

## 2 Extent and trends

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This bulletin reports on the latest levels and trends in crime in England and Wales, based on two sets of crime statistics: the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data. Each source has different strengths and weaknesses but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. In a recently published report examining barriers to trust in crime statistics, the UK Statistics Authority stated that “the crime figures for England and Wales, for which the Home Office is responsible, have been subject to many improvements over the years and, in terms of technical quality, we believe they compare well with corresponding statistics for other countries” (UK Statistics Authority, 2010).

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

### British Crime Survey

The BCS is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police, criminal justice system, and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour. Until recently the BCS did not cover crimes against those aged under 16, but since January 2009 interviews have been carried out with children aged 10 to 15. However, as these remain experimental statistics and subject to ongoing public consultation (see Box 2.1) the BCS figures in this report do not include estimates for children.

#### **Box 2.1 Experimental statistics on victimisation of children**

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

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

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

Further information is available at:

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

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

For the crime types and population groups it covers, the BCS provides a better reflection of the extent of household and personal crime than police recorded statistics because the survey includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police. The BCS is also a better indicator of long-term trends because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police or police recording practices. The victimisation methodology and the crime types included in the main count of crime have remained comparable since the survey began in 1982.

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

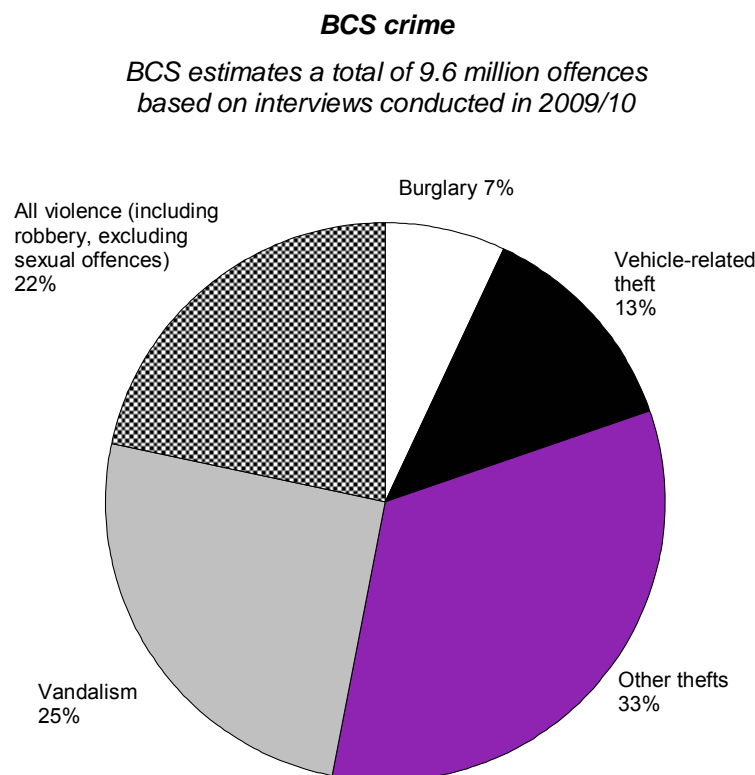
The survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exclusions. The BCS does not cover crime against commercial or public sector bodies. The BCS does not cover the population living in group residences (e.g. care homes or halls of residence) or other institutions. However, excluding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

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

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

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

**Figure 2.1 BCS incidents of crime by crime type, 2009/10<sup>1</sup>**



The 2009/10 BCS is a face-to-face survey of adults aged 16 or over resident in households who are asked about their experiences of crime in the year prior to interview. As such the survey provides estimates of crimes against the **individual** and also **household property**.

BCS estimates for 2009/10 are based on face-to-face interviews with 44,638 respondents. The BCS has a high response rate (76%) and the survey is weighted to adjust for possible non-response bias and to ensure the sample reflects the profile of the general population. Being based on a sample survey, BCS estimates are subject to a margin of error.

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

### Police recorded crime

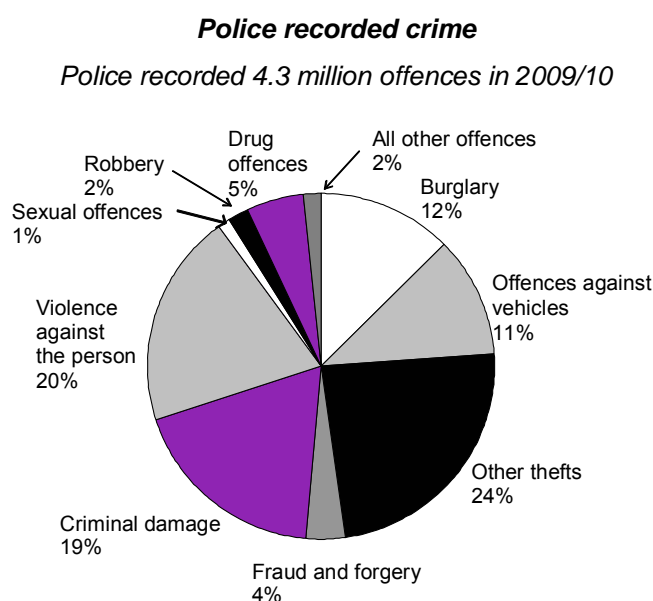
Police recorded crime statistics are administrative data based on crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police in England and Wales. Unlike the BCS, recorded crime includes crime against commercial and public sector bodies, and so-called victimless crimes (such as drug possession offences).

While the coverage differs both in terms of offence types and population groups, property crime<sup>2</sup> accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (78% and 70% respectively) with violence, including robbery, accounting for about a fifth (22%) for both sources (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

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

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

Figure 2.2 Police recorded crime by crime type, 2009/10<sup>3</sup>



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

Police recording practice is governed by the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). The NCRS was introduced nationally in April 2002 to ensure greater consistency and transparency of crime recording between forces, together with a victim focus where crimes reported by the public are recorded 'unless there is credible evidence to the contrary'.

Crime data are collected from police forces for each crime within the notifiable offence list and according to Home Office Counting Rules [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#). Each force has a Force Crime Registrar who monitors closely the application of the Counting Rules and has a final arbiter role with respect to crime recording decisions.

Following the introduction of the NCRS, the Audit Commission carried out a series of audits and found that compliance with the NCRS was not instantaneous but improved gradually over the following years. Despite the cessation of the full national audit programme in 2007/08, ongoing work on crime recording continues to consider data quality issues and the National Crime Recording Steering Group<sup>4</sup> continues to promote consistent recording practice between forces. An example where ongoing work on crime recording has raised an issue was for offences of grievous bodily harm (GBH).

As reported last year, in April 2008 a clarification in the Home Office Counting Rules for GBH with intent was issued as part of the annual update of Counting Rules. This followed discussions at the National Crime Recording Steering Group which had identified inconsistencies in the recording of this category of crime. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary conducted a quality assurance exercise of all forces' recording of offences of most serious violence (of which GBH with intent is a large component) and a report was published last year (HMIC, 2009).

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

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

A great deal of work in police forces alongside this exercise gave rise to revisions to 2008/09 data by some forces. These revisions were incorporated into previously published tables from last year's annual bulletin in October 2009.<sup>5</sup>

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

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

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

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

Police recorded crime figures should be seen as a product of an administrative system where rules can be subject to different interpretation and, for some categories of crime, can reflect police workload and activity rather than underlying levels of crime. For example, in recent years the increases in recorded drug offences are thought to have been influenced by proactive policing in this area. Trends need to be interpreted in this light, and this is highlighted in the commentary where appropriate.

### Time periods covered

BCS figures are based on interviews between April 2009 and March 2010 (BCS year ending March 2010). These cover incidents experienced by the survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview [see Section 2 of the User Guide](#). The centre point of the period for reporting crime is March 2009, the only month to be included in all respondents' reference periods. Averaging over the moving reference period of the BCS generates estimates that are most closely comparable with police recorded crime figures for the 12 months to the end of September 2009 (about six months behind the latest recorded crime figures reported here).

The police recorded crime statistics relate to crimes recorded by the police in the financial year 2009/10; the figures presented in this volume are those as notified to the Home Office and that were contained in the Home Office database on 7 June 2010. As in previous years, recorded crime figures remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data.

## 2.2 EXTENT OF CRIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This year, police recorded crime shows a rise of five per cent in thefts of bicycles up from 104,170 offences in 2008/09 to 109,851 offences in 2009/10. This contrasts with the 2009/10 BCS which shows a non-significant reduction in bicycle theft of nine per cent compared with 2008/09 BCS interviews. However, the fall in BCS bicycle theft follows a significant increase (22%) reported in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08.

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

Due to the small number of sexual offences identified in the main BCS crime count, the figures are too unreliable to report. However, the BCS does provide an alternative measure of intimate violence collected via a self-completion questionnaire and the latest headline figures are reported in Chapter 3. Sexual offences recorded by the police increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10 by six per cent. Within this category, there was a seven per cent increase in

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

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

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

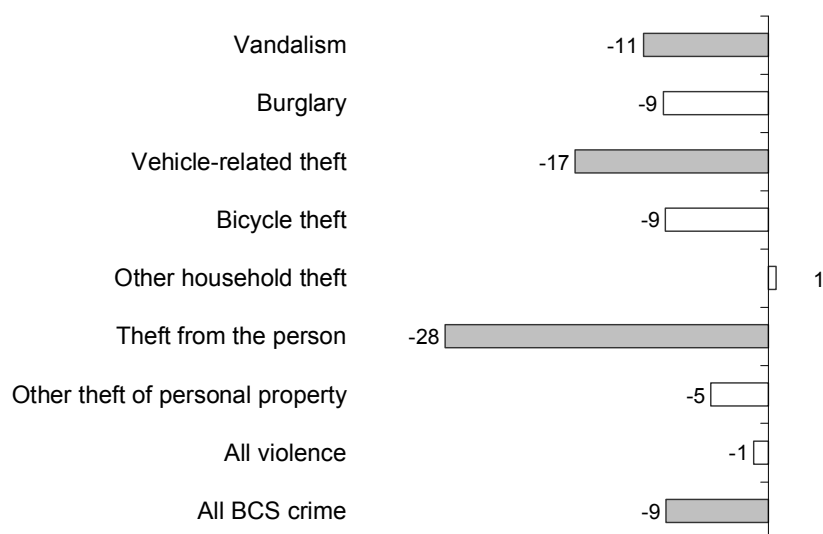
Police recorded drug offences fell by four per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10, this being the first year-on-year fall since the police were given greater powers to issue warnings for cannabis possession in 2004/05 (over two-thirds of drug offences were accounted for by these offences). The marked increases in the recording of these offences between 2004/05 and 2008/09 also coincide with the priority placed on increasing the numbers of offences brought to justice associated with the previous Government's 2005-2008 Public Service Agreement targets<sup>6</sup>. The number of recorded drug offences remains much higher than that recorded in 2002/03 when the NCRS was first introduced. Separate evidence from the BCS on the prevalence of illicit drug use among people resident in households is reported in a supplementary publication (Hoare and Moon 2010, forthcoming).

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

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<sup>6</sup> More information available at: [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407010852/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spend\\_sr04\\_psaindex.htm](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407010852/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spend_sr04_psaindex.htm)

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



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

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

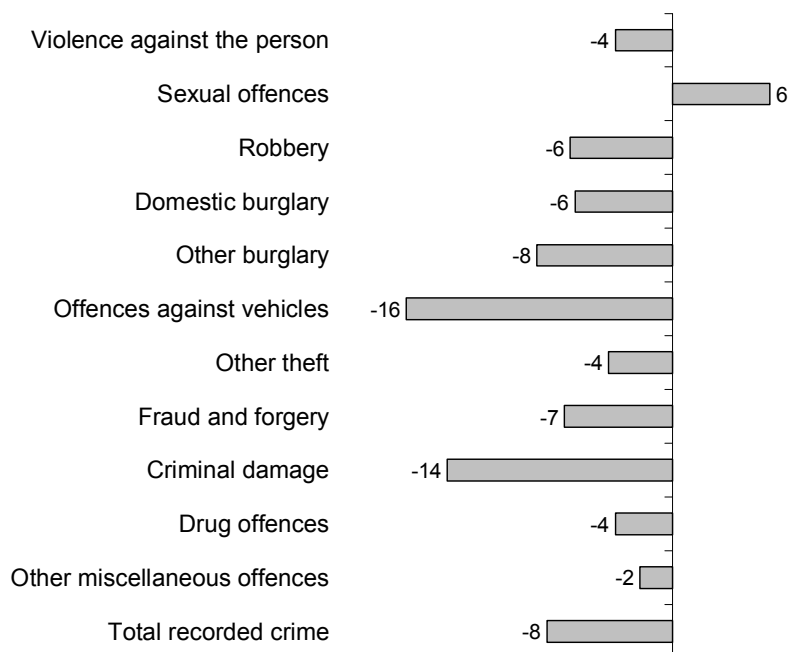




Table 2a Number of crimes, 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS

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

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

2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation has been developed) [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Risk of crime

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

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

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

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

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

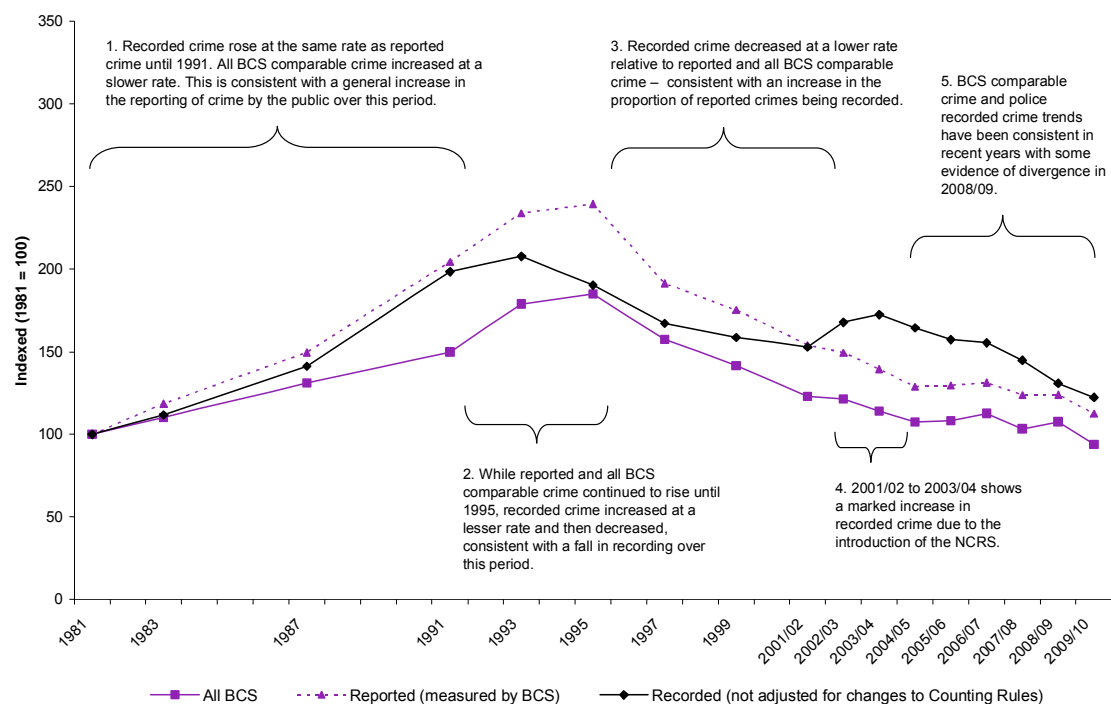
- Risk of being a victim of both personal crime and all BCS crime is highest among adults aged 16 to 24 and risk decreases through the higher age groups. Men have a higher risk of being a victim of both personal crime and all BCS crime than women and single people have a higher risk than those who are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

### 2.3 LONGER-TERM TRENDS IN CRIME

Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS on a consistent basis now extend for more than 25 years. Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857<sup>7</sup> with data collected by calendar year up to 1997, and then by financial year.

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

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

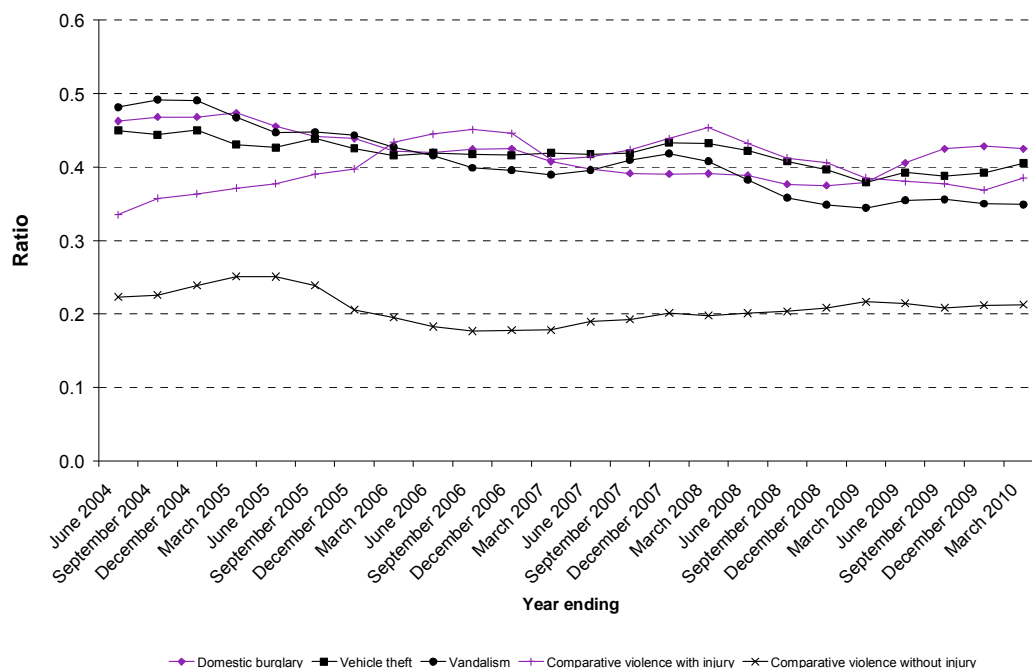


<sup>7</sup> Recorded crime statistics from 1898-2009/10 are available online at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/recorded-crime-1898-2002.xls> and <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/recorded-crime-2002-2010.xls>.

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

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

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

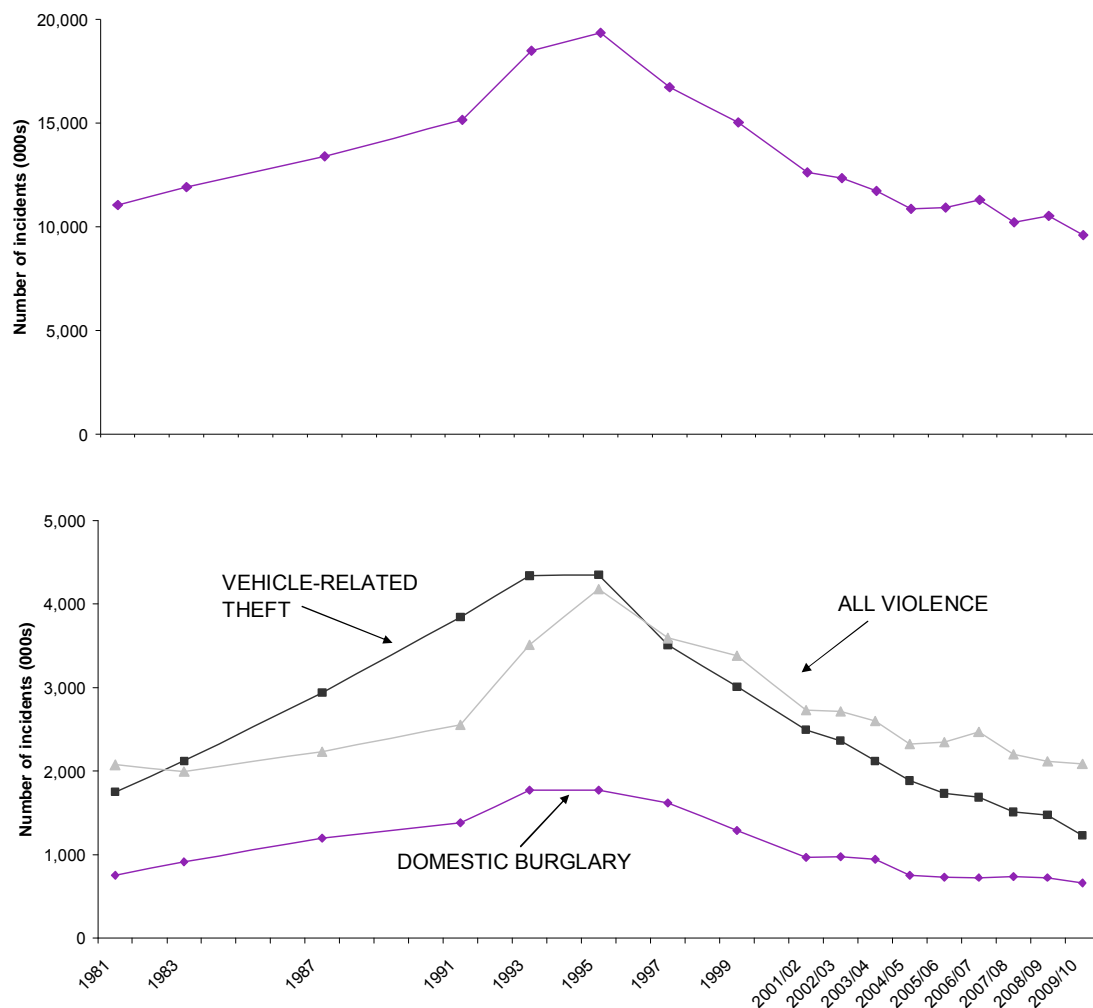


1. Recorded crime figures have been weighted to better match the spread of the BCS crime reference period [see Section 4.2 of the User Guide](#).

### BCS trends since 1981

BCS crime rose steadily in the decade from 1981 and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Subsequently, BCS crime fell between 1995 and the 2004/05 BCS. It has since continued to fall, though at a slower rate and with some fluctuation year to year, and is now at the lowest level ever reported. Trends in BCS violence, vehicle-related theft and burglary have been broadly similar to trends in all BCS crime between 1981 and 2009/10 (Figure 2.5 and Table 2.01, see also Chapters 3 and 4). However, between 2008/09 and 2009/10, vehicle-related theft has continued to decrease while trends in all violence and domestic burglary have flattened.

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



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

## BCS trends since 1995

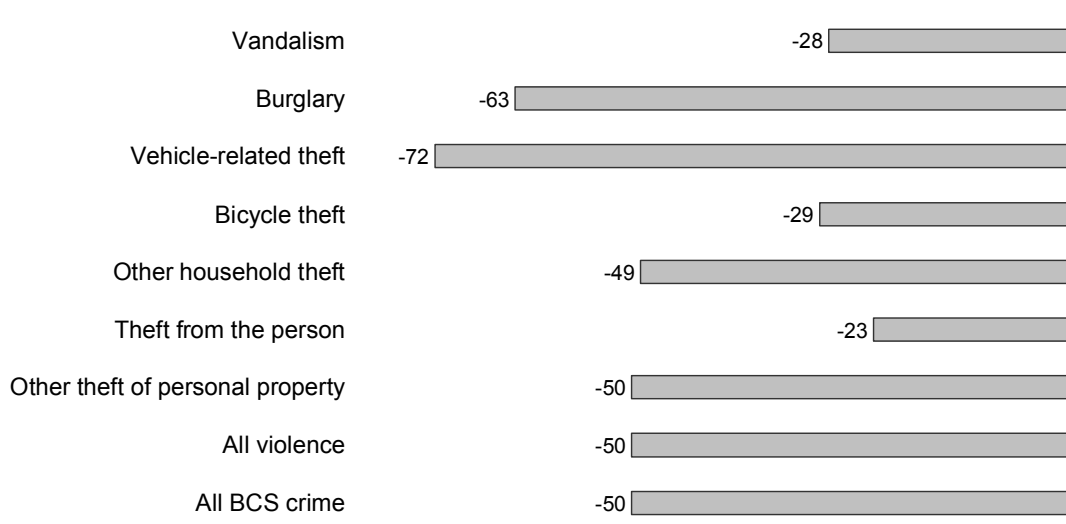
This section focuses on trends in BCS crime since 1995 when the number of crimes peaked; this became a notable turning point since the first BCS results for 1981.

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

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

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

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

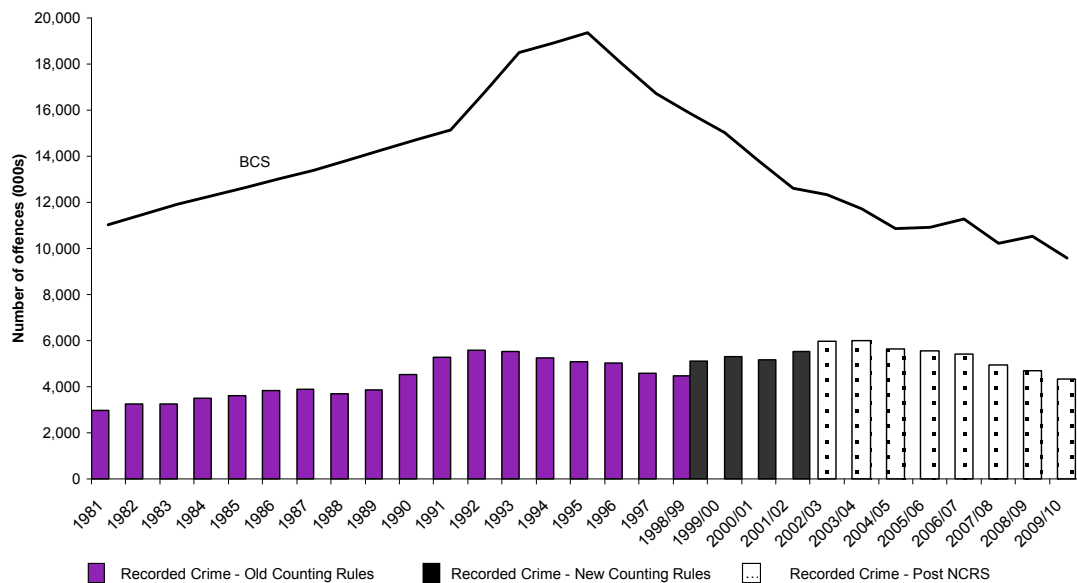


1. Statistically significant changes at the five per cent level (two tail tests) are indicated by a shaded bar [see Section 8 of the User Guide](#).
2. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on an approximation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

### Recorded crime trends since 1981

Recorded crime increased during most of the 1980s, reaching a peak in 1992, and then fell each year until 1998/99 when the expanded coverage and changes in the Counting Rules resulted in an increase in recorded offences [see Section 3 of the User Guide](#). This was followed by the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for less serious violent crime, in following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.

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



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

### Recorded crime trends since 2002/03

Comparisons of more detailed breakdowns of police recorded crime are restricted to the years after the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 when the underlying basis for crime recording substantially changed. The following changes can be seen since 2002/03 (Figure 2.9 and Tables 2.04 and 2.07).

- The number of domestic burglaries and offences against vehicles recorded by the police fell between 2002/03 and 2009/10 by 39 per cent and 54 per cent respectively, while the number of offences of criminal damage fell by 28 per cent over the same period.
- Recorded violence against the person increased initially between 2002/03 and 2005/06 (to 1.1 million offences) which partly reflects the time taken for the new rules to be adopted across police forces for some of these offences<sup>8</sup>. Since 2005/06, the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police has decreased by 18 per cent, to less than 0.9 million offences in 2009/10.
- The number of homicides recorded by the police fluctuates from year to year, and it can be difficult to identify clear trends. However, since 2002/03 there does appear to be a downward trend in homicide offences (even after taking account of the 172 homicides attributed to Harold Shipman which were recorded in 2002/03 but committed in previous years). The latest provisional figures show that there were 615 homicides in 2009/10, nearly a third lower (30%) than the total recorded in 2002/03 (excluding the Shipman cases). More details on homicides are provided in Chapter 3.

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

## 2.4 REPEAT VICTIMISATION

The BCS is a rich source of information for understanding the importance of repeat victimisation. The survey has been influential in highlighting the need to target crimes that are prone to repeat victimisation such as domestic violence and vandalism (Gottfredson, 1984; Walby and Allen, 2004; Jansson *et al.*, 2007; Smith *et al.*, 2010).

Repeat victimisation is defined here as being a victim of the same type of crime more than once in the last year.<sup>9</sup> Levels of repeat victimisation account for differences between BCS estimates of incidence rates (see Table 2.02) and prevalence rates (see Table 2.03). For instance, high levels of repeat victimisation will be demonstrated by lower prevalence rates when compared with corresponding incidence rates.

### Extent of repeat victimisation

BCS figures have consistently shown that levels of repeat victimisation vary by offence type. One reason for this may be that victims are able to take more preventative measures against repeat victimisation for some crime types such as theft from the person. It is likely to be more difficult for a victim of domestic violence to avoid repeat victimisation.

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

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

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

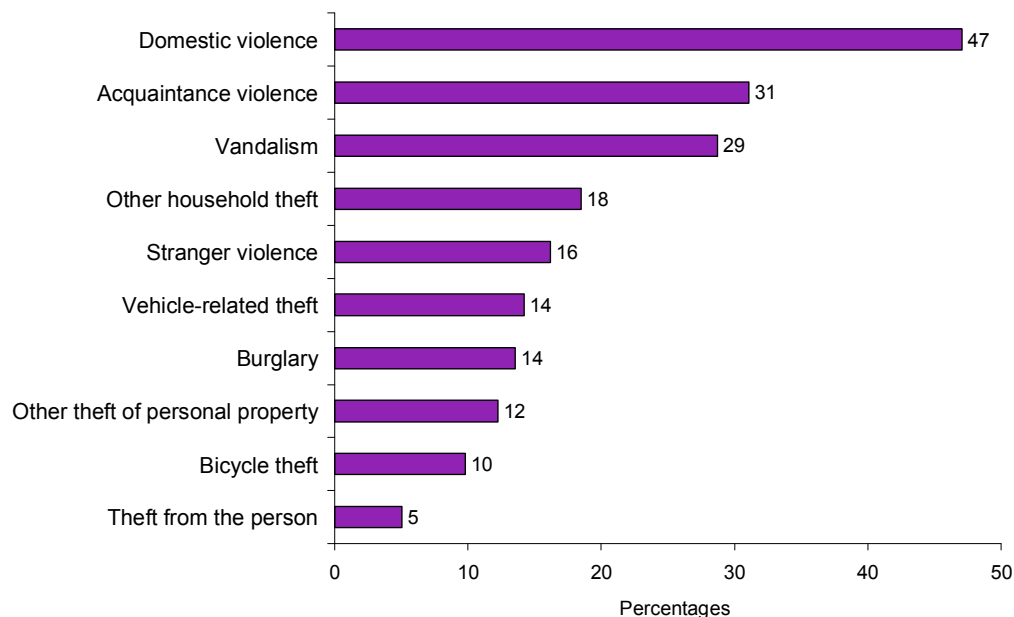
Theft from the person victims had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with five per cent being victimised more than once in the 12-month period before interview. This represents around one in ten (11%) of all such incidents.

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<sup>9</sup> Where incidents of a similar nature which are probably carried out by the same perpetrator(s) have occurred, BCS estimates only include the first five incidents in this 'series' of victimisations [see Section 2 of the User Guide](#).



**Figure 2.10** Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past year by offence, 2009/10 BCS



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

### Trends in repeat victimisation

Repeat victimisation for the main crime types remains at around the lowest level since the first BCS results for 1981. Since BCS crime peaked in 1995, the proportion of victims who were victimised more than once has fallen for some crime types, notably vehicle-related theft (from 28% to 14%), violence (from 38% to 26%) and burglary (from 19% to 14%) (Table 2.09). This is in line with statistically significant decreases in the number of BCS incidents of these offence types since 1995 (72% and 50% and 63% respectively) (Table 2.01).

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

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

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

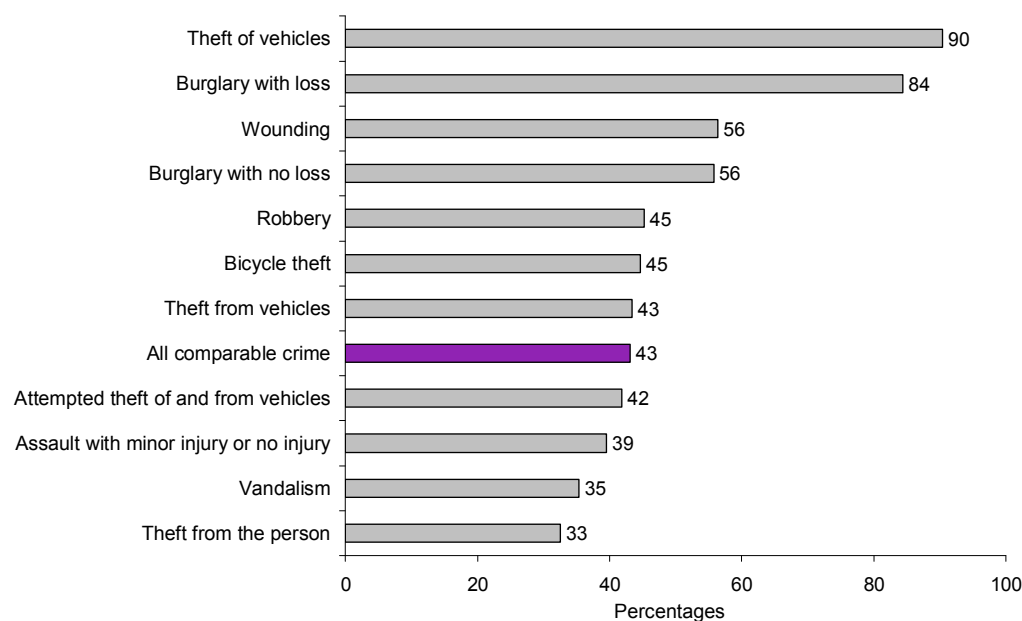
## 2.5 REPORTING CRIME

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

explain why the estimated number of BCS crimes is higher than the figure recorded by the police, and also demonstrates that the BCS provides a more complete picture for the crime types it covers.

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

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



The BCS has consistently shown that the likelihood of reporting crime varies considerably by type of offence. The 2009/10 BCS shows that thefts of vehicles are most likely to be reported; the police came to know about these incidents in nine out of ten occurrences (90%). Incidents of burglary were also well reported; over eight in ten burglaries where something was stolen (84%) and over three-quarters of burglary with entry were reported (78%).

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup> The BCS provides a measure of the level of crime committed against the population resident in households in England and Wales, whereas recorded crime is a measure of crimes against individuals and both domestic and commercial property which are reported to the police and recorded by them. However, by using a subset of crimes, better comparisons can be made between the BCS and recorded crime; the comparable crime subset includes vandalism, burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, theft from the person, wounding, robbery, assault with minor injury and assault without injury [see Section 4 of the User Guide](#).

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

Victims of crime were asked why they did not report incidents to the police. As in previous years, the most frequently mentioned reason for not reporting incidents was that victims perceived them to be too trivial, there was no loss, or they believed that the police would or could not do much about them (74% of comparable crimes) (Table 2.12). For victims of violent crime, again this was the most likely reason for not reporting the crime (52% of violent crimes) and the second most likely reason was that it was a private matter or the victims chose to deal with it themselves (36% of violent crimes).

Table 2.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime from 1981 to 2009/10<sup>1</sup>, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2001/02, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10

Numbers <sup>2</sup> (000s) and percentage changes													England and Wales, BCS				
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	2002/03	2004/05 <sup>4</sup>	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>5</sup>	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	1997 to 2009/10	2001/02 to 2009/10	2007/08 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
	<i>Number of incidents (000s):</i>												<i>Percentage change<sup>6</sup> and statistical significance</i>				
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>																	
<b>Vandalism</b>	2,713	2,759	3,366	2,866	2,603	2,535	2,509	2,667	2,918	2,624	2,700	2,408	-28 **	-16 **	-8 **	-8 **	-11 **
Vehicle vandalism	1,558	1,685	1,826	1,609	1,511	1,517	1,530	1,657	1,848	1,693	1,797	1,571	-14 **	-2	4	-7 **	-13 **
Other vandalism	1,155	1,073	1,540	1,256	1,093	1,018	979	1,010	1,070	931	902	837	-46 **	-33 **	-23 **	-10 **	-7
<b>Burglary</b>	749	1,380	1,770	1,621	969	973	739	716	708	718	725	659	-63 **	-59 **	-32 **	-8	-9
With entry	474	869	998	852	552	561	458	430	415	427	441	393	-61 **	-54 **	-29 **	-8	-11
Attempts	276	511	772	768	416	412	281	286	294	291	285	267	-65 **	-65 **	-36 **	-8	-6
With loss	373	712	791	651	396	407	320	308	302	314	308	276	-65 **	-58 **	-30 **	-12	-11
No loss (including attempts)	376	668	979	970	573	566	419	408	406	404	417	384	-61 **	-60 **	-33 **	-5	-8
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	1,751	3,845	4,350	3,511	2,494	2,365	1,845	1,690	1,647	1,469	1,476	1,229	-72 **	-65 **	-51 **	-16 **	-17 **
Theft from vehicles	1,286	2,424	2,544	2,200	1,496	1,425	1,184	1,094	1,101	975	1,032	850	-67 **	-61 **	-43 **	-13 **	-18 **
Theft of vehicles	285	522	510	378	316	278	209	181	172	158	146	115	-77 **	-70 **	-64 **	-27 **	-21 **
Attempts of and from	179	899	1,297	933	683	662	452	415	375	335	298	264	-80 **	-72 **	-61 **	-21 **	-11
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	216	569	673	541	368	359	394	428	470	432	527	480	-29 **	-11 **	30 **	11	-9
<b>Other household theft</b>	1,518	1,857	2,267	2,024	1,445	1,360	1,157	1,130	1,180	1,038	1,155	1,163	-49 **	-43 **	-19 **	12	1
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765	46,252	44,610					
<b>Theft from the person</b>	434	438	680	621	604	690	584	576	574	581	725	525	-23 **	-16 **	-13 **	-10	-28 **
Snatch theft from person	86	79	80	83	74	88	92	71	72	80	103	64	-20	-23	-14	-8	-38
Stealth theft from person	348	359	600	538	529	602	492	504	502	501	622	461	-23 **	-14	-13 **	-20	-26 **
<b>Other theft of personal property</b>	1,586	1,739	2,069	1,935	1,407	1,344	1,154	1,196	1,141	987	1,096	1,036	-50 **	-46 **	-26 **	5	-5
<b>All violence</b>	2,074	2,556	4,176	3,593	2,728	2,714	2,320	2,349	2,471	2,200	2,114	2,087	-50 **	-42 **	-24 **	-5	-1
Wounding	508	624	914	804	648	709	577	547	578	477	466	501	-45 **	-38 **	-23 **	5	8
Assault with minor injury	609	784	1,356	1,198	709	623	629	572	571	492	533	428	-68 **	-64 **	-40 **	-13	-20
Assault without injury	793	966	1,567	1,257	1,015	1,079	860	918	1,002	917	844	823	-48 **	-35 **	-19 **	-10	-3
Robbery	164	182	339	334	356	303	255	311	320	315	272	335	-1	0	-6	6	23
Violence with injury	1,194	1,441	2,408	2,184	1,497	1,441	1,300	1,227	1,270	1,063	1,116	1,065	-56 **	-51 **	-29 **	0	-5
Violence without injury	881	1,115	1,768	1,409	1,231	1,273	1,020	1,121	1,201	1,137	998	1,021	-42 **	-27 **	-17 **	-10	2
Domestic violence	292	534 <sup>7</sup>	989	814	626	506	401	357	407	343	293	290	-71 **	-64 **	-54 **	-16	-1
Acquaintance	774	1,043 <sup>7</sup>	1,816	1,642	862	949	828	817	845	776	691	679	-63 **	-59 **	-21 **	-12	-2
Stranger	844	797 <sup>7</sup>	1,004	784	883	956	836	863	894	766	852	783	-22 **	0	-11	2	-8
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	250	259 <sup>7</sup>	419	417	430	391	347	382	392	394	375	398	-5	-5	-7	1	6
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559					
<b>All acquisitive crime<sup>8</sup></b>	6,418	10,009	12,148	10,587	7,642	7,394	6,129	6,047	6,040	5,540	5,977	5,427	-55	-49	-29	-2	-9
Household acquisitive crime	4,234	7,651	9,060	7,697	5,275	5,057	4,136	3,965	4,005	3,657	3,883	3,531	-61 **	-54 **	-33 **	-3 **	-9 **
Personal acquisitive crime	2,184	2,358	3,088	2,891	2,367	2,337	1,993	2,082	2,035	1,883	2,094	1,895	-39 **	-34 **	-20 **	1	-9 **
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME</b>	6,947	10,410	12,426	10,562	7,879	7,592	6,645	6,632	6,923	6,282	6,583	5,939	-52 **	-44 **	-25 **	-5 **	-10 **
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME</b>	4,094	4,733	6,925	6,149	4,739	4,748	4,058	4,120	4,186	3,768	3,936	3,648	-47 **	-41 **	-23 **	-3	-7
<b>ALL BCS CRIME<sup>9</sup></b>	11,041	15,142	19,351	16,712	12,618	12,341	10,703	10,752	11,109	10,050	10,518	9,587	-50 **	-43 **	-24 **	-5	-9 **
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559					

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

2. The numbers are derived by multiplying incidence rates by the population estimates for England and Wales, that is: for household crimes, by 23,525,137 households and for personal crimes, by 44,647,810 adults. For more information see Section 2 of the User Guide.

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

4. Estimates of the total number of households in England and Wales in 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09 have been revised. Estimates of the number of household crimes for these years will differ from those previously published.

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

6. Percentage changes for crimes such as snatch theft, robbery and domestic violence should be treated with caution because the number of victims interviewed is low (around 200 in 2009/10).

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

8. It is not possible to calculate whether a change in all acquisitive crime is statistically significant. Changes in both all personal acquisitive crime and all household acquisitive crime in the same direction indicate that this is likely to be the case.

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

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

11. Figures for BCS years not presented in this table are included in an extended version of the table, available online at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0910.html>

Table 2.02 Trends in BCS incidence rates from 1981 to 2009/10<sup>1</sup>, with percentage change and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2001/02, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10

Rates <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes														England and Wales, BCS			
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>4</sup>	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	1997 to 2009/10	2001/02 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10	
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>																	
<i>Rates per 10,000 adults/households:</i>													<i>Percentage change<sup>5</sup> and statistical significance</i>				
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>-36 **</b>	<b>-23 **</b>	<b>-14 **</b>	<b>-12 **</b>	
Vehicle vandalism	850	829	862	747	687	685	686	735	811	737	772	668	-22 **	-11	-3	-14 **	
Other vandalism	630	528	727	583	497	459	439	448	470	405	388	356	-51 **	-39 **	-28 **	-8	
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-66 **</b>	<b>-63 **</b>	<b>-36 **</b>	<b>-10</b>	
With entry	258	427	471	396	251	253	205	190	182	186	189	167	-65 **	-58 **	-34 **	-12	
Attempts	150	251	364	357	189	186	126	127	129	127	122	113	-69 **	-68 **	-40 **	-7	
With loss	204	350	373	302	180	184	143	136	132	137	133	117	-69 **	-61 **	-35 **	-12	
No loss (including attempts)	205	328	462	450	261	256	188	181	178	176	179	163	-65 **	-64 **	-37 **	-9	
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>-75 **</b>	<b>-68 **</b>	<b>-54 **</b>	<b>-18 **</b>	
Theft from vehicles	702	1,192	1,200	1,021	681	643	531	485	483	424	444	361	-70 **	-65 **	-47 **	-19 **	
Theft of vehicles	156	257	241	175	144	126	94	80	75	69	63	49	-80 **	-72 **	-66 **	-22 **	
Attempts of and from	98	442	612	433	311	299	202	184	164	146	128	112	-82 **	-74 **	-64 **	-12	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-36 **</b>	<b>-19 **</b>	<b>22 **</b>	<b>-10</b>	
<b>Other household theft</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>-54 **</b>	<b>-47 **</b>	<b>-25 **</b>	<b>0</b>	
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,310</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>32,720</i>	<i>36,395</i>	<i>37,826</i>	<i>47,610</i>	<i>47,027</i>	<i>46,765</i>	<i>46,252</i>	<i>44,610</i>					
<b>Theft from the person</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-30 **</b>	<b>-23 **</b>	<b>-19 **</b>	<b>-28 **</b>	
Snatch theft from person	22	19	20	20	18	21	21	17	17	18	23	14	-27	-30	-19	-39	
Stealth theft from person	90	89	148	131	126	143	115	117	115	114	140	103	-30 **	-21	-18 **	-26 **	
<b>Other theft of personal property</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-54 **</b>	<b>-51 **</b>	<b>-31 **</b>	<b>-6</b>	
<b>All violence</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>-54 **</b>	<b>-47 **</b>	<b>-28 **</b>	<b>-2</b>	
Wounding	131	154	225	196	155	168	135	127	133	109	105	112	-50 **	-43 **	-27 **	7	
Assault with minor injury	157	194	333	292	169	148	147	133	131	112	120	96	-71 **	-67 **	-43 **	-20	
Assault without injury	205	239	385	307	242	256	201	213	231	209	191	184	-52 **	-40 **	-24 **	-3	
Robbery	42	45	83	82	85	72	60	72	74	72	61	75	-10	-8	-12	22	
Violence with injury	308	356	592	533	358	342	305	285	292	242	252	239	-60 **	-55 **	-33 **	-5	
Violence without injury	227	275	434	344	294	302	260	260	276	259	225	229	-47 **	-33 **	-22 **	1	
Domestic violence	75	-	243	199	150	120	94	83	94	78	66	65	-73 **	-67 **	-57 **	-2	
Acquaintance	200	-	446	401	206	225	194	190	194	177	156	152	-66 **	-62 **	-26 **	-3	
Stranger	218	-	247	191	211	227	196	200	206	175	193	175	-29 **	-8	-17	-9	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	65	64	103	102	103	93	81	89	90	90	85	89	-13	-12	-13	5	
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	<i>10,905</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>16,337</i>	<i>14,937</i>	<i>32,787</i>	<i>36,450</i>	<i>37,891</i>	<i>47,729</i>	<i>47,138</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>46,220</i>	<i>44,559</i>					
Household acquisitive crime	2,311	3,761	4,275	3,573	2,401	2,283	1,854	1,757	1,758	1,591	1,669	1,501	-65 **	-58 **	-37 **	-10 **	
Personal acquisitive crime	564	582	759	706	565	555	467	483	468	429	473	425	-44 **	-40 **	-25 **	-10 **	
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>-57 **</b>	<b>-49 **</b>	<b>-30 **</b>	<b>-11 **</b>	
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>-52 **</b>	<b>-46 **</b>	<b>-28 **</b>	<b>-8</b>	

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

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

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

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

5. Percentage changes for crimes such as snatch theft, robbery and domestic violence should be treated with caution because the number of victims interviewed is low (around 200 in 2009/10).

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

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

Table 2.03 Trends in percentage of households/adults who were victims once or more (prevalence risk), from 1981 to 2009/10<sup>1</sup>, and statistical significance of change between 1995, 1997, 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages <sup>2</sup>	England and Wales, BCS														
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>4</sup>	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	1997 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>															
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more:</i>															
<i>Statistically significant change</i>															
<b>Vandalism</b>	9.2	8.6	10.1	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	6.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
Vehicle vandalism	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
Other vandalism	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Burglary</b>	3.4	5.3	6.4	5.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
With entry	2.2	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
Attempts	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
With loss	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
No loss (including attempts)	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	7.3	13.5	14.5	12.0	8.5	8.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
Theft from vehicles	5.6	8.8	9.1	7.9	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
Theft of vehicles	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
Attempts of and from	0.8	3.6	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Other household theft</b>	5.4	6.4	7.6	6.6	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765	46,252	44,610			
<i>Percentage of vehicle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>															
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	10.8	18.2	19.7	16.0	11.3	10.8	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.4	5.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
Theft from vehicle	8.2	11.8	12.3	10.5	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
Theft of vehicles	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
Attempts of and from	1.1	4.8	6.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Vehicle vandalism</b>	8.5	7.6	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – vehicle owners</i>	7,714	7,386	11,721	10,930	25,022	28,106	35,378	38,016	37,526	37,487	36,882	35,618			
<i>Percentage of bicycle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>															
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	2.7	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – bicycle owners</i>	4,766	4,093	6,882	6,380	13,501	15,567	19,344	20,861	21,054	20,779	20,636	20,129			
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more:</i>															
<b>Theft from the person</b>	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
Snatch theft from person	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stealth theft from person	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>Other theft of personal property</b>	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>All violence</b>	3.1	3.5	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
Wounding	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	**↓	**↓	**↓
Assault with minor injury	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
Assault without injury	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
Robbery	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
Violence with injury	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
Violence without injury	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
Domestic violence	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	**↓	**↓	**↓
Acquaintance	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stranger	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Percentage victims once or more:</i>															
Household acquisitive crime	15.4	23.7	26.3	22.7	16.3	15.8	13.0	12.3	12.8	11.5	12.0	11.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
Personal acquisitive crime	4.5	4.5	6.2	5.7	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME</b>	22.2	29.0	32.5	27.8	21.6	21.0	18.4	18.1	18.9	17.1	17.8	16.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME</b>	6.9	7.3	10.4	9.5	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
<b>All BCS CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>	27.7	34.9	39.7	34.6	27.5	27.0	23.9	23.5	24.4	22.2	23.3	21.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	10,905	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Numbers and percentage changes														England and Wales, Recorded crime	
Offence	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10	
1 Murder															
4.1 Manslaughter	739	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	764	758	774	657	615	-6	
4.2 Infanticide															
2 Attempted murder <sup>5</sup>	652	676	750	708	856	822	888	740	920	633	621	576	588	2	
4.3 Intentional destruction of viable unborn child	5	9	1	2	-	2	8	4	5	5	4	2	3	-	
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving												375	289		
4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	291	349	317	335	370	414	445	441	432	459	419	29	35		
4.8 Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving												36	180		
5 More serious wounding or other act endangering life <sup>6</sup>	12,531	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,547	18,016	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,276	15,121	..	..	..	
5A Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,655	22,798	1	
5B Use of substance or object to endanger life <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	418	-10	
5C Possession of items to endanger life <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	333	25	
8F Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,166	16,507	-4	
8H Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent <sup>7,8</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	223	-42	
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	12	30	37	35	35	55	63	40	24	18	18	14	5	-	
4.7 Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	8	2	-	
4.9 Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	-	
4.10 Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	-	
8A Less serious wounding <sup>7,9</sup>	226,795	196,737	201,290	195,925	208,542	347,353	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,822	430,531	..	..	..	
8G Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374,245	356,075	-5	
8D Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding <sup>7, 8, 9</sup>	..	..	2,687	3,176	3,463	4,415	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,620	4,826	..	..	..	
8J Racially or religiously aggravated ABH or other injury <sup>7,9</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,923	3,515	-10	
8K Poisoning or female genital mutilation <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	141	-13	
<b>Violence against the person – with injury</b>	<b>241,025</b>	<b>212,557</b>	<b>220,983</b>	<b>216,693</b>	<b>230,704</b>	<b>372,124</b>	<b>457,822</b>	<b>515,266</b>	<b>543,605</b>	<b>506,594</b>	<b>452,318</b>	<b>420,970</b>	<b>401,743</b>	<b>-5</b>	
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder <sup>10</sup>	9,340	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,651	18,132	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,822	9,962	..	..	..	
3A Conspiracy to murder <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	44	-	
3B Threats to kill <sup>10</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,460	9,566	1	
6 Endangering railway passengers	11	15	7	10	16	1,164	811	718	646	484	402	320	231	-28	
7 Endangering life at sea	-	-	1	-	4	2	2	3	13	5	10	8	7	-	
8B Possession of weapons <sup>11,12,13</sup>	..	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,787	32,816	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,689	32,491	..	..	..	
10A Possession of firearms with intent <sup>13</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,973	1,583	-20	
10C Possession of other weapons <sup>13</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,942	11,940	-20	
10D Possession of article with blade or point <sup>13</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,988	10,857	-22	
8C Harassment/Public fear, alarm or distress <sup>8,14</sup>	..	79,534	88,625	93,832	96,784	122,810	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,645	210,037	..	..	..	
8L Harassment <sup>14</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,352	53,029	10	
9A Public fear, alarm or distress <sup>14</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142,230	126,579	-11	
8E Racially or religiously aggravated harassment/public fear etc. <sup>8, 15</sup>	..	..	10,758	12,468	14,975	16,910	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	26,495	..	..	..	
8M Racially or religiously aggravated harassment <sup>15</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,391	2,376	-1	
9B Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress <sup>15</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,354	23,235	-1	
11 Cruelty to and neglect of children <sup>16</sup>	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,068	4,109	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,917	5,285	6,200	6,621	7	
12 Abandoning a child under the age of two years	56	42	51	48	48	59	49	49	49	23	19	23	9	-	
13 Child abduction	390	502	577	546	584	846	930	1,035	919	696	594	566	561	-1	
14 Procuring illegal abortion	-	2	2	4	6	7	9	7	6	6	6	5	3	-	
104 Assault without injury on a constable <sup>9,16</sup>	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,095	33,948	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,749	20,457	17,386	15,778	-9	
105A Assault without injury <sup>9,16</sup>	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,440	237,549	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,701	198,700	197,041	203,220	3	
105B Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury <sup>8,9</sup>	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,164	4,602	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,351	4,323	4,182	4,330	4	
<b>Violence against the person – without injury</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>290,221</b>	<b>360,051</b>	<b>384,220</b>	<b>419,622</b>	<b>472,954</b>	<b>509,406</b>	<b>532,829</b>	<b>515,978</b>	<b>539,573</b>	<b>508,781</b>	<b>482,477</b>	<b>469,969</b>	<b>-3</b>	
<b>TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES</b>	<b>250,822</b>	<b>502,778</b>	<b>581,034</b>	<b>600,913</b>	<b>650,326</b>	<b>845,078</b>	<b>967,228</b>	<b>1,048,095</b>	<b>1,059,583</b>	<b>1,046,167</b>	<b>961,099</b>	<b>903,447</b>	<b>871,712</b>	<b>-4</b>	

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

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime													
		Offence	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
17	Indecent assault on a male <sup>17,18</sup>	3,503	3,683	3,614	3,530	3,611	4,132	4,110	1,003	347	76	209	158	..	..
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	1,324	1,161	1,212	4
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	1,114	1,001	1,058	6
19A	Rape of a female <sup>17,18</sup>	6,281	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	693	61	25	145	170	..	..
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,192	8,725	8,222	7,586	7,780	9,102	17
19D	Rape of a female child under 16 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	2,413	2,538	2,926	15
19E	Rape of a female child under 13 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970	1,388	1,524	1,485	1,652	1,963	19
	<b>Rape of a female</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>11,445</b>	<b>12,378</b>	<b>12,869</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>12,624</b>	<b>11,629</b>	<b>12,140</b>	<b>13,991</b>	<b>15</b>
19B	Rape of a male <sup>17,18</sup>	347	504	600	664	732	850	894	81	22	18	10	22	..	..
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	438	413	333	317	372	17
19G	Rape of a male child under 16 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	292	261	237	218	241	11
19H	Rape of a male child under 13 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	364	458	428	407	561	38
	<b>Rape of a male</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>22</b>
20	Indecent assault on a female <sup>17,18</sup>	18,674	19,524	20,664	20,301	21,789	25,275	27,240	5,152	1,215	267	768	575	..	..
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,087	17,158	16,883	15,780	15,503	15,713	1
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	4,647	4,245	3,971	3,661	4,160	14
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 <sup>17</sup>	148	153	181	155	169	183	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	1,950	1,936	1,836	1,648	1,828	11
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 <sup>17,18</sup>	1,112	1,135	1,270	1,237	1,328	1,515	1,911	436	138	67	33	51	..	..
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16 <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	3,283	3,208	3,104	3,315	3,992	20
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent <sup>17,19</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	744	224	217	151	132	-13
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	139	163	127	131	125	-5
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	124	101	111	116	135	16
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	43	57	52	59	13
74	Gross indecency with a child <sup>17,18</sup>	1,269	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,654	1,917	1,987	398	120	64	149	121	..	..
	<b>Most serious sexual crime<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>33,424</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>35,152</b>	<b>38,285</b>	<b>45,317</b>	<b>48,732</b>	<b>47,542</b>	<b>47,163</b>	<b>43,738</b>	<b>41,437</b>	<b>40,748</b>	<b>43,579</b>	<b>7</b>
16	Buggery <sup>17,18</sup>	645	566	437	401	355	287	247	73	39	35	49	36	..	..
18	Gross indecency between males <sup>17,18</sup>	520	354	286	167	163	245	260	49	20	12	17	14	..	..
23	Incest or familial sexual offences <sup>17</sup>	183	139	121	80	92	99	105	713	966	1,344	1,124	1,040	1,114	7
24	Exploitation of prostitution <sup>17</sup>	131	215	138	129	129	127	186	117	153	190	184	173	148	-14
25	Abduction of female <sup>17,18</sup>	277	240	251	262	262	291	403	86	36	21	4	4	..	..
27	Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution <sup>17</sup>	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,655	2,111	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	1,215	1,071	1,186	11
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature <sup>17,18</sup>	..	..	..	12	417	678	792	682	463	361	327	195	183	-6
88A	Sexual grooming <sup>17</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	237	322	271	314	405	29
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences <sup>17,20</sup>	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,223	9,735	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,209	8,846	..	..	..
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences <sup>17,20</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	356	19
88D	Unnatural sexual offences <sup>17,20</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism <sup>17,20</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,529	7,523	0
	<b>Other sexual offences</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>11,682</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>13,810</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>14,917</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>12,037</b>	<b>10,679</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	<b>33,090</b>	<b>46,372</b>	<b>47,185</b>	<b>45,878</b>	<b>49,581</b>	<b>58,890</b>	<b>62,542</b>	<b>62,862</b>	<b>62,080</b>	<b>57,522</b>	<b>53,474</b>	<b>51,427</b>	<b>54,509</b>	<b>6</b>
34A	Robbery of business property	63,072	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,186	11,066	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,454	9,174	9,350	8,173	-13
34B	Robbery of personal property		56,354	72,129	82,760	108,173	99,205	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,922	75,574	70,784	66,928	-5
	<b>TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES</b>	<b>63,072</b>	<b>66,835</b>	<b>84,277</b>	<b>95,154</b>	<b>121,359</b>	<b>110,271</b>	<b>103,736</b>	<b>91,010</b>	<b>98,198</b>	<b>101,376</b>	<b>84,748</b>	<b>80,134</b>	<b>75,101</b>	<b>-6</b>



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

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime													
		Offence	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
28	Burglary in a dwelling	516,346	470,465	439,609	399,927	426,859	434,098	398,945	318,969	298,355	290,454	279,122	282,986	..	..
28A	Burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214,870	..
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,717	..
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,932	..
28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	..
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	2,919	2,884	2,993	3,057	3,488	3,485	3,400	2,538	2,162	1,806	1,572	1,454	1,353	-7
	<b>Total burglary in a dwelling</b>	<b>519,265</b>	<b>473,349</b>	<b>442,602</b>	<b>402,984</b>	<b>430,347</b>	<b>437,583</b>	<b>402,345</b>	<b>321,507</b>	<b>300,517</b>	<b>292,260</b>	<b>280,694</b>	<b>284,440</b>	<b>268,595</b>	<b>-6</b>
	of which: distraction burglary <sup>21</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	10,058	9,092	7,655	-16
30	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,396	479,425	463,372	432,540	447,552	451,904	417,133	358,398	344,195	329,473	302,775	296,954	..	..
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,034	..
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,873	..
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	414	410	494	503	610	612	535	453	356	279	214	183	153	-16
	<b>Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling</b>	<b>495,810</b>	<b>479,835</b>	<b>463,866</b>	<b>433,043</b>	<b>448,162</b>	<b>452,516</b>	<b>417,668</b>	<b>358,851</b>	<b>344,551</b>	<b>329,752</b>	<b>302,989</b>	<b>297,137</b>	<b>272,060</b>	<b>-8</b>
	<b>TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,015,075</b>	<b>953,184</b>	<b>906,468</b>	<b>836,027</b>	<b>878,509</b>	<b>890,099</b>	<b>820,013</b>	<b>680,358</b>	<b>645,068</b>	<b>622,012</b>	<b>583,683</b>	<b>581,577</b>	<b>540,655</b>	<b>-7</b>
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	8,031	10,098	10,416	10,759	11,794	11,560	11,570	11,409	10,943	10,920	10,333	9,724	7,995	-18
45	Theft from a vehicle	710,333	685,919	669,232	629,651	655,161	663,679	603,256	500,360	507,239	502,651	432,374	396,963	339,140	-15
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	399,208	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,321	306,947	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,464	159,675	137,511	109,817	-20
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle <sup>16, 22</sup>	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,755	92,473	89,892	77,004	71,400	68,980	53,995	47,648	38,026	-20
	<b>TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES</b>	<b>1,117,572</b>	<b>1,125,737</b>	<b>1,100,439</b>	<b>1,031,143</b>	<b>1,064,031</b>	<b>1,074,659</b>	<b>985,006</b>	<b>820,096</b>	<b>792,821</b>	<b>765,015</b>	<b>656,377</b>	<b>591,846</b>	<b>494,978</b>	<b>-16</b>
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime <sup>23</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	438	1,548	1,961	2,382	2,507	2,593	3
39	Theft from the person	57,767	63,118	76,254	87,332	114,848	148,488	137,154	122,081	123,867	114,852	101,650	89,662	92,271	3
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	38,301	44,375	44,764	43,045	46,859	56,444	61,099	57,713	54,757	54,471	51,319	51,204	53,391	4
41	Theft by an employee	17,156	17,900	17,468	17,487	17,120	17,530	17,700	17,251	17,048	16,323	15,852	15,464	13,181	-15
42	Theft of mail	3,638	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,665	13,458	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	3,045	3,724	3,103	-17
43	Dishonest use of electricity	3,325	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,338	1,413	1,309	1,296	1,299	1,497	2,024	1,785	1,738	-3
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	139,092	128,557	131,240	108,509	102,713	97,755	105,467	105,953	113,192	110,526	103,996	104,170	109,851	5
46	Shoplifting	274,015	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,596	310,881	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,282	290,603	320,748	307,845	-4
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter <sup>24</sup>	13,595	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,544	24,311	29,515	35,918	42,049	33,721	11,930	7,653	7,759	1
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	466,917	479,306	510,573	518,573	565,475	647,827	634,491	589,189	554,368	536,603	526,914	472,335	436,324	-8
54	Handling stolen goods	33,574	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,775	18,817	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,826	11,295	10,767	9,425	-12
	<b>OTHER THEFT OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,047,380</b>	<b>1,065,702</b>	<b>1,123,181</b>	<b>1,114,229</b>	<b>1,202,933</b>	<b>1,336,924</b>	<b>1,327,884</b>	<b>1,247,632</b>	<b>1,226,192</b>	<b>1,180,802</b>	<b>1,121,010</b>	<b>1,080,019</b>	<b>1,037,481</b>	<b>-4</b>
51	Fraud by company director <sup>25</sup>	15	159	165	152	106	27	80	51	626	101	162	815	87	-89
52	False accounting	1,820	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,033	880	721	541	487	462	249	146	158	8
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud (pre Fraud Act 2006) <sup>26,27</sup>	..	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,646	142,249	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,011	..	..	..	..
53B	Preserved other fraud and repeated fraud offences (pre Fraud Act 2006) <sup>26,27,28,29</sup>	124,389	122,437	145,448	155,647	144,436	169,639	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,854	..	..	..	..
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts <sup>26, 27</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,286	26,593	27,139	2
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds <sup>26,29</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,392	122,439	113,802	-7
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	303	362	19
53F	Fraud by abuse of position <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672	923	1,159	26
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,880	1,151	1,063	-8
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	608	860	41
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	1,466	1,541	5
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences <sup>16</sup>	..	23	82	10	15	11	9	11	93	14	31	15	13	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	941	842	871	821	762	881	805	747	693	593	439	446	344	-23
61	Other forgery	7,233	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,835	8,793	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,479	4,199	4,244	2,521	-41
61A	Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	2,646	2,244	-15
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud <sup>16</sup>	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,026	8,618	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,138	2,159	1,387	1,055	-24
	<b>TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES<sup>26,30</sup></b>	<b>134,398</b>	<b>279,503</b>	<b>334,773</b>	<b>319,324</b>	<b>314,859</b>	<b>331,098</b>	<b>319,647</b>	<b>280,062</b>	<b>232,774</b>	<b>199,652</b>	<b>155,327</b>	<b>163,182</b>	<b>152,348</b>	<b>-7</b>

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

Numbers and percentage changes													England and Wales, Recorded crime		
Offence	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10	
56 Arson <sup>31</sup>	31,516	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,456	53,552	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,100	39,315	..	..	..	
56A Arson endangering life <sup>31</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,629	3,625	0	
56B Arson not endangering life <sup>31</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,197	28,954	-7	
57 Criminal damage endangering life	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58 Other criminal damage <sup>32</sup>	842,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58 Other criminal damage <sup>33</sup>	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling <sup>16</sup>	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	269,456	291,999	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,285	256,754	235,427	198,978	-15	
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling <sup>16</sup>	..	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,288	176,702	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,207	131,133	109,429	88,508	-19	
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle <sup>16</sup>	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,403	434,270	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,237	425,596	389,733	336,726	-14	
58D Other criminal damage <sup>16</sup>	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,076	152,440	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,036	173,067	157,111	140,678	-10	
58E Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling <sup>9</sup>	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,228	2,044	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	1,150	999	850	-15	
58F Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling <sup>9</sup>	..	..	756	985	1,547	1,160	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,079	833	780	662	-15	
58G Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle <sup>9</sup>	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	1,525	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	1,339	1,306	1,133	-13	
58H Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage <sup>9</sup>	..	..	590	612	822	780	838	837	975	953	681	727	604	-17	
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	2,739	3,333	3,977	4,121	4,334	6,138	8,612	10,066	10,501	7,889	6,315	6,027	6,002	0	
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES</b>	<b>877,042</b>	<b>879,586</b>	<b>945,682</b>	<b>960,087</b>	<b>1,064,495</b>	<b>1,120,610</b>	<b>1,218,524</b>	<b>1,197,543</b>	<b>1,184,349</b>	<b>1,185,040</b>	<b>1,036,183</b>	<b>936,365</b>	<b>806,720</b>	<b>-14</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>4,191,467</b>	<b>4,303,712</b>	<b>4,410,543</b>	<b>4,260,810</b>	<b>4,524,827</b>	<b>4,753,390</b>	<b>4,671,074</b>	<b>4,225,691</b>	<b>4,081,204</b>	<b>3,952,521</b>	<b>3,552,580</b>	<b>3,352,989</b>	<b>3,032,182</b>	<b>-10</b>	
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	23,153	21,788	19,956	19,820	19,686	22,435	24,628	24,190	25,276	26,550	28,330	29,894	33,009	10	
92B Possession of controlled drugs <sup>16</sup>	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,905	119,896	118,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92C Other drug offences <sup>16</sup>	..	1,581	1,312	922	802	989	877	781	601	680	816	1,123	1,117	-1	
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) <sup>35</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,603	32,685	36,608	42,504	44,584	38,262	-14	
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) <sup>35</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,263	119,917	130,395	158,231	167,943	162,610	-3	
<b>TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES</b>	<b>23,153</b>	<b>135,945</b>	<b>121,866</b>	<b>113,458</b>	<b>121,393</b>	<b>143,320</b>	<b>143,511</b>	<b>145,837</b>	<b>178,479</b>	<b>194,233</b>	<b>229,881</b>	<b>243,544</b>	<b>234,998</b>	<b>-4</b>	
10B Possession of firearms offences <sup>36</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,462	4,024	-10	
81 Other firearms offences <sup>16,37</sup>	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,199	3,522	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,239	4,560	292	254	-13	
15 Concealing an infant death close to birth	5	10	4	9	4	7	6	6	8	4	8	8	6	-	
26 Bigamy	75	129	83	80	74	88	71	104	101	61	74	64	60	-6	
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	6,132	5,866	5,208	4,634	5,081	5,792	5,706	4,567	4,382	4,253	3,765	3,796	3,676	-3	
35 Blackmail <sup>38</sup>	877	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,072	1,331	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	1,197	1,362	1,458	7	
36 Kidnapping	1,559	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,788	3,198	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	1,993	2,033	1,868	-8	
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
64 Riot	6	2	6	2	12	8	8	4	7	4	2	3	0	-	
65 Violent disorder	2,060	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,602	2,856	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,742	1,181	1,023	861	-16	
66 Other offences against the State and public order	16,240	18,638	19,600	17,834	18,872	19,935	19,926	20,370	31,999	35,935	35,057	37,683	37,598	0	
67 Perjury	309	329	217	183	143	186	206	265	245	197	192	177	186	5	
68 Libel	5	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	0	0	-	
69 Offender Management Act offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	..	
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries <sup>16</sup>	..	48	23	27	17	5	1	12	6	13	11	22	21	-	
76 Aiding suicide	14	8	6	10	4	8	11	6	11	13	9	7	17	-	
78 Immigration offences <sup>16</sup>	..	505	427	262	329	433	451	550	935	792	661	574	411	-28	
79 Perverting the course of justice	6,779	9,265	9,637	9,763	10,282	11,346	11,894	11,567	12,712	11,114	9,120	8,395	7,994	-5	
80 Absconding from lawful custody	1,379	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,357	1,553	1,721	1,362	1,272	979	830	648	558	-14	
82 Customs and Revenue offences <sup>16</sup>	..	119	96	116	124	117	49	30	49	27	11	12	10	-	
83 Bail offences <sup>16</sup>	..	66	143	107	133	252	212	202	177	83	25	6	4	-	
84 Trade descriptions, etc. <sup>16</sup>	..	263	245	192	173	195	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	1,322	1,143	807	-29	
85 Health and Safety offences <sup>16</sup>	..	7	3	5	5	3	4	15	8	9	8	16	6	-	

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

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime												
Offence	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>3,4</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 2008/09 to 2009/10
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material <sup>16</sup>	..	603	643	665	852	2,106	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,378	2,655	2,763	3,195	16
87 Protection from eviction <sup>16</sup>	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	81	71	81	14
89 Adulteration of food <sup>16</sup>	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	44	13	4	-
90 Other knives offences <sup>16</sup>	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	6	7	13	-
91 Public health offences <sup>16,39</sup>	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	44	115	488	324
94 Planning laws <sup>16</sup>	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	0	0	1	0	-
95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. <sup>40</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	266	423	506	425	-16
99 Other indictable or triable-either-way offences	1,283	2,537	3,559	4,058	4,034	3,223	3,440	2,577	2,197	1,915	1,391	1,736	1,618	-7
802 Dangerous driving <sup>16</sup>	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,353	4,720	4,238	3,926	-7
<b>TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>53,447</b>	<b>56,282</b>	<b>54,630</b>	<b>57,538</b>	<b>64,011</b>	<b>65,668</b>	<b>64,016</b>	<b>75,628</b>	<b>75,739</b>	<b>69,391</b>	<b>71,176</b>	<b>70,102</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES</b>	<b>4,598,327</b>	<b>5,109,089</b>	<b>5,301,187</b>	<b>5,170,843</b>	<b>5,525,024</b>	<b>5,974,960</b>	<b>6,013,759</b>	<b>5,637,511</b>	<b>5,555,172</b>	<b>5,427,558</b>	<b>4,951,173</b>	<b>4,702,717</b>	<b>4,338,604</b>	<b>-8</b>

PLEASE NOTE:

As in previous years, police figures for the latest year in this table and elsewhere remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data.

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

## NOTES TO ACCOMPANY TABLE 2.04

1. The number of crimes recorded in that calendar year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
2. The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised Counting Rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in April 2002, although some forces adopted NCRS practices before the standard was formally introduced. Figures before and after that date are not directly comparable. The introduction of NCRS led to a rise in recording in 2002/03 and, particularly for violent crime, in the following years as forces continued to improve compliance with the new standard.
4. Includes the British Transport Police from 2002/03 onwards.
5. The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 172 homicides attributed to Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. The homicide figure in 2005/06 of 764 includes 52 homicide victims of the 7 July London bombings, which also accounted for approximately one-quarter of the total of 920 attempted murders.
6. Offence classifications 5A, 5B and 5C were introduced from 1 April 2008 and replaced classification 5. Classification 5A was influenced by a clarification in recording rules that had the effect of significantly increasing levels of recording in some forces. Classification 5A also includes some other offences of endangering life as well as GBH with intent, though GBH with intent is the major part of this category.
7. Offence classifications 8F, 8G, 8H, 8J and 8K were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as part of classifications 8A or 8D. Classifications 8F and 8H have been moved up in the table to be close to other offences which involve GBH.
8. Racially aggravated offences were added to the series from 1 April 1999; prior to that they would have been included in the original classifications. Religiously aggravated offences were added to the series from April 2002.
9. The change in definition relating to resultant injury in common assaults and less serious woundings, which applied from 1 April 2002, is described in Chapter 5 of *Crime in England and Wales 2005/06*. Offences of 'assault without injury' include some assaults with injury prior to April 2002.
10. Offence classifications 3A and 3B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 3.
11. Included within 'less serious wounding' prior to April 1998.
12. Possession of weapons offences can also be included in other offence classifications.
13. Offence classifications 10A, 10C and 10D were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8B.
14. Offence classifications 8L and 9A were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8C.
15. Offence classifications 8M and 9B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8E.
16. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.
17. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
18. Prior to 2009/10, a small number of offences continued to be recorded relating to offences repealed by the Sexual Offences Act 2003. While these may have been legitimately recorded for offences committed prior to May 2004 it is also possible that some may have been recorded in these old categories in error, so any changes based on small numbers should be interpreted with caution.
19. The increase in 2005/06 was accounted for by a large number of offences that were dealt with by the Norfolk Constabulary.
20. This offence consists solely of the former offence of 'Indecent Exposure' for years prior to 2004/05. This became the offence of 'Exposure' and was included within 'Other miscellaneous sexual offences' from May 2004. Offence classification 88B was split into 88C–E with effect from 2008/9 and at that time offences of exposure went into classification 88E.
21. Excludes Cumbria, Durham, Nottinghamshire, South Wales and Sussex for 2003/04.
22. Includes tampering with a motor vehicle.
23. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2003.
24. Following a change in the implementation of the Fraud Act 2006, offences involving theft from an automatic machine using a plastic card are now regarded as false representation and recorded under classification 53C.
25. The large increase in this offence in 2005/06 was due to one large-scale fraud recorded by the Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the large rise in 2007/08 was due to a fraud recorded by the North Yorkshire Police. The large increases in 2008/09 were due to large-scale frauds recorded by Gwent Police, Leicestershire Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police.
26. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006 which came into force on 15 January 2007. Offences under the new classifications 53C to 53J were recorded under these classifications from 1 April 2007. Between 15 January and 31 March 2007 these offences were recorded under classification 53B. For classifications 53A and 53C counting changed from a per fraudulent transaction to a per account basis from 15 January 2007. From 1 April 2007 these offences were reported to a single point of contact within each police force by financial institutions.
27. Classification 53C in 2007/08 and 2008/09 includes some offences recorded under code 53A as the offences are very similar in nature.
28. Offence classification 53B includes cheque and credit card fraud in 1997.
29. Classification 53D in 2007/08 and 2008/09 includes some offences recorded under code 53B as the offences are very similar in nature.
30. This section includes the fraud offences used prior to the commencement of the Fraud Act 2006 on 15 January 2007.
31. Offence classifications 56A and 56B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 56.
32. Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
33. Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.
34. Includes offences of burglary, offences against vehicles, other theft offences, fraud and forgery and criminal damage.
35. Possession of controlled drugs offences were split with effect from April 2004 into possession of cannabis and possession of drugs other than cannabis.
36. Offence classification 10B was introduced from 1 April 2008. Possession of firearms offences are those offences where the weapon has not been used during the commission of another offence.
37. These are offences under the Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts connected with licensing and certification of firearms. Such offences are not included in the firearms offences statistics which are discussed in Chapter 3 of *Crime in England and Wales 2009/10*: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb1210.pdf>.
38. The large increase in 2006/07 was due to the recording of threats made against shareholders of GlaxoSmithKline by animal rights activists.
39. The large increase in this offence is mainly due to the recording of fly-tipping by some forces following advice that this offence is notifiable.
40. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2002.
41. Some forces have revised their data and totals may not therefore agree with those previously published.
- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Numbers (000s) and numbers per 100,000 population						England and Wales, Recorded crime		
Year	Total recorded violence against the person (000s)	Number of violence against the person offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded property crime (000s)	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences against vehicles <sup>1</sup> (000s)	Number of offences against vehicles per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences (000s)	Number of offences per 100,000 population
1950	6	14	435	993	39	90	461	1,053
1960	16	34	699	1,513	110	237	744	1,610
1970	41	84	1,471	2,994	323	657	1,556	3,166
1980	97	196	2,547	5,134	619	1,249	2,688	5,420
1981	100	202	2,815	5,671	712	1,435	2,964	5,971
1982	109	219	3,102	6,254	800	1,613	3,262	6,577
1983	111	224	3,079	6,208	750	1,512	3,247	6,546
1984	114	230	3,325	6,696	800	1,611	3,499	7,047
1985	122	245	3,424	6,882	846	1,701	3,612	7,258
1986	125	251	3,653	7,316	988	1,980	3,847	7,707
1987	141	282	3,674	7,337	1,048	2,093	3,892	7,773
1988	158	315	3,477	6,920	987	1,965	3,716	7,396
1989	177	351	3,603	7,150	1,022	2,029	3,871	7,681
1990	185	365	4,263	8,430	1,267	2,506	4,544	8,986
1991	190	375	4,976	9,812	1,495	2,948	5,276	10,403
1992	202	395	5,268	10,309	1,549	3,032	5,592	10,943
1993	205	400	5,191	10,124	1,523	2,971	5,526	10,777
1994	218	424	4,895	9,516	1,384	2,691	5,253	10,212
1995	213	412	4,739	9,180	1,322	2,560	5,100	9,880
1996	239	462	4,636	8,946	1,293	2,495	5,037	9,719
1997	251	482	4,191	8,059	1,118	2,149	4,598	8,841
1997/98 <sup>2,3</sup>	256	492	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	4,545	8,739
1998/99 <sup>3</sup>	231	442	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	4,482	8,584
1998/99 <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5,6</sup>	845	1,603	4,753	9,010	1,075	2,050	5,975	11,323
2003/04	967	1,821	4,671	8,785	985	1,865	6,014	11,308
2004/05	1,048	1,960	4,226	7,896	820	1,543	5,638	10,531
2005/06	1,060	1,970	4,081	7,590	793	1,485	5,555	10,327
2006/07	1,046	1,928	3,953	7,300	765	1,424	5,428	10,018
2007/08 <sup>7</sup>	961	1,760	3,553	6,528	656	1,215	4,951	9,089
2008/09	903	1,642	3,353	6,124	592	1,088	4,703	8,576
2009/10	872	1,574	3,032	5,500	495	904	4,339	7,857

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

2. Change from calendar year to financial year.

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 2.08 Number of times victims were victimised**

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

1. Base is victims of specified offences.

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



**Table 2.09 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS<sup>1</sup> with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2008/09 and 2009/10**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 2.10 Proportion of incidents experienced by repeat victims, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS<sup>1</sup> with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2008/09 and 2009/10**

Percentages													England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>3</sup>	2009/10	1995 to 2009/10	2001/02 to 2009/10	2008/09 to 2009/10
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>	<i>Percentage incidents experienced by repeat victims<sup>4</sup>:</i>												<i>Statistically significant change</i>		
Vandalism	59	56	56	59	58	55	56	55	58	55	53	53		**↓	
Vehicle vandalism	52	51	45	51	50	47	48	48	51	49	47	47			
Other vandalism	58	52	59	61	61	59	56	56	58	56	52	54		**↓	
Burglary	27	35	38	39	34	37	30	36	29	34	33	31	**↓		
Vehicle-related theft	40	47	49	44	41	38	38	36	32	34	34	28	**↓	**↓	**↓
Bicycle theft	11	28	26	26	20	21	24	25	22	23	25	22			
Other household theft	53	47	46	47	40	38	40	41	36	37	40	37	**↓		
Theft from the person	13	18	7	20	17	17	14	16	16	12	19	11		**↓	**↓
Other theft of personal property	35	38	31	31	27	22	25	24	24	21	23	25	**↓		
<b>All violence</b>	57	62	68	61	61	56	55	56	55	53	49	53	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	36	49	58	56	54	50	42	48	42	41	37	47			**↑
Assault with minor injury	57	56	63	59	57	56	57	53	47	45	47	41	**↓	**↓	
Assault without injury	62	69	66	59	58	55	51	57	55	51	47	53	**↓		
Robbery	46	23	31	20	45	21	18	33	37	41	23	34			**↑
Violence with injury	50	55	63	60	57	52	51	51	48	45	44	48	**↓	**↓	
Violence without injury	60	65	63	54	57	51	49	54	52	51	45	48	**↓	**↓	
Domestic violence	78	n/a	79	81	82	73	74	72	70	73	66	76			
Acquaintance	56	n/a	68	59	55	56	59	59	50	55	49	59			**↑
Stranger	45	n/a	49	34	41	46	40	43	42	35	37	35	**↓		
Mugging ( <i>robbery + snatch theft</i> )	46	n/a	26	22	38	20	14	31	34	34	22	30			

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.11 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police<sup>1</sup>, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS<sup>2</sup> with statistical significance of change between 2008/09 and 2009/10

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS													2008/09 to 2009/10  Statistically significant change
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>4</sup>	2009/10	
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>														
<b>Vandalism</b>	22	27	30	26	32	31	31	32	31	32	35	34	35	
Vehicle vandalism	10	25	26	23	26	27	26	28	26	28	32	30	30	
Other vandalism	36	31	35	30	40	37	37	39	40	38	40	40	46	** ↑
<b>Burglary</b>	66	73	66	64	61	65	62	61	65	66	64	66	68	
With entry	81	88	82	78	77	81	75	72	77	77	73	76	78	
Attempts	42	48	45	47	41	43	45	42	47	51	50	49	52	
With loss	85	92	84	85	85	87	78	77	81	81	76	83	84	
No loss (including attempts)	48	53	51	49	45	49	49	49	53	55	54	53	56	
<b>Vehicle-related theft</b>	41	56	51	46	52	50	48	49	49	47	48	46	47	
Theft from vehicles	30	53	50	42	48	47	45	45	45	43	44	42	43	
Theft of vehicles	95	99	98	96	94	97	95	95	94	93	93	89	90	
Attempts of and from	31	41	35	36	40	36	34	37	40	38	40	40	42	
<b>Bicycle theft</b>	64	69	62	63	53	50	43	44	47	36	41	38	45	** ↑
<b>Other household theft</b>	25	29	30	33	33	30	30	30	28	28	27	25	27	
<b>Theft from the person</b>	31	35	41	33	34	33	38	32	33	35	32	30	33	
Snatch theft from person	24	38	75	50	54	40	50	54	41	47	56	44	38	
Stealth theft from person	33	34	36	31	31	32	36	28	32	33	28	27	32	
<b>Other theft of personal property</b>	23	38	29	31	32	36	35	35	33	33	30	33	34	
<b>ALL VIOLENCE (COMPARABLE)<sup>5</sup></b>														
Assault with minor injury or no injury	25	26	34	30	26	34	33	39	39	37	37	35	39	
Without injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	34	35	36	33	33	40	** ↑
Wounding	40	48	40	46	56	51	57	60	61	58	59	63	56	
Robbery	47	47	55	57	45	53	53	49	49	47	43	40	45	
Domestic violence	20	23	27	26	35	35	40	40	42	44	40	47	41	
Acquaintance	25	29	37	32	36	42	40	44	45	47	48	38	43	
Stranger	35	38	40	46	31	39	40	48	45	37	38	43	46	
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	38	47	59	55	46	50	52	50	47	47	46	41	44	
Household acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	47	46	45	46	44	44	43	44	
Personal acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	37	38	36	35	36	33	33	35	
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	42	40	40	40	39	41	39	40	
<b>ALL PERSONAL CRIME</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	38	39	40	40	39	38	37	40	
<b>OLD COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>5</sup></b>														
<b>COMPARABLE CRIME<sup>6</sup></b>	36	49	47	44	45	44	44	43	43	42	43	42	44	** ↑
<b>ALL BCS CRIME</b>	-	-	-	-	42	43	42	42	42	41	42	41	43	** ↑
<b>ALL BCS CRIME</b>	31	43	41	39	40	41	40	40	40	39	39	38	40	** ↑

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

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

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

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

5. All violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications. For more information see the User Guide.

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

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

**Table 2.12 Reasons for not reporting crime to the police**

Percentages	England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS							
	Vandalism	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts <sup>1</sup>	Other household theft	Other personal theft	All violence <sup>2</sup>	Comparable crime <sup>3</sup>	All BCS crime
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything <sup>4</sup>	85	67	88	84	67	52	74	75
Private/dealt with ourselves	8	14	8	8	10	36	16	15
Inconvenient to report	4	7	6	7	9	4	5	6
Reported to other authorities	3	4	1	2	17	9	4	6
Common occurrence	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2
Fear of reprisal	2	6	0	3	1	4	2	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other <sup>5</sup>	4	10	5	3	9	8	6	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>1,260</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>4,522</i>	<i>6,274</i>

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

2. All violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery (and is equivalent to comparable violence in previous publications). For more information see the [User Guide](#).

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

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

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

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