	**53**	*		***4,997***
England Total	**41**		**↓	***42,575***	**51**			***42,021***
Dyfed-Powys	44			*986*	55	**		*981*
Gwent	36	**		*1,034*	42	**		*984*
North Wales	43			*983*	49			*968*
South Wales	41			*1,040*	47	**		*1,031*
Wales	**41**			***4,043***	**48**	**		***3,964***
ENGLAND AND WALES	**41**		**↓	***46,618***	**51**		*↑	***45,985***

Table 6.05 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area and region, 2006/07

Numbers **Recorded crime**

Police force area and region	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
Cleveland	68,452	13,928	691	576	7,647	8,890	14,235	1,125	18,591	2,014	755
Durham	53,173	10,017	470	233	6,706	6,733	9,299	1,076	16,422	1,317	900
Northumbria	129,070	24,249	1,322	1,055	14,371	15,350	25,751	3,387	36,087	5,116	2,382
North East Region	**250,695**	**48,194**	**2,483**	**1,864**	**28,724**	**30,973**	**49,285**	**5,588**	**71,100**	**8,447**	**4,037**
Cheshire	89,023	17,269	885	688	10,488	11,665	20,355	2,459	22,363	1,645	1,206
Cumbria	38,640	8,187	313	68	3,096	3,153	7,788	1,169	12,669	1,434	763
Greater Manchester	332,554	57,051	3,125	8,213	44,684	59,505	55,976	9,764	77,450	10,518	6,268
Lancashire	135,837	26,791	1,461	1,014	14,531	16,552	28,584	3,976	37,804	3,301	1,823
Merseyside	155,208	25,994	1,103	2,290	19,761	21,930	27,308	4,045	41,080	10,144	1,553
North West Region	**751,262**	**135,292**	**6,887**	**12,273**	**92,560**	**112,805**	**140,011**	**21,413**	**191,366**	**27,042**	**11,613**
Humberside	112,771	23,869	1,258	1,200	15,600	15,966	22,357	2,469	26,468	2,531	1,053
North Yorkshire	54,526	10,087	590	278	6,836	7,057	13,242	1,575	12,509	1,730	622
South Yorkshire	159,477	27,955	1,319	1,594	21,782	28,462	28,855	4,967	39,507	3,458	1,578
West Yorkshire	249,670	43,267	2,456	3,148	36,478	37,767	49,670	6,540	59,041	6,399	4,904
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**576,444**	**105,178**	**5,623**	**6,220**	**80,696**	**89,252**	**114,124**	**15,551**	**137,525**	**14,118**	**8,157**
Derbyshire	81,037	16,065	1,063	870	10,095	11,151	16,287	2,893	20,140	1,558	915
Leicestershire	93,108	20,405	1,259	1,214	10,754	12,007	18,968	4,391	19,418	3,090	1,602
Lincolnshire	55,478	10,257	651	230	6,601	5,918	13,530	1,343	14,528	1,421	999
Northamptonshire	65,975	10,113	616	1,037	9,314	10,742	13,451	2,424	16,025	1,400	853
Nottinghamshire	136,531	21,938	1,327	2,434	20,558	23,767	27,390	3,311	30,278	3,563	1,965
East Midlands Region	**432,129**	**78,778**	**4,916**	**5,785**	**57,322**	**63,585**	**89,626**	**14,362**	**100,389**	**11,032**	**6,334**
Staffordshire	104,336	24,728	1,195	758	11,241	12,493	20,771	3,776	24,944	3,148	1,282
Warwickshire	45,254	7,391	424	486	6,447	7,650	8,696	1,527	10,266	1,594	773
West Mercia	82,095	16,010	917	581	9,529	9,917	18,010	2,528	20,675	2,423	1,505
West Midlands	278,660	57,790	3,336	9,186	36,625	42,645	46,853	11,014	56,134	9,697	5,380
West Midlands Region	**510,345**	**105,919**	**5,872**	**11,011**	**63,842**	**72,705**	**94,330**	**18,845**	**112,019**	**16,862**	**8,940**
Bedfordshire	57,289	9,139	526	1,248	7,290	9,527	14,313	2,832	10,717	1,015	682
Cambridgeshire	69,146	10,421	714	733	8,821	9,715	17,356	2,740	15,597	2,124	925
Essex	127,163	22,823	1,216	1,531	14,030	20,019	26,384	6,050	30,010	3,254	1,846
Hertfordshire	91,408	16,890	926	985	9,764	11,914	21,484	4,612	20,713	2,945	1,175
Norfolk	62,626	11,582	726	359	5,591	5,909	15,990	2,404	17,258	2,005	802
Suffolk	51,096	10,190	699	271	5,162	6,118	11,065	1,863	13,084	1,781	863
East of England Region	**458,728**	**81,045**	**4,807**	**5,127**	**50,658**	**63,202**	**106,592**	**20,501**	**107,379**	**13,124**	**6,293**
London, City of	7,973	967	45	41	402	242	4,347	642	310	782	195
Metropolitan Police	921,779	182,354	9,284	45,771	96,728	133,177	232,537	42,957	113,938	53,967	11,066
London Region	**929,752**	**183,321**	**9,329**	**45,812**	**97,130**	**133,419**	**236,884**	**43,599**	**114,248**	**54,749**	**11,261**
Hampshire	180,894	40,569	2,640	1,212	15,624	21,815	39,422	8,004	45,362	4,073	2,173
Kent	146,402	27,554	1,780	1,403	16,708	19,525	32,643	5,354	36,827	2,976	1,632
Surrey	74,242	13,523	661	446	8,141	10,826	15,031	4,983	17,501	2,111	1,019
Sussex	133,147	28,624	1,616	1,007	12,141	13,684	33,820	5,017	30,060	4,998	2,180
Thames Valley	211,324	41,421	2,292	2,320	24,085	31,875	47,807	11,967	40,273	7,549	1,735
South East Region	**746,009**	**151,691**	**8,989**	**6,388**	**76,699**	**97,725**	**168,723**	**35,325**	**170,023**	**21,707**	**8,739**
Avon and Somerset	160,834	30,881	1,746	1,987	17,703	24,309	35,303	7,505	33,557	6,173	1,670
Devon and Cornwall	124,569	25,027	1,469	649	12,459	14,471	28,805	3,253	32,980	3,867	1,589
Dorset	55,142	11,805	759	190	4,981	5,865	14,429	2,373	12,460	1,641	639
Gloucestershire	52,388	10,831	667	394	6,413	5,667	12,310	2,172	11,999	1,207	728
Wiltshire	45,098	8,676	575	363	5,142	5,053	10,664	1,621	11,569	975	460
South West Region	**438,031**	**87,220**	**5,216**	**3,583**	**46,698**	**55,365**	**101,511**	**16,924**	**102,565**	**13,863**	**5,086**
ENGLAND	**5,093,395**	**976,638**	**54,122**	**98,063**	**594,329**	**719,031**	**1,101,086**	**192,108**	**1,106,614**	**180,944**	**70,460**
Dyfed-Powys	30,124	7,694	403	47	2,232	2,193	5,453	1,059	8,003	2,484	556
Gwent	53,182	11,717	533	282	5,740	8,537	8,673	1,445	13,659	1,888	708
North Wales	53,450	14,423	599	134	4,565	5,071	9,732	1,122	14,841	2,105	858
South Wales	121,717	19,833	913	891	14,237	25,628	23,282	2,816	28,550	4,051	1,516
WALES	**258,473**	**53,667**	**2,448**	**1,354**	**26,774**	**41,429**	**47,140**	**6,442**	**65,053**	**10,528**	**3,638**
British Transport Police	**76,405**	**16,132**	**972**	**1,953**	**941**	**4,596**	**32,821**	**1,228**	**13,444**	**2,830**	**1,488**
ENGLAND AND WALES	**5,428,273**	**1,046,437**	**57,542**	**101,370**	**622,044**	**765,056**	**1,181,047**	**199,778**	**1,185,111**	**194,302**	**75,586**

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.

Table 6.06 Recorded crime by offence group by police force area and region, percentage change 2005/06 to 2006/07

Percentage change										Recorded crime	
Police force area and region	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
Cleveland	-5	-3	-10	-19	-10	-15	0	-36	0	11	-10
Durham	0	1	-32	-17	1	-1	2	-12	1	1	4
Northumbria	-2	10	-8	-1	-3	-15	-1	-15	-2	-1	-2
North East Region	**-2**	**4**	**-14**	**-10**	**-4**	**-12**	**0**	**-20**	**-1**	**2**	**-2**
Cheshire	-7	-7	-10	5	-7	-8	-1	-4	-10	-6	-15
Cumbria	-10	-11	-10	-22	-10	-8	-12	-22	-7	-9	5
Greater Manchester	1	8	-6	6	-4	1	0	-19	3	19	-7
Lancashire	-4	-7	-3	-1	-1	2	-3	-28	-6	2	5
Merseyside	-11	-25	-20	-8	-3	-12	-6	-22	-4	-15	-11
North West Region	**-4**	**-6**	**-9**	**2**	**-4**	**-3**	**-3**	**-20**	**-3**	**-1**	**-6**
Humberside	-3	6	-11	1	-9	-13	-1	-28	1	19	-14
North Yorkshire	-7	-12	-6	16	-7	-11	-6	-16	-2	-9	-7
South Yorkshire	-2	-4	-14	27	1	-2	2	-24	-2	5	-7
West Yorkshire	-4	-11	-3	24	-1	7	-4	-25	-3	-5	4
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**-3**	**-6**	**-8**	**19**	**-3**	**-2**	**-2**	**-24**	**-2**	**0**	**-2**
Derbyshire	0	1	-5	13	2	1	-2	-24	6	-7	-19
Leicestershire	2	-3	-7	-2	4	6	2	-3	6	12	-6
Lincolnshire	-4	-4	-3	0	-8	-7	-4	-34	3	15	1
Northamptonshire	-3	-4	-3	-3	-5	0	-3	-19	-2	0	9
Nottinghamshire	-1	3	-1	15	2	-9	-1	-10	-1	8	10
East Midlands Region	**-1**	**-1**	**-4**	**7**	**0**	**-3**	**-1**	**-16**	**2**	**6**	**-1**
Staffordshire	0	2	-8	-1	1	-2	0	-17	3	-3	-1
Warwickshire	4	13	11	13	6	8	-3	-22	2	21	30
West Mercia	-4	2	-10	28	-14	-10	-1	-27	1	-4	5
West Midlands	-3	1	-4	4	-6	-1	-7	-21	-1	-3	-7
West Midlands Region	**-2**	**2**	**-5**	**5**	**-5**	**-2**	**-4**	**-21**	**0**	**-2**	**-2**
Bedfordshire	-4	-7	-23	-5	2	-3	-3	-13	-1	-17	0
Cambridgeshire	4	3	-11	30	7	5	0	-19	6	47	-3
Essex	-4	-4	-11	8	-6	-8	-9	21	-2	13	9
Hertfordshire	-4	4	-6	6	-8	-8	-5	-34	-1	44	23
Norfolk	-4	-7	-51	19	-7	0	-1	2	-2	10	-3
Suffolk	-3	2	6	0	-2	3	-11	-19	0	-12	-6
East of England Region	**-3**	**-2**	**-20**	**7**	**-3**	**-4**	**-5**	**-12**	**0**	**15**	**4**
London, City of	-5	3	-18	5	10	-5	0	-28	9	-24	-19
Metropolitan Police	-6	-8	-10	1	-7	-6	-10	-18	-7	26	11
London Region	**-6**	**-8**	**-10**	**1**	**-6**	**-6**	**-10**	**-18**	**-7**	**25**	**10**
Hampshire	3	5	-3	12	-6	8	-1	2	7	1	15
Kent	0	3	-6	4	1	-8	0	-7	0	10	7
Surrey	8	20	-13	0	-3	9	2	34	3	18	1
Sussex	-2	3	-3	-8	-10	-7	-4	-14	3	17	-3
Thames Valley	5	15	8	20	-3	-2	0	27	8	0	-6
South East Region	**2**	**8**	**-2**	**8**	**-4**	**-1**	**-1**	**8**	**5**	**7**	**3**
Avon and Somerset	4	1	14	-2	-6	2	6	2	8	33	-9
Devon and Cornwall	0	-1	-4	15	0	-2	1	-19	5	-7	-10
Dorset	-6	-1	-6	-25	-14	-20	-3	-16	-1	-4	2
Gloucestershire	-1	3	0	-17	2	-8	-2	-29	7	-11	-5
Wiltshire	7	16	0	21	7	5	1	-21	20	-27	-21
South West Region	**1**	**2**	**2**	**-1**	**-3**	**-3**	**2**	**-12**	**7**	**5**	**-9**
ENGLAND	**-2**	**-2**	**-7**	**3**	**-4**	**-3**	**-4**	**-14**	**0**	**9**	**0**
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	-8	18	0	9	-6	-1	1	0	21
Gwent	-1	2	-3	-11	-4	-11	-3	-18	6	34	5
North Wales	6	17	-7	-11	2	10	4	-12	3	0	3
South Wales	-2	-6	-14	41	5	-4	-2	-17	-1	16	-10
WALES	**0**	**2**	**-9**	**19**	**2**	**-3**	**-1**	**-14**	**2**	**11**	**-1**
British Transport Police	**0**	**12**	**0**	**-10**	**-8**	**-8**	**-4**	**-19**	**6**	**-10**	**13**
ENGLAND AND WALES	**-2**	**-1**	**-7**	**3**	**-4**	**-4**	**-4**	**-14**	**0**	**9**	**0**

1. Includes theft of motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a motor vehicle.

2. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.

Table 6.07 Recorded offences by offence group by police force area and region, numbers per 1,000 population[1], 2006/07

Numbers per 1,000 population — **Recorded crime**

Police force area and region	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
Cleveland	124	25	1	1	14	16	26	2	34	4	1
Durham	89	17	1	0	11	11	16	2	27	2	2
Northumbria	92	17	1	1	10	11	18	2	26	4	2
North East Region	**98**	**19**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**12**	**19**	**2**	**28**	**3**	**2**
Cheshire	90	17	1	1	11	12	20	2	23	2	1
Cumbria	77	16	1	0	6	6	16	2	25	3	2
Greater Manchester	131	22	1	3	18	23	22	4	30	4	2
Lancashire	94	19	1	1	10	12	20	3	26	2	1
Merseyside	114	19	1	2	14	16	20	3	30	7	1
North West Region	**110**	**20**	**1**	**2**	**14**	**16**	**20**	**3**	**28**	**4**	**2**
Humberside	127	27	1	1	18	18	25	3	30	3	1
North Yorkshire	71	13	1	0	9	9	17	2	16	2	1
South Yorkshire	124	22	1	1	17	22	22	4	31	3	1
West Yorkshire	118	20	1	1	17	18	23	3	28	3	2
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**114**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**16**	**18**	**23**	**3**	**27**	**3**	**2**
Derbyshire	83	16	1	1	10	11	17	3	21	2	1
Leicestershire	98	21	1	1	11	13	20	5	20	3	2
Lincolnshire	82	15	1	0	10	9	20	2	21	2	1
Northamptonshire	101	16	1	2	14	16	21	4	25	2	1
Nottinghamshire	131	21	1	2	20	23	26	3	29	3	2
East Midlands Region	**100**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**15**	**21**	**3**	**23**	**3**	**1**
Staffordshire	99	23	1	1	11	12	20	4	24	3	1
Warwickshire	85	14	1	1	12	14	16	3	19	3	1
West Mercia	69	14	1	0	8	8	15	2	17	2	1
West Midlands	108	22	1	4	14	16	18	4	22	4	2
West Midlands Region	**95**	**20**	**1**	**2**	**12**	**14**	**18**	**4**	**21**	**3**	**2**
Bedfordshire	98	16	1	2	13	16	25	5	18	2	1
Cambridgeshire	92	14	1	1	12	13	23	4	21	3	1
Essex	77	14	1	1	9	12	16	4	18	2	1
Hertfordshire	87	16	1	1	9	11	20	4	20	3	1
Norfolk	76	14	1	0	7	7	19	3	21	2	1
Suffolk	74	15	1	0	7	9	16	3	19	3	1
East of England Region	**83**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**11**	**19**	**4**	**19**	**2**	**1**
London, City of [4]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Metropolitan Police	123	24	1	6	13	18	31	6	15	7	1
London Region	**124**	**24**	**1**	**6**	**13**	**18**	**32**	**6**	**15**	**7**	**1**
Hampshire	100	22	1	1	9	12	22	4	25	2	1
Kent	90	17	1	1	10	12	20	3	23	2	1
Surrey	69	13	1	0	8	10	14	5	16	2	1
Sussex	88	19	1	1	8	9	22	3	20	3	1
Thames Valley	99	19	1	1	11	15	22	6	19	4	1
South East Region	**91**	**19**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**12**	**21**	**4**	**21**	**3**	**1**
Avon and Somerset	105	20	1	1	12	16	23	5	22	4	1
Devon and Cornwall	76	15	1	0	8	9	18	2	20	2	1
Dorset	79	17	1	0	7	8	21	3	18	2	1
Gloucestershire	91	19	1	1	11	10	21	4	21	2	1
Wiltshire	72	14	1	1	8	8	17	3	18	2	1
South West Region	**86**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**11**	**20**	**3**	**20**	**3**	**1**
ENGLAND	**101**	**19**	**1**	**2**	**12**	**14**	**22**	**4**	**22**	**4**	**1**
Dyfed-Powys	60	15	1	0	4	4	11	2	16	5	1
Gwent	96	21	1	1	10	15	16	3	25	3	1
North Wales	79	21	1	0	7	8	14	2	22	3	1
South Wales	100	16	1	1	12	21	19	2	23	3	1
WALES	**87**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**14**	**16**	**2**	**22**	**4**	**1**
ENGLAND AND WALES	**100**	**19**	**1**	**2**	**12**	**14**	**22**	**4**	**22**	**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. Numbers of recorded crimes will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.
4. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.

Table 6.08 Burglaries recorded by the police and BCS rates by police force area and region, 2006/07

Numbers and rates per 10,000 population or households — **Recorded crime and 2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME						BCS[1,2]		
	Total burglary in a dwelling	Burglary in a dwelling per 10,000 households	Attempted burglary	Attempted burglary per 10,000 households	Total burglary other than in a dwelling	Burglary other than in a dwelling per 10,000 population	All burglary per 10,000 households	Burglary with entry per 10,000 households	Attempted burglary per 10,000 households
Cleveland	3,565	154	494	21	4,082	74	245		
Durham	2,402	94	201	8	4,304	72	199 **		
Northumbria	6,336	104	862	14	8,035	57	183 **		
North East Region	**12,303**	**112**	**1,557**	**14**	**16,421**	**64**	**200 ** **	**139 * **	**61 ** **
Cheshire	4,430	106	533	13	6,058	61	187 *		
Cumbria	917	43	106	5	2,179	44	174 **		
Greater Manchester	24,320	226	3,854	36	20,364	80	518 **		
Lancashire	5,692	94	647	11	8,839	61	337		
Merseyside	9,835	169	1,417	24	9,926	73	352		
North West Region	**45,194**	**156**	**6,557**	**23**	**47,366**	**69**	**371**	**249 * **	**121**
Humberside	6,705	176	966	25	8,895	100	310		
North Yorkshire	2,465	76	316	10	4,371	57	155 **		
South Yorkshire	9,814	181	1,279	24	11,968	93	469 **		
West Yorkshire	18,009	205	2,725	31	18,469	87	470		
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**36,993**	**174**	**5,286**	**25**	**43,703**	**86**	**401 * **	**193**	**208 ** **
Derbyshire	4,417	106	645	16	5,678	58	257		
Leicestershire	5,542	145	1,029	27	5,212	55	290		
Lincolnshire	2,327	81	243	8	4,274	63	243		
Northamptonshire	3,905	145	557	21	5,409	83	556 **		
Nottinghamshire	10,619	239	1,843	42	9,939	95	480 *		
East Midlands Region	**26,810**	**149**	**4,317**	**24**	**30,512**	**71**	**353**	**180**	**173 * **
Staffordshire	4,759	108	740	17	6,482	61	346		
Warwickshire	2,850	129	410	19	3,597	67	173 **		
West Mercia	3,260	66	472	10	6,269	53	198 *		
West Midlands	17,524	167	3,030	29	19,101	74	291		
West Midlands Region	**28,393**	**129**	**4,652**	**21**	**35,449**	**66**	**268**	**182**	**86 ** **
Bedfordshire	3,560	153	662	29	3,730	64	251		
Cambridgeshire	3,736	123	510	17	5,085	68	235		
Essex	6,124	88	828	12	7,906	48	134 **		
Hertfordshire	4,298	100	692	16	5,466	52	346		
Norfolk	1,696	48	154	4	3,895	47	275		
Suffolk	1,684	58	210	7	3,478	50	98 **		
East of England Region	**21,098**	**92**	**3,056**	**13**	**29,560**	**53**	**213 ** **	**115 ** **	**98 * **
London, City of [3]	37	+	4	+	365	+			
Metropolitan Police	59,933	193	11,956	38	36,795	49	422 **		
London Region	**59,970**	**193**	**11,960**	**38**	**37,160**	**49**	**422 ** **	**228**	**194 ** **
Hampshire	5,451	73	861	11	10,173	56	163 **		
Kent	7,243	108	1,057	16	9,465	58	335		
Surrey	3,397	77	363	8	4,744	44	163 **		
Sussex	4,556	69	666	10	7,585	50	237		
Thames Valley	12,059	142	1,967	23	12,026	56	480 **		
South East Region	**32,706**	**97**	**4,914**	**15**	**43,993**	**54**	**292**	**167**	**125**
Avon and Somerset	7,450	115	1,033	16	10,253	67	214 *		
Devon and Cornwall	4,665	66	468	7	7,794	48	223 *		
Dorset	1,638	54	255	8	3,343	48	133 **		
Gloucestershire	2,583	106	326	13	3,830	67	258		
Wiltshire	1,901	73	225	9	3,241	51	174 *		
South West Region	**18,237**	**84**	**2,307**	**11**	**28,461**	**56**	**206 ** **	**130 ** **	**76 ** **
England Total	**281,704**	**134**	**44,606**	**21**	**312,625**	**62**	**312**	**181**	**131**
Dyfed-Powys	770	36	81	4	1,462	29	162 **		
Gwent	2,216	95	209	9	3,524	63	220		
North Wales	1,200	42	n/a	n/a	3,365	50	352		
South Wales	6,392	125	1,015	20	7,845	64	350		
Wales	**10,578**	**85**	**1,305**	**10**	**16,196**	**55**	**293**	**200**	**93**
British Transport Police [4]	**3**	**n/a**	**1**	**n/a**	**938**	**n/a**			
ENGLAND AND WALES	**292,285**	**131**	**45,912**	**21**	**329,759**	**62**	**311**	**182**	**129**

1. Only regional figures are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level.
2. Statistical significance in comparison to national average.
3. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.
4. No rates are given for British Transport Police as their data are not provided for specified geographic areas.

Table 6.09 Offences against vehicles recorded by the police and BCS rates by police force area and region, 2006/07

Numbers and rates per 10,000 population or households — **Recorded crime and 2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME					BCS[1,2]			
	Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle per 10,000 population	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 population	Interfering with a motor vehicle	All vehicle theft per 10,000 households	Theft of a vehicle per 10,000 households	Theft from a vehicle per 10,000 households	Attempted theft of and from a vehicle per 10,000 households
Cleveland	2,256	41	5,598	101	1,036	901			
Durham	1,889	32	4,240	71	604	608			
Northumbria	3,883	28	9,345	66	2,122	456 **			
North East Region	**8,028**	**31**	**19,183**	**75**	**3,762**	**583 ****	**46 ***	**380 ****	**157**
Cheshire	2,935	30	7,370	74	1,360	684			
Cumbria	948	19	1,897	38	308	301 **			
Greater Manchester	14,877	58	39,189	154	5,439	987 **			
Lancashire	3,738	26	10,458	73	2,356	736			
Merseyside	6,198	45	12,806	94	2,926	691			
North West Region	**28,696**	**42**	**71,720**	**105**	**12,389**	**777**	**99**	**511**	**167**
Humberside	4,067	46	9,694	109	2,205	798			
North Yorkshire	1,585	21	4,635	60	837	295 **			
South Yorkshire	7,481	58	17,704	138	3,277	1012 *			
West Yorkshire	9,469	45	24,566	116	3,732	789			
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**22,602**	**45**	**56,599**	**112**	**10,051**	**789**	**80**	**490**	**218 ***
Derbyshire	2,525	26	7,490	76	1,136	560			
Leicestershire	2,772	29	7,748	81	1,487	713			
Lincolnshire	1,608	24	3,810	56	500	637			
Northamptonshire	2,731	42	6,356	98	1,655	789			
Nottinghamshire	4,609	44	15,965	153	3,193	823			
East Midlands Region	**14,245**	**33**	**41,369**	**96**	**7,971**	**697**	**49 ****	**480**	**168**
Staffordshire	3,235	31	7,682	73	1,576	659			
Warwickshire	1,696	32	5,200	97	754	631			
West Mercia	2,340	20	6,525	55	1,052	475 **			
West Midlands	12,249	47	27,082	105	3,314	1040 **			
West Midlands Region	**19,520**	**36**	**46,489**	**87**	**6,696**	**795**	**92**	**494**	**209**
Bedfordshire	1,882	32	6,949	119	696	847			
Cambridgeshire	2,347	31	6,429	86	939	623			
Essex	5,629	34	12,736	77	1,654	648			
Hertfordshire	2,821	27	8,376	80	717	850			
Norfolk	1,468	18	4,030	49	411	428 **			
Suffolk	1,408	20	3,990	58	720	335 **			
East of England Region	**15,555**	**28**	**42,510**	**77**	**5,137**	**619 ****	**64**	**409 ****	**146**
London, City of[3]	75	+	156	+	11				
Metropolitan Police	37,599	50	92,137	123	3,441	893 **			
London Region	**37,674**	**50**	**92,293**	**123**	**3,452**	**893 ****	**109**	**614 ****	**170**
Hampshire	4,726	26	15,140	84	1,949	528 *			
Kent	5,650	35	11,772	73	2,103	657			
Surrey	2,205	21	7,385	69	1,236	753			
Sussex	3,353	22	9,220	61	1,111	553 *			
Thames Valley	6,384	30	22,119	103	3,372	824			
South East Region	**22,318**	**27**	**65,636**	**80**	**9,771**	**661**	**60**	**470**	**131**
Avon and Somerset	6,108	40	15,942	104	2,259	882			
Devon and Cornwall	3,025	19	10,380	64	1,066	495 **			
Dorset	1,395	20	3,863	55	607	372 **			
Gloucestershire	1,451	25	3,812	66	404	319 **			
Wiltshire	1,024	16	3,676	58	353	599			
South West Region	**13,003**	**26**	**37,673**	**74**	**4,689**	**592 ****	**50 ****	**413**	**129**
England Total	**181,641**	**36**	**473,472**	**94**	**63,918**	**723**	**75**	**484**	**164**
Dyfed-Powys	588	12	1,417	28	188	260 **			
Gwent	2,633	47	4,972	89	932	939			
North Wales	1,607	24	2,697	40	767	415 **			
South Wales	6,484	53	16,221	133	2,923	981			
Wales	**11,312**	38	**25,307**	86	**4,810**	**715**	**78**	**474**	**163**
British Transport Police [4]	**457**	**n/a**	**3,884**	**n/a**	**255**				
ENGLAND AND WALES	**193,410**	**36**	**502,663**	**93**	**68,983**	**723**	**75**	**483**	**164**

1. Only regional figures are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level. Figure for all households, not just vehicle owning households.
2. Statistical significance in comparison to national average.
3. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.
4. No rates are given for British Transport Police as their data are not provided for specified geographic areas.

Table 6.10 Violent and sexual crime recorded by the police and BCS, by police force area and region, 2006/07

Numbers and rates per 10,000 population or adults — **Recorded crime and 2006/07 BCS**

Police force area and region	RECORDED CRIME						BCS[1,2]				
	Violence against the person	Violence against the person per 10,000 population	Sexual offences	Sexual offences per 10,000 population	Robbery	Robbery per 10,000 population	Total BCS violence per 10,000 adults[5]	Domestic per 10,000 adults	Mugging per 10,000 adults	Stranger per 10,000 adults	Acquaintance per 10,000 adults
Cleveland	13,928	252	691	12	576	10	1092 **				
Durham	10,017	167	470	8	233	4	442				
Northumbria	24,249	172	1,322	9	1,055	8	489				
North East Region	**48,194**	**188**	**2,483**	**10**	**1,864**	**7**	**609**	**76**	**54**	**266**	**221**
Cheshire	17,269	174	885	9	688	7	630				
Cumbria	8,187	164	313	6	68	1	768				
Greater Manchester	57,051	224	3,125	12	8,213	32	757				
Lancashire	26,791	186	1,461	10	1,014	7	774				
Merseyside	25,994	190	1,103	8	2,290	17	615				
North West Region	**135,292**	**198**	**6,887**	**10**	**12,273**	**18**	**711 ***	**90**	**71**	**319 ****	**240**
Humberside	23,869	268	1,258	14	1,200	13	575				
North Yorkshire	10,087	131	590	8	278	4	249 **				
South Yorkshire	27,955	217	1,319	10	1,594	12	510				
West Yorkshire	43,267	204	2,456	12	3,148	15	623				
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	**105,178**	**208**	**5,623**	**11**	**6,220**	**12**	**533**	**129**	**78**	**135 ****	**208**
Derbyshire	16,065	164	1,063	11	870	9	680				
Leicestershire	20,405	214	1,259	13	1,214	13	592				
Lincolnshire	10,257	151	651	10	230	3	688				
Northamptonshire	10,113	155	616	9	1,037	16	391 *				
Nottinghamshire	21,938	211	1,327	13	2,434	23	742				
East Midlands Region	**78,778**	**183**	**4,916**	**11**	**5,785**	**13**	**637**	**113**	**74**	**197**	**281 ***
Staffordshire	24,728	234	1,195	11	758	7	622				
Warwickshire	7,391	138	424	8	486	9	507				
West Mercia	16,010	135	917	8	581	5	658				
West Midlands	57,790	223	3,336	13	9,186	35	550				
West Midlands Region	**105,919**	**197**	**5,872**	**11**	**11,011**	**21**	**585**	**89**	**109**	**244**	**149**
Bedfordshire	9,139	157	526	9	1,248	21	492				
Cambridgeshire	10,421	139	714	10	733	10	755				
Essex	22,823	139	1,216	7	1,531	9	295 **				
Hertfordshire	16,890	161	926	9	985	9	429				
Norfolk	11,582	141	726	9	359	4	503				
Suffolk	10,190	147	699	10	271	4	452				
East of England Region	**81,045**	**146**	**4,807**	**9**	**5,127**	**9**	**462 ***	**59 ***	**59 ***	**169**	**187**
London, City of[3]	967	1,053	45	49	41	45					
Metropolitan Police	182,354	243	9,284	12	45,771	61	639				
London Region	**183,321**	**244**	**9,329**	**12**	**45,812**	**61**	**639**	**75**	**227 ****	**180**	**198**
Hampshire	40,569	224	2,640	15	1,212	7	337 **				
Kent	27,554	170	1,780	11	1,403	9	749				
Surrey	13,523	126	661	6	446	4	286 **				
Sussex	28,624	189	1,616	11	1,007	7	520				
Thames Valley	41,421	194	2,292	11	2,320	11	677				
South East Region	**151,691**	**186**	**8,989**	**11**	**6,388**	**8**	**532**	**82**	**68**	**203**	**185**
Avon and Somerset	30,881	202	1,746	11	1,987	13	373				
Devon and Cornwall	25,027	154	1,469	9	649	4	516				
Dorset	11,805	168	759	11	190	3	315 **				
Gloucestershire	10,831	188	667	12	394	7	553				
Wiltshire	8,676	138	575	9	363	6	309 **				
South West Region	**87,220**	**172**	**5,216**	**10**	**3,583**	**7**	**422 ** **	**106**	**44 ****	**143 ***	**142**
England Total	**976,638**	**194**	**54,122**	**11**	**98,063**	**19**	**571**	**90**	**94**	**205**	**199**
Dyfed-Powys	7,694	152	403	8	47	1	515				
Gwent	11,717	211	533	10	282	5	389				
North Wales	14,423	214	599	9	134	2	363 **				
South Wales	19,833	162	913	7	891	7	681				
Wales	**53,667**	**181**	**2,448**	**8**	**1,354**	**5**	**520**	**158**	**33 ****	**209**	**122 ****
British Transport Police[4]	**16,132**	**n/a**	**972**	**n/a**	**1,953**	**n/a**					
ENGLAND AND WALES	**1,046,437**	**193**	**57,542**	**11**	**101,370**	**19**	**569**	**94**	**90**	**206**	**194**

1. Only regional figures are given for the BCS due to the variability of specific offence figures at police force area level.
2. Statistical significance in comparison to national average.
3. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.
4. No rates are given for British Transport Police as their data are not recorded in specified geographic areas.
5. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury. BCS violence categories have been revised so the estimates will vary from those previously published. Please see Glossary for more information about violence categories.

Table 6.11 Proportion of households/adults victims of crime by type of area (ACORN)[1]

Percentages						2006/07 BCS
	All burglary	All vehicle theft[2]	Theft from the person	Criminal damage	All violence	*Unweighted base[3]*
	% victims once or more					
Wealthy Achievers	**1.8**	**5.2**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**2.2**	***12,860***
Wealthy Executives	2.3	5.1	0.7	5.1	2.2	*4,068*
Affluent Greys	1.2	4.1	0.8	4.8	1.6	*4,619*
Flourishing Families	1.8	6.2	0.8	6.9	2.7	*4,173*
Urban Prosperity	**3.8**	**10.5**	**2.1**	**7.4**	**4.4**	***3,584***
Prosperous Professionals	3.1	7.1	0.5	8.1	3.4	*920*
Educated Urbanites	3.6	11.9	2.6	6.3	3.6	*1,462*
Aspiring Singles	4.6	11.4	2.4	8.4	6.1	*1,202*
Comfortably Off	**2.2**	**7.0**	**0.9**	**7.4**	**3.4**	***14,764***
Starting Out	2.8	10.4	1.3	8.1	4.1	*1,568*
Secure Families	2.2	7.4	0.9	7.8	3.8	*7,585*
Settled Suburbia	1.6	4.8	0.9	6.0	2.3	*4,084*
Prudent Pensioners	2.9	6.5	0.6	7.8	3.4	*1,527*
Moderate Means	**2.6**	**9.0**	**1.2**	**11.7**	**4.0**	***6,366***
Asian Communities	3.8	9.6	1.8	6.2	4.7	*406*
Post Industrial Families	2.1	8.7	1.1	11.9	3.0	*1,906*
Blue Collar Roots	2.8	9.0	1.1	12.4	4.4	*4,054*
Hard Pressed	**3.2**	**9.7**	**1.7**	**9.1**	**4.8**	***9,349***
Struggling Families	3.1	9.3	1.2	9.9	5.0	*6,169*
Burdened Singles	3.5	10.1	1.5	8.9	3.7	*2,013*
High Rise Hardship	4.7	10.1	1.8	7.0	4.7	*630*
Inner City Adversity	2.7	12.1	4.6	6.3	5.8	*537*
ALL HOUSEHOLDS/ADULTS	**2.5**	**7.5**	**1.2**	**7.9**	**3.6**	***47,027***

1. See Glossary for more information about the ACORN geo-demographic classification.

2. Prevalence of all vehicle theft based on vehicle owning households only.

3. Unweighted bases refer to risk of burglary. Base sizes for vehicle crime are slightly lower as based on households who own vehicles only. Other base sizes are similar to those for burglary.

Appendix 1 Glossary

2006/07 Interview sample – This is the sample on which latest BCS results are based. It consists of all respondents interviewed by the BCS during the 2006/07 financial year who were asked to recall their experience of crime in the 12 months prior to interview.

ACORN – 'A Classification of Residential Neighbourhoods', developed by CACI Ltd., classifies households according to the demographic, employment and housing characteristics of the surrounding neighbourhood. ACORN is most useful in determining the social environment in which households are located. The 2001 ACORN has been used in this report. Although there are a total of 56 ACORN types, the five-group and 17-group breakdowns have been used in this report (these groups are constructed from the 56 types). The main ACORN groups are characterised as follows:

- **Wealthy achievers** – wealthy executives, affluent older people and well-off families.
- **Urban prosperity** – prosperous professionals, young urban professionals and students living in town and city areas.
- **Comfortably off** – young couples, secure families, older couples living in the suburbs and pensioners.
- **Moderate means** – Asian communities, post-industrial families and skilled manual workers.
- **Hard pressed** – low-income families, residents in council areas, people living in high-rise, and inner-city estates.

Further information about ACORN is available from CACI Ltd., CACI House, Kensington Village, Avonmore Road, London W14 8TS (http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn/).

Acquaintance violence – A type of **BCS violence**. It comprises **wounding, assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury** in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include **domestic violence**.

Acquisitive crime – A BCS offence group which covers all crime where items are stolen. This includes: burglary and attempted burglary in a dwelling or non-connected garage/outhouse; theft in a dwelling or from outside a dwelling (or meter); theft and attempted theft of and from vehicles; and theft of pedal cycles. See also: **burglary**, **theft in a dwelling**, **vehicle-related thefts** and **bicycle theft**.

APACS – The UK Payments Association (http://www.apacs.org.uk), records information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud in the UK. Membership of APACS is open to any institution that is a principal member of a payment scheme that is widely used in the UK.

Anti-social behaviour – the BCS measures 'high' levels of perceived anti-social behaviour from responses to seven individual anti-social behaviour strands:

- noisy neighbours or loud parties,
- teenagers hanging around on the streets,
- rubbish or litter lying around,
- vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property,

- people using or dealing drugs,
- people being drunk or rowdy in public places,
- abandoned or burnt-out cars.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour are measured using a scale based on answers to the seven questions as follows: 'very big problem' = 3, 'fairly big problem' = 2, 'not a very big problem' = 1 and 'not a problem at all' = 0. The maximum score for the seven questions is 21. Those respondents with 'high' levels of perceived anti-social behaviour are those who score 11 or more on this scale. This disorder scale can only be calculated for the 2001 BCS onwards as the question on people being drunk or rowdy was only introduced in 2001. This measure is **Statutory Performance Indicator** 10b.

Arson – Deliberately setting fire to property including buildings and vehicles. For vehicle crime, if a vehicle is stolen and later found deliberately burnt out by the same offender, one crime of theft of a vehicle is recorded by the police and in the BCS. If there is evidence that someone unconnected with the theft committed the arson, then an offence of arson is recorded by the police in addition to the theft. For the BCS, only an offence of theft of a vehicle would be recorded as in practice it would often not be possible to establish that the arson was committed by someone unconnected with the theft.

Assault with minor injury and with no injury– In the BCS, **an assault with minor injury** is one where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled and the incident resulted in minor injury to the victim, e.g. minor scratches or bruises. **An assault with no injury** includes similar incidents (or attempts) which resulted in no injury to the victim. These categories replace the BCS category of **common assault**, which has been used in previous publications (see also definition for common assault)**.** The BCS does not measure assaults against those aged under 16 years old and those not living in private households, this being a caveat on all personal crimes. Assault on a constable is a separate category within recorded crime; however, such incidents are not treated separately for the BCS and would fall within the BCS assault with minor injury or without injury categories. The police recorded crime figures quoted in the text and charts include assault on a constable and racially/religiously aggravated assault.

Attempted burglary – An attempted burglary is recorded by the police and in the BCS if there is clear evidence that the offender made an actual, physical attempt to gain entry to a building (e.g. damage to locks, or broken doors) but was unsuccessful. This offence type combines with **burglary with entry** to comprise total burglary.

Basic Command Units (BCUs) – These equate to police divisions and are also referred to as Operational Command Units in some forces. As at 1 April 2006 (and therefore for the reporting year 2006-07) there were 231 BCUs in England and Wales. Recorded crime figures for six key offences for each BCU are published on the Home Office website.

BB gun – An imitation firearm that discharges plastic pellets typically by way of a spring action or compressed air.

Bicycle theft – Thefts of pedal cycles. This does not include every bicycle theft, as some may be stolen during the course of another offence and are therefore classified as such by the police and in the BCS. The BCS covers thefts of bicycles belonging to the respondent or any other member of the household. Bicycle thefts are recorded by the BCS if no attempt was made to steal anything else. It is classed as:

- Burglary - if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, from the household's dwelling;
- Theft in a dwelling - when a bicycle is stolen from inside a house by someone who was not trespassing; and
- Theft from a vehicle - if the bicycle is one of a number of things stolen.

Black and minority ethnic groups – Respondents are asked to make a choice from a card to identify their ethnic background using the standard 2001 Census classification. Due to small sample sizes, it is necessary to collapse this classification into either a five-fold classification, i.e. White, Black, Asian, Mixed and Chinese or Other or to a simpler two-fold White and Non-White classification, based on the Government Statistical Service's **harmonised classification**. Adopting the 2001 Census definition, however, means analysis by ethnic group since 2001/02 is not directly comparable with results from earlier rounds of the BCS which used a different classification.

Burglary – An offence of burglary is recorded by the police if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. Burglary does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g. impersonating an official). Burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence (see **theft in a dwelling**). The dwelling is a house, flat or any connected outhouse or garage. Common areas (e.g. hallways) are not included. Figures on recorded crime are provided separately for burglaries that occur in domestic properties and those which occur in commercial or other properties. The BCS covers domestic burglary only, but it is possible to differentiate between attempted burglaries and burglaries with entry. BCS burglary can be classified as: **attempted burglary**; **burglary with entry**; **burglary with no loss (including attempts)**; **burglary with loss**. Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss including attempts also add up to total burglary.

Burglary with entry – This term is used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered, regardless of whether something was stolen or not. This offence type combines with **attempted burglary** to comprise total burglary.

Burglary with loss – This term is used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered and something was stolen. This offence type combines with **burglary with no loss (including attempts)** to comprise total burglary.

Burglary with no loss (including attempts) – In the BCS this includes attempted entry to a property and cases where a property was entered but nothing was stolen. In making comparisons with police recorded crime, BCS **burglary with no loss (including attempts)** is used as a proxy for attempted burglary, though there will be some instances with no loss where entry has been gained. This offence type combines with **burglary with loss** to comprise total burglary.

Calibration weighting – A review of the BCS by survey methodology experts in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the National Centre for Social Research recommended that the calibration weighting method be adopted in the BCS (Lynn and Elliot, 2000). The weighting is designed to make adjustment for known differentials in response rates between different age by sex subgroups and households with different age and sex composition. For example, a household containing a 24-year-old male living alone may be less likely to respond to the survey than a household containing a 24-year-old male living with a young partner and a child. The procedure therefore gives different weights to different household types based on their age/sex composition in such a way that the weighted distribution of individuals in the responding households matches the known distribution in the population as a whole.

The weights are generated using an algorithm that minimises the differences between the weights implied by sampling and the final weights subject to the weighted data meeting the population controls. They are based on calibrating on **population figures** provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) from ONS. Calibration weights have been applied from the 1996 BCS onwards using CALMAR (a SAS based macro); the 2006/07 BCS used g-Calib within a new SPSS-based data processing system (the weights produced by g-Calib are the same as those from CALMAR).

The effects of calibration weights are generally small for household crime, but are more important for estimates of personal crime, where young respondents generally have much higher crime victimisation rates than average but also lower response rates to the survey. However, crime trends since the 1996 survey did not change to any great extent with the introduction of calibration weighting.

Cannabis Warning – Prior to 16 January this was known as a 'Formal warning for cannabis possession'. From 1 April 2004 information on police formal warnings for cannabis possession started to be collected centrally as part of the information held (prior to this a pilot scheme was run in parts of London). Those aged 18 and over who are caught in simple possession of cannabis can be eligible for a police formal warning which would not involve an arrest. An offence is deemed to be cleared up if a formal warning for cannabis possession has been issued in accordance with guidance from the Association of Chief Police Officers.

Cautions – An offence is deemed to be detected if an offender has been cautioned by the police or given a reprimand or warning under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. A caution may be given by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer when an offender admits guilt, where there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction, where the offender consents, or where it does not seem in the public interest to instigate criminal proceedings. New guidance on administering cautions was published in June 2005 (see Home Office Circular 30/2005).

Charge/summons – An offence is deemed to be detected if a person has been charged or summonsed for the crime (irrespective of any subsequent acquittal at Court).

Common assault – In the BCS, the previously used common assault (or attempted assault) category, which had been inconsistent with the police recorded offence category, has been replaced with **assault with minor injury** and **assault with no injury** categories. This change is made to align BCS categories more closely with those now used by the police.

Comparable subset of crimes – A set of offences that are covered by both the BCS and police recorded crime. Various adjustments are made to the recorded crime categories to maximise comparability with the BCS. Comparable crime is used to compare trends in police and BCS figures. Seventy-nine per cent of BCS offences reported via interviews in the **2006/07 interview sample** fall into categories that can be compared with crimes recorded by the police.

Comparable violence – This comprises wounding, robbery and assault with minor injury and assault with no injury – the violent crimes measured by the BCS which, since 1998, can be compared with violence against the person and robbery offences recorded by the police. It excludes the small category of snatch theft that is not separately identified in police recorded crime figures but is part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person.

Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) – The BCS interviewer enters responses to the questionnaire into a laptop computer. The questionnaire is a computer program that specifies the questions, range and structure of permissible answers and instructions for navigating through the questionnaire. Plausibility and consistency checks are incorporated to improve data quality. The self-completion modules on the BCS are done using Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) where the interviewer gives the laptop to the respondent. CASI allows respondents to report behaviours or attitudes to more sensitive questions in private. The mode of interview changed in the 1994 BCS from a paper-based questionnaire to CAPI.

Confidence interval – The range of values between which the population parameter is estimated to lie (also referred to as margin of error). Surveys produce statistics that are estimates of the real figure for the population under study. These estimates are always surrounded by a margin of error of plus or minus a given range. At the 95 per cent confidence level, over many repeats of a survey under the same conditions, one would expect that these confidence intervals would contain the true population value in 95 times out of 100. When assessing the results of a single survey it is assumed that there is a one in 20 chance that the true population value will fall outside the 95 per cent confidence interval calculated for the survey estimate. A 90 per cent confidence interval relates to a one in ten chance of the true value lying outside the range. Table A.01 shows 95 per cent confidence intervals around main estimates of incidents of crime and Table A.02 shows 95 per cent confidence intervals around main estimates of victimisation and key perception measures for the 2006/07 BCS.
Confidence intervals can also be constructed for changes in estimates between years of the BCS and for differences between population subgroups. If a difference is outside a range set by a 95 per cent confidence interval then one judges the difference to be ‘statistically significant at the five per cent level’. If a difference is outside a 90 per cent confidence interval it is ‘statistically significant at the ten per cent level’. In this publication a five per cent significance level has been applied, unless otherwise stated. See also the definition of **statistical significance**.

Confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) – Public confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) is based on seven different aspects:

- respects the rights of people accused of committing a crime and treats them fairly,
- effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice,
- deals with cases promptly and efficiently,

- effective at reducing crime,
- meets the needs of victims of crime,
- dealing with young people accused of crime,
- treats people who come forward as witnesses well.

Prior to 2004/05 public confidence in six aspects of the CJS were asked about. The question 'treats people who come forward as witnesses well' was introduced in late 2003.

Confidence in the police – The measure for confidence in the police is the percentage of respondents who believe the local police are doing 'a good or excellent' job. This measure is **Statutory Performance Indicator** 2a. Respondents are also asked how good a job the police are doing at a national level.

Counting rules – Instructions issued to the police by the Home Office on how the police should count and classify crime. Recorded crime figures in this publication are based on the counting rules that came into force on 1 April 1998. These rules were updated following the introduction on 1 April 2002 of the ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers) **National Crime Recording Standard**. A copy of the latest counting rules is available on the Home Office website at www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html .

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) – Set up under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and are, in most cases, coterminous with local authority areas. They include representatives from police, health, probation and other local agencies and provide strategies for reducing crime in the area. As at 1 April 2006 (and therefore for the reporting year 2006-07) there were 373 CDRPs in England and Wales. In Wales, the 22 CDRPs have changed to Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to reflect their new identity subsequent to merging with Drug and Alcohol Action Teams. Recorded crime figures for seven key offences for each CDRP are published on the Home Office website.

Criminal damage – Criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Combined figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage. In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism; that is any intentional damage done to the property belonging to the respondent, or to their home or vehicle. As in the case of burglary, the BCS only includes vandalism of private households. See also: **vandalism** and **vehicle vandalism**.

Detections – Crimes that have been 'cleared up' by the police (previously known as clear ups). Detailed information on the way the police are able to show a crime as 'detected' is contained in Section H of the Home Office Counting Rules. A copy of the counting rules is available on the Home Office website (see **Counting rules**).

Domestic burglary – Burglary in a dwelling. The BCS only covers domestic burglary whilst police recorded crime covers both commercial and domestic burglary (see also **Burglary**)

Domestic violence – A type of **BCS violence.** It comprises wounding, assaults with minor injury and assaults with no injury which involve partners, ex-partners, household members or other relatives. A computer-assisted self-completion module was included in the 1996 and

2001 BCS to improve estimates of domestic violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004) and a similar module was included in the 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS. Results from the 2004/05 and 2005/06 self-completion modules are reported in Finney (2006) and Coleman *et al*. (2007). See also: **acquaintance violence, mugging** and **stranger violence**. Figures on recorded crime do not identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal definition. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with any injuries sustained e.g. other wounding.

Drugs - Since 1996 the BCS has included a self-completion module of questions on illicit drug use that can be compared over time. This module is restricted to respondents aged 16 to 59. As a household survey, the BCS provides an effective measure of the more commonly used drugs for which the majority of users are contained within the household population. However, the BCS does not cover some groups, potentially important given that they may have relatively high rates of drug use: notably the homeless, and those living in institutions such as prisons or student halls of residence. Nor, in practice, will any household survey necessarily reach problematic drug users. As a result, the BCS is likely to underestimate the overall use of drugs such as opiates and crack cocaine, where the majority of users are concentrated within small subsections of the population not covered by the survey. For further information on drug use from the BCS see Roe and Man (2006).

Ethnic group – See definition of **Black and minority ethnic groups**.

Employment status – The BCS uses the following categories for employment status which are based on the Government Statistical Service's **harmonised classification** but include further breakdowns for those in the 'Economically inactive' category.

- In employment – includes people doing paid work in the last week; working on a government supported training scheme; or doing unpaid work for own/family business.
- Unemployed – actively seeking work, or waiting to take up work.
- Economically inactive – those who are retired; going to school or college full-time; looking after home/family; are temporarily or permanently sick; or doing something else.

Base sizes for the student categories differ in the economic categories from those in the occupational classification (see **NS-SEC**) as economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding of NS-SEC

Fear of crime – The fear of crime indicator has three components: fear of burglary; fear of car crime; and fear of violent crime. These measures are **Statutory Performance Indicator** 10a.
The measure for fear of burglary is the percentage of respondents who say they are 'very worried' about having their home broken into and something stolen.
The measure for fear of car crime is based on two questions on worry about 'having your car stolen' and 'having things stolen from your car'. It uses a scale which scores answers to the questions as follows: 'very worried' = 2; 'fairly worried' = 1; 'not very worried' and 'not at all worried' = 0. Scores for individual respondents are calculated by summing the scores across each question, these ranging from 0 to 4. The percentage for this component is based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a car who score 3 or 4 on this scale.

The measure for fear of violent crime is based on a scale constructed from questions on worry about mugging, rape, physical attack by a stranger and racially motivated assault. The same coding system for question responses has been used as for the vehicle crime questions. Once results from the four questions are combined, the scale ranges from 0 (i.e. all responses are either 'not very worried' or 'not at all worried') to 8 (i.e. all responses are 'very worried'). The percentage for this component is based on respondents who score 4 or more on this scale.

Fraud - For offences prior to 15 January 2007 defined as dishonestly deceiving to obtain either property or a pecuniary advantage. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; cheque and credit card fraud; other frauds; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery; vehicle/driver document fraud.

For offences after 15 January 2007 fraud is defined as dishonestly making a false representation to obtain property or money for themselves or another. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; other frauds; failing to disclose information; abuse of position; obtaining services dishonestly; making or supplying articles for use in fraud; possession of articles for use in fraud; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery; vehicle/driver document fraud.

Figures for cheque and credit card fraud are obtained from **APACS** (the UK Payments Association). Plastic (credit, debit or bank) card fraud is covered within a module on the BCS (Flatley, 2007) but as fraud is mainly a crime against commercial organisations, it is not thoroughly investigated by the BCS. See also the definition of **Identity Fraud**.

Government Office Region (GOR) – Government Offices for the Regions were established across England in 1994. The Government Office Regions are the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics. There are nine GORs in England: North East; North West; Yorkshire and the Humber; East Midlands; West Midlands; East of England; London; South East; South West. In this report analysis by region includes separate analysis for Wales.

Harmonised classifications - The Government Statistical Service (GSS) has developed a set of standard classifications that are designed to allow greater comparability of different surveys and other data collection systems. A number of these classifications have been adopted by the BCS. For more information on the GSS harmonised classifications see, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/harmonisation/default.asp.

Homicide – Comprises the recorded crimes of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. The published figures do not separately identify between these categories since at the time an offence is recorded by the police the circumstances surrounding the offence may not necessarily be known. Whether an offence is murder or manslaughter may be decided once an offender has been apprehended and appeared in court. The BCS, by its nature (i.e. being reliant on victim interviews), cannot include homicide.

Household accommodation type – The BCS uses this definition of the household's accommodation, based on the Government Statistical Service's **harmonised classification**.

- House or bungalow – detached, semi-detached, terraced.
- Flat or maisonette – includes purpose-built block, non-purpose built (including bedsits) and all flats and maisonettes.
- Other accommodation types – includes caravans and mobile homes for example.

Household crimes – For household offences reported in the BCS, all members of the household can be regarded as victims. Therefore the respondent answers on behalf of the whole household in the offence categories of: bicycle theft; burglary; theft in a dwelling; other household theft; thefts of and from vehicles; and vandalism to household property and vehicles.

Household reference person (HRP) – For some topics it is necessary to select one person in the household to indicate the characteristics of the household more generally. Following the Government Statistical Service's **harmonised classifications**, the BCS has replaced head of household with household reference person (HRP). The HRP is the member of the household in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented, or is otherwise responsible for the accommodation. Where this responsibility is joint within the household, the HRP is the person with the highest income. If incomes are equal, then the oldest person is the HRP.

Household structure – The classification of households in the BCS is on the basis of size, age of household reference person, and number of children. Households are divided into those where the household reference person is aged over 60, and those where the household reference person is aged 16 to 59. The latter group is subdivided into the following categories:

- one adult aged less than 60, and one or more children (under 16). Note this does not necessarily denote a lone parent family, as the adult may be a sibling or grandparent of the child;
- more than one adult with one or more children (under 16);
- one or more adults with no children (under 16).

Identity fraud – According to the Home Office Identity Fraud Steering Group, Identity (ID) fraud occurs when a false identity or someone else's identity details are used to support unlawful activity, or when someone avoids obligation/liability by falsely claiming that he/she was the victim of ID fraud. ID fraud occurs, for example, when criminals obtain personal details and use them to open bank accounts and get credit cards, loans, state benefits and official documents such as national insurance numbers, drivers' licences, birth certificates and passports. It also includes fraud that results directly from a known crime, such as subsequent use of a stolen credit card, rather than obtaining someone's identity through deception, or manufacturing a false identity.

BCS respondents were asked whether they had experienced having their personal details used in any of the following activities: to apply for and obtain a credit card, to open a bank or building society account, use credit or debit card to make a purchase, to obtain a loan, mortgage or credit agreement, to apply for state benefits, to apply for a drivers' licence, to register a vehicle, to apply for a passport, or to apply for a mobile phone contract.

Impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life – The impact of fear of crime and crime on quality of life is measured through two questions each asked of approximately 6,000 respondents. The questions are 'How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by **[fear of crime/crime]**, on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?' The ratings from 1 to 10 are then classed as Low (1-3), Moderate (4-7), and High (8-10).

Incidence rates – The number of crimes experienced per household or adult in the BCS. See also **prevalence rates**.

Indices of deprivation - Local area deprivation is measured in this report using the Indices of Deprivation 2004. There are seven domains of deprivation: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime. There are a number of indicators of deprivation in each of these domains, such as level of unemployment and incapacity benefit claimants, which are combined in to a single deprivation score for each local area on that domain. The analysis in this report uses the employment deprivation indicator.

In order to examine how deprivation varies across the country the local areas are ranked according to their scores on a domain. The 20 per cent of areas with the highest deprivation scores are identified as the most deprived areas on the domain of interest and the 20 per cent of areas with the lowest deprivation scores are identified as the least deprived.

An Index of Multiple Deprivation is also available which combines all seven separate domains into one index. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 are the responsibility of the Department for Communities and Local Government; further information is available at www.communities.gov.uk. Further information on the Welsh Index of Deprivation 2005 is available at www.wales.gov.uk.

Interfering with a motor vehicle – This mostly includes recorded crime offences where there is evidence of intent to commit either theft of or from a vehicle or taking without consent (TWOC), but there is either (i) no evidence of intent to commit one of these three offences specifically, or (ii) there is evidence of intent to commit TWOC (TWOC is a summary offence but, under the provisions of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, it is not legally valid to have an attempted summary offence). Interfering with a motor vehicle offences as presented in this volume are equivalent to the offence class formerly referred 'vehicle interference and tampering'. The BCS cannot separately identify this category. In comparisons with the BCS it is included in the attempted vehicle theft category but in some instances could be viewed as criminal damage or even a nuisance.

Living arrangements – The BCS uses the following definitions for living arrangements, based on the Government Statistical Service's **harmonised classification**:

- Persons living in a couple – married, cohabiting (includes same-sex couples).
- Persons not living in a couple – single, separated, divorced or widowed.

Local Authority areas – A combination of metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, unitary authorities and London boroughs. As at 1 April 2006 there were 376 local authorities in England and Wales. These areas provide the basis for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, although since their formation a small number of partnerships have merged to cover multiple local authority areas (see also **Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships**).

Logistic regression – A multivariate statistical technique that predicts the outcome of a dependent variable, which has only two possible outcomes (a binary, i.e. dichotomous, variable), from a set of independent variables. Multivariate techniques allow the assessment of which of the independent variables are statistically related to the dependent variable when the influence of all other variables under consideration is taken into account. The logistic regression method used in this report was the forward stepwise selection.

Mugging – This is a type of **BCS violence.** It is a popular rather than a legal term, comprising robbery, attempted robbery, and snatch theft from the person. The BCS does not cover muggings against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Police recorded crime does not separately record the small category of snatch theft, this being part of the police recorded crime category of theft from the person. Snatch thefts are also excluded from **all BCS violence.**

Multiple Victimisation – Multiple victimisation is defined in the BCS as the experience of more than one crime in a year, of the same or different type. Thus it is a broader definition than repeat victimisation. Victims can be divided into those who have experienced one incident of any household ***or*** personal crime only; those who have experienced more than one incident of a household crime ***or*** a personal crime and those who have experienced more than one incident of household ***and*** personal crime.

National Crime Recording Standard – Instigated by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), with Home Office support, it aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in the recording of crime and to take a more victim-orientated approach to crime recording. Although some forces adopted the Standard early, it was officially introduced across England and Wales on 1 April 2002. A copy is attached as Annex A to the Home Office Counting Rules, which are available on the Home Office website, see: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html.

Non-commercial vehicle-related thefts – The BCS only covers vehicle-related thefts against private households. Police recorded crime does not separately identify whether a theft is a non-commercial vehicle-related theft.

NS-SEC – The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) is an occupationally based classification, but provides coverage of the whole adult population. The NS-SEC aims to differentiate positions within labour markets and production units in terms of their typical 'employment relations'.

More information about NS-SEC can be found on the Office for National Statistics website, see: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/default.asp.

BCS analysis is based on the three analytic classes provided within NS-SEC (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf) but also describes full-time students in a separate category (usually included within the 'Not classified' category). Base sizes for the student categories differ in NS-SEC from those in the

economic classification (see **Employment status**) as economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding of NS-SEC.

Offences against vehicles – A new police recorded crime group which includes offences of aggravated vehicle taking, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a vehicle and **interfering with a motor vehicle** (formerly termed interference and tampering. Attempted theft of and theft from offences are included in the substantive offence.

Other household theft – A BCS category of household offences covering thefts and attempted thefts from domestic garages, outhouses, sheds, etc. not directly linked to the dwelling, as well as thefts from both inside and outside a dwelling (excluding thefts of milk bottles from the doorstep). This category is not in the **comparable subset of crimes**. In principle, it could be in the comparable subset, but the number of offences is small and therefore changes over time are unreliable. The category of **theft in a dwelling** is included here.

Other theft of personal property – A BCS offence category referring to theft of personal property away from the home (e.g. handbags from offices), where there was no direct contact between the offender and victim. Only the respondent can be the victim of this crime category. This category is not in the **comparable subset of crimes**.

Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND) – An offence is deemed to be detected if the police issue a penalty notice for disorder. Such a notice must be issued in accordance with any operational guidance to the police (e.g. Police Operational Guidance on Penalty Notices for Disorder issued by the Home Office in March 2005). A detection is counted if the penalty notice is not contested, is contested but the Crown Prosecution Service proceeds with the case, or, in discontinued cases, the dedicated decision maker reviews the case and stands by the original decision.

Perceived likelihood of victimisation – The perceived likelihood of burglary is based on those who say they are very or fairly likely to have their home burgled in the next year. Perceived likelihood of violent crime is a composite measure of anyone who thinks they are very or fairly likely to be *either* mugged / robbed, *or* physically attacked by a stranger in the next year, or both. Perceived likelihood of vehicle crime is a composite measure of vehicle owners who think they are very or fairly likely to *either* have a car / van stolen, *or* have something stolen from a car / van in the next year, or both. All the perceived likelihood questions are asked of a quarter of BCS respondents, irrespective of whether they have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months.

Perceptions of drug use – The percentage of BCS respondents who perceive that people using or dealing drugs are a very or fairly big problem in their local area. This measure is **Statutory Performance Indicator** 10c, it duplicates an element of SPI 10b, but has been separated out to aid understanding of this issue.

Personal crimes – For personal offences, the respondent reports only on his/her experience to the BCS. This applies to the following offence categories: assault; sexual offences; robbery; theft from the person; and other personal theft. Information is also collected on threats, though not reported in this publication as few meet the criteria of an offence. The BCS does not cover personal crimes against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. In the BCS data presented in this volume 'all personal crime' excludes sexual

offences, the number of sexual offences picked up by the survey is too small to give reliable estimates and these figures are not provided in this publication.

Physical disorder – Two measures are used in the BCS. The first is based on the interviewer's perception of the level of (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property, (b) rubbish and litter, and (c) homes in poor condition in the area. The interviewer has to make their own assessment as to whether each of these problems is very or fairly common, not very common or not at all common. For each, very and fairly common is scored as 1 and not very and not at all as 0. A scale is then constructed by summing the scores for each case. The scale ranges from 0 to 3, with high disorder areas being those with a score of 2 or 3. The second measure is based on the respondent's perception of anti-social behaviour in their local area; for the definition of this measure see **anti-social behaviour**.

Population figures – The BCS uses population figures in the calibration weighting and in calculating the estimates of numbers of crimes. Following the 2001 Census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) issued revised estimates of population involving the total numbers of people and the distribution by age and sex. **Calibration weighting** for the 2006/07 BCS and previous years has been calculated using population distributions, which have not fully incorporated the Census revisions.

For the calculation of the numbers of crimes, population figures based on Census-revised mid-year estimates have been used for figures up to and including 2003/04 and Census-revised population projections have been used for 2004/05 and for 2005/06. The latest available estimates were used for 2006/07: regional population figures are mid-2005 based estimates from ONS; national population figures are mid-2004 based projections for the 2006 population from GAD; regional household figures are mid-2004 based projections for 2006 from DCLG; national household figures are forecast from mid-2004 based projections for the 2006 population. Some of the tables in this volume use population figures with recorded crime figures to calculate the number of crimes per 1,000 population. The population figures used are mid-2005 population estimates provided by the ONS.

Postcode Address File (PAF) – The small users Postcode Address File has been used as the sampling frame for the BCS since 1992. It is a listing of all postal delivery points in the country, with almost all households having one delivery point or letterbox. BCS sampling methods take account of the fact that a delivery point may correspond to more than one household such as a house with one front door converted into flats.

Prevalence rates – Prevalence rates show the percentage of the BCS sample who were victims of an offence once or more during the year. Unlike BCS **incidence rates** they only take account of whether a household or person was a victim of a specific crime once or more in the recall period, but not of the number of times victimised. Prevalence rates are taken as equivalent to 'risk'.

Racially or religiously aggravated offences – Used in recorded crime, racially aggravated offences are legally defined under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 28). The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (section 39) added the religiously aggravated aspect. Racially or religiously aggravated offences cannot be separately identified in police recorded crime. BCS respondents are asked whether they thought the incident was racially motivated, and from 2005/06 whether they thought the incident was religiously motivated.

Recall period – This is the time over which BCS respondents are asked to report offences they had experienced. Following the introduction of continuous sampling in 2001/02 the BCS

recall period for offences relates to the 12 calendar months prior to interview. Prior to this the recall period was between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year.

Recorded crime – Police recorded crime is those crimes which are recorded by the police and which are notified to the Home Office. All indictable and triable-either-way offences are included together with certain closely associated summary offences. Attempts are also included. See Appendix 2 for a full list of recorded crimes.

Recorded crime BCS comparator – This is a total number of police recorded crimes based on the set of offences that form the **comparable subset of crimes** (i.e. which match offences recorded by the BCS). This total is not adjusted for offences against under-16s or commercial targets. See chapter 2.

Religion – The BCS collects information about respondents' and household reference persons' religion, using the following categories: Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Other and No religion. First results from the BCS focusing on the experiences and perceptions of different religious groups will be published in autumn 2007.

Repeat victimisation – Repeat victimisation is defined as being a victim of the same offence or group of offences more than once within the same year. Such victimisation accounts for the differences between incidence rates (total numbers of offences) and prevalence rates (the proportion of the population victimised once or more). See also **multiple victimisation**.

Risk of personal crime – The estimated risk of an adult being a victim once or more in the previous 12 months of a personal crime (excluding sexual offences). This measure is **Statutory Performance Indicator** 4.

Risk of household crime – The estimated risk of a household being a victim once or more in the previous 12 months of a household crime. This measure is **Statutory Performance Indicator** 4.

Robbery – An incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. Recorded crime offences are distinguished between robbery of personal property and business property. Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. If there is no use or threat of force an offence of theft from the person is recorded (this would be classified in the BCS as **snatch theft**, which together with **robbery** comprises the BCS **mugging** category). The BCS excludes robberies against those not living in private households and those aged under 16.

Rural areas – The National Statistics rural and urban area classification 2004 has been used in this report. Rural areas are those classified as 'small town and fringe – sparse', 'village – sparse', 'hamlet and isolated dwelling – sparse', 'small town and fringe – less sparse', 'village – less sparse' and 'hamlet and isolated dwellings – less sparse'. More information is available via the National Statistics website, see: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp.

Sampling error – A sample, as used in the BCS, is a small-scale representation of the population from which it is drawn. As such, the sample may produce estimates that differ

from the figures that would have been obtained if the whole population had been interviewed. The size of the error depends on the sample size, the size of the estimate, and the design of the survey. It can be computed and used to construct **confidence intervals**. Sampling error is also taken into account in tests of **statistical significance**.

Sample size – In the 2006/07 BCS the overall achieved core sample size was 47,203 and the response rate for calendar year 2006 was 75 per cent. The survey was designed to achieve a minimum of around 1,000 core sample interviews in each police force area (PFA). Table A.03 shows the sample sizes for different subgroups (household and personal characteristics), PFAs and regions. For more information on BCS methodology see Grant *et al*. (2007).

Sanction detections – A sanction detection is an offence cleared up through a judicial sanction, that is it is detected by a charge or summons, a caution, an offence taken into consideration, the issue of a penalty notice for disorder or a formal warning for cannabis possession.

Sexual offences – Prior to May 2004 there were 15 separate offences included in the recorded crime sexual offences group including the offences of rape and indecent assault. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 in May 2004 introduced several new offences and repealed some of those which were previously in the series. Full details are provided in Appendix 2. Due to the small number of sexual offences picked up by the BCS the figures are too unreliable to report. The 1994 BCS, however, included a computer-assisted self-completion component on sexual victimisation to improve estimates (Percy and Mayhew, 1997), and similar modules were included in the 1998 and 2000 BCS (Myhill and Allen, 2002), the 2001 (Walby and Allen, 2004), 2004/05 (Finney, 2006), 2005/06 (Coleman *et al*., 2007) and 2006/07 BCS. Wounding with a sexual nature is included in **wounding**.

Snatch theft – Incidents reported to the BCS where an offender snatches property away from the victim and the victim was clearly aware of the incident as it happened. The BCS does not cover snatch theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Snatch theft is included within the recorded crime category of theft from the person and is not separately identifiable in police recorded crime figures. See also **stealth thefts**, which are thefts from the person in which the victim was *not* aware of what was happening and are included as such in the recorded crime figures.

Statistical significance – Because the BCS estimates are subject to **sampling error**, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In this publication tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance), unless otherwise stated.

Statutory Performance Indicators (SPIs) – These are a suite of indicators developed for monitoring the performance of local authorities and police authorities/forces within the Policing Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF). The indicator areas that are directly based on BCS data are **confidence in local police**, **risk of household crime**, **risk of personal crime**, and quality of life measures (**fear of crime**, perceptions of **anti-social behaviour**; and **perceptions of drug use**). The BCS can generate indicator values at police force area level, but finer breakdowns are not possible (e.g. to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership level).

Stealth theft – Thefts from the person which involve no force and where – unlike **snatch theft** – the victim was not aware of what was happening at the time. The BCS does not cover stealth theft against those aged under 16 or not living in private households. Stealth theft is included as part of the recorded crime theft from the person category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

Stranger violence – A type of **BCS violence**, it includes **assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury** and **wounding**, in which the victim did not know any of the offenders in any way.

Stratification – One of the BCS requirements is a design that achieves a minimum of around 1,000 core sample interviews per police force area (PFA). The survey was designed to over-sample in the smaller PFAs to achieve the minimum number of interviews. One result of this is that the data have to be weighted to remove the effect of differences in the probability of selection of addresses within different PFAs. As well as stratifying disproportionately by PFA, the sample was stratified by other socio-demographic variables in order to maximise the precision of estimates. The stratifiers used in 2006/07 were the same as on previous surveys, namely population density and the proportion of household reference persons in non-manual occupations.

Super Output Areas – Super Output Areas (SOAs) are the default geography used by Neighbourhood Statistics that was designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are already used on the Neighbourhood Statistics website, and it is intended that they will eventually have wider application across National Statistics. To support a range of potential requirements there are three layers of SOA:

- Lower Layer – Minimum population 1000; mean 1500. Built from groups of Output Areas (typically 4 to 6) and constrained by the boundaries of the Standard Table (ST) wards used for 2001 Census outputs.
- Middle Layer – Minimum population 5000; mean 7200. Built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs.
- Upper Layer – To be determined; minimum size c.25,000.

Taken into consideration – An offence is deemed to be detected if the offender admits the crime and asks for it to be taken into consideration by the court. Crimes are counted as detections once the admission is made and the TIC acceptance form has been signed or the offender has admitted the crime and asked for it to be taken into consideration by the court.

Tenure – The following definition of tenure is used by the BCS based on the Government Statistical Service **harmonised classification**:

- Owners – households who own their homes outright, or are buying with a mortgage (includes shared owners, who own part of the equity and pay part of the mortgage/rent).
- Social rented sector tenants – households renting from a council, housing association or other social rented sector.
- Rented privately – households privately renting unfurnished or furnished property. This includes tenants whose accommodation comes with their job, even if their landlord is a housing association or local authority.

Theft from the person – Theft (including attempts) of a purse, wallet, cash etc. directly from the person of the victim, but *without* physical force or the threat of it. One BCS component of theft from the person is **snatch theft,** which is added to **robbery** to create a category of **mugging**. The other is **stealth theft**. Theft from the person exists as a separate police recorded crime category.

Theft in a dwelling – This BCS classification includes thefts committed *inside* a home by someone who is entitled to be there at the time of the offence (e.g. party guests, workmen, etc.). They are included in **other household thefts**.

Urban areas – The National Statistics rural and urban area classification 2004 has been used in this report. Urban areas are those classified as 'urban – sparse' and 'urban – less sparse'. More information is available via the National Statistics website at: (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp).

Vandalism – In the BCS this is intentional and malicious damage to household property and equates to the recorded crime category of criminal damage. Vandalism shown in the BCS ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) are not included. Where vandalism occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary or robbery codes take precedence over the damage codes in offence coding. The BCS produces estimates both for vandalism to the home and other property and against vehicles. Vandalism to the home and other property involves intentional or malicious damage to doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs for example. It also includes incidents involving arson. See **vehicle vandalism** for details of what this covers.

Vehicles – In the BCS these cover cars, vans, motorcycles, scooters, mopeds etc. either owned or regularly used by anyone in the household, including company cars. Vehicles used solely for business purposes such as lorries or work vans, however, are excluded. See also **vehicle crime**.

Vehicle crime – Recorded vehicle crimes include offences of theft of or from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering, and criminal damage to a vehicle. Theft of a vehicle includes offences of theft of a vehicle and aggravated vehicle taking. Attempted thefts of a vehicle are collected by the police as a supplementary data collection. Theft from a vehicle includes attempts if there is evidence of intent to commit theft from a vehicle. If such evidence does not exist then an offence of vehicle interference or tampering is recorded. Offences of **interfering with a motor vehicle** and criminal damage to a vehicle are also included. See also **vehicle-related thefts**, **offences against vehicles**, and **vehicle vandalism.**

Vehicle-related thefts – In the BCS this covers three categories: (i) theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle (where the vehicle is driven away illegally, whether or not it is recovered); (ii) theft from motor vehicles (i.e. theft of parts, accessories and contents); and (iii) attempts. No distinction is made between attempted thefts *of* and attempted thefts *from* motor vehicles, as it is often very difficult to ascertain the offender's intention. If parts or contents are stolen as well as the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft *of* a motor vehicle. The BCS only covers vehicle-related thefts against private households. Police recorded crime does not separately identify whether a theft is a **non-commercial vehicle-related theft** but estimates of the proportion of these are provided by the police in order to enable comparisons between BCS and police recorded crime figures.

Vehicle thefts – This BCS offence group is equivalent to 'vehicle-related thefts' (see above).

Vehicle vandalism – Includes in the BCS any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car, or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as arson and therefore included in vandalism to other property. The BCS only covers vandalism against private households; that is, vehicles owned by any member of the household and company cars which count as belonging to the respondent. Recorded crime includes all vehicle vandalism under the offence classification of criminal damage to a motor vehicle.

Victim and witness satisfaction – On the BCS victims and witnesses of crime are asked how satisfied they were overall about the way the police handled the matter. Victim and witness satisfaction in the police is measured by the proportion of respondents who were 'very or fairly satisfied'.

Violence against the person – A group of recorded crime offence classes which is split into 'Most serious violence against the person' and 'Other violence against the person' offences. The 'most serious' subgroup comprises violent offences where the injury inflicted or intended is life threatening, and offences resulting in death, regardless of intent. 'Other violence against the person' includes offences involving less serious injury. It also includes certain offences that involve no physical injury, and some involving serious intent. The offence classes where **no injury** is sustained are as follows:

- Endangering railway passengers
- Endangering life at sea
- Other possession of weapons
- Harassment
- Racially/religiously aggravated harassment
- Cruelty to and neglect of children
- Abandoning a child under the age of two years
- Child abduction
- Assault without injury on a constable
- Assault without injury
- Racially/religiously aggravated assault without injury

Violence types (**BCS)** – This includes BCS offences in which the nature of the offence is such that the offender had some physical contact with the victim: wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery (including attempts). The BCS violence categories have been revised by separating **common assaults into assaults with minor and no injury,** and by excluding **snatch thefts** from **all BCS violence.** These offences form the BCS violence typology comprising: **domestic, acquaintance** and **stranger** violence, and muggings. **Muggings** also include snatch thefts.

Violent crime – As for other personal crimes, the BCS does not cover violent crime against those aged under 16 or against those not living in private households. The coverage of all BCS violence consists of **wounding, assaults with minor injury, assaults with no injury and robbery. Total BCS violence** category has been adjusted to exclude snatch theft; therefore estimates for 1981 to 2005/06 BCS violence vary from those published previously. **Sexual offences** are not included in the BCS violent crime figures presented in this publication, because of the small number of offences the survey picks up. For recorded crime a sub-total for total violent crime is no-longer presented in this volume. To improve

clarity, figures are given for the individual offence groups of ‘Violence against the person’, ‘Sexual offences’, and ‘Robbery’.

Weighted data – Two types of weighting are used to ensure the representativeness of the BCS sample. First, the raw data are weighted to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection. These include: the individual's chance of participation being inversely proportional to the number of adults living in the household; the over-sampling of smaller police force areas and the selection of multi-household addresses. Second, **calibration weighting** is used to adjust for differential non-response.

Witnessing crime – The BCS asks respondents whether they have witnessed any of a number of crimes in the previous 12 months (used in the composite measure of witnessing crime), and also the previous five years. The crimes are: vandalism of property or vehicle; theft of or from a vehicle; threats or violence, including fights; muggings or robberies; burglary or attempted burglary; and shoplifting. There are also questions about witnessing ASB and dangerous driving. A composite measure is derived which excludes ASB and dangerous driving as they do not necessarily involve criminal behaviours.

Wounding – There are two types of wounding classifications used for recorded crime. The more serious are those offences committed with intent to do grievous bodily harm and are classified as ‘wounding or other act endangering life’. Those of assault occasioning actual bodily harm are classified in the ‘other wounding’ category. The definition in the BCS is similar: wounding is a category of comparable violence that includes ‘serious wounding’ involving intentionally inflicted severe injuries, and ‘other wounding’, involving less serious injury or severe injuries inflicted unintentionally.

Table A.01 Confidence intervals around BCS estimates of incidents of crime 2006/07

Numbers (thousands)		2006/07 BCS
	Estimate[1]	Range[2]
Vandalism	**2,993**	**2,844 - 3,141**
Vehicle vandalism	1,895	1,787 - 2,003
Other vandalism	1,098	1,013 - 1,182
Burglary	**726**	**670 - 783**
With entry	425	381 - 469
Attempts	301	267 - 335
With loss	310	274 - 346
No loss (including attempts)	417	375 - 458
All vehicle thefts	**1,689**	**1,604 - 1,775**
Theft from vehicle	1,129	1,058 - 1,200
Theft of vehicles	176	153 - 200
Attempts of and from	384	346 - 422
Bicycle theft	**482**	**440 - 523**
Other household theft	**1,210**	**1,135 - 1,286**
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	**7,101**	**6,864 - 7,338**
Theft from the person	**574**	**502 - 645**
Snatch theft from person	72	48 - 96
Stealth theft from person	502	434 - 569
Other thefts of personal property	**1,141**	**1,038 - 1,244**
All BCS violence[3]	**2,471**	**2,267 - 2,675**
Wounding	578	488 - 668
Assault with minor injury[4]	571	487 - 655
Assault with no injury	1,002	876 - 1,128
Robbery	320	241 - 399
Domestic violence	407	332 - 482
Acquaintance	845	730 - 959
Stranger	894	784 - 1,003
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	392	307 - 477
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	**4,186**	**3,935 - 4,437**
ALL BCS CRIME	**11,287**	**10,902 - 11,671**
Unweighted base	*47,138*	

1. For household crimes (vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts) the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates (incidence rates) by 23,370,944 households in England and Wales. For personal crimes (theft from the person, snatch theft, stealth theft, other thefts of personal property, all BCS violence, wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery) the 2006/07 numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by 43,457,796 adults in England and Wales.

2. The range given for these estimates is based on a 95 per cent confidence interval (see Glossary). Estimates based on subsamples (for example, age group) will have larger confidence intervals.

3. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.

4. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.

Table A.02 Confidence intervals around BCS estimates of victimisation rates (prevalence risk) and key perception measures 2006/07

Percentages		2006/07 BCS
	Estimate[1]	Range[2]
Vandalism	**7.9**	**7.6 - 8.2**
Vehicle vandalism	5.5	5.2 - 5.8
Other vandalism	2.8	2.7 - 3.0
Burglary	**2.5**	**2.4 - 2.7**
With entry	1.5	1.4 - 1.7
Attempts	1.1	1.0 - 1.2
With loss	1.2	1.1 - 1.3
No loss (including attempts)	1.4	1.3 - 1.6
All vehicle thefts	**5.8**	**5.6 - 6.1**
Theft from vehicle	3.9	3.7 - 4.2
Theft of vehicles	0.7	0.6 - 0.8
Attempts of and from	1.4	1.3 - 1.6
Bicycle theft	**1.8**	**1.7 - 2.0**
Other household theft	**4.0**	**3.8 - 4.2**
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	**18.9**	**18.4 - 19.3**
Unweighted base	*47,027*	
	Percentage of vehicle owners	
All vehicle thefts	**7.5**	**7.1 - 7.8**
Theft from vehicle	5.1	4.8 - 5.3
Theft of vehicles	0.9	0.8 - 1.0
Attempts of and from	1.8	1.7 - 2.0
Vehicle vandalism	**7.0**	**6.7 - 7.4**
Unweighted base	*37,526*	
	Percentage of bicycle owners	
Bicycle theft	**4.0**	**3.7 - 4.4**
Unweighted base	*21,054*	
Theft from the person	**1.2**	**1.1 - 1.3**
Snatch theft from person	0.2	0.1 - 0.2
Stealth theft from person	1.1	0.9 - 1.2
Other thefts of personal property	**2.2**	**2.1 - 2.4**
All BCS violence[3]	**3.6**	**3.3 - 3.8**
Wounding	0.9	0.8 - 1.1
Assault with minor injury[4]	0.9	0.8 - 1.1
Assault with no injury	1.4	1.3 - 1.6
Robbery	0.5	0.5 - 0.6
Domestic violence	0.5	0.4 - 0.6
Acquaintance	1.3	1.1 - 1.4
Stranger	1.5	1.3 - 1.6
Mugging (robbery and snatch theft)	0.7	0.6 - 0.8
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	**6.6**	**6.3 6.9**
ALL BCS CRIME	**24.4**	**23.8 25.0**
Unweighted base	*47,138*	
High level of worry about crime		
Burglary	12.6	12.2 - 13.1
Car crime	13.2	12.7 - 13.7
Violent crime	17.1	16.5 - 17.7
Unweighted base[5]	*47,122*	
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour	17.5	16.9 - 18.1
Unweighted base	*44,836*	
CJS effective in bringing people to justice	41.4	40.8 - 42.1
Confidence in local police	51.1	50.5 - 51.8
Unweighted base	*46,618*	

1. Risks for vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and other household thefts are based on households. Risks for assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, wounding, robbery, snatch theft, stealth theft and other theft of personal property are based on adults.

2. The range given for these estimates is based on a 95 per cent confidence interval (see Glossary). Estimates based on subsamples (for example, age group) will have larger confidence intervals.

3. All BCS violence includes wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault with no injury. Snatch theft is no longer included so the estimates will vary from those previously published. See Glossary for more information about violence categories.

4. BCS common assault category has been replaced with assault with minor injury and assault with no injury categories. See Glossary for more information.

5. Unweighted base refers to high level of worry about burglary. Base size for car crime will be lower as based on vehicle-owning households only.

Table A.03 BCS Sample sizes for household and personal characteristics, police force areas and regions 2006/07

Household characteristic[1]	Unweighted base[2]
Age of household reference person	
16-24	*1,604*
25-34	*6,021*
35-44	*9,463*
45-54	*8,953*
55-64	*8,529*
65-74	*6,523*
75+	*5,934*
Household type	
Household reference person under 60:	
Single adult & child(ren)	*2,422*
Adults & child(ren)	*10,391*
No children	*17,595*
Household reference person over 60	*16,619*
Household income	
Less than £10,000	*8,095*
£10,000 less than £20,000	*8,760*
£20,000 less than £30,000	*6,535*
£30,000 less than £40,000	*4,850*
£40,000 less than £50,000	*3,581*
£50,000 or more	*5,075*
Tenure	
Owner occupiers	*33,462*
Social renters	*7,883*
Private renters	*5,463*
Household reference person employment status[3]	
In employment	*28,419*
Unemployed	*500*
Economically inactive	*17,955*
Student	*403*
Looking after family/home	*1,793*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	*2,186*
Retired	*13122*
Other inactive	*451*
Household reference person occupation[3]	
Managerial and professional occupations	*17,387*
Intermediate occupations	*9,146*
Routine and manual occupations	*18,168*
Never worked and long term unemployed	*1063*
Full-time students	*740*
Not classified	*523*
Accommodation type	
House or bungalow	*38,611*
Detached	*11,690*
Semi-detached	*14627*
Terraced	*12294*
Flat or maisonette	*5,186*
Other accommodation types	*232*
Hours home left unoccupied on an average weekday	
Never	*5,728*
Less than 3 hours	*14,971*
3 but less than 5 hours	*8,852*
5 hours or more	*17,377*
Area type[4]	
Urban	*35,407*
Rural	*11,620*
Number of years at address	
Less than 1 year	*4,579*
1 year, less than 2 years	*2,962*
2 years, less than 5 years	*8,500*
5 years, less than 10 years	*8,434*
10 years or more	*22,548*
Level of physical disorder[5]	
High	*2,572*
Low	*41,156*
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	***47,027***

Personal characteristic[1]	Unweighted base[2]
Men	***21,312***
16-24	*1,820*
25-34	*2,977*
35-44	*4,095*
45-54	*3,598*
55-64	*3,802*
65-74	*2,841*
75+	*2,179*
Women	***25,826***
16-24	*2,068*
25-34	*3,712*
35-44	*4,881*
45-54	*3,979*
55-64	*4,217*
65-74	*3,460*
75+	*3,509*
Marital status	
Married	*22,643*
Cohabiting	*3,916*
Single	*9,480*
Separated	*1,377*
Divorced	*4,245*
Widowed	*5,466*
Respondents' employment status[3]	
In employment	*26,180*
Unemployed	*779*
Economically inactive	*20,032*
Student	*1,061*
Looking after family/home	*2,977*
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	*2,276*
Retired	*13,140*
Other inactive	*578*
Respondents' occupation[3]	
Managerial and professional occupations	*15,387*
Intermediate occupations	*9,594*
Routine and manual occupations	*18,582*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	*1,392*
Full-time students	*1,779*
Not classified	*404*
Highest qualification	
Degree or diploma	*13,991*
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	*7,849*
O level/GCSE	*9,143*
Other	*2,081*
No qualifications	*13,923*
Long standing illness or disability	
Long standing illness or disability	*13,371*
Limits activities	*9,182*
Does not limit activities	*4,186*
No long standing illness or disability	*33,645*
Hours out of home on an average weekday	
Less than 3 hours	*13,878*
3 but less than 7 hours	*12,877*
7 hours or more	*20,287*
Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month	
None	*23,058*
Less than 3 times a week	*13,001*
More often	*11,075*
ALL ADULTS	***47,138***

Police force area and region[1]	2006/07 BCS Unweighted base[2]
Cleveland	*1,041*
Durham	*1,046*
Northumbria	*1,066*
North East Region	***3,153***
Cheshire	*1,037*
Cumbria	*931*
Greater Manchester	*1,537*
Lancashire	*1,070*
Merseyside	*1,006*
North West Region	***5,581***
Humberside	*984*
North Yorkshire	*1,014*
South Yorkshire	*1,078*
West Yorkshire	*1,240*
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	***4,316***
Derbyshire	*1,038*
Leicestershire	*987*
Lincolnshire	*1,036*
Northamptonshire	*1,006*
Nottinghamshire	*1,088*
East Midlands Region	***5,155***
Staffordshire	*998*
Warwickshire	*1,104*
West Mercia	*1,050*
West Midlands	*1,390*
West Midlands Region	***4,542***
Bedfordshire	*976*
Cambridgeshire	*1,021*
Essex	*1,009*
Hertfordshire	*1,064*
Norfolk	*1,030*
Suffolk	*1,093*
East of England Region	***6,193***
Metropolitan/City of London	*3,489*
London Region	***3,489***
Hampshire	*1,073*
Kent	*1,015*
Surrey	*1,062*
Sussex	*1,065*
Thames Valley	*1,231*
South East Region	***5,446***
Avon and Somerset	*1,047*
Devon and Cornwall	*986*
Dorset	*985*
Gloucestershire	*1,016*
Wiltshire	*1,037*
South West Region	***5,071***
England Total	***42,946***
Dyfed-Powys	*997*
Gwent	*1,041*
North Wales	*998*
South Wales	*1,045*
Wales	***4,081***
ENGLAND AND WALES	***47,027***

1. Sample sizes are based on cases where a valid weight is assigned; this is the household weight for household characteristics, police force areas and regions; and the individual weight for personal characteristics.
2. Unweighted base sizes refer to the number of respondents who gave information about each characteristic.
3. Base sizes for the student categories differ as they are based on different classifications. Economically inactive students exclude those who are in employment, or in other ways economically active, but full-time students are recognised as such within the occupational coding. For more information see Glossary (NS-SEC and Employment Status).
4. Area type is based on the rural and urban area classification 2004. This is not comparable to the breakdown used in bulletins prior to 2004/05 (see Glossary for details).
5. Based upon the interviewer's perception of the local area (see Glossary for definition of physical disorder).

Appendix 2 Recorded crime list

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for crime recorded by the police and notifiable to the Home Office. In general, attempting, conspiring, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately. Table A.04 details changes in offence groupings that appear in table 2.04.

Recorded crime covers all indictable and triable-either-way offences. Additionally, a few closely associated summary offences are included. These offences are identified in the listing, together with the reasons for their inclusion.

Most of the offences listed are defined in terms of legal offences (i.e. Sections of Acts). A comprehensive list of these laws, together with key legal definitions and explanatory notes, appears on the Home Office web-site: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html

Each offence is listed along with its Home Office classification code. The following extra information is shown (in their presentation style):

MAIN OFFENCE GROUPS

Offence subgroups

Other offence aggregations

Explanatory notes on coverage and definition.

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

Most serious violence against the person

1. Murder.

4.1 Manslaughter.

4.2 Infanticide.
Applies to infants aged under 12 months killed by the mother while of disturbed mind.

Homicide
Comprises murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

2. Attempted murder.

4.3 Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child.
Applies to the unborn child 'capable of being born alive'. Previously termed 'Child destruction'.

4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving.
Limited to causing death by reckless driving between 1977 and 1991.

4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.
Introduced in 1992.

5. More serious wounding or other act endangering life.
Includes, amongst other offences, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm (section 18 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861).

37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

Other violence against the person

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder.
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person.
6. Endangering a railway passenger.
7. Endangering life at sea.
8A. Less serious wounding.
Includes, amongst other offences, wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 and assault occasioning actual bodily harm (section 47 of the same Act). This means that non-intentional GBH is included as well as all assaults involving minor injury (as from 1 April 2002).
8B. Other possession of weapons.
The police record this offence only if it is thought to be the only offence or the most serious committed by the suspect at that time. Previously termed 'Possession of weapons'.
8C. Harassment.
Includes the summary offences of harassment; harassment, alarm or distress; and fear or provocation of violence. They are closely associated with the offence of 'putting people in fear of violence' which is also included here.
8D. Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding *(see 8A)*.
8E. Racially or religiously aggravated harassment *(see 8C).*
11. Cruelty to and neglect of children.
12. Abandoning a child under the age of two years.
13. Child abduction.
14. Procuring illegal abortion.
104. Assault without injury on a constable.
Summary offences, closely associated with actual bodily harm (see 8A). Previously termed 'Assault on a constable'.
105A. Assault without injury.
Summary offences, closely associated with actual bodily harm (see 8A). Includes, amongst other offences, common assault and battery (section 39 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988). From 1 April 2002 only includes assaults involving no injury. Previously termed 'Common assault'.
105B. Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury *(see 105A).*
Previously termed 'Racially or religiously aggravated common assault'.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

Most serious sexual crime

17. Indecent assault on a male - *with effect from May 2004 split into:*
17A. Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over.
17B. Sexual assault on a male child under 13.
19A. Rape of a female - *with effect from May 2004 split into:*
19C. Rape of a female aged 16 and over.
19D. Rape of a female child under 16.
19E. Rape of a female child under 13.
19B. Rape of a male - *with effect from May 2004 split into:*
19F. Rape of a male aged 16 and over.
19G. Rape of a male child under 16.
19H. Rape of a male child under 13.

20. Indecent assault on a female - *with effect from May 2004 split into:*
20A. Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over.
20B. Sexual assault on a female child under 13.
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 - *up until May 2004.*
21. Sexual activity involving a child under 13 - *with effect from May 2004.*
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 - *repealed with effect from May 2004*.
22A. Causing sexual activity without consent - *with effect from May 2004.*
22B. Sexual activity involving a child under 16 - *with effect from May 2004.*
70. Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder - *with effect from May 2004.*
71. Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography - *with effect from May 2004.*
72. Trafficking for sexual exploitation - *with effect from May 2004.*
74. Gross indecency with a child - *repealed with effect from May 2004*.

Other sexual offences

16. Buggery - *repealed with effect from May 2004*.
18. Gross indecency between males - *repealed with effect from May 2004*.
23. Incest or familial sexual offences.
Previously termed 'Familial sexual offences'.
24. Exploitation of prostitution.
25. Abduction of a female.
Repealed with effect from May 2004. Previously termed 'Abduction'.
27. Soliciting of women by men.
73. Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature.
W*ith effect from May 2004. Previously termed 'Abuse of trust' and 'Abuse of position of trust'.*
88A. Sexual grooming.
With effect from May 2004.
88B. Other miscellaneous sexual offences.
With effect from May 2004. Includes the former offence class of Indecent exposure.

ROBBERY

Key elements of the offence of robbery (section 8 of the Theft Act 1968) are stealing and the use of force immediately before doing so, and in order to do so. Any injuries resulting from this force are not recorded as additional offences of violence. See also glossary entry in Appendix 1.

34A. Robbery of business property.
34B. Robbery of personal property.

BURGLARY

The key element of the offence of burglary (section 9 of the Theft Act 1968), as recorded here, is entry into a building as a trespasser in order to steal. The offence group also includes aggravated burglary (section 10 of the same Act), which is defined as a burglary where the burglar is in possession of a weapon at the time. The Home Office website (see above) contains details of the types of premises that constitute a dwelling. See also glossary entry in Appendix 1.

28. Burglary in a dwelling.
29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling.
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling.

31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling.

OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES

37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking.
Part of section 1 of the Aggravated Vehicle Taking Act 1992. Applies to offences of unauthorised vehicle taking (see 48 below) with additional aggravating factors of dangerous driving, or causing an accident involving injury or damage.

43. Theft from a vehicle.

48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.
Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle (part of section 12 of the Theft Act 1968; also known as taking without consent or TWOC) is a summary offence. It is closely associated with theft of a motor vehicle (because at the time of recording it may not be known whether the intention is to permanently deprive the owner).

126. Interfering with a motor vehicle.
Summary offences, closely associated with theft of or from vehicles. The Home Office website (see above) contains detailed guidance for forces on distinguishing between these offences, and criminal damage, where a vehicle is reported damaged.

Thefts of and from vehicles
Comprises aggravated vehicle taking, theft from a vehicle, and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

OTHER THEFT OFFENCES

All the offences listed here, unless shown otherwise, form the legal offence of theft (section 1 of the Theft Act 1968), which is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.

38. Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime
New offence classification from April 2002. Previously termed 'Proceeds of crime'.

39. Theft from the person of another.
Includes snatch theft, but if this involves the use or threat of force (e.g. if the victim resists), then it is recorded as robbery.

40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.

41. Theft by an employee.

42. Theft or unauthorised taking of mail.

44. Dishonest use of electricity.
Previously termed 'Abstracting electricity'.

45. Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle.
Includes taking a pedal cycle without consent (section 12(5) of the Theft Act 1968).

46. Shoplifting.
Previously termed 'Theft from a shop'.

47. Theft from an automatic machine or meter.

49. Other theft or unauthorised taking.
Includes, amongst other offences, unauthorised taking of conveyance other than a motor vehicle or pedal cycle.

54. Handling stolen goods.
Section 22 of the Theft Act 1968. Dishonestly receiving etc. goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

FRAUD AND FORGERY

51. Fraud by company director.
52. False accounting.
53A. Cheque and plastic card fraud.
The initial theft or forgery of the cheque book or card is recorded additionally. The victims of subsequent fraudulent usage are the owners of goods and services deceived, rather than the issuing banks. The offences are counted according to the numbers of these victims. Previously termed 'Cheque and credit card fraud'.
53B. Other fraud.
Includes, amongst other offences, unauthorised access to computer material (section 2 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990) and making off without payment (section 3 of the Theft Act 1978, e.g. driving off without paying for petrol).
55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences.
60. Forgery or use of false drug prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).
61. Other forgery, etc.
814. Vehicle/driver document fraud.
These records comprise driving licences, insurance certificates, registration and licensing documents, work records, operators' licences, and test certificates.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE

56. Arson.
Not all malicious fires that the police record are included here. If the owner of the property set alight is wounded, then a crime of violence is recorded. If a stolen vehicle is subsequently burnt out, it is recorded as a vehicle theft. An additional arson offence is recorded only if there is evidence that the arsonist is unconnected with the vehicle thief (see also glossary entry in Appendix 1).
58A. Criminal damage to a dwelling.
58B. Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling.
58C. Criminal damage to a vehicle.
58D. Other criminal damage.
58E. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling (see 58A).
58F. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (see 58B).
58G. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle (see 58C).
58H. Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage (see 58D).
59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage.

DRUG OFFENCES

92A. Trafficking in controlled drugs.
92B. Possession of controlled drugs - *with effect from 1 April 2004 split into class 92D and class 92E.*
92C. Other drug offences.
Various offences, mostly under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, including permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes; failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs; supply of intoxicating substance; and supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.
92D. Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis).
92E. Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis).

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

15. Concealing an infant death close to birth.
    Previously 'Concealment of birth'.
26. Bigamy.
33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.
35. Blackmail.
36. Kidnapping.
62. Treason
    Previously termed 'High treason and other offences against Treason Acts'.
64. Riot.
65. Violent disorder.
66. Other offences against the State and public order.
67. Perjury.
68. Libel.
75. Betting, gaming and lotteries.
76. Aiding suicide.
78. Immigration Act offences.
79. Perverting the course of justice.
80. Absconding from lawful custody.
81. Other firearms offences.
    Previously termed 'Firearms Acts offences'.
82. Customs & Excise and Inland Revenue offences.
83. Bail offences.
84. Trade description offences.
85. Health and Safety offences.
86. Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material.
87. Protection from eviction.
89. Adulteration of food.

90. Other knives offences.
    Previously termed 'Knives Act 1997 offences'.
91. Public health offences.
94. Planning laws.
95. Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc.
99. Other indictable or triable-either-way offences.
802. Dangerous driving.

Further detail on all these offences is available in the Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime. This is available on the Home Office website at:

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html

Table A.04 Details of changes to recorded crime groupings

Offence code and name		Number of crimes recorded				Details of change
	Offence	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
1	Murder					
4.1	Manslaughter — Homicide	904	868	766	755	
4.2	Infanticide					
2	Attempted murder	888	740	920	636	**MOST SERIOUS VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON - Newly defined subgroup of offences**
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	8	4	5	5	This grouping comprises violent offences where the injury inflicted or intended is life threatening.
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving					This includes offences resulting in death, regardless of intent. Threat or conspiracy to murder,
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	445	441	432	462	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person, and Endangering railway passengers have been moved to 'Other violence against the person' subgroup of offences.
5	More serious wounding or other act endangering life	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,281	
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	63	40	24	18	
	Most serious violence against the person	**21,836**	**21,705**	**20,972**	**19,157**	
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,829	
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	5	3	Previously in 'more serious violence' subgroup, an old grouping that has been superceded by the 'Most
6	Endangering railway passengers	811	718	646	484	serious violence against the person' subgroup
7	Endangering life at sea	2	3	13	5	
8A	Less serious wounding	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,844	
8B	Other possession of weapons	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,707	
8C	Harassment	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,842	
8D	Racially/religiously aggravated less serious wounding	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,619	**OTHER VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON - Newly defined subgroup of offences**
8E	Racially/religiously aggravated harassment	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	Includes offences involving less serious injury. It also includes certain offences that involve no
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,918	physical injury, and some involving serious intent.
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	49	49	49	23	
13	Child abduction	930	1,035	919	697	
14	Procuring illegal abortion	9	7	6	6	
104	Assault without injury on a constable	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,751	
105A	Assault without injury	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,717	
105B	Racially/religiously aggravated assault without injury	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,350	
	Other violence against the person	**945,392**	**1,026,390**	**1,038,613**	**1,027,280**	
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	**967,228**	**1,048,095**	**1,059,585**	**1,046,437**	**Figures for TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME (which includes sexual offences and robbery) are no longer presented in tables**

Table A.04 (contd) Details of changes to recorded crime groupings

Offence code and name	Offence	Number of crimes recorded 2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Details of change
17	Indecent assault on a male	4,110	1,003	347	76	
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	
19A	Rape of a female	12,378	693	61	25	
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	..	8,192	8,725	8,228	
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	..	970	1,388	1,524	
	Rape of a female	**12,378**	**12,869**	**13,327**	**12,630**	
19B	Rape of a male	894	81	22	18	
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	..	444	438	413	
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	..	322	292	261	
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	..	297	364	458	
	Rape of a male	**894**	**1,144**	**1,116**	**1,150**	**MOST SERIOUS SEXUAL CRIME - Newly defined subgroup of offences** Encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children.
20	Indecent assault on a female	27,240	5,152	1,215	267	
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	..	15,087	17,158	16,887	
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	..	4,391	4,647	4,249	
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	212	..	..		
21	Sexual activity involving child under 13	..	1,510	1,950	1,937	
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	1,911	436	138	67	
22B	Sexual activity involving child under 16	..	2,546	3,283	3,210	
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	..	239	744	224	
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder	..	104	139	163	
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	..	99	124	101	
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	..	21	33	43	
74	Gross indecency with a child	1,987	398	120	64	
	Most serious sexual crime	**48,732**	**47,542**	**47,163**	**43,755**	
16	Buggery	247	73	39	35	
18	Gross indecency between males	260	49	20	12	
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	105	713	966	1,344	
24	Exploitation of prostitution	186	117	153	190	
25	Abduction of female	403	86	36	21	
27	Soliciting of women by men	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	**OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES - Newly defined subgroup of offences**
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	792	682	463	361	Covers non-serious but unlawful sexual activity, mostly involving consenting adults.
88A	Sexual grooming	..	186	237	322	
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,212	Other miscellaneous sexual offences now includes the former offence class of Indecent exposure (Offence code 139) in years prior to 2004-05
	Other sexual offences	**13,810**	**15,320**	**14,917**	**13,787**	
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	**62,542**	**62,862**	**62,080**	**57,542**	

Table A.04 (contd) Details of changes to recorded crime groupings

Offence code and name	Offence	Number of crimes recorded 2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Details of change
34A	Robbery of business property	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,453	
34B	Robbery of personal property	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,917	
	TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	**103,736**	**91,010**	**98,198**	**101,370**	
28	Burglary in a dwelling	398,945	318,969	298,355	290,479	
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	3,400	2,538	2,162	1,806	
	Total burglary in a dwelling	**402,345**	**321,507**	**300,517**	**292,285**	**No change to offence groupings**
	of which: distraction burglary	15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	417,133	358,398	344,195	329,480	
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	535	453	356	279	
	Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	**417,668**	**358,851**	**344,551**	**329,759**	
	TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	**820,013**	**680,358**	**645,068**	**622,044**	
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	11,570	11,409	10,943	10,919	
45	Theft from a vehicle	603,256	500,360	507,239	502,663	**TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES - Newly defined group of offences**
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,491	Offence classes previously in the 'Theft of and from vehicles' subgroup plus 'Vehicle
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	89,892	77,004	71,400	68,983	interference and tampering' which was previously part of the 'Theft and handling stolen goods' group.
	TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	**985,006**	**820,096**	**792,821**	**765,056**	
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	69	438	1,548	1,961	
39	Theft from the person of another	137,154	122,081	123,867	114,865	
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	61,099	57,713	54,757	54,491	
41	Theft by an employee	17,700	17,251	17,048	16,333	
42	Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	**OTHER THEFT OFFENCES - Newly defined group of offences**
43	Dishonest use of electricity	1,309	1,296	1,299	1,497	Theft offences excluding burglaries and offences against vehicles
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	105,467	105,953	113,192	110,531	
46	Shoplifting	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,304	
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	29,515	35,918	42,049	33,727	
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	634,491	589,189	554,368	536,762	
54	Handling stolen goods	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,836	
	OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	**1,327,884**	**1,247,632**	**1,226,192**	**1,181,047**	

Table A.04 (contd) Details of changes to recorded crime groupings (cont)

Offence code and name		Number of crimes recorded				Details of change
	Offence	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
51	Fraud by company director	80	51	626	101	
52	False accounting	721	541	487	462	
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,035	
53B	Other frauds	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,949	
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	9	11	93	14	
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	805	747	693	593	
61	Other forgery	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,484	
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,140	
	TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES	**319,647**	**280,062**	**232,774**	**199,778**	
56	Arson	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,103	
57	Criminal damage endangering life	..	..	..	..	
58	Other criminal damage	..	..	..	..	
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,296	
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,229	
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,266	
58D	Other criminal damage	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,052	**No change to offence groupings**
58E	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	
58F	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,078	
58G	Racially/religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle [11]	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	
58H	Racially/religiously aggravated other criminal damage	838	837	975	944	
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	8,612	10,066	10,501	7,889	
	TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	**1,218,524**	**1,197,543**	**1,184,349**	**1,185,111**	
	TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	**4,671,074**	**4,225,691**	**4,081,204**	**3,953,036**	
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	24,628	24,190	25,276	26,570	
92B	Possession of controlled drugs	118,006	..	..		
92C	Other drug offences	877	781	601	680	
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	..	32,603	32,685	36,646	
92E	Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)	..	88,263	119,917	130,406	
	TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	**143,511**	**145,837**	**178,479**	**194,302**	

Table A.04 (contd) Details of changes to recorded crime groupings (cont)

Offence code and name		Number of crimes recorded				Details of change
	Offence	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	6	6	8	4	
26	Bigamy	71	104	101	61	Bigamy (offence code 26) was previously in Sexual Offences group
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	5,706	4,567	4,382	4,262	
35	Blackmail	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	
36	Kidnapping	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	
62	Treason	1	-	-	-	
64	Riot	8	4	7	4	
65	Violent disorder	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,744	
66	Other offences against the State or public order	19,926	20,370	31,999	35,777	
67	Perjury	206	265	245	198	
68	Libel	-	-	1	1	
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	1	12	6	13	
76	Aiding suicide	11	6	11	14	
78	Immigration offences	451	550	935	792	
79	Perverting the course of justice	11,894	11,567	12,712	11,117	
80	Absconding from lawful custody	1,721	1,362	1,272	980	**Small addition to this group of offences**
81	Other Firearms offences	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,241	Bigamy (offence code 26) has been moved into this offence group from the Sexual Offences group
82	Customs and Revenue offences	49	30	49	27	
83	Bail offences	212	202	177	83	
84	Trade descriptions, etc.	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	
85	Health and Safety offences	4	15	8	9	
86	Obscene publications etc.	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,382	
87	Protection from eviction	75	70	75	69	
89	Adulteration of food	34	29	45	32	
90	Other Knives offences	30	21	15	9	
91	Public health offences	86	112	128	50	
94	Planning laws	3	4	5	0	
95	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc.	22	144	368	265	
99	Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	3,440	2,577	2,197	1,892	
802	Dangerous driving	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,359	
	TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	**65,668**	**64,016**	**75,628**	**75,586**	
	TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	**6,013,759**	**5,637,511**	**5,555,174**	**5,428,273**	

Appendix 3 Detections

The data in table A.05 show the number of offences detected, and those detected through a sanction detection (see Glossary) for each of the main offence categories. The table shows the method of detection by offence group as a proportion of all detections. Data is shown for 2006/07 and 2005/06.

The sanction detection rate can be calculated using the number of sanction detections in this table and the total number of equivalent offences in Table 2.04. For 2006/07, the number of offences was 5,428,273 and the number of sanction detections was 1,393,596. The 2006/07 sanction detection rate is therefore 26 per cent (compared with 24 per cent for 2005/06).

A more detailed report on detections will be released later in the year.

Table A.05 Percentage of detections by method of detection for offence group and selected offence types, 2006/07 and 2005/06 [1]

Numbers and percentages

Offence	Number detected		Number of sanction detections		Method of detection (as a percentage of all detections)											
					Charge / Summons		Caution		Taken into consideration		Penalty notices for disorder		Formal warning for possession of cannabis [5]		Non-sanction detections	
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06 %	06/07 %	05/06 %	06/07 %	05/06 %	06/07 %	05/06 %	06/07 %	05/06 %	06/07 %	05/06 %	06/07 %
Violence against the person	**568,518**	**531,450**	**448,931**	**485,888**	**46**	**48**	**22**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**14**	**..**	**..**	**21**	**9**
Most serious violence against the person	10,924	9,605	9,827	9,188	84	90	6	6	0	0	0	0	..	..	10	4
Other violence against the person	557,594	521,845	439,104	476,700	45	47	22	30	0	0	11	14	..	..	21	9
of which																
Assault without injury [2]	99,415	100,542	61,956	86,691	42	50	20	36	0	0	0	0	..	..	38	14
Harassment [3]	158,003	168,356	143,011	163,109	39	39	12	14	0	0	39	44	..	..	9	3
Less serious wounding [4]	256,335	214,191	194,323	189,200	47	50	28	38	0	0	0	0	..	..	24	12
Sexual offences	**21,542**	**18,368**	**19,131**	**17,069**	**72**	**75**	**13**	**16**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**11**	**7**
Most serious sexual crime	15,890	13,308	13,862	12,225	73	79	10	13	4	0	0	0	..	..	13	8
of which																
Sexual assault on a female	7,682	6,498	6,625	5,985	74	77	12	15	0	0	0	0	..	..	14	8
Rape of a female	3,599	3,250	3,322	3,131	91	94	1	2	0	0	0	0	..	..	8	4
Other sexual offences	5,652	5,060	5,269	4,844	67	67	23	25	2	3	1	1	..	..	7	4
Robbery	**18,015**	**18,953**	**17,101**	**18,553**	**86**	**89**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**5**	**2**
Burglary	**88,092**	**87,058**	**83,850**	**84,711**	**49**	**47**	**7**	**8**	**40**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**5**	**3**
Burglary in a dwelling	50,783	50,143	48,161	48,870	46	45	5	5	44	48	0	0	..	..	5	3
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	37,309	36,915	35,689	35,841	52	50	9	11	34	36	0	0	..	..	4	3
Offences against vehicles	**81,717**	**82,287**	**77,486**	**79,797**	**42**	**40**	**9**	**9**	**44**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**5**	**3**
Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	32,959	30,991	30,698	29,787	59	57	11	12	24	27	0	0	..	..	7	4
Theft from a vehicle	43,051	44,782	41,310	43,661	28	28	7	7	61	63	0	0	..	..	4	3
Interfering with a motor vehicle	5,707	6,514	5,478	6,349	48	44	8	10	40	44	0	0	..	..	4	3
Other theft offences	**272,435**	**270,950**	**250,997**	**260,932**	**52**	**49**	**23**	**25**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**15**	**..**	**..**	**8**	**4**
Fraud and forgery	**67,713**	**55,902**	**63,938**	**54,066**	**55**	**54**	**14**	**19**	**25**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**..**	**..**	**6**	**3**
Criminal damage	**173,622**	**172,376**	**144,905**	**159,219**	**44**	**42**	**28**	**32**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**13**	**..**	**..**	**17**	**8**
Drug offences	**170,362**	**185,110**	**165,169**	**181,994**	**35**	**32**	**24**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37**	**44**	**3**	**2**
Other offences	**53,962**	**52,982**	**51,406**	**51,367**	**80**	**78**	**13**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**..**	**..**	**5**	**3**
TOTAL	**1,515,978**	**1,475,436**	**1,322,914**	**1,393,596**	**48**	**47**	**21**	**24**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**4**	**6**	**13**	**6**

1. Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.
2. Assault without injury figures include assault without injury on a constable and racially/religiously aggravated assault without injury.
3. Harassment figures include racially/religiously aggravated harassment.
4. Less serious wounding figures include racially/religiously aggravated less serious wounding.
5. Renamed 'cannabis warnings' with effect from 16.01.07.

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Errata

Page 54 Section 3.3 - 'million' removed after figure 2,471,000.

Page 61 Figure 3.5 - axis amended to start from 0 instead of 1.

Page 66 Box 3.3 - penultimate paragraph amended from '... Government departing' to '... Government departments'.

Page 124 Paragraph 4 - amended from '... showing a one per increase' to '... showing a one per cent increase'.

Appendix tables A.01 and A.02 - 'All household crime', 'All personal crime' and 'All BCS crime' added to tables.

Correction to Table A.05, Appendix 3 - Detections data for some offences in 2005/06 have been amended as they were inadvertently included in the 'Other offences' category rather than the 'Violence against the person' category.