



Home Office

Home Office Statistical Bulletin



Crime in England and Wales 2010/11

**Findings from the British Crime Survey and police recorded
crime (2nd Edition)**

Edited by:
Rupert Chaplin, John Flatley and Kevin Smith

July 2011

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Further information

Copies of other Home Office publications are available from the Home Office Science Internet pages: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/>

This includes the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics, a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of the crime statistics:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/user-guide-crime-statistics/>

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Conventions used in figures and tables

Table abbreviations

- '0' indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).
- 'n/a' indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.
- '-' indicates that for recorded crime percentage changes are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.
- '..' indicates for police recorded crime that data are not available.
- '***' indicates for BCS that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level (see Section 8.1 in the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for definition of statistical significance). Any differences noted in the text are statistically significant.

Unweighted base

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

Percentages

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

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

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

Year-labels on BCS figures and tables

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

'No answers' (missing values)

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

Numbers of BCS incidents

Estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

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1 Crime in England and Wales 2010/11

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS

This overview draws out the main themes from the report, including key findings from the two National Statistics series on crime: the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime. For background on both sources see Box 1.1. Findings from complementary sources of information on crime are also presented to provide context to the main statistics, in line with a recommendation from the National Statistician in her recent review (see Box 1.2).

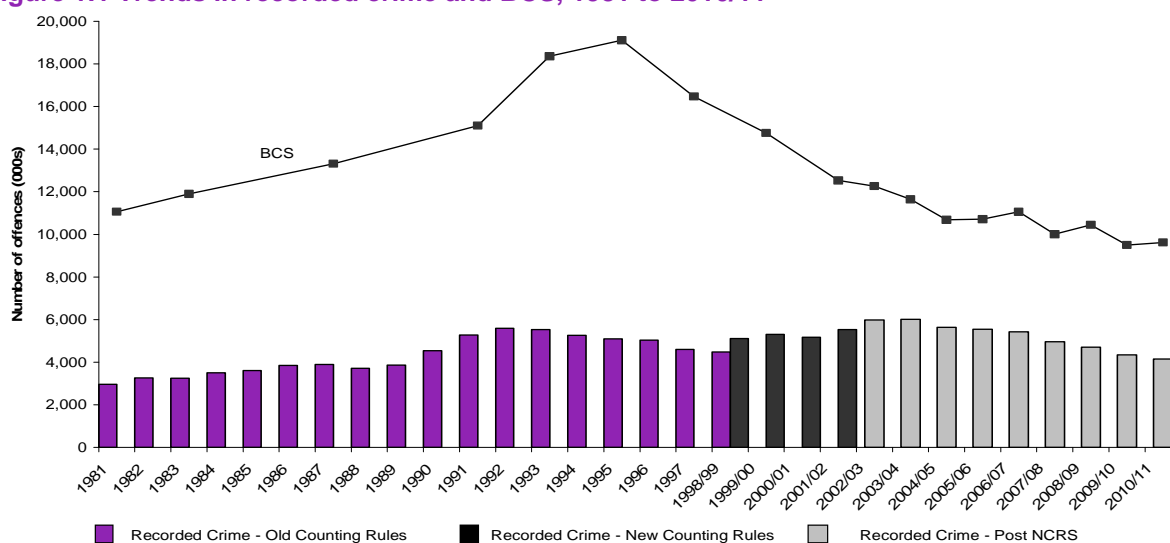
The National Statistician acknowledged that crime is an inherently difficult phenomenon to measure: “some crime goes unreported or is under reported; victims can be unaware of some crimes such as fraud; and there are crimes where there may be no direct victims” ([National Statistician, 2011](#)). The review also noted that while the two main statistical series on crime “add to public understanding of crime in England and Wales” that “neither series produces, nor can they ever produce, a count of ‘total’ crime” ([National Statistician, 2011](#)).

The definition of crime itself is not as straightforward as may appear. While the statute provides a definitive articulation of what behaviour would constitute a crime in law, the public perception of what is ‘criminal’ may differ. For example, any physical violence between individuals is likely to be considered a crime by strict interpretation of the law. However, where this occurs on a sports field, or amounts to pushing and shoving between young siblings, it might be that neither victim nor offender (even if such a distinction could be drawn) would consider the action to be criminal. This is perhaps a particular issue when considering behaviour amongst children (see below).

Overall crime trends

Latest BCS figures showed no statistically significant change in the numbers of crime estimated from the 2010/11 survey (9.6 million offences) compared to the previous year (9.5 million offences), consistent with a flattening trend in crime. Overall BCS crime remained at its lowest levels since the survey was introduced in 1981. Police recorded crime showed a four per cent reduction between 2010/11 (4.2 million offences) and 2009/10 (4.3 million offences). This places police recorded crime at its lowest level since the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was introduced in April 2002.

Figure 1.1 Trends in recorded crime and BCS, 1981 to 2010/11



1. BCS estimates have been revised and may vary slightly from previously published estimates; see Section 8 of the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

Police recorded crime has been subject to major changes in recording practice over time, making interpretation of long-term trends for this series difficult. However, this series has shown falls each year since 2004/05, although the latest reduction is smaller than those seen in each of the previous three years.

Box 1.1 BCS AND POLICE RECORDED CRIME

The BCS and recorded crime provide generally good coverage of crime committed against the public, particularly for offences involving physical harm, loss or damage to property. The coverage of police recorded crime statistics is defined by the Notifiable Offence List,¹ which includes a broad range of offences, from murder and serious violent and acquisitive crimes to minor criminal damage and theft. The series also covers a range of state-based offences, that is crimes against the criminal law but which typically do not have a direct victim (such as drug possession and public order offences) and which are recorded on the basis of police action. Recorded crime is of course limited to those offences which come to the attention of the police, and is affected by changes to reporting rates, recording practice and police activity.

The main count of BCS crime is a subset of those victim-based offences within the Notifiable Offence List and by design restricted to those committed against the population resident in households in England and Wales. However, BCS crime estimates are higher than the number of crime recorded by the police as the survey captures offences that have not been reported to the police. The BCS has been conducted on a consistent basis since 1981, and is unaffected by the reporting and recording issues that can affect police data. Thus for the crime types and population it covers, the BCS is the best long-term measure of crime trends.

However, the BCS is limited in its coverage to crimes against those resident in households and so cannot cover all crime types (for example, homicide, crimes against businesses and other organisations and drug possession). The survey's main crime count also excludes some other offences for which it is not possible to collect robust estimates of numbers of incidents (such as sexual offences). However, the BCS does capture some limited information about the proportion of people who have experienced such offences and these findings are reported alongside the main crime count.

For the crime types covered, both sources take a prima-facie approach to the recording of crime. Crime is recorded according to the victim's account of events, rather than requiring criminal intent to be proven. The BCS asks about individuals' experience of crime, irrespective of what action was subsequently taken. For police recorded crime, the victim-focused approach is enshrined in the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS).² The NCRS states that all incidents reported by a victim to the police should be recorded, if the events described amount to a crime in law and unless there is credible evidence to the contrary. This approach is in contrast to evidential approaches that only count those incidents where criminality has been proven or which result in action being taken against an offender.

There are many competing hypotheses to explain the drop in crime since the mid 1990s, including improved property security, economic influences, social change, use of CCTV and other local crime reduction initiatives and changes in policing and the wider criminal justice system. In general, the pattern of falling crime since the early to mid 1990s is shared across the developed world. While there is broad support for the impact of improved vehicle and household security, there has been little consensus on the impact of other factors. For example, in the United States prison incarceration was seen as a driver of downward crime trends, while in Canada this influence has been discounted. Aebi *et al.* (1999) found no relationship between the size of the prison population in a country and the level of recorded crime. Flatley *et al.* (2010) included further discussion of the range of explanations and compared the experience of England and Wales to that of other countries.

1 The Notifiable Offence List includes all indictable and triable-either-way offences (i.e. offences which could be tried at a crown court) and a few additional closely related summary offences (which would be dealt with by a magistrate). For information on the classifications used for notifiable crimes recorded by the police, see Appendix 2 of the [User Guide](#).

2 For more information on the National Crime Recording Standard, see Section 3.2 of the [User Guide](#).

Violence

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

There was no statistically significant change in the number of violent crimes estimated by the 2010/11 BCS compared with the 2009/10 survey (the apparent 6% increase was not statistically significant). The underlying trend for violence was downwards on the BCS between 1995 and the 2004/05 survey (although not all year-on-year changes were statistically significant) and overall BCS violence fell by 44 per cent over this period as a whole. Since the 2004/05 BCS, the trend has flattened, with the minor year-on-year fluctuations that are to be expected with any survey-based measure being more prominent in the absence of a strong directional trend. The 2010/11 BCS showed overall violence was down 47 per cent on the level seen at its peak in 1995; representing nearly two million fewer violent offences per year.

The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 considerably increased the recording of less serious violent crime by the police and figures are not directly comparable across this break in the series. In more recent years, recorded violence against the person has continued to show declines – with year-on-year reductions in the range of four to eight per cent in each of the last four years (down 6% between 2009/10 and 2010/11).

Homicide

The latest provisional figures showed that there were 642 homicides in 2010/11 (up by 4% from 618 in 2009/10 and including the 12 victims of the Cumbria shootings in June 2010). Final homicide data, extracted from the Homicide Index,³ will be published in January 2012. Caution should be taken in looking at short term changes in homicide figures, as they can fluctuate from year to year. Although there was an increase of 24 homicides between 2009/10 and 2010/11, there has been a downward trend in the number of homicides recorded in recent years. These falls have followed a pattern of increasing levels of homicide (at around 2% to 3% a year) from the 1960s through to the end of the twentieth century. Taking into account the inherent variability in numbers of homicide from one year to the next, a trend analysis showed that levels of homicide incidents are statistically significantly lower now than those seen in the early to mid 2000s, and are broadly similar to the levels seen in much of the 1990s ([Smith et al., 2011](#)). The latest findings do not alter that overall picture and if the provisional figure of 642 homicides is confirmed when the final figures from the Homicide Index are published, this would represent a fall of 19 per cent in homicides since 2001/02.⁴

Use of weapons

Crimes involving guns or knives are always of great public concern and understandably attract a great deal of attention. The number of such crimes is relatively low in volume terms and in a general population sample survey such as the BCS the number of victims is too few to produce reliable trend estimates. Bespoke data collections from the police provide better information on the number of such offences but are limited in covering only those that have come to the attention of the police.

Provisional⁵ figures showed that 7,006 firearm offences were recorded in England and Wales in 2009/10, a 13 per cent decrease from 2008/09 and continuing a downward trend seen since 2005/06. The provisional number of firearm offences in 2010/11 is 37 per cent below the number of offences recorded in 2005/06.

³ The Homicide Index is a separate database to the main recorded crime dataset and contains detailed information about each homicide recorded by the police in England and Wales. It is updated continually and is therefore a better source of data than the main recorded crime dataset.

⁴ As measured by the Homicide Index. There are 794 currently recorded homicides for 2001/02 (the 943 currently recorded homicides for 2002/03 include the 172 victims of Harold Shipman that were all recorded in 2002/03 but took place over a number of years).

⁵ Final figures will be published in 'Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11' in January 2012

On knife crime, in 2010/11 the police recorded 32,714 selected serious offences where a knife or sharp instrument was involved. Looking at comparable data,⁶ knife crime offences fell by three per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, following a drop of seven per cent the previous year. This finding of declines in knife crime for the last two years is consistent with recent trends from NHS 'Hospital Episode Statistics'⁷ which have also shown falls in the number of hospital admissions in England due to assaults with a sharp object.

Sexual offences

While it is difficult to obtain reliable information on the extent of sexual offences, with crimes of this type being particularly subject to under-reporting, steps have been taken in both sources to improve the quality of data collected. To address the under-reporting of sexual offences in the main BCS questionnaire, a separate self-completion module on intimate and personal violence has been included in the survey since 2004/05. However, results from this module are reported separately from the main BCS crime count as for methodological reasons it is not possible to add them to the main BCS crime count. Findings from the 2010/11 BCS self-completion module showed that 2.5 per cent of women aged 16 to 59 and 0.5 per cent of men (of the same age) had experienced a sexual assault (including attempts) in the previous 12 months. The majority of these were accounted for by less serious sexual assaults. There were no changes in the overall prevalence of sexual assault between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

There were 45,326 serious sexual offences recorded by the police in 2010/11 – a four per cent increase compared with 2009/10 and 11 per cent higher than 2008/09. This increase must be seen in the context of steps the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) have been taking over the last two years to improve the service and level of support provided to such victims and to enhance the recording of serious sexual offences. Good practice guidance was included in the Home Office Counting Rules for crime from April 2010. During 2010/11, further multi-agency work, led by HMIC, has been undertaken to assess and improve the reporting, recording and investigation of serious sexual offences.

Acquisitive crime

Acquisitive crime accounts for a large proportion of offences both as measured by the BCS and recorded by the police (burglary and other theft offences, including vehicle-related, together account for about half of overall crime measured by both series in the 2010/11 statistics). The trend in acquisitive crime generally mirrors the recent reductions in both measures of overall crime, although there are differing patterns over time for some sub-categories.

BCS estimates showed the serious household acquisitive crimes of burglary and vehicle-related theft increasing steadily to a mid 1990s peak (levels of both offences more than doubled between 1981 and the 1995 BCS) followed by declines. Vehicle crime has reduced at a steady rate of around eight per cent a year since 1995. Burglary showed similar steep falls between the 1995 and 2004/05 BCS (down by about 9% a year) and has been generally flat since then. The 2010/11 BCS showed a 14 per cent increase in burglary compared with the previous year's survey. However, this should be viewed in the context that the estimate from the 2009/10 BCS was one of the lowest since the survey began and the current estimate is more in line with those for the previous five years. Thus it would be premature to view this as evidence of a newly rising trend in domestic burglary. Since 2004/05, police recorded burglary has shown continuing small decreases (down by about 3% a year), while recorded vehicle crime has fallen at a faster rate (around 10% a year) since 2002/03.

6 Comparison based on data excluding West Midlands Police where recording basis changed in April 2010.

7 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics Copyright © 2010, re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. The figures presented are the latest provisional data available from <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk/Ease/servlet/ContentServer?siteID=1937&categoryID=1517>
Hospital Episode Statistics for the 12 months to March 2011 are published on 14 July 2011.

One area showing signs of going against the general underlying trend for acquisitive crime is the recorded crime of 'Other theft or unauthorised taking' which is up ten per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. This includes offences of theft of unattended personal or household property (for example, a mobile phone not being carried on the person or a ladder stolen from a back garden) and also thefts against commercial and other organisations (for example, theft of metal or industrial equipment). The personal and household offences of this type are also covered by corresponding categories in the BCS. These BCS categories have not shown any statistically significant changes compared to the 2009/10 survey.

The recorded crime statistics held by the Home Office do not currently allow for the breakdown of this category by type of victim or type of item stolen. Published figures from the British Transport Police (BTP) relating to crimes that occurred on the rail network show a 70 per cent increase in theft of cable between 2009/10 and 2010/11.⁸ While BTP accounts for a relatively small proportion of all recorded crime, this and anecdotal evidence from other forces suggests that a rise in metal theft may be one factor explaining the overall rise within the other theft or unauthorised taking category. Any increases in metal theft may have been prompted by the steep rises in metal prices on the international market.

Fraud

The measurement of fraud is challenging and neither the BCS nor police recorded crime can provide reliable estimates of the full extent of these crimes. In this bulletin, additional information has been derived from other sources (though these data are not Official Statistics) such as the National Fraud Authority (NFA), the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) and the UK Cards Association.

A picture of the extent of fraud is given by the NFA's Annual Fraud Indicator (NFA, 2011) and this provides some context to the National Statistics on fraud presented elsewhere in this bulletin. In its January 2011 report the NFA estimates that fraud cost the UK around £38.4 billion in 2009 - an average of £765 for each adult member of the UK population. The largest portion of this figure (55%) is accounted for by fraud against the public sector.

Regarding plastic card fraud, figures from the UK Cards Association show a marked decline in the number of fraudulent transactions – down 32 per cent between 2009 and 2010. This pattern is mirrored by findings from supplementary questions in the BCS about plastic card fraud which show a fall in the proportion of plastic card users who had been victim of card fraud in the previous 12 months (down to 5.2% in the 2010/11 BCS compared with 6.4% in the 2009/10 survey). These marked falls follow evidence from both series last year that level of plastic card fraud was stabilising following sharp increases between 2005 and 2008.

Economic factors

Some commentators have been expecting to see rises in acquisitive crime due to the recent recession⁹ and the related rise in unemployment. However, despite difficult economic conditions these latest statistics show no consistent evidence of upward pressure across the range of acquisitive crime.

⁸ See the British Transport Police media release, available online at: <http://www.btp.presscentre.com/Media-Releases/CABLE-THEFT-MARS-PICTURE-OF-FALLING-CRIME-ON-BRITAIN-S-RAILWAYS-1520.aspx>

⁹ A recession is generally regarded as a period during which Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracts for consecutive quarters; by this definition the UK economy was in recession from 2008 Q2 to 2009 Q3.

Box 1.2 The National Statistician's Review of Crime Statistics

In January 2011, the Home Secretary invited the National Statistician to conduct an independent Review of Crime Statistics for England and Wales. The terms of reference for this review were to consider arrangements for the future publication of crime statistics by a body outside the Home Office, to advise on actions to address the recommendations made in the UK Statistics Authority's report '[Overcoming Barriers to Trust in Crime Statistics: England and Wales](#)' (2010) and to consider gaps, discrepancies and discontinuities in the current statistics. The National Statistician's report was published on 6 June 2011 and can be accessed here:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-reviews/national-statistician-s-review-of-crime-statistics.html>

An official response to the National Statistician's Review will be published in due course but in this bulletin we have sought to take early steps to address some of the recommendations relating to coverage of the statistics. Data from a range of complementary sources are presented to provide context to the findings from the main National Statistics series. This bulletin also includes experimental statistics on victimisation of 10 to 15 year olds from the extension of the BCS to such children.

The National Statistician also identified some areas which are not currently well covered by either the main statistics or alternative sources and where measurement is particularly challenging. Cyber crime is given as an example of an area that would benefit from further research in terms of filling gaps in the statistics.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Until recently, the BCS has only provided a picture of crime for those aged 16 and over resident in households. As the National Statistician recognised in her review of crime statistics ([National Statistician](#), 2011), 'the exclusion of crimes against children from the BCS estimates has been considered a major gap by many users'. To address this gap in coverage the survey was extended in 2009 to include children aged 10 to 15 and experimental statistics were released for user consultation in 2010 ([Millard and Flatley](#), 2010).

The National Statistician recommended that these experimental statistics should be incorporated into the main statistical releases on crime. Findings from the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys are presented in relevant chapters in this bulletin and at Annex 1.

The challenge with statistics about crime against children is to present data in such a way that reflects as fully as possible the level of victimisation but recognises that not all behaviour that would be considered criminal in the adult world is appropriately so labelled during childhood. The consultation cited above proposed four different methods of categorising crime against children. Two methods have been retained (with some refinement) for the experimental statistics presented in this bulletin. These are a 'Broad measure' which provides a count of all incidents that would amount to a notifiable crime in law and a narrower count (referred to here as the 'Preferred measure') which seeks to exclude the most minor offences where these relate to incidents between peers or family members. For further discussion of the measurement of crime against children using the BCS see Annex 1.

Crime categories do not exactly align between the measure for adult and that for 10 to 15 year olds, with differences in how household crimes are counted (see Annex 1). Overall the 2010/11 BCS estimates 878 thousand offences against 10 to 15 year olds on the Preferred measure; 1.4 million on the Broader measure. This compares to the estimate of 9.6 million offences against adults (including household offences).

Continuing refinements made to these experimental statistics during the periods presented mean that it is difficult to make direct like for like comparisons. These results do, however, illustrate the patterns

of offending and behaviour that can lead to significant personal distress amongst young people. The results from the 2010/11 BCS extension reveal that a higher proportion of 10 to 15 year olds were victims of violent crime than adults, even when excluding minor offences between children or family members: 3.1 per cent of adults were victims of a violent crime compared to 6.9 per cent of 10 to 15 year olds (on the preferred measure). The broader measure shows a considerably higher proportion at 12.1 per cent, although many of these incidents would not generally be considered criminal matters. Differences in victimisation rates between those aged 10 to 15 and adults for theft offences appear less pronounced than for violence.

OTHER MEASURES OF CRIME AND DISORDER

While the BCS and police recorded crime together provide the best picture of trends in crime for those offences and population groups they cover, there are notable gaps in coverage. There are many 'non-notifiable' crimes which are excluded from the recorded crime collection. This includes many incidents that might generally be considered 'anti-social behaviour' but which may also be crimes in law (including byelaws) such as littering, begging and drunkenness. There are also many examples of non-notifiable incidents which, while they do not represent victimisation of the general public, are crimes in law and subject to enforcement activity by relevant authorities.

These gaps were a matter considered by the National Statistician in her recent review of crime statistics. The review did not go so far as to recommend that the existing statistics should be expanded to include these lower-level offences (for instance through an extension to the Notifiable Offence List). This would have added a considerable data collection burden on the police. However, some alternative data sets already exist that can be presented alongside the National Statistics crime series to provide additional context and go some way to addressing the gaps in coverage. Findings from some of these data sets are presented in the following sections.

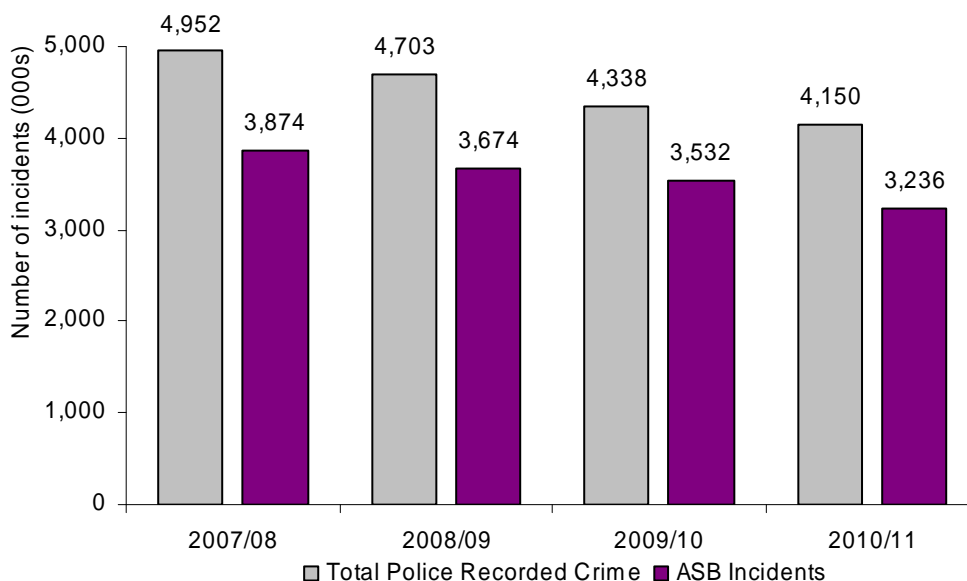
Anti-social behaviour incidents

Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police are recorded in accordance with the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR), which sets out a common approach to be followed in classifying the broad range of calls for service they receive from the general public. In many cases these incidents may still be crimes in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but they are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable crime. Thus, they are not included in the main police recorded crime collection. The police now include figures on these anti-social behaviour incidents in data presented on the national crime map service (see below).

While incidents are recorded under NSIR in accordance with the same 'victim focused' approach that applies for recorded crime, these figures are not accredited National Statistics and are not subject to the same level of quality assurance as the main recorded crime collection. Figures should be interpreted as 'calls for service' rather than reflecting the true level of victimisation and it is likely that reporting rates for these incidents will be lower than those for the higher severity offences included in recorded crime. In addition, these figures provide an incomplete count of the extent of reported anti-social behaviour, as such incidents are also reported to other agencies, such as local authorities or social landlords (e.g. problems with nuisance neighbours). Such reports will not generally be included in these police figures.

According to figures collated by HMIC, the police recorded 3.2 million incidents of anti-social behaviour in 2010/11. This compares to the 4.2 million notifiable crimes recorded by the police over the same period.

Figure 1.2 Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents¹⁰



Despite the caveats surrounding this data, it is notable that the declines in the figures reported above are consistent with recent trends in total police recorded crime. Findings from the BCS also show that perceptions of anti-social behaviour as a problem have been declining. According to the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of adults perceived a high level of ASB in their local area. This compares to 14.4 per cent in the 2009/10 survey and 16.4 per cent in 2007/08. The apparent fall in the last year is not statistically significant, but is nonetheless consistent with a continuation of the sustained downward trend in this measure.

Other non-notifiable crime

A range of non-notifiable crimes may be dealt with by the issuing of a Penalty Notice for Disorder, a Fixed Penalty Notice or prosecution at a magistrates' court. Along with non-notifiable offences dealt with by the police (such as speeding), these include many offences that may be dealt with by other agencies – for example, prosecutions by TV Licensing or by the DVLA for vehicle registration offences. These counts only relate to offences where action has been brought against an offender and guilt has either been ascertained in court, or the offender has admitted culpability through acceptance of a penalty notice. These crimes generally only come to light through the relevant authorities actively looking to identify offending behaviour.

Key findings from the available sources include:

- Cases brought to magistrates' courts in 2010 resulted in convictions for 1.2 million non-notifiable offences;
- Forty-nine thousand Penalty Notices for Disorder were issued for non-notifiable crimes in 2010 (Table 1a).

The police and, increasingly, local authorities have powers to issue penalty notices for a range of traffic offences:

- The police issued 2.1 million Fixed Penalty Notices in 2009 (just over half of which related to speeding);¹¹

¹⁰ ASB incident data sourced from National Standard for Incident Recording police force returns.

¹¹ Source: Police Powers & Procedures statistics 2009/10 (Povey *et. al.*, 2011)

- In 2009/10, local authorities with Civil Parking Enforcement Powers in England issued 8.9 million notices relating to parking offences.¹²

Table 1a Non-notifiable crime dealt with by the courts / Penalty Notice for Disorder

	England and Wales, Thousands of offences					
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹	2009	2010
Total convictions	2,511	2,334	2,201	2,044	2,018	1,920
of which for notifiable offences ²	698	694	722	731	756	767
of which for non-notifiable offences	1,813	1,640	1,479	1,313	1,263	1,153
Total Penalty Notices for Disorder ³	146	201	208	176	170	141
of which for notifiable offences	99	142	144	117	112	92
of which for non-notifiable offences	47	60	64	59	58	49

1 Excludes convictions data for Cardiff magistrates' court for April, July and August 2008

2 Excludes British Transport Police

3 Penalty Notices for Disorder, both higher and lower tier offences, issued to offenders aged 16 and over

Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly Update to December 2010 ([Ministry of Justice](#), 2011) (Tables 2.1, 6.2, 6.3)

It is important these figures are not interpreted as being indicative of the true level of offending for the types of crimes that can result in the sanctions described above. However, they do illustrate that, taking the broadest definition of crime, the main BCS and Recorded Crime statistics only cover a fraction of total criminal behaviour.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

An important aspect of the BCS is the ability to ask respondents questions on crime-related topics as well as about their direct experience of crime. The 2010/11 BCS continues to show that the majority of people (60%) believe crime has risen across the country as a whole in the last few years. However, this proportion has fallen since the peak seen in results from the 2008/09 survey (from 75% and 66% in the 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys respectively). Over the longer term, the proportion perceiving that crime has risen *locally* has halved, from 55 per cent in the 1996 survey to 28 per cent in the 2010/11 survey. This coincides with similar falls in estimates of overall BCS crime between the two surveys – suggesting that the public have a more realistic view of crime in their local area.

This view was supported by analysis of small area BCS data reported in [Moon et al.](#) (2009) that found no association between perceptions of increasing national crime levels and the level of crime in the area of residence but a clear linear relationship between actual levels of crime and perceptions of the comparative level of crime in a local area.

Crime maps

An important development in the way the public can access crime figures over the last couple of years has been the availability of online crime maps. Police forces were first required to publish online crime maps on their websites in January 2009. Since January 2011 similar maps have been available providing even more local 'street level' data via a single portal (<http://police.uk>). High usage figures have been reported from website statistics and these are confirmed in responses to BCS questions asking about awareness and use of online crime maps. BCS results for January to March 2011 show the proportion that were aware of or had looked at or used online crime maps more than doubled from the previous quarter. The seven per cent who reported in this quarter having used online crime maps equates to 3.3 million individuals across England and Wales.

12 Source: Civil Parking Enforcement Statistics 2009/10 ([Department for Transport](#), 2011). These notices can be challenged. 1.1 million notices were cancelled as a result of challenge in 2009/10.

2 Extent and trends

Jenny Parfremment-Hopkins

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the latest levels and trends in crime in England and Wales, based on findings from the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime. It provides a background to the two crime series and looks at trends for different crime types. It also discusses levels of repeat victimisation and reporting of incidents of crime to the police. The accompanying [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) provides explanatory notes on these statistics.

Coverage of crime statistics

The BCS and recorded crime provide generally good coverage of crime committed against the public, particularly for offences involving physical harm, loss or damage to property. Together they provide a more comprehensive picture than could be obtained from either series alone.

However, neither the BCS nor police recorded crime aim to provide complete counts of crime and there are exclusions from both series. The coverage of police recorded crime statistics is defined by the Notifiable Offence List¹, which includes a broad range of offences, from murder to minor criminal damage, theft and public order offences. However, there are some, mainly less serious offences that are excluded from the recorded crime collection. These 'non-notifiable' crimes include many incidents that might generally be considered to be 'anti-social behaviour' but that may also be crimes in law (including bye-laws) such as littering, begging and drunkenness. Other non-notifiable offences include driving under the influence of alcohol, parking offences and TV licence evasion.

The coverage of the main count of BCS crime is a subset of those offences included in the police recorded crime collection, but reported volumes are higher as the survey is able to capture all offences experienced by those interviewed, not just those that have been reported to the police and recorded. The BCS is limited to crimes against adults resident in households and also has necessary exclusions from its main count of crime (for example, homicide, crimes against businesses and other organisations and drug possession are not covered). The survey also excludes some other offences for which it may not be possible to collect robust estimates of crime levels (such as sexual offences). However, the BCS does capture other information about such offences and findings are reported later in this bulletin.

The overview chapter includes further discussion of the coverage of crime 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. 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. BCS figures in the main body of this report are limited to adults aged over 16 as in previous years, but experimental statistics for children are shown separately in relevant chapters (see Box 2.1 for further details).

¹ The Notifiable Offence List includes all indictable and triable-either-way offences (i.e. offences which could be tried at a crown court) and a few additional closely related summary offences (which would be dealt with by a magistrate). For information on the classifications used for notifiable crimes recorded by the police, see Appendix 2 of the [User Guide](#).

Box 2.1 Experimental statistics on the victimisation of children aged 10 to 15

Since January 2009 the BCS has asked children aged 10 to 15 resident in households in England and Wales about their experience of crime in the previous 12 months. Preliminary results from the first calendar year were published in 2010 ([Millard and Flatley](#)) as experimental statistics (a designation for statistics still in a development phase). Following a [user consultation](#), these statistics have been refined further (see Appendix 1). This should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures and hence no statistical assessment of change in levels of victimisation between the years is presented. Latest figures published here remain as experimental statistics.

Figures are presented from the first two complete financial years and using two approaches to measuring crime. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender and level of injury or value of item stolen or damaged) while the 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters.

Table 2a Experimental statistics: number of personal crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Table 2a Number of personal crimes against 10 to 15 year olds, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Numbers (000s)	England and Wales, BCS			
	Preferred measure ¹		Broad measure ¹	
	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³
Violence	630	576	1,508	1,070
Personal theft	353	275	426	328
Vandalism of personal property	48	27	137	83
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15	1,030	878	2,071	1,481
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,762	3,849	3,762	3,849

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender, level of injury and value of item stolen or damaged). The 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters. For more details see Appendix 1.
2. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,862,869 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, estimate for 2009).
3. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,746,173 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, mid-2008 projection for 2010).
4. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied; see Appendix Table A.01 for the margin of error around these estimates.

Latest figures from the 2010/11 BCS show there were an estimated 878,000 crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15. Of this number, two-thirds were violent crimes (576,000) whilst most of the remaining crimes were thefts of personal property (275,000). A much smaller number of children experienced vandalism of personal property (27,000).

For further detail about all the types of crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, see Chapter 3 (Violent and sexual crime, Box 3.1), Chapter 4 (Acquisitive and other property crime, Box 4.1) and Appendix Tables A.01 to A.03.

For the crime types and population it covers, the BCS provides a better reflection of the extent of household and personal crime than police recorded statistics because it 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 by police recording practices. For more information about the crime types and populations covered by the BCS and the methodology employed to construct estimates of crime levels see Section 2 of the [User Guide](#).

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, these are asked about and presented separately (see Chapters 3 and 4 for a discussion of individual crime types not included in the main BCS crime count).

BCS estimates for 2010/11 are based on face-to-face interviews with 46,754 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 notifiable 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).

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 whose numbers are heavily influenced by the extent to which police proactively investigate.

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'. A programme of audits following the introduction of the NCRS until 2006/07 found growing compliance with the standard over that period. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) now has a role in the quality assurance of crime recording, and is currently conducting a review looking at crime recording practice in all forces. This work is expected to report later in 2011. The National Crime Recording Steering Group² (NCRSG) continues to promote consistent recording practice between forces.

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

² The NCRSG comprises members of the Home Office, police force regional representatives and representatives of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), HMIC and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

Time periods covered

BCS figures are based on interviews between April 2010 and March 2011 (BCS year ending March 2011). 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 2010, the only month to be included in all respondents' reference periods.

The police recorded crime statistics relate to crimes recorded by the police in the financial year 2010/11; the figures presented in this volume are those as notified to the Home Office and that were contained in the Home Office database on 16 June 2011. As in previous years, recorded crime figures remain subject to change as forces continue to submit further data.

2.2 EXTENT AND TRENDS

Extent of crime

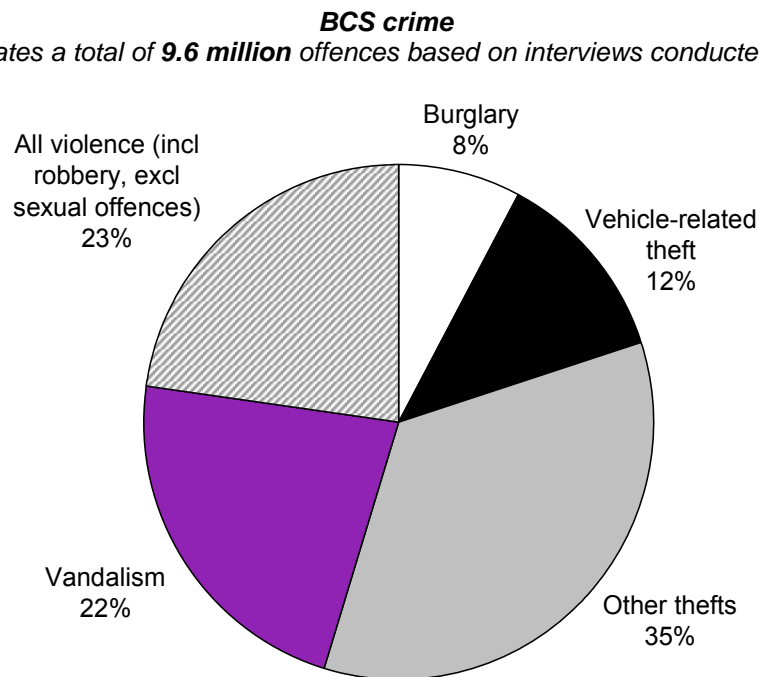
The 2010/11 BCS estimates that in total there were approximately 9.6 million crimes against adults resident in households in England and Wales, not statistically significantly different from the 9.5 million crimes measured by the 2009/10 survey (Table 2.01).

There were around 4.2 million crimes recorded by the police in 2010/11, compared with 4.3 million in 2009/10 (Table 2.04).

While the coverage differs both in terms of offence types and population groups, property crime³ accounts for the majority of both BCS and recorded crime (77% and 70% respectively) with violence, including robbery, accounting for most of the remainder – 23 per cent of BCS crime and 22 per cent of recorded crime (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

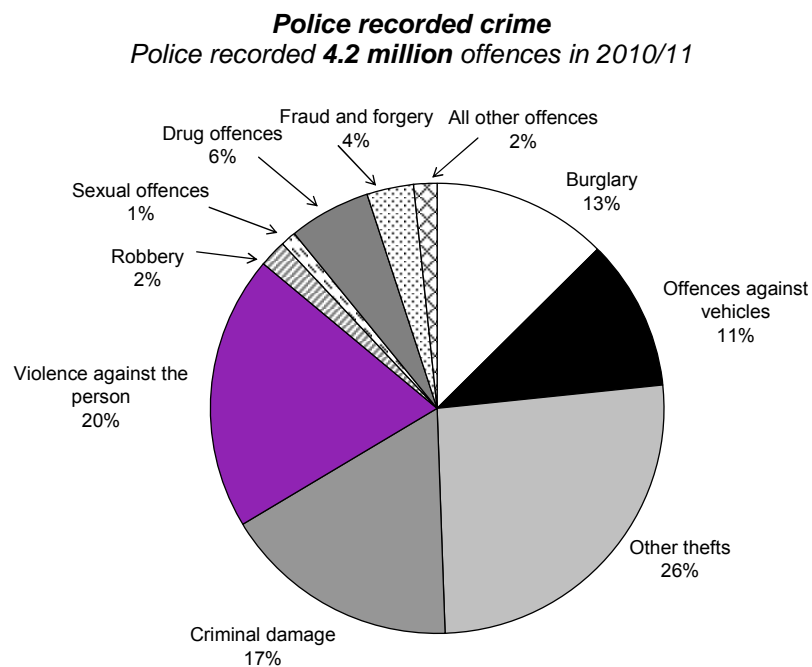
³ Property crime comprises burglary, vehicle-related theft, other thefts and vandalism for the BCS, and burglary, offences against vehicles, other thefts, fraud and forgery, and criminal damage for recorded crime.

Figure 2.1 BCS incidents of crime by crime type, 2010/11⁴



The 2010/11 BCS is a face-to-face survey of adults aged 16 and 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**.

Figure 2.2 Police recorded crime by crime type, 2010/11⁴



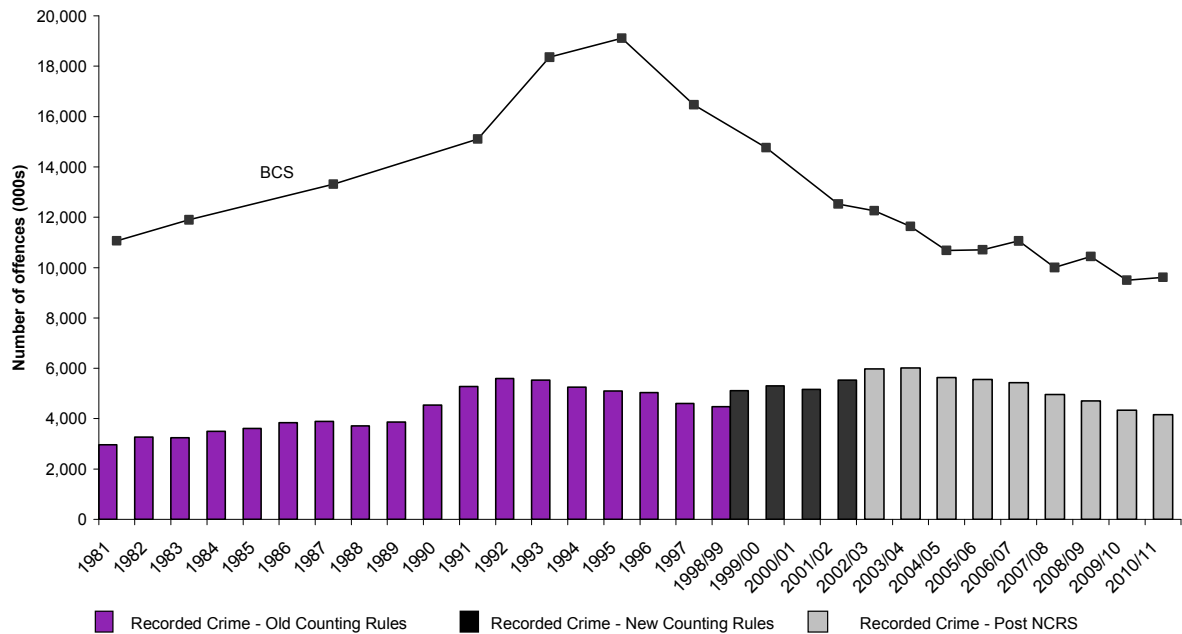
Police recorded crime statistics are an administrative data source based on crimes reported to and recorded by the police in 2010/11 and cover crimes against **individuals** and both domestic and **commercial property** and so-called victimless crimes.

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

Trends in levels of overall crime

Trends in the crimes measured by the BCS on a consistent basis now extend to around 30 years. Recorded crime statistics have been collated since 1857⁵ with data collected by calendar year up to 1997, and then by financial year. 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 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Trends in recorded crime and BCS, 1981 to 2010/11



1. BCS estimates have been revised and may vary slightly from previously published estimates; see Section 8 of the [User Guide](#).

BCS crime rose steadily in the decade from 1981 and continued to rise during the early 1990s, peaking in 1995. Subsequently, BCS crime fell markedly between 1995 and the 2004/05 BCS. Since 2004/05 the underlying trend in BCS crime has continued to be downward, although at a slower rate and with some fluctuation in year-to-year estimates. Based on interviews in 2010/11, BCS crime was estimated to be 50 per cent lower than the peak in 1995, representing nearly 10 million fewer crimes in 2010/11 compared with 1995. BCS crime now remains around the lowest level ever reported.

Recorded crime also 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 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.

From 2001/02 to 2003/04 there was considerable divergence in the trends for BCS and police recorded crime, mainly associated with police recording changes (which particularly influenced violence against the person). Since 2003/04, despite some fluctuations, trends have been more

⁵ Recorded crime statistics from 1898-2010/11 are available online at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/crime/crime-statistics-internet/>

consistent between the two series. For information about why the public choose not to report crimes to the police see Section 2.5 of [Flatley et al.](#) (2010).

Latest figures show that overall crime, as measured by the BCS, has shown no change between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys (the apparent 1% increase was not statistically significant), following a statistically significant fall of nine per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10 surveys. Police recorded crime figures for 2010/11 have fallen by four per cent since the previous year, a smaller decrease than for 2009/10 (when there was a year-on-year decrease of 8%). Particular crime types show more fluctuation than others (see below).

There was no statistically significant change in levels of all household crime measured by the BCS between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys following a period of overall decline since 1995 (the number of household crimes fell by 52% in this time, from 12.2 million to 5.9 million). The numbers of BCS household acquisitive crime showed a similar long-term trend (the apparent 6% increase between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys was not statistically significant).

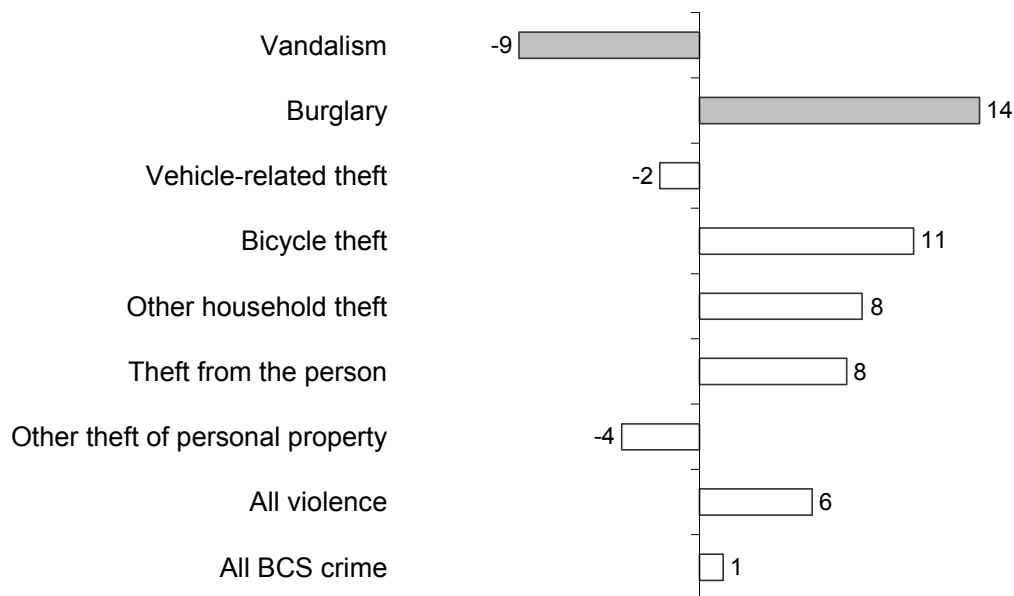
Although BCS personal crimes are fewer in volume than household crimes, both showed a similar pattern and rate of decline since 1995. As for BCS household crime, there was no statistically significant change in the numbers of personal crimes between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys (the apparent 3% rise in personal crime was not statistically significant). This followed a period of overall decline since 1995 (the number of personal crimes fell by 46% in this time, from 6.9 million to 3.8 million). Levels of personal acquisitive crime showed a similar long-term trend and, more recently, remained at a similar level to the previous year (the apparent 5% decrease was not statistically significant).

Trends in levels of crime, by crime type

Trends in BCS crime in this section focus on short-term changes (since 2009/10 and earlier, where relevant) and changes since 1995, when the number of crimes peaked; this became a notable turning point since the first BCS results for 1981. 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 basis for crime recording substantially changed.

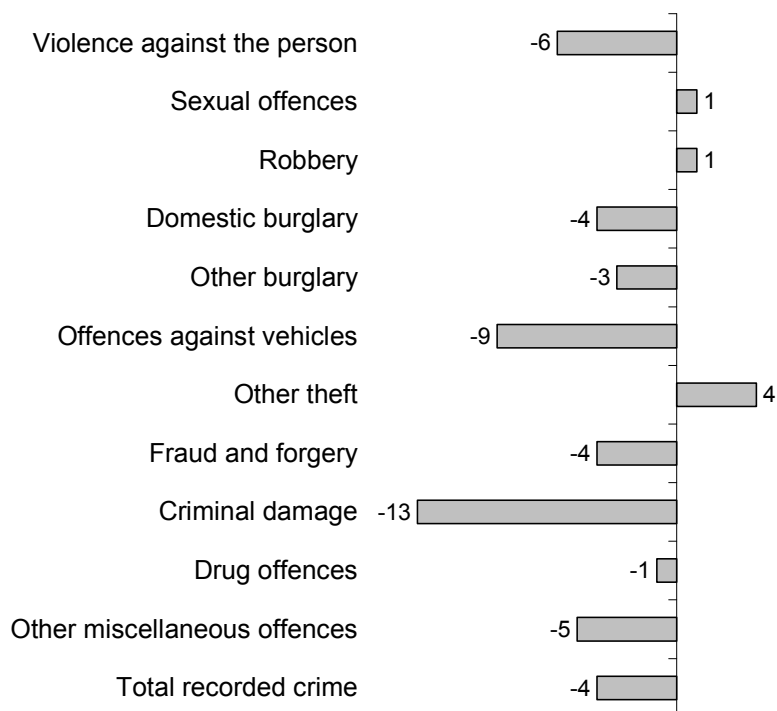
Overall BCS and police recorded crime have tended to track each other reasonably well over time (Figure 2.3, above). However, as in previous years, there are some differences in short-term trends between the two sources for certain subcategories of crime (Figures 2.4 and 2.5 and Tables 2.01 and 2.04). In general, police recorded crime shows continuing reductions across most crime categories. While the trend for overall BCS crime was relatively flat, there was more variability in estimates for component crime types. *Quarterly updates to Crime in England and Wales* will continue to monitor both series for any evidence of change to long-term trends.

Figure 2.4 Percentage change in the main crime types; 2010/11 BCS compared with 2009/10 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 Section 5 of the [User Guide](#).

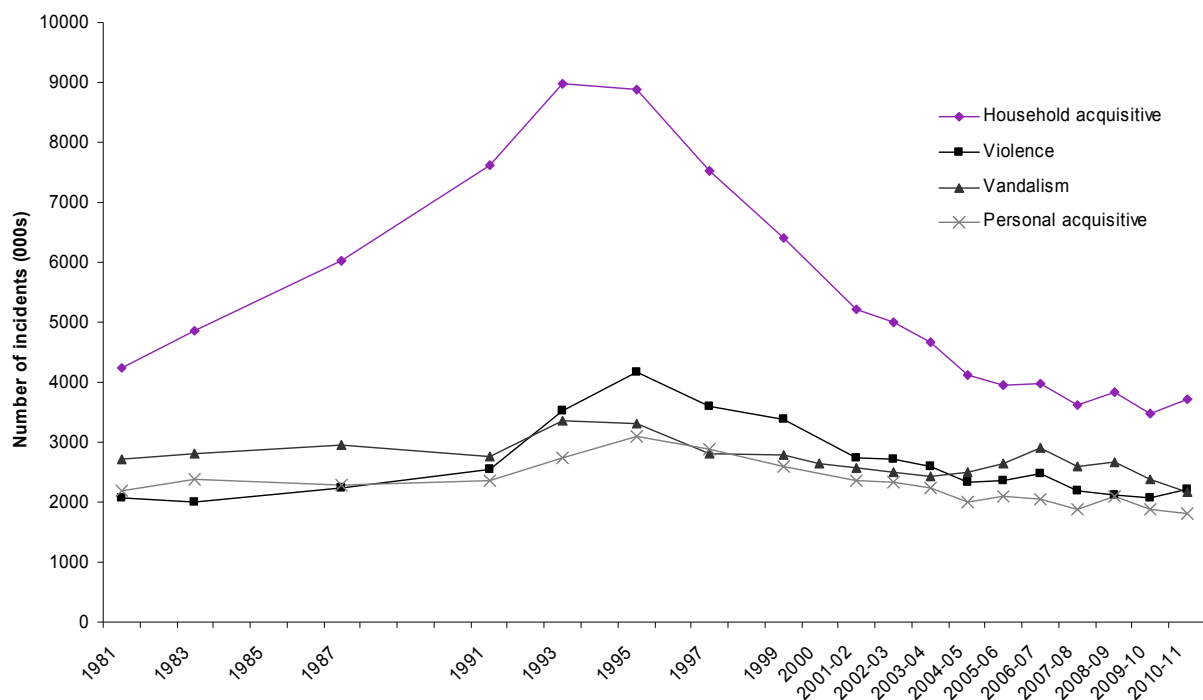
Figure 2.5 Percentage change in the main types of police recorded crime; 2010/11 compared with 2009/10



Violent and sexual crime

Although the 2010/11 BCS showed no statistically significant change in levels of violent crime in recent years (the apparent 6% increase between 2009/10 and 2010/11 was not statistically significant and followed a period of general stability in recent years), compared with 1995, it has fallen by one-half (47%). Since 1995, violence with injury has fallen by 50 per cent and violence without injury by 44 per cent (see Figure 2.6 for trends in overall violence and Table 2.01 for all crime types). Within the overall violence category, the 2010/11 BCS showed a 38 per cent increase in assault with minor injury (591,000 offences) compared with 2009/10 (427,000). The number of assaults with minor injury has shown small fluctuations in recent years, with the current level similar to those observed in 2006/07.

Figure 2.6 Trends in BCS crime, by crime type, 1981 to 2010/11



1. BCS estimates have been revised and may vary slightly from previously published estimates; see Section 8 of the [User Guide](#).

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.⁶ Since 2005/06, the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police has decreased by 22 per cent, to just over 0.8 million offences in 2010/11.

The police recorded crime series showed that violence against the person fell by six per cent in 2010/11 (comprising an 8% fall in violence with injury and a 4% fall in violence without injury), continuing the downward trend seen in recent years. The 2010/11 BCS showed that the level of violent crime remained within the bounds of error of the previous year (the apparent 6% increase was not statistically significant).

Police recorded crime figures for robbery show a rise of one per cent in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10. Robbery is a relatively low volume crime, so few BCS interviewees report being a victim of robbery (around 200 in any one year). Consequently estimates should be treated with caution; there can be large, although not statistically significant, changes from one year to the next. For example, the

⁶ As evidenced by BCS trends and local audit work and that of the [Audit Commission](#).

apparent 26 per cent decrease in the number of robberies estimated by the 2010/11 BCS compared with the 2009/10 survey was not statistically significant.

The number of homicides recorded by the police fluctuates from year to year and caution should be taken in interpreting short term trends.⁷ The latest provisional figures show that there were 642 homicides recorded in 2010/11 (this includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010), an increase of four per cent on the previous year, when 618 offences were recorded. Over recent years, there has been a general downward trend in homicide offences and this is discussed further in Chapter 3.

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 2009/10 and 2010/11 by one per cent (a smaller rise than seen last year, but following a longer-term decline in sexual offences recorded by the police since 2005/06). Within this category, there was a four per cent increase in 'Most serious sexual crime' since 2009/10, but a 12 per cent decrease in 'Other sexual offences' between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Acquisitive and other property crime

All BCS property crimes are at significantly lower levels compared with the high point in 1995. These downward trends were most pronounced in the mid-1990s to early 2000s, with the downward trend slowing in following years. Police recorded property crimes have shown a similar pattern of decline (with the exclusion of bicycle theft) since 2002/03. However, some crime types have shown more variation over this time period than others.

For example, police recorded crime showed a continuing reduction in levels of domestic burglary (4% between 2009/10 and 2010/11) but the BCS has shown a statistically significant increase of 14 per cent. Whilst the police recorded crime series has shown a clear longer-term fall in domestic burglary, the trend in burglary as measured by the BCS has shown some variability. The most recent 14 per cent increase in the last year follows an estimate for 2009/10 that was the lowest since the survey began. Overall, BCS burglary has been relatively stable since 2004/05, with levels in 2010/11 similar to those observed from interviews in 2008/09 and earlier years. Recorded domestic burglary, by comparison, showed consistent decreases over the same period (down 9% since 2008/09) and over the longer-term (down 41% since 2002/03).

The BCS showed no change in the number of incidents of vehicle-related theft between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (the apparent 2% decrease was not statistically significant). Longer-term trends for BCS vehicle-related theft showed a statistically significant fall (of 72%) since 1995 and continuing decreases in recent years. Police recorded offences against vehicles continue to follow a longer-term downward trend in 2010/11, with a reduction of nine per cent compared with 2009/10 and 58 per cent compared with 2002/03.

Most recent BCS figures for other household theft showed no significant change since the previous year (the apparent 8% increase was not statistically significant) following a period of general stability since 2004/05. In the longer term, BCS figures for other household theft have shown a decrease of 44 per cent since 1995. Other thefts recorded by the police rose by four per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, but showed a longer-term fall (of 19%) since 2002/03.

Thefts of bicycles recorded by the police have also shown some variation (recorded thefts of bicycles increased by 11% since 2002/03), although this crime type has shown considerable year-on-year fluctuations; most recently, police recorded crime showed a one per cent fall in theft of bicycles between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The 2010/11 BCS showed no change in the levels of bicycle theft compared with 2009/10 (the apparent 11% increase was not statistically significant); this follows a

7 See [Smith et al.](#) (2011) for details of statistical interpretation of trends in homicides.

general upward trend for bicycle theft as measured by the BCS since 2002/03, although as for other crime types, this still represents a statistically significant fall of 20 per cent since 1995.

According to the 2010/11 BCS, theft from the person offences showed no change compared with 2009/10 (the 8% increase was not statistically significant), whilst police recorded crime showed an increase of one per cent. These levels should be viewed in the longer-term context of general decline for both sources; BCS levels of other theft of personal property have fallen by one-half (52%) since 1995, whilst theft from the person has shown a smaller decline (of 17% since 1995) with fluctuations in 2002/03 and 2008/09. Theft from the person recorded by the police has decreased by 37 per cent since 2002/03.

There was a significant fall in the number of incidents of vandalism (9%) according to BCS interviews in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10. Similarly, between 2009/10 and 2010/11 there was a corresponding fall in police recorded criminal damage (13%). For both BCS vandalism and police recorded criminal damage this followed decreases in the longer term (by 35% since 1995 and 37% since 2002/03 respectively, although recorded criminal damage showed a clearer pattern of decline than BCS vandalism, which showed fluctuations around 2006/07).

Both the BCS and recorded crime statistics have limitations with regard to fraud offences, although a supplementary module does provide insight into some aspects of this offence type. Police recorded crime data cannot provide a clear picture of the true level of fraud and forgery offences, as these figures are particularly influenced by the level of reporting and on the level of priority the police place on tackling these offences. See Chapter 4 for a discussion of the findings for fraud and forgery offences (including plastic card fraud).

Drug offences

The number of drug offences recorded by the police is greatly dependent on police activities and priorities and doesn't give a reliable indication of trends in level of drug offending. In recent years the police were given powers:

- to issue warnings on the street (rather than at a police station) for possession of cannabis offences (April 2004); and
- to issue penalty notices for disorder for possession of cannabis (January 2009).

With the advent of these powers, figures for drug offences have accordingly risen by 40 per cent between 2004/05 (145,837 offences) and 2008/09 (243,536 offences). Most recently, the police recorded 232,216 drug offences in 2010/11, one per cent lower than in 2009/10 (235,596) and a three per cent fall from 2008/09.⁸ In 2010/11 as in 2009/10, possession of cannabis offences accounted for over two-thirds (69%) of all police recorded drug offences (Table 2.04).

While the BCS doesn't include drug offences in its main crime count, the survey does ask respondents about their personal use of specific illicit drugs. These figures are published annually in a separate National Statistics series *Drug Misuse Declared* (see [Hoare and Moon](#), 2010; figures from the 2010/11 BCS will be published on 28th July 2011).

Risk of crime

According to the 2010/11 BCS 21.5⁹ per cent of adults were victims of at least one crime in the 12 months prior to interview, the same as seen in the 2009/10 BCS. This follows overall falls from 39.7 per cent in 1995. The proportion of adults victimised in 2010/11 remains historically low (Tables 2b and 2.03).

⁸ Recent falls in the number of drug offences coincide with the end of the national targets regime for police forces.

⁹ For information on the derivation of risk from BCS prevalence rates, see Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#).

Looking at victimisation by individual crime type in 2010/11 compared with the previous year, there was a decrease for vandalism (from 6.7% of households down to 6.1%) and an increase for burglary (from 2.2% of households up to 2.6%). The proportion of adults who were victims of violent crime remained within the bounds of error of the estimate from the 2009/10 BCS. Vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft, other household theft, theft from the person and other theft of personal property all showed no statistically significant change in levels of victimisation compared with 2009/10 (see the section above for a more detailed discussion of longer-term trends for these crime types and general context to these changes).

Victimisation rates vary depending on risk factors associated with personal, household and area characteristics (Tables 2.05 and 2.06). For example, the 2010/11 BCS showed that for both personal and all BCS crime the risk of being a victim was highest among people aged 16 to 24, men and those whose marital status was single. [Flatley et al.](#) (2010) included detailed analysis of risk factors based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey, including for individual crime types, will be published in the forthcoming year.

Table 2b Risk of being a victim of crime, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	2009/10	2010/11	Significance
	<i>Percentage</i>		
Vandalism	6.7	6.1	**↓
Burglary	2.2	2.6	**↑
Vehicle-related theft	4.4	4.2	
Bicycle theft	1.8	1.9	
Other household theft	3.8	4.1	
Household acquisitive crime	11.1	11.5	
All household crime	16.4	16.3	
Theft from the person	1.1	1.1	
Other theft of personal property	2.0	1.9	
All violence	3.0	3.1	
<i>with injury</i>	1.6	1.8	
<i>without injury</i>	1.6	1.5	
Personal acquisitive crime	3.5	3.4	
All personal crime	5.7	5.9	
All BCS crime	21.5	21.5	

1. Risk is defined as the proportion of the population being a victim of any BCS crime once or more; see Section 2 of the [User Guide](#). See Table 2.03 for breakdown of risk by crime type.
2. For more information about the crime types included in this table see Section 5 of the [User Guide](#).

2.3 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.¹⁰ 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.

The BCS has captured data on domestic violence offences via a self-completion module since 2001 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 (73%) of all incidents of domestic violence as measured by the 2010/11 BCS. Of the victims interviewed, just under one-half (44%) were victimised more than once and nearly one-quarter (24%) were victimised three or more times (Figure 2.7 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; 27 per cent of victims of vandalism had experienced repeat victimisation in the 12 months prior to interview. Repeat vandalism victimisation accounts for around one-half (51%) of all BCS vandalism incidents.

The 2010/11 BCS showed a decrease in the proportion of victims of acquaintance violence¹¹ who were victimised more than once compared with 2009/10 (from 31% to 19%). This followed an increase in 2009/10 (up to 31% compared with 23%), with the latest estimate returning to levels similar to those observed from interviews in 2008/09.

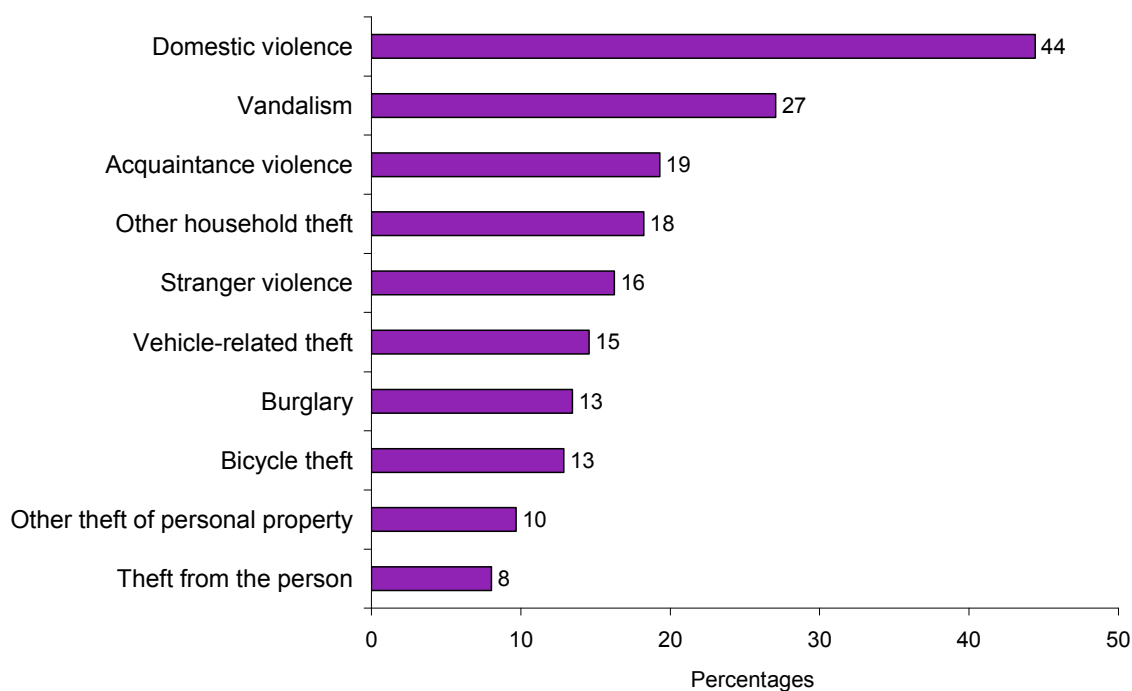
Theft from the person victims had the lowest repeat victimisation rates, with eight per cent being victimised more than once in the 12-month period before interview. This represented around one in six (16%) of all such incidents.

Repeat victimisation for the main crime types remained at around the lowest level since the first BCS results for 1981. For a detailed discussion of trends in repeat victimisation see [Flatley *et al.*](#) (2010).

¹⁰ Where incidents of a similar nature that 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](#).

¹¹ Acquaintance violence comprises wounding and assaults in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include domestic violence, which comprises wounding and assaults that involve partners, ex-partners, other relatives or household members.

Figure 2.7 Proportion of victims who were victimised more than once in the past year by offence, 2010/11 BCS



2.4 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 victims state 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 demonstrate that the BCS provides a more complete picture for the crime types it covers.

Based on the 2010/11 BCS, the police came to know about 38 per cent of incidents of all BCS crime (Table 2.11).

The BCS has consistently shown that the likelihood of reporting crime varies considerably by type of offence. The 2010/11 BCS showed that theft of vehicles were most likely to be reported; the police came to know about these incidents in over nine out of ten occurrences (96%). Incidents of burglary were also well reported; over eight in ten burglaries where something was stolen (82%) and over three-quarters of burglary with entry were reported (79%). Reporting rates were 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 were reported to the police (34%, 34% and 29% respectively).

According to the 2010/11 BCS there were some statistically significant changes since the 2009/10 BCS in the proportion of incidents reported to the police. The likelihood of reporting incidents of theft from vehicles to the police showed a decrease in 2010/11 compared with the previous year. This led to related decreases in the proportions of all BCS crime reported to the police in 2010/11.

The apparent decrease (of 7 percentage points) in the reporting of incidents of assault without injury was not statistically significant. The same applied to the apparent decrease in the reporting of incidents of bicycle theft; this followed a significant increase in 2009/10 (up to 45% compared with 38%), with the latest estimate returning to levels similar to those observed from interviews in 2008/09.

Victims of crime were asked why they did not report incidents to the police. For a discussion of reasons for not reporting incidents, see [Flatley *et al.*](#) (2010).

Table 2.01 Trends in BCS incidents of crime from 1981 to 2010/11¹, with percentage change and statistical significance of change

Numbers ² (000s) and percentage changes	England and Wales, BCS																	
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ³	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	1995 to 2010/11	2001/02 to 2010/11	2007/08 to 2010/11	2008/09 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Number of incidents (000s):⁴</i>													<i>Percentage change⁵ and significance</i>				
Vandalism	2,723	2,750	3,300	2,800	2,575	2,508	2,498	2,651	2,896	2,604	2,671	2,377	2,156	-35 **	-16 **	-17 **	-19 **	-9 **
Vehicle vandalism	1,564	1,680	1,790	1,572	1,494	1,501	1,523	1,647	1,834	1,680	1,778	1,551	1,449	-19 **	-3 **	-14 **	-18 **	-7
Other vandalism	1,159	1,070	1,510	1,227	1,081	1,007	975	1,004	1,062	923	893	826	707	-53 **	-35 **	-23 **	-21 **	-14 **
Burglary	752	1,376	1,735	1,583	958	963	736	711	703	713	717	651	745	-57 **	-22 **	4	4	14 **
With entry	475	867	979	833	546	555	457	427	411	423	436	388	452	-54 **	-17 **	7	4	17 **
Attempts	277	509	757	751	412	408	280	284	291	289	281	263	293	-61 **	-29 **	1	4	11
With loss	374	710	775	636	391	403	319	306	300	311	305	272	298	-62 **	-24 **	-4	-2	10
No loss (including attempts)	378	666	960	948	567	560	418	405	403	401	412	379	446	-54 **	-21 **	11	8	18 **
Vehicle-related theft	1,757	3,833	4,266	3,430	2,467	2,340	1,837	1,680	1,635	1,457	1,460	1,213	1,189	-72 **	-52 **	-18 **	-19 **	-2
Theft from vehicles	1,290	2,417	2,494	2,150	1,479	1,410	1,179	1,088	1,092	968	1,021	839	858	-66 **	-42 **	-11 **	-16 **	2
Theft of vehicles	286	520	500	369	312	275	208	180	171	157	144	113	94	-81 **	-70 **	-40 **	-35 **	-17
Attempts of and from	180	896	1,271	911	676	655	450	413	372	333	294	261	237	-81 **	-65 **	-29 **	-20 **	-9
Bicycle theft	217	567	660	528	364	355	393	426	466	429	521	474	526	-20 **	44 **	23 **	1	11
Other household theft	1,523	1,852	2,223	1,978	1,429	1,346	1,152	1,124	1,171	1,030	1,143	1,148	1,244	-44 **	-13 **	21 **	9	8
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	9,916	10,059	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765	46,252	44,610	46,728					
Theft from the person	434	438	680	621	604	690	584	576	574	581	724	523	563	-17 **	-7	-3	-22 **	8
Snatch theft from person	86	79	80	83	74	88	92	71	72	80	103	64	73	-9	-2	-9	-29	14
Stealth theft from person	348	359	600	538	529	602	492	505	502	501	621	460	491	-18 **	-7	-2	-21 **	7
Other theft of personal property	1,586	1,739	2,069	1,935	1,407	1,344	1,155	1,197	1,142	988	1,096	1,034	993	-52 **	-29 **	1	-9	-4
All violence	2,074	2,556	4,176	3,593	2,728	2,714	2,322	2,350	2,473	2,201	2,113	2,082	2,203	-47 **	-19 **	0	4	6
Wounding	508	624	914	804	648	709	577	548	579	477	465	500	520	-43 **	-20 **	9	12	4
Assault with minor injury	609	784	1,356	1,198	709	623	629	573	572	492	533	427	591	-56 **	-17	20	11	38 **
Assault without injury	793	966	1,567	1,257	1,015	1,079	861	919	1,003	917	843	821	844	-46 **	-17 **	-8	0	3
Robbery	164	182	339	334	356	303	255	311	320	315	272	334	248	-27 **	-30 **	-21	-9	-26
Violence with injury	1,194	1,441	2,408	2,184	1,497	1,441	1,301	1,228	1,271	1,063	1,116	1,063	1,211	-50 **	-19 **	14	9	14
Violence without injury	881	1,115	1,768	1,409	1,231	1,273	1,021	1,122	1,202	1,137	997	1,019	992	-44 **	-19 **	-13	-1	-3
Domestic violence	292	534 ⁶	989	814	626	506	402	358	407	343	293	289	392	-60 **	-37 **	14	34	35 **
Acquaintance	774	1,043 ⁶	1,816	1,642	862	949	829	818	845	776	691	678	678	-63 **	-21 **	-13	-2	0
Stranger	844	797 ⁶	1,004	784	883	956	837	864	894	766	852	782	885	-12	0	16	4	13
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	250	259 ⁶	419	417	430	391	347	382	392	394	374	397	321	-23 **	-26 **	-19	-14	-19
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	9,898	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559	46,754					
All acquisitive crime⁷	6,433	9,986	11,971	10,410	7,585	7,341	6,113	6,025	6,011	5,512	5,933	5,378	5,507	-54 **	-27 **	0	-7	2
Household acquisitive crime	4,248	7,628	8,884	7,520	5,218	5,004	4,118	3,941	3,975	3,629	3,842	3,486	3,703	-58 **	-29 **	2	-4	6
Personal acquisitive crime	2,184	2,358	3,088	2,891	2,367	2,337	1,995	2,084	2,036	1,883	2,091	1,891	1,804	-42 **	-24 **	-4	-14 **	-5
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	6,971	10,378	12,184	10,320	7,794	7,512	6,617	6,592	6,871	6,233	6,514	5,863	5,859	-52 **	-25 **	-6 **	-10 **	0
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	4,094	4,733	6,925	6,149	4,739	4,748	4,062	4,123	4,189	3,769	3,932	3,640	3,759	-46 **	-21 **	0	-4	3
ALL BCS CRIME⁸	11,066	15,111	19,109	16,469	12,532	12,260	10,679	10,715	11,060	10,002	10,446	9,503	9,618	-50 **	-23 **	-4	-8 **	1
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	9,898	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559	46,754					

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 23,473,475 households and for personal crimes, by 44,923,885 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 numbers of household crimes have been revised for all years to use the latest CLG/WAG estimates for the number of households in England and Wales. Estimates of numbers of personal crimes have been revised for 1983, 1987, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 to use the latest ONS estimates for the number of adults aged 16 and over in England and Wales. Estimates of overall BCS crime have been revised for all years as an effect of both these changes. 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 160 in 2010/11).

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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](#).

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

10. 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/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/>

Table 2.02 Trends in BCS incidence rates from 1981 to 2010/11¹, with percentage change and statistical significance of change

Rates ² per 10,000 adults/households and percentage changes	England and Wales, BCS																	
	1981	1991	1993	1995	1997	2001/02 ³	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ⁴	2009/10	2010/11	1995 to 2010/11	1997 to 2010/11	2001/02 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
PROPERTY CRIME	Rates per 10,000 adults/households:														Percentage change⁵ and significance			
Vandalism	1,481	1,356	1,638	1,588	1,330	1,185	1,145	1,125	1,182	1,281	1,141	1,160	1,024	919	-42 **	-31 **	-22 **	-10 **
Vehicle vandalism	850	829	867	862	747	687	685	686	735	811	737	772	668	618	-28 **	-17 **	-10 **	-8
Other vandalism	630	528	771	727	583	497	459	439	448	470	405	388	356	301	-59 **	-48 **	-39 **	-15 **
Burglary	409	678	855	835	752	441	439	331	317	311	312	312	280	317	-62 **	-58 **	-28 **	13 **
With entry	258	427	491	471	396	251	253	205	190	182	186	189	167	193	-59 **	-51 **	-23 **	15 **
Attempts	150	251	364	364	357	189	186	126	127	129	127	122	113	125	-66 **	-65 **	-34 **	10
With loss	204	350	394	373	302	180	184	143	136	132	137	133	117	127	-66 **	-58 **	-29 **	8
No loss (including attempts)	205	328	461	462	450	261	256	188	181	178	176	179	163	190	-59 **	-58 **	-27 **	17 **
Vehicle-related theft	955	1,890	2,092	2,052	1,630	1,135	1,068	827	749	723	639	634	522	506	-75 **	-69 **	-55 **	-3
Theft from vehicles	702	1,192	1,234	1,200	1,021	681	643	531	485	483	424	444	361	365	-70 **	-64 **	-46 **	1
Theft of vehicles	156	257	262	241	175	144	126	94	80	75	69	63	49	40	-83 **	-77 **	-72 **	-18
Attempts of and from	98	442	595	612	433	311	299	202	184	164	146	128	112	101	-84 **	-77 **	-68 **	-10
Bicycle theft	118	280	290	317	251	167	162	177	190	206	188	226	204	224	-29 **	-11	34 **	10
Other household theft	828	913	1,139	1,070	940	658	614	519	501	518	452	496	494	530	-50 **	-44 **	-19 **	7
<i>Unweighted base – household crime</i>	9,916	10,059	14,520	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765	46,252	44,610	46,728				
	Rates per 10,000 vehicle-owning households:																	
Vehicle-related theft	1,398	2,541	2,814	2,796	2,173	1,512	1,399	1,068	957	925	814	805	668	651	-77 **	-70 **	-57 **	-3
Theft from vehicles	1,025	1,600	1,661	1,636	1,362	906	843	685	621	618	542	565	462	470	-71 **	-65 **	-48 **	2
Theft of vehicles	232	346	352	327	233	189	162	120	101	96	85	77	62	52	-84 **	-78 **	-73 **	-17
Attempts of and from	142	595	802	834	578	416	394	263	234	211	187	163	144	129	-84 **	-78 **	-69 **	-10
Vehicle vandalism	1,256	1,111	1,171	1,176	990	924	896	889	941	1,040	939	989	856	794	-32 **	-20 **	-14 **	-7
<i>Unweighted base – vehicle owners</i>	7,714	7,386	10,486	11,721	10,930	25,022	28,106	35,378	38,016	37,526	37,487	36,882	35,618	37,248				
	Rates per 10,000 Bicycle-owning households:																	
Bicycle theft	282	653	644	711	561	419	385	412	447	459	421	515	453	496	-30 **	-11 **	19 **	10
<i>Unweighted base – bicycle owners</i>	4,766	4,093	6,182	6,882	6,380	13,501	15,567	19,344	20,861	21,054	20,779	20,636	20,129	20,736				
Theft from the person	112	108	147	167	152	144	164	137	134	132	132	164	117	125	-25 **	-17	-13	7
Snatch theft from person	22	19	21	20	20	18	21	21	17	17	18	23	14	16	-18	-20	-9	13
Stealth theft from person	90	89	126	148	131	126	143	115	117	115	114	140	103	109	-26 **	-17	-14	6
Other theft of personal property	410	429	469	508	472	336	319	270	277	263	225	248	232	221	-57 **	-53 **	-34 **	-5
All violence	536	631	867	1,026	877	652	644	544	545	569	502	478	467	490	-52 **	-44 **	-25 **	5
Wounding	131	154	186	225	196	155	168	135	127	133	109	105	112	116	-48 **	-41 **	-25 **	3
Assault with minor injury	157	194	321	333	292	169	148	147	133	131	112	120	96	131	-61 **	-55 **	-22	37 **
Assault without injury	205	239	302	385	307	242	256	201	213	231	209	191	184	188	-51 **	-39 **	-23 **	2
Robbery	42	45	58	83	82	85	72	60	72	74	72	61	75	55	-34 **	-32 **	-35 **	-26
Violence with injury	308	356	531	592	533	358	342	305	285	292	242	252	239	270	-54 **	-49 **	-25 **	13
Violence without injury	227	275	336	434	344	294	302	239	260	276	259	225	229	221	-49 **	-36 **	-25 **	-4
Domestic violence	75	-	288	243	199	150	120	94	83	94	78	66	65	87	-64 **	-56 **	-42 **	34 **
Acquaintance	200	-	323	446	401	206	225	194	190	194	177	156	152	151	-66 **	-62 **	-27 **	-1
Stranger	218	-	198	247	191	211	227	196	200	206	175	193	175	197	-20	3	-7	12
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	65	64	79	103	102	103	93	81	89	90	90	85	89	71	-31 **	-30 **	-31 **	-20
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	9,898	10,059	14,520	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559	46,754				
Household acquisitive crime	2,311	3,761	4,375	4,275	3,573	2,401	2,283	1,854	1,757	1,758	1,591	1,669	1,501	1,577	-63 **	-56 **	-34 **	5
Personal acquisitive crime	564	582	674	759	706	565	555	467	483	468	429	473	425	402	-47 **	-43 **	-29 **	-5
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	3,791	5,118	6,014	5,863	4,903	3,586	3,428	2,978	2,939	3,038	2,732	2,829	2,525	2,496	-57 **	-49 **	-30 **	-1
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	1,057	1,169	1,483	1,702	1,501	1,132	1,127	951	956	963	859	889	817	837	-51 **	-44 **	-26 **	2
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	9,898	10,059	14,520	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559	46,754				

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 160 in 2010/11).

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 risks) and statistical significance of change from 1981 to 2010/11

Percentages ²														England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ³	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	1995 to 2010/11	1997 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Percentage of households, victims once or more:</i>																
PROPERTY CRIME																
Vandalism	9.2	8.6	10.1	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	6.7	6.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	4.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
Other vandalism	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
Burglary	3.4	5.3	6.4	5.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	**↓	**↓	**↑
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	1.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	1.1	**↓	**↓	**↑
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	1.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	1.5	**↓	**↓	**↑
Vehicle-related theft	7.3	13.5	14.5	12.0	8.5	8.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	3.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	0.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	0.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
Bicycle theft	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
Other household theft	5.4	6.4	7.6	6.6	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – household crimes</i>	9,916	10,059	16,310	14,900	32,720	36,395	44,973	47,610	47,027	46,765	46,252	44,610	46,728			
<i>Percentage of vehicle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>																
Vehicle-related theft	10.8	18.2	19.7	16.0	11.3	10.8	8.2	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
Theft from vehicles	8.2	11.8	12.3	10.5	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	0.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	1.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
Vehicle vandalism	8.5	7.6	8.5	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	5.7	**↓	**↓	**↓
<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	37,248			
<i>Percentage of bicycle-owning households, victims once or more:</i>																
Bicycle theft	2.7	5.5	6.1	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
<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	20,736			
<i>Percentage of adults (16+), victims once or more:</i>																
Theft from the person	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	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	0.2	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stealth theft from person	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
Other theft of personal property	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
All violence	3.1	3.5	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	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	0.9	**↓	**↓	**↑
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	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	0.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
Violence with injury	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	**↓	**↓	**↓
Violence without injury	1.3	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	0.4	**↓	**↓	**↑
Acquaintance	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stranger	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	0.6	**↓	**↓	**↓
<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	11.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
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	3.4	**↓	**↓	**↓
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	22.2	29.0	32.5	27.8	21.6	21.0	18.4	18.1	18.9	17.1	17.8	16.4	16.3	**↓	**↓	**↓
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	6.9	7.3	10.4	9.5	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.9	**↓	**↓	**↓
All BCS CRIME⁴	27.7	34.9	39.7	34.6	27.5	27.0	23.9	23.5	24.4	22.2	23.3	21.5	21.5	**↓	**↓	**↓
<i>Unweighted base – personal crime</i>	9,898	10,059	16,337	14,937	32,787	36,450	45,069	47,729	47,138	46,903	46,220	44,559	46,754			

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. 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.

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

6. Figures for BCS years not presented in this table are included in an extended version of the table, available online <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb101>

Table 2.04 Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2010/11 and percentage change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime															
		Offence	1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
1	Murder	} Homicide ^{5,6}	739	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	764	758	773	663	618	642	4
4.1	Manslaughter		739	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	764	758	773	663	618	642	4
4.2	Infanticide		739	750	766	850	891	1,047	904	868	764	758	773	663	618	642	4
2	Attempted murder ⁵		652	676	750	708	856	822	888	740	920	633	622	574	591	525	-11
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child		5	9	1	2	-	2	8	4	5	5	4	2	3	3	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving												373	296	209	-29	
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	422	..	..	..	..
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving												29	36	25	-	
													35	188	170	-10	
5	More serious wounding or other act endangering life ⁷	12,531	14,006	15,135	15,662	16,547	18,016	19,528	19,612	18,825	17,276	15,118	..	..	..	..
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,663	22,792	19,474	-15
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	416	372	-11
5C	Possession of items to endanger life ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	331	328	-1
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,159	16,483	15,117	-8
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without inten	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	224	188	-16
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	12	30	37	35	35	55	63	40	24	18	18	14	5	14	-	
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	7	3	6	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	6	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	-
8A	Less serious wounding ^{8,10}	226,795	196,737	201,290	195,925	208,542	347,353	431,056	488,135	516,523	481,822	430,818	..	..	..	..
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374,255	355,968	328,474	-8
8D	Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding ^{8, 9,10}	..	..	2,687	3,176	3,463	4,415	4,930	5,426	6,107	5,620	4,830	..	..	..	..
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH or other injury ^{8,9,10}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,921	3,521	2,982	-15
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	138	110	-20
	Violence against the person – with injury	241,025	212,557	220,983	216,693	230,704	372,124	457,822	515,266	543,605	506,594	452,609	420,980	401,629	368,647	-8	
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder ¹¹	9,340	11,212	13,434	14,064	13,651	18,132	22,299	23,758	18,683	12,822	9,966	..	..	..	..
3A	Conspiracy to murder ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	45	36	-
3B	Threats to kill ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,448	9,525	9,497	0
6	Endangering railway passengers	11	15	7	10	16	1,164	811	718	646	484	402	320	231	257	11	
7	Endangering life at sea	..	..	1	..	4	2	2	3	13	5	10	8	6	4	-
8B	Possession of weapons ^{12,13,14}	..	23,635	23,792	24,552	28,787	32,816	35,669	36,374	35,590	34,689	32,513	..	..	..	..
10A	Possession of firearms with intent ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,973	1,586	1,381	-13
10C	Possession of other weapons ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,944	11,953	10,536	-12
10D	Possession of article with blade or point ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,985	10,888	10,450	-4
8C	Harassment/Public fear, alarm or distress ^{8,15}	..	79,534	88,625	93,832	96,784	122,810	155,000	197,616	218,705	228,645	210,152	..	..	..	..
8L	Harassment ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,363	52,962	51,200	-3
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142,246	126,604	114,753	-9
8E	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment/public fear, etc	..	..	10,758	12,468	14,975	16,910	20,975	23,363	26,605	28,485	26,510	..	..	..	..
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,395	2,370	1,968	-17
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,355	23,227	20,958	-10
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children ¹⁷	..	2,300	2,631	2,558	3,068	4,109	6,083	5,724	5,045	4,917	5,287	6,204	6,611	6,084	-8	
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years	56	42	51	48	48	59	49	49	49	23	19	23	9	6	-	
13	Child abduction	390	502	577	546	584	846	930	1,035	919	696	595	567	559	552	-1	
14	Procuring illegal abortion	..	2	2	4	6	7	9	7	6	6	6	5	3	5	-	
104	Assault without injury on a constable ^{10,17}	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	30,095	33,948	22,189	23,604	22,217	21,749	20,384	17,384	15,781	15,513	-2	
105A	Assault without injury ^{10,17}	..	151,469	189,783	203,427	226,440	237,549	241,229	216,712	183,555	202,701	198,653	197,035	203,102	206,052	1	
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury ^{8,10}	..	..	4,275	4,711	5,164	4,602	4,161	3,866	3,945	4,351	4,325	4,186	4,328	4,058	-6
	Violence against the person – without injury	9,797	290,221	360,051	384,220	419,622	472,954	509,406	532,829	515,978	539,573	508,822	482,497	469,790	453,310	-4	
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES	250,822	502,778	581,034	600,913	650,326	845,078	967,228	1,048,095	1,059,583	1,046,167	961,431	903,477	871,419	821,957	-6	

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2010/11 and percentage change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime														
		1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
17	Indecent assault on a male ^{18,19}	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 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,428	1,450	1,323	1,161	1,208	1,287	7
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,227	1,394	1,237	1,121	1,004	1,054	1,125	7
19A	Rape of a female ^{18,19}	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 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,192	8,725	8,222	7,610	7,768	9,038	9,509	5
19D	Rape of a female child under 16 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,014	3,153	2,853	2,422	2,537	2,909	2,880	-1
19E	Rape of a female child under 13 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970	1,388	1,524	1,487	1,658	1,964	2,235	14
	Rape of a female	6,281	7,132	7,809	7,929	9,002	11,445	12,378	12,869	13,327	12,624	11,664	12,133	13,911	14,624	5
19B	Rape of a male ^{18,19}	347	504	600	664	732	850	894	81	22	18	10	22	..	..	..
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	438	413	332	317	368	392	7
19G	Rape of a male child under 16 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	292	261	237	216	241	247	2
19H	Rape of a male child under 13 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	364	458	430	408	564	671	19
	Rape of a male	347	504	600	664	732	850	894	1,144	1,116	1,150	1,009	963	1,173	1,310	12
20	Indecent assault on a female ^{18,19}	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 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,087	17,158	16,883	15,793	15,500	15,694	16,358	4
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,391	4,647	4,245	3,984	3,665	4,149	4,301	4
21	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13 ¹⁸	148	153	181	155	169	183	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	1,950	1,936	1,836	1,650	1,819	1,773	-3
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 ^{18,19}	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 ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546	3,283	3,208	3,123	3,318	3,966	4,033	1
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent ^{18,20}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	744	224	217	151	129	167	29
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	139	163	127	131	124	129	4
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	124	101	108	116	134	152	13
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	43	57	52	58	67	16
74	Gross indecency with a child ^{18,19}	1,269	1,293	1,365	1,336	1,654	1,917	1,987	398	120	64	149	121	..	..	..
	Most serious sexual crime¹⁸	31,334	33,424	35,503	35,152	38,285	45,317	48,732	47,542	47,163	43,738	41,521	40,749	43,439	45,326	4
16	Buggery ^{18,19}	645	566	437	401	355	287	247	73	39	35	49	36	..	..	..
18	Gross indecency between males ^{18,19}	520	354	286	167	163	245	260	49	20	12	17	14	..	..	..
23	Incest or familial sexual offences ¹⁸	183	139	121	80	92	99	105	713	966	1,344	1,125	1,041	1,111	808	-27
24	Exploitation of prostitution ¹⁸	131	215	138	129	129	127	186	117	153	190	184	173	148	153	3
25	Abduction of female ^{18,19}	277	240	251	262	262	291	403	86	36	21	4	4	..	..	..
27	Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution ¹⁸	..	1,107	973	1,028	1,655	2,111	1,944	1,821	1,640	1,290	1,216	1,071	1,190	826	-31
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature ^{18,19}	..	..	..	12	417	678	792	682	463	361	328	195	185	146	-21
88A	Sexual grooming ¹⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	237	322	274	313	397	310	-22
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences ^{18,21,22}	..	10,327	9,476	8,647	8,223	9,735	9,873	11,593	11,363	10,209	8,848	..	..	..	..
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences ^{18,22}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	354	199	-44
88D	Unnatural sexual offences ^{18,22}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	12	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism ^{18,22}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,530	7,516	7,202	-4
	Other sexual offences¹⁸	1,756	12,948	11,682	10,726	11,296	13,573	13,810	15,320	14,917	13,784	12,045	10,680	10,916	9,656	-12
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES¹⁸	33,090	46,372	47,185	45,878	49,581	58,890	62,542	62,862	62,080	57,522	53,566	51,429	54,355	54,982	1
34A	Robbery of business property	63,072	10,481	12,148	12,394	13,186	11,066	10,110	7,934	8,760	9,454	9,173	9,350	8,182	7,727	-6
34B	Robbery of personal property		56,354	72,129	82,760	108,173	99,205	93,626	83,076	89,438	91,922	75,600	70,780	66,923	68,452	2
	TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES	63,072	66,835	84,277	95,154	121,359	110,271	103,736	91,010	98,198	101,376	84,773	80,130	75,105	76,179	1

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2010/11 and percentage change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime														
		Offence	1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
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	279,125	282,977	..	..	..
28A	Burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214,892	208,469	-3
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,707	42,292	-5
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,936	5,480	-21
28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	722	544	-25
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	1,571	1,454	1,353	1,363	1
	Total burglary in a dwelling	519,265	473,349	442,602	402,984	430,347	437,583	402,345	321,507	300,517	292,260	280,696	284,431	268,610	258,148	-4
	of which: distraction burglary ²³	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,716	13,258	11,552	12,750	10,058	9,092	7,658	6,024	-21
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	302,799	296,970	..	..	..
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,028	230,839	-2
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,870	33,518	-7
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	414	410	494	503	610	612	535	453	356	279	215	183	152	135	-11
	Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling	495,810	479,835	463,866	433,043	448,162	452,516	417,668	358,851	344,551	329,752	303,014	297,153	272,050	264,492	-3
	TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES	1,015,075	953,184	906,468	836,027	878,509	890,099	820,013	680,358	645,068	622,012	583,710	581,584	540,660	522,640	-3
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	10,334	9,730	8,000	6,951	-13
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	432,412	396,976	339,188	313,474	-8
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	399,208	381,709	364,270	328,037	316,321	306,947	280,288	231,323	203,239	182,464	159,704	137,508	109,687	99,277	-9
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle ^{17, 24}	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	80,755	92,473	89,892	77,004	71,400	68,980	54,003	47,639	38,019	29,979	-21
	TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES	1,117,572	1,125,737	1,100,439	1,031,143	1,064,031	1,074,659	985,006	820,096	792,821	765,015	656,453	591,853	494,894	449,681	-9
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime ²⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	438	1,548	1,961	2,382	2,505	2,609	2,312	-11
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	101,660	89,652	92,247	92,924	1
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	51,336	51,220	53,339	54,825	3
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	15,864	15,467	13,170	12,137	-8
42	Theft of mail	3,638	4,931	5,856	6,890	9,665	13,458	20,537	22,509	9,351	4,740	3,051	3,724	3,099	2,793	-10
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	1,736	1,858	7
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	104,000	104,169	109,846	108,969	-1
46	Shoplifting	274,015	281,972	292,494	293,080	306,596	310,881	303,235	281,127	295,999	294,282	290,653	320,739	307,824	305,905	-1
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter ²⁶	13,595	15,343	19,077	18,619	19,544	24,311	29,515	35,918	42,049	33,721	11,932	7,651	7,753	6,216	-20
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	526,949	472,325	436,248	481,659	10
54	Handling stolen goods	33,574	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,775	18,817	17,308	14,157	12,714	11,826	11,335	10,766	9,454	9,129	-3
	OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1,047,380	1,065,702	1,123,181	1,114,229	1,202,933	1,336,924	1,327,884	1,247,632	1,226,192	1,180,802	1,121,186	1,080,003	1,037,325	1,078,727	4
51	Fraud by company director ²⁷	15	159	165	152	106	27	80	51	626	101	162	815	85	208	145
52	False accounting	1,820	1,304	1,103	1,043	1,033	880	721	541	487	462	251	146	155	108	-30
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud (pre Fraud Act 2006) ²⁸	..	141,948	173,857	148,252	153,646	142,249	131,022	121,376	87,860	59,011	..	..	..	..	..
53B	Preserved other fraud and repealed fraud offences (pre-Fraud Act 2006) ^{28,29}	124,389	122,437	145,448	155,647	144,436	169,639	171,002	141,667	128,182	127,854	83,879	83,542	74,064	69,752	-6
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,345	26,578	27,122	24,909	-8
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,544	38,884	39,619	42,561	7
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	304	365	338	-7
53F	Fraud by abuse of position ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	926	1,160	1,032	-11
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,880	1,152	1,042	..	..
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	611	862	973	13
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,108	1,466	1,564	1,546	-1
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences ¹⁸	..	23	82	10	15	11	9	11	93	14	31	15	13	9	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	941	842	871	821	762	881	805	747	693	593	440	446	343	298	-13
61	Other forgery	7,233	6,762	6,173	6,225	6,835	8,793	7,992	10,249	10,627	8,479	4,211	4,241	2,526	1,620	-36
61A	Possession of false documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	2,646	2,263	1,758	-22
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud ¹⁸	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	8,026	8,618	8,016	5,420	4,206	3,138	2,164	1,387	1,058	729	-31
	TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES^{28,30}	134,398	279,503	334,773	319,324	314,859	331,098	319,647	280,062	232,774	199,652	155,439	163,159	152,241	145,841	-4

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2010/11 and percentage change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes														England and Wales, Recorded crime	
Offence	1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
56 Arson ³¹	31,516	47,273	53,794	52,818	60,456	53,552	57,546	48,368	45,731	43,100	39,327	..	..	..	..
56A Arson endangering life ³¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,629	3,623	3,324	-8
56B Arson not endangering life ³¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,198	28,957	25,789	-11
57 Criminal damage endangering life	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ³²	842,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ³³	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling ¹⁷	..	216,590	234,575	238,896	269,456	291,999	321,613	308,973	297,579	288,285	256,804	235,424	198,623	172,922	-13
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ¹⁷	..	159,461	166,770	166,960	178,288	176,702	186,784	174,489	161,436	160,207	131,146	109,440	88,687	75,686	-15
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle ¹⁷	..	357,152	374,218	378,903	419,403	434,270	457,950	461,346	468,143	483,237	425,632	389,719	336,924	289,048	-14
58D Other criminal damage ¹⁷	..	95,777	108,318	113,628	126,076	152,440	180,411	188,842	195,069	197,036	173,127	157,109	140,584	125,743	-11
58E Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁹	..	..	1,452	1,765	2,228	2,044	1,982	1,845	1,742	1,543	1,150	999	849	640	-25
58F Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁹	..	..	756	985	1,547	1,160	1,185	1,137	1,274	1,079	833	778	663	535	-19
58G Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁹	..	..	1,232	1,399	1,885	1,525	1,603	1,640	1,899	1,711	1,338	1,304	1,135	866	-24
58H Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage ⁹	..	..	590	612	822	780	838	837	975	953	681	727	606	537	-11
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	6,318	6,034	5,996	5,913	-1
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES	877,042	879,586	945,682	960,087	1,064,495	1,120,610	1,218,524	1,197,543	1,184,349	1,185,040	1,036,356	936,361	806,647	701,003	-13
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME³⁴	4,191,467	4,303,712	4,410,543	4,260,810	4,524,827	4,753,390	4,671,074	4,225,691	4,081,204	3,952,521	3,553,144	3,352,960	3,031,767	2,897,892	-4
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	28,323	29,885	33,234	32,069	-4
92B Possession of controlled drugs ¹⁷	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	100,905	119,896	118,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92C Other drug offences ¹⁷	..	1,581	1,312	922	802	989	877	781	601	680	817	1,123	1,122	1,135	1
92D Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis) ³⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,603	32,685	36,608	42,519	44,578	38,442	38,473	0
92E Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis) ³⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,263	119,917	130,395	158,254	167,950	162,798	160,539	-1
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES	23,153	135,945	121,866	113,458	121,393	143,320	143,511	145,837	178,479	194,233	229,913	243,536	235,596	232,216	-1
10B Possession of firearms offences ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,460	4,072	3,610	-11
81 Other firearms offences ^{17,37}	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,199	3,522	3,322	4,210	4,106	4,239	4,560	293	252	251	0
15 Concealing an infant death close to birth	5	10	4	9	4	7	6	6	8	4	8	8	6	9	-
26 Bigamy	75	129	83	80	74	88	71	104	101	61	74	64	60	44	-27
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	3,781	3,791	3,655	4,113	13
35 Blackmail ³⁸	877	1,038	1,137	1,086	1,072	1,331	1,497	1,465	1,645	2,481	1,201	1,363	1,452	1,494	3
36 Kidnapping	1,559	2,049	2,339	2,404	2,788	3,198	3,141	2,814	2,799	2,367	1,991	2,035	1,860	1,720	-8
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
63 Treason felony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
64 Riot	6	2	6	2	12	8	8	4	7	4	2	3	-	1	-
65 Violent disorder	2,060	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,602	2,856	2,790	2,636	2,457	1,742	1,180	1,022	859	702	-18
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	35,067	37,663	37,574	36,583	-3
67 Perjury	309	329	217	183	143	186	206	265	245	197	193	177	184	338	84
68 Libel	5	3	4	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	-
69 Offender Management Act offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	516	-3
75 Betting, gaming and lotteries ¹⁷	..	48	23	27	17	5	1	12	6	13	11	22	21	13	-
76 Aiding suicide	14	8	6	10	4	8	11	6	11	13	9	7	17	7	-
78 Immigration offences ¹⁷	..	505	427	262	329	433	451	550	935	792	661	573	411	444	8
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	9,131	8,396	7,997	6,895	-14
80 Absconding from lawful custody	1,379	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,357	1,553	1,721	1,362	1,272	979	828	651	557	498	-11
82 Customs and Revenue offences ¹⁷	..	119	96	116	124	117	49	30	49	27	10	13	10	3	-
83 Bail offences ¹⁷	..	66	143	107	133	252	212	202	177	83	25	3	4	6	-
84 Trade descriptions, etc. ¹⁷	..	263	245	192	173	195	513	1,344	1,360	1,353	1,321	1,143	809	481	-41
85 Health and Safety offences ¹⁷	..	7	3	5	5	3	4	15	8	9	8	15	6	2	-
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material ¹⁷	..	603	643	665	852	2,106	2,881	2,861	2,592	2,378	2,672	2,775	3,211	3,291	2
87 Protection from eviction ¹⁷	..	68	66	71	56	63	75	70	75	69	81	71	81	73	-10
89 Adulteration of food ¹⁷	..	69	46	94	117	80	34	29	45	32	44	13	4	8	-
90 Other knives offences ¹⁷	..	99	66	51	59	41	30	21	15	9	6	7	13	0	-

Table 2.04 (contd) Recorded crime by offence, 1997 to 2010/11 and percentage change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime														
		1997 ¹	1998/99 ²	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ^{3,4}	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
91	Public health offences ^{17,39}	..	9	12	10	17	20	86	112	128	50	44	115	488	397	-19
94	Planning laws ¹⁷	..	2	1	5	3	1	3	4	5	-	-	1	-	1	-
95	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	144	368	266	425	506	426	341	-20
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	1,735	1,629	1,561	-4
802	Dangerous driving ¹⁷	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	6,126	7,624	7,567	6,669	5,923	5,353	4,725	4,240	3,939	3,465	-12
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES		36,723	53,447	56,282	54,630	57,538	64,011	65,668	64,016	75,628	75,739	69,449	71,166	70,130	66,871	-5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES ⁴¹		4,598,327	5,109,089	5,301,187	5,170,843	5,525,024	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,172	5,427,558	4,952,276	4,702,698	4,338,372	4,150,097	-4

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 (NCRS) 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Offence classifications 3A and 3B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 3.
12. Included within 'less serious wounding' prior to April 1998.
13. Possession of weapons offences can also be included in other offence classifications.
14. Offence classifications 10A, 10C and 10D were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8B.
15. Offence classifications 8L and 9A were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8C.
16. Offence classifications 8M and 9B were introduced from 1 April 2008 and had previously been recorded as classification 8E.
17. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 1998.
18. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences.
19. 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.
20. The increase in 2005/06 was accounted for by a large number of offences that were dealt with by the Norfolk Constabulary.
21. 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.
22. Offence classification 88B was split into 88C–E with effect from 2008/09. Since that time offences of exposure have been recorded as classification 88E.
23. Excludes Cumbria, Durham, Nottinghamshire, South Wales and Sussex for 2003/04.
24. Includes tampering with a motor vehicle.
25. These offences were added to the series from 1 April 2003.
26. 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.
27. 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 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. The increase in 2010/11 was due to a large-scale fraud recorded by North Yorkshire Police.
28. New offences were introduced under the Fraud Act 2006, which came into force on 15 January 2007.
29. Offence classification 53B includes cheque and credit card fraud in 1997.
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](#)
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, 2010/11 BCS					
	All BCS crime	Personal crime	Unweighted base	All BCS crime	Personal crime	Unweighted base
	% victims once or more:			% victims once or more:		
ALL ADULTS	21.5	5.9	46,754	Respondent's employment status		
16-24	31.8	14.0	3,885	In employment	23.9	6.3
25-34	26.6	8.1	6,464	Unemployed	29.8	11.3
35-44	24.7	5.4	7,976	Economically inactive	16.7	4.5
45-54	22.1	4.3	7,805	Student	31.4	14.5
55-64	17.3	3.1	8,139	Looking after family/home	23.0	4.1
65-74	11.0	2.1	6,577	Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	24.4	6.6
75+	7.8	1.4	5,908	Retired	10.2	2.0
				Other inactive	25.0	6.9
						25,488
						1,428
						19,725
						1,110
						2,387
						2,077
						13,486
						665
Men	22.6	6.5	21,076	Respondent's occupation		
16-24	33.1	15.7	1,805	Managerial and professional occupations	21.5	5.5
25-34	27.5	8.8	2,835	Intermediate occupations	20.4	4.9
35-44	25.8	5.9	3,599	Routine and manual occupations	20.4	5.1
45-54	21.5	4.5	3,629	Never worked and long-term unemployed	20.0	5.7
55-64	18.2	3.2	3,782	Full-time students	31.4	14.3
65-74	11.9	1.9	3,041	Not classified	22.4	6.4
75+	8.6	0.8	2,385			437
				Highest qualification		
				Degree or diploma	23.2	6.1
				Apprenticeship or A/AS level	24.5	7.4
				O level/GCSE	23.7	6.9
				Other	16.2	4.0
				None	15.6	3.7
						15,341
						8,010
						9,061
						2,094
						12,130
				Long-standing illness or disability		
				Long-standing illness or disability	20.1	5.5
				Limits activities	19.4	5.3
				Does not limit activities	21.7	5.7
				No long-standing illness or disability	22.0	6.0
						13,793
						9,879
						3,909
						32,883
Ethnic group				Hours out of home on an average weekday		
White	21.1	5.6	42,991	Less than 3 hours	15.4	3.3
Non-White	24.9	7.5	3,687	3 hours less than 7 hours	21.9	5.7
Mixed	29.5	10.8	350	7 hours or longer	24.5	7.3
Asian or Asian British	25.6	7.0	1,676			13,894
Black or Black British	22.7	6.9	1,006			12,858
Chinese or other	23.5	8.5	655			19,903
				Number of evening visits to bar in last month		
				None	18.8	4.2
				Less than once a week	23.0	6.2
				Once a week or more often	25.7	9.2
						24,137
						13,258
						9,351
Marital status				Number of visits to a nightclub in last month		
Married	18.8	3.3	21,755	None	20.1	4.7
Cohabiting	26.5	6.4	4,176	Less than once a week	30.3	12.3
Single	27.9	11.6	9,828	Once a week or more often	38.7	21.2
Separated	24.4	7.7	1,560			42,794
Divorced	21.1	5.9	4,244			3,249
Widowed	9.2	2.5	5,173			707

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 and personal crime and proportion of households who were victims of household crime, by household and area characteristics

Percentages	England and Wales, 2010/11 BCS					
	All BCS crime	Unweighted base	Household crime	Unweighted base	Personal crime	Unweighted base
<i>% victims once or more:</i>						
ALL ADULTS	21.5	46,754	16.3	46,728	5.9	46,754
Structure of household						
Single adult & child(ren)	30.9	2,451	24.5	2,448	9.5	2,451
Adults & child(ren)	26.0	9,888	21.6	9,876	6.2	9,888
Adult(s) & no children	19.4	34,415	14.2	34,404	5.6	34,415
Total household income						
Less than £10,000	19.7	6,654	14.4	6,654	6.5	6,654
£10,000 less than £20,000	20.0	9,210	15.0	9,209	5.5	9,210
£20,000 less than £30,000	21.1	6,411	17.3	6,411	4.8	6,411
£30,000 less than £40,000	21.5	4,764	17.4	4,763	5.2	4,764
£40,000 less than £50,000	22.4	3,217	18.3	3,216	5.6	3,217
£50,000 or more	25.8	6,337	20.6	6,334	6.4	6,337
No income stated or not enough information provided	20.5	10,109	14.1	10,089	6.4	10,109
Tenure						
Owners	19.5	31,435	15.3	31,421	4.3	31,435
Social renters	23.8	7,771	17.5	7,769	7.4	7,771
Private renters	26.3	7,378	18.6	7,371	9.7	7,378
Accommodation type						
Houses	21.3	39,745	16.4	39,722	5.6	39,745
<i>Detached</i>	16.8	12,207	12.9	12,202	4.0	12,207
<i>Semi-detached</i>	20.5	14,913	15.5	14,904	5.4	14,913
<i>Terraced</i>	26.1	12,625	20.1	12,616	7.1	12,625
Flats/maisonettes	23.3	6,084	16.0	6,081	7.9	6,084
Other accommodation	4.8	123	6.7	123	0.3	123
Output Area Classification						
Blue collar communities	22.8	7,876	17.7	7,874	6.1	7,876
City living	25.3	2,228	18.2	2,227	7.6	2,228
Countryside	14.5	7,120	10.5	7,117	4.2	7,120
Prospering suburbs	17.4	11,062	12.9	11,057	4.5	11,062
Constrained by circumstances	22.8	4,699	17.0	4,697	5.9	4,699
Typical traits	23.4	9,732	18.3	9,728	5.5	9,732
Multicultural	28.7	4,037	21.0	4,028	9.5	4,037
Area type						
Urban	23.2	35,022	17.5	35,000	6.3	35,022
Rural	15.2	11,732	11.3	11,728	4.1	11,732
Level of physical disorder						
High	28.2	2,221	23.2	2,218	7.5	2,221
Not high	21.2	43,781	15.9	43,758	5.8	43,781
English Indices of Deprivation (Employment)						
20% most deprived Output Areas	24.5	8,295	18.7	8,291	7.0	8,295
Other Output Areas	22.1	25,689	16.6	25,672	6.0	25,689
20% least deprived Output Areas	18.2	8,838	13.7	8,834	4.9	8,838

1. See Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of area and household 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 2010/11

Year	Numbers (000s) and numbers per 100,000 population				England and Wales, Recorded crime			
	Total recorded violence against the person (000s)	Number of violence against the person offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded property crime (000s)	Number of property crime offences per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences against vehicles ¹ (000s)	Number of offences against vehicles per 100,000 population	Total recorded offences (000s)	Number of offences per 100,000 population
1950	6	14	435	993	39	90	461	1,053
1960	16	34	699	1,513	110	237	744	1,610
1970	41	84	1,471	2,994	323	657	1,556	3,166
1980	97	196	2,547	5,134	619	1,249	2,688	5,420
1981	100	202	2,815	5,671	712	1,435	2,964	5,971
1982	109	219	3,102	6,254	800	1,613	3,262	6,577
1983	111	224	3,079	6,208	750	1,512	3,247	6,546
1984	114	230	3,325	6,696	800	1,611	3,499	7,047
1985	122	245	3,424	6,882	846	1,701	3,612	7,258
1986	125	251	3,653	7,316	988	1,980	3,847	7,707
1987	141	282	3,674	7,337	1,048	2,093	3,892	7,773
1988	158	315	3,477	6,920	987	1,965	3,716	7,396
1989	177	351	3,603	7,150	1,022	2,029	3,871	7,681
1990	185	365	4,263	8,430	1,267	2,506	4,544	8,986
1991	190	375	4,976	9,812	1,495	2,948	5,276	10,403
1992	202	395	5,268	10,309	1,549	3,032	5,592	10,943
1993	205	400	5,191	10,124	1,523	2,971	5,526	10,777
1994	218	424	4,895	9,516	1,384	2,691	5,253	10,212
1995	213	412	4,739	9,180	1,322	2,560	5,100	9,880
1996	239	462	4,636	8,946	1,293	2,495	5,037	9,719
1997	251	482	4,191	8,059	1,118	2,149	4,598	8,841
1997/98 ^{2,3}	256	492	4,131	7,944	1,096	2,107	4,545	8,739
1998/99 ³	231	442	4,087	7,827	1,072	2,053	4,482	8,584
1998/99 ⁴	503	963	4,304	8,243	1,126	2,156	5,109	9,785
1999/00	581	1,108	4,411	8,413	1,100	2,099	5,301	10,111
2000/01	601	1,140	4,261	8,087	1,031	1,957	5,171	9,814
2001/02	650	1,228	4,525	8,547	1,064	2,010	5,525	10,436
2002/03 ^{5,6}	845	1,623	4,753	9,126	1,075	2,063	5,975	11,472
2003/04	967	1,840	4,671	8,886	985	1,874	6,014	11,440
2004/05	1,048	1,985	4,226	8,004	820	1,553	5,638	10,679
2005/06	1,060	1,997	4,081	7,693	793	1,494	5,555	10,471
2006/07	1,046	1,959	3,953	7,399	765	1,432	5,428	10,161
2007/08 ⁷	961	1,789	3,553	6,612	656	1,222	4,951	9,216
2008/09	903	1,671	3,353	6,200	592	1,094	4,703	8,695
2009/10	871	1,600	3,032	5,568	495	909	4,338	7,967
2010/11	822	1,500	2,898	5,287	450	820	4,150	7,572

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 in this table 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, 2010/11 BCS			
	Once	Twice	Three or more	Unweighted base ¹
PROPERTY CRIME				
Vandalism	73	15	12	2,849
Vehicle vandalism	76	15	9	2,037
Other vandalism	73	14	13	912
Burglary	87	8	5	1,066
Vehicle-related theft	85	10	4	1,814
Bicycle theft	87	9	4	802
Other household theft	82	12	6	1,911
Theft from the person	92	7	1	426
Other theft of personal property	90	7	2	791
All violence	76	11	13	1,218
Wounding	80	9	11	316
Assault with minor injury	78	9	13	333
Assault without injury	77	10	13	487
Robbery	85	12	2	156
Violence with injury	78	10	13	687
Violence without injury	79	10	11	579
Domestic violence	56	21	24	223
Acquaintance	81	8	12	384
Stranger	84	7	9	515
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	89	10	2	204

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 2010/11 BCS¹ with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Percentages														England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ²	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ³	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	1995 to 2010/11	2001/02 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Percentage victims more than once:</i>													<i>Statistically significant change</i>		
Vandalism	33	31	30	33	32	30	30	30	32	30	28	29	27	**↓	**↓	
Vehicle vandalism	29	28	25	28	27	25	26	27	28	26	25	26	24			
Other vandalism	32	26	32	33	33	31	29	29	31	30	27	28	27		**↓	
Burglary	13	16	19	19	15	18	14	16	13	15	15	14	13	**↓		
Vehicle-related theft	21	25	28	24	21	19	19	18	16	17	17	14	15	**↓	**↓	
Bicycle theft	6	14	14	14	11	10	12	12	11	11	12	10	13			
Other household theft	28	25	23	25	19	19	20	21	17	18	20	18	18	**↓		
Theft from the person	4	9	4	11	8	8	6	8	7	6	9	5	8	**↑		
Other theft of personal property	18	18	14	15	13	10	11	12	11	10	11	12	10	**↓		
All violence	27	32	38	33	33	28	28	27	28	27	23	26	24	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	14	20	24	26	25	25	19	21	18	17	17	22	20			
Assault with minor injury	30	28	33	31	30	29	29	26	24	23	21	18	22	**↓	**↓	
Assault without injury	31	40	39	33	33	28	25	28	28	27	22	28	23	**↓	**↓	
Robbery	18	8	16	10	24	9	7	14	16	20	11	14	15			
Violence with injury	23	26	31	31	28	26	25	23	24	21	21	22	22	**↓	**↓	
Violence without injury	29	36	36	29	32	25	24	26	25	26	21	24	21	**↓	**↓	
Domestic violence	48	43	50	58	55	44	46	43	43	45	38	47	44			
Acquaintance	26	28	37	30	29	28	30	28	23	28	23	31	19	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stranger	20	28	24	16	20	21	18	19	20	17	17	16	16			
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	17	11	13	11	19	9	5	13	15	16	11	12	11			

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 2010/11 figures are included in Table 2.08. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

4. 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 2010/11 BCS¹ with statistical significance of change between 1995, 2001/02, 2009/10 and 2010/11

Percentages														England and Wales, BCS		
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ²	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	1995 to 2010/11	2001/02 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
PROPERTY CRIME	<i>Percentage incidents experienced by repeat victims³:</i>													<i>Statistically significant change</i>		
Vandalism	59	56	56	59	58	55	56	55	58	55	53	53	51	**↓	**↓	
Vehicle vandalism	52	51	45	51	50	47	48	48	51	49	47	47	46		**↓	
Other vandalism	58	52	59	61	61	59	56	56	58	56	52	54	54		**↓	
Burglary	27	35	38	39	34	37	30	36	29	34	33	31	30	**↓		
Vehicle-related theft	40	47	49	44	41	38	38	36	32	34	34	28	29	**↓	**↓	
Bicycle theft	11	28	26	26	20	21	24	25	22	23	25	22	26		**↑	
Other household theft	53	47	46	47	40	38	40	41	36	37	40	37	36	**↓	**↓	
Theft from the person	13	18	7	20	17	17	14	16	16	12	19	11	16	**↑		
Other theft of personal property	35	38	31	31	27	22	25	24	24	21	23	25	21	**↓	**↓	
All violence	57	62	68	61	61	56	55	56	55	53	49	53	52	**↓	**↓	
Wounding	36	49	58	56	54	50	42	48	42	41	37	47	43	**↓	**↓	
Assault with minor injury	57	56	63	59	57	56	57	53	47	45	47	41	49	**↓		
Assault without injury	62	69	66	59	58	55	51	57	55	51	47	53	50	**↓	**↓	
Robbery	46	23	31	20	45	21	18	33	37	41	23	34	30	**↓	**↓	
Violence with injury	50	55	63	60	57	52	51	51	48	45	44	48	49	**↓	**↓	
Violence without injury	60	65	63	54	57	51	49	54	52	51	45	48	46	**↓	**↓	
Domestic violence	78	n/a	79	81	82	73	74	72	70	73	66	76	73			
Acquaintance	56	n/a	68	59	55	56	59	59	50	55	49	59	46	**↓	**↓	**↓
Stranger	45	n/a	49	34	41	46	40	43	42	35	37	35	38	**↓		
Mugging (<i>robbery + snatch theft</i>)	46	n/a	26	22	38	20	14	31	34	34	22	30	24	**↓	**↓	

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 2010/11 figures are included in Table 2.08. Bases for figures since 2001/02 will be similar, but prior to that will be smaller.

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

Table 2.11 Percentage of BCS incidents reported to the police¹, 1981 to 2010/11 BCS² with statistical significance of change between 2009/10 and 2010/11

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS														2009/10 to 2010/11	Statistically significant change
	1981	1991	1995	1997	2001/02 ³	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		
PROPERTY CRIME																
Vandalism	22	27	30	26	32	31	31	32	31	32	35	34	35	34		
Vehicle vandalism	10	25	26	23	26	27	26	28	26	28	32	30	30	29		
Other vandalism	36	31	35	30	40	37	37	39	40	38	40	40	46	43		
Burglary	66	73	66	64	61	65	62	61	65	66	64	66	68	69		
With entry	81	88	82	78	77	81	75	72	77	77	73	76	78	79		
Attempts	42	48	45	47	41	43	45	42	47	51	50	49	52	55		
With loss	85	92	84	85	85	87	78	77	81	81	76	83	84	82		
No loss (including attempts)	48	53	51	49	45	49	49	49	53	55	54	53	56	60		
Vehicle-related theft	41	56	51	46	52	50	48	49	49	47	48	46	47	43	**↓	
Theft from vehicles	30	53	50	42	48	47	45	45	45	43	44	42	43	37	**↓	
Theft of vehicles	95	99	98	96	94	97	95	95	94	93	93	89	90	96		
Attempts of and from	31	41	35	36	40	36	34	37	40	38	40	40	42	42		
Bicycle theft	64	69	62	63	53	50	43	44	47	36	41	38	45	39		
Other household theft	25	29	30	33	33	30	30	30	28	28	27	25	27	26		
Theft from the person	31	35	41	33	34	33	38	32	33	35	32	30	33	29		
Snatch theft from person	24	38	75	50	54	40	50	54	41	47	56	44	38	38		
Stealth theft from person	33	34	36	31	31	32	36	28	32	33	28	27	32	28		
Other theft of personal property	23	38	29	31	32	36	35	35	33	33	30	33	34	33		
ALL VIOLENCE (COMPARABLE)⁴																
Assault with minor injury or no injury	25	26	34	30	26	34	33	39	39	37	37	35	39	34		
Without injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	34	35	36	33	33	40	33		
Wounding	40	48	40	46	56	51	57	60	61	58	59	63	56	56		
Robbery	47	47	55	57	45	53	53	49	49	47	43	40	45	49		
Domestic violence	20	23	27	26	35	35	40	40	42	44	40	47	41	39		
Acquaintance	25	29	37	32	36	42	40	44	45	47	48	38	43	40		
Stranger	35	38	40	46	31	39	40	48	45	37	38	43	46	40		
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	38	47	59	55	46	50	52	50	47	47	46	41	44	47		
Household acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	47	46	45	46	44	44	43	44	42		
Personal acquisitive crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	37	38	36	35	36	33	33	35	34		
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	42	40	40	40	39	41	39	40	39		
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	38	39	40	40	39	38	37	40	37		
OLD COMPARABLE CRIME⁵	36	49	47	44	45	44	44	43	43	42	43	42	44	42		
COMPARABLE CRIME⁵	-	-	-	-	42	43	42	42	42	41	42	41	43	41	**↓	
ALL BCS CRIME	31	43	41	39	40	41	40	40	40	39	39	38	40	38	**↓	

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

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

3. 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. All violence include 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](#).

5. 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.

6. 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, 2010/11 BCS							
	Vandalism	Burglary	Thefts from vehicles & attempts ¹	Other household theft	Other personal theft	All violence ²	Comparable crime ³	All BCS crime
Trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything ⁴	82	70	86	83	70	44	69	72
Private/dealt with ourselves	11	15	9	11	11	33	18	16
Inconvenient to report	5	7	7	6	8	6	6	6
Reported to other authorities	2	5	0	2	16	9	4	5
Common occurrence	3	3	2	1	2	9	4	4
Fear of reprisal	2	1	0	1	2	4	2	2
Dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2
Other ⁵	4	7	4	4	4	12	8	7
Unweighted base	1,944	320	986	1,393	518	725	4,727	6,638

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Violent and sexual crime

Sarah Osborne

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Both the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime data provide information on violent crime and each have their own strengths and limitations (see Chapter 2, Extent and Trends). This chapter reports on the full spectrum of violent offences, from minor assaults such as pushing and shoving, that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the severity of violence can vary considerably between incidents. The extent and trends of overall violence, sexual offences, domestic violence and offences involving weapons are reported in this chapter. While robbery is not included in the police recorded violence against the person offence group, it is reported separately in Section 3.3.

Headline figures for victimisation rates for violence and sexual crime are reported in Chapter 2. These rates vary depending on risk factors associated with personal, household and area characteristics. [Flatley et al.](#) (2010) included detailed analysis of risk factors based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey will be published in the forthcoming year.

3.2 EXTENT AND TRENDS IN OVERALL VIOLENCE

The 2010/11 BCS estimates that there were 2,203,000 violent incidents against adults in England and Wales.¹ Although there was an apparent six per cent increase compared with 2009/10, estimates for these two years are not statistically significantly different (Table 2.01).

Within the overall category of BCS violence, there have been no statistically significant changes for the specific offence types of wounding, assault without injury or robbery between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS (Table 2.01).

There was a 38 per cent increase in the number of incidents of assault with minor injury compared with the 2009/10 BCS. This was preceded by small fluctuations in recent years and levels of these incidents are now similar to those seen in 2006/07.

As in previous years, assault without injury accounted for the largest proportion (38%) of all violent incidents measured by the 2010/11 BCS, followed by assault with minor injury (27%), wounding (24%), and robbery (11%) (Table 2.01).

There were 821,957 offences of violence against the person recorded by the police in 2010/11, six per cent less than in the previous year. Within the overall category of police recorded violence against the person, both violence with injury and violence without injury fell, by eight per cent and four per cent respectively (Table 2.04).

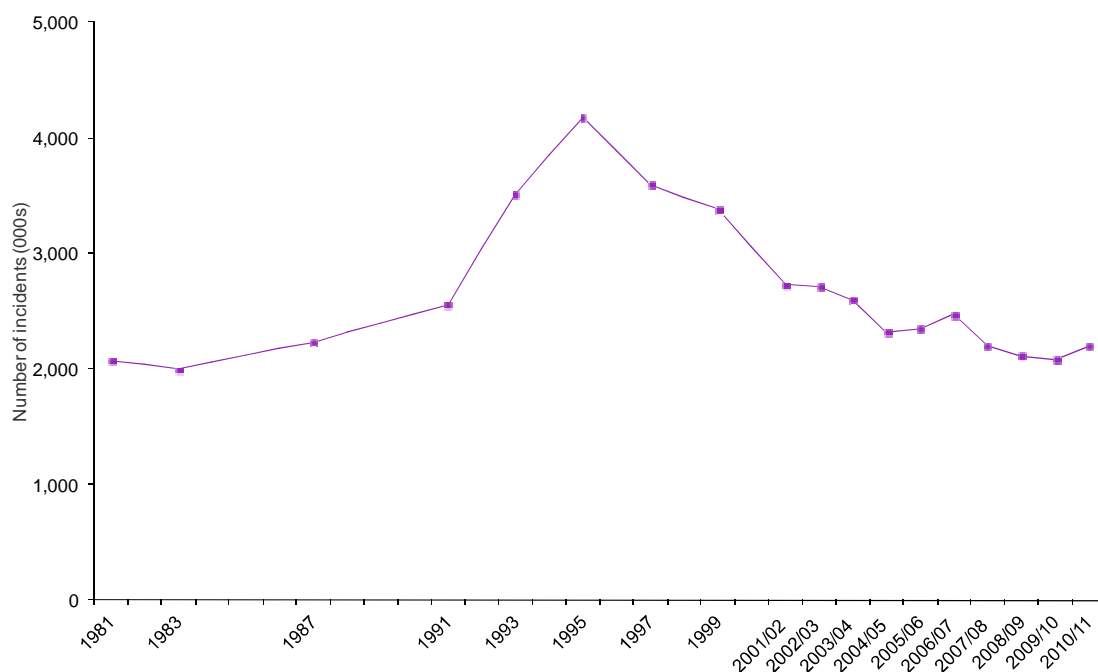
Long-term trends

For the population groups and offences it covers, the BCS is the best source for assessing long-term trends as it has used the same methodology since it began and is not influenced by reporting and recording changes that can impact on police figures. There are some notable omissions from the main BCS, for example, homicide data and data for victims aged 10 to 15 (see Box 3.1 for information on BCS experimental statistics on victimisation of children).

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

The BCS shows that the number of violent incidents increased gradually through the 1980s and then increased sharply after 1991 to reach a peak in the mid 1990s. The number of incidents then showed steep decreases in the late 1990s. Since then, despite non-statistically significant year-on-year changes, there has been an overall decline. Comparing 2010/11 with 1995, the number of violent incidents has fallen by around one half (47%) and is at a similar level to 1981. In the 2010/11 BCS, there were nearly two million fewer incidents and around 750,000 fewer victims compared with the 1995 BCS (Figure 3.1 and Table 2.01).

Figure 3.1 All violent crime, 1981 to 2010/11 BCS



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

Homicide and attempted murder

Homicide² data presented here are taken from the main recorded crime returns sent to the Home Office by police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police. These figures are provisional and final data will be published in 'Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11' in January 2012. The final data will be extracted from the Homicide Index, a database separate to the main recorded crime dataset, which contains detailed information about each homicide recorded by the police in England and Wales. It is updated continually and is therefore a better source of data than the main recorded crime dataset.

In 2010/11, the police provisionally recorded 642 offences of homicide, which includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010. Homicide offences increased by four per cent (24 offences) compared with 2009/10 (Table 2.04).³ Caution should be taken in looking at short term changes in the number of homicides, as they can fluctuate from year-to-year. For example, the rise in homicides this year follows a fall the previous year.

There has been a general downward trend in police recorded homicides over recent years. If the provisional figure of 642 homicides is confirmed when the final figures from the Homicide

² The police statistics for the number of homicides include murders, manslaughters and infanticides that come to the attention of the police.

³ Figures for police recorded homicide prior to 1997 are available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/crime/crime-statistics-internet/>

Index are published, then this would represent a fall of 19 per cent in homicides since 2001/02.⁴ Statistical analysis of homicide trends was reported in [Smith et al.](#) (2011).

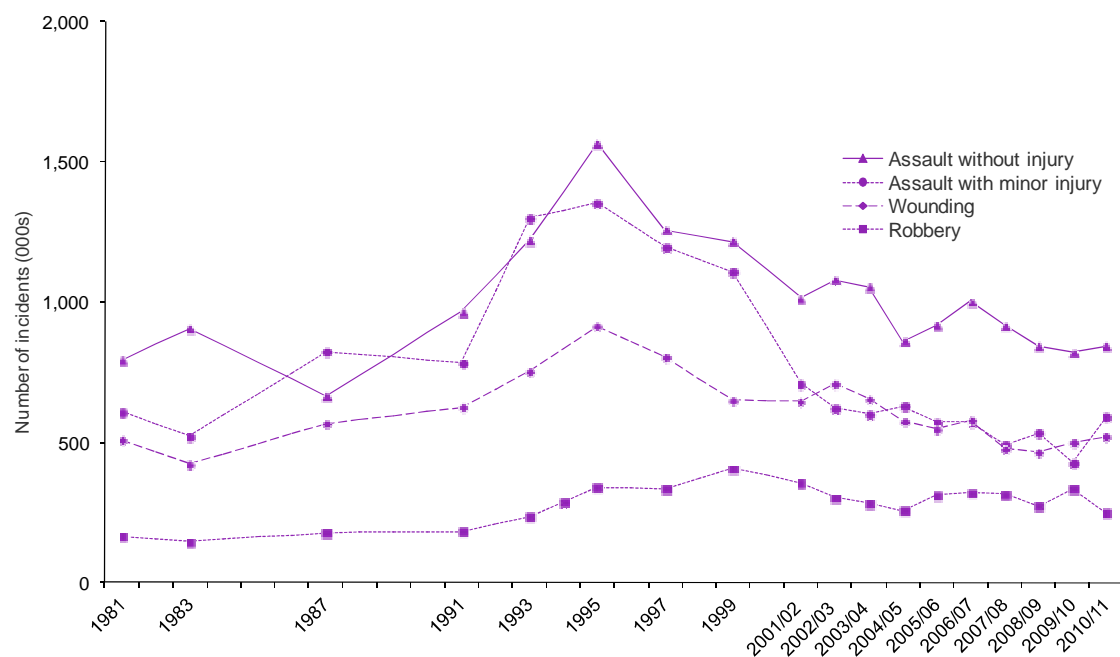
The number of attempted murders recorded by the police in 2010/11 was 525, an 11 per cent decrease compared with the previous year.

Violence with injury

According to the 2010/11 BCS, there were an estimated 1,211,000 incidents of violence with injury, accounting for just over one half (55%) of all violent incidents. There have been no statistically significant changes in levels of violence with injury estimated by the BCS in recent years (Table 2.01). Within this category, there was a 38 per cent increase in assault with minor injury, though this was preceded by small fluctuations in recent years with levels of these offences returning to those seen in 2006/07 (Figure 3.2).⁵ This seems to go against the general downward trend seen since levels of these offences peaked in 1995, and the current trend is uncertain.

Offences with injury accounted for nearly one half (45%) of all police recorded violence against the person offences in 2010/11.⁶ The police recorded 368,647 violence against the person offences that involved injury in 2010/11, eight per cent less than in 2009/10, and the lowest figure since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)⁷ in April 2002 (Table 2.04).

Figure 3.2 Trends in violence by offence type, 1981 to 2010/11 BCS



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

4 As measured by the Homicide Index. The number of currently recorded homicides peaked in 2001/02 at 794. There are more currently recorded homicides for 2002/03 (943), but these include the 172 victims of Harold Shipman, which were all recorded in 2002/03 but took place over a number of years.

5 Assault with minor injury includes incidents such as punching, kicking, pushing or jostling where injuries such as scratches or bruises were sustained.

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

7 For more information on the National Crime Recording Standard, see Section 3.2 of the [User Guide](#).

Violence without injury

The 2010/11 BCS estimated that 45 per cent (992,000) of all violent incidents did not involve injury. The BCS showed that, in common with the trend for violence with injury, levels of violence without injury increased up to a peak in 1995 and have fallen since with particularly steep declines between 1995 and 2001/02. There have been no statistically significant changes in recent years (Table 2.01).

Police recorded violence against the person without injury offences cover a range of offences from attempted assaults to public order offences.⁸ The 2010/11 figures show that the number of these offences that did not involve injury has decreased in the past year by four per cent to 453,310 offences. This is the lowest figure since the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 (Table 2.04).

Additional sources

Although not classified as National Statistics, further evidence on trends in violent crime involving injury is available from administrative data collected from health services. This is an important source of data as it includes incidents not reported to the police and those populations not covered by the BCS. The Violence and Society Research Group at Cardiff University ([Sivarajasingam *et al.*, 2011](#)) conduct an annual survey covering a sample of emergency departments and walk-in centres in England and Wales. The 2010 report showed an overall decrease of 10.6 per cent in violence-related emergency department attendances in 2010 compared with 2009. Trends in these data are broadly consistent with BCS trends since 2002. Further NHS data on admissions to hospital for assault with a sharp object are included in Section 3.6.

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

Box 3.1 Experimental statistics on the victimisation of children aged 10 to 15

Since January 2009 the BCS has asked children aged 10 to 15 resident in households in England and Wales about their experience of crime in the previous 12 months. Preliminary results from the first calendar year were published in 2010 ([Millard and Flatley](#)) as experimental statistics (a designation for statistics still in a development phase). Following a [user consultation](#), these statistics have been refined further (see Appendix 1). This should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures and hence no statistical assessment of change in levels of victimisation between the years is presented. Latest figures published here remain as experimental statistics.

Figures are presented from the first two complete financial years and using two approaches to measuring crime. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender, level of injury or value of item stolen or damaged) while the 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters.

Table 3a Experimental statistics: number of violent crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Numbers (000s)	England and Wales, BCS			
	Preferred measure ¹		Broad measure ¹	
	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³
Violence	630	576	1,508	1,070
Wounding	128	85	130	85
Assault with minor injury	265	323	357	392
Assault without injury	164	113	316	191
Robbery	74	55	80	63
Aggressive behaviour (unspecified) ⁴	-	-	607	336
Theft with threat (unspecified) ⁴	-	-	18	3
Violence with injury ⁵	412	441	509	512
Violence without injury ⁵	217	135	999	557
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15	1,030	878	2,071	1,481
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,762	3,849	3,762	3,849

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender, level of injury and value of item stolen or damaged). The 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters. For more details see Appendix 1.
2. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,862,869 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, estimate for 2009).
3. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,746,173 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, mid-2008 projection for 2010).
4. These offences are designated as 'unspecified' since only limited information was collected about these low-level offences to reduce respondent burden (see Appendix 1 for more details).
5. *Violence with injury* includes wounding, assault with minor injury and robbery where injury was sustained. *Violence without injury* includes assault without injury and robbery with no injury plus, for the 'Broad measure', the unspecified offences of aggressive behaviour and theft with threat (these involve no injury).
6. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied; see Appendix Table A.01 for the margin of error around these estimates.

The BCS estimates that there were 576,000 violent incidents against children aged 10 to 15 in 2010/11. Violent incidents accounted for two thirds of all crime experienced by this age group and 77 per cent of these violent incidents resulted in injury to the victim (the majority being minor bruising or black eyes).

For further detail about all the types of crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, see Chapter 2 (Extent and trends, Box 2.1), Chapter 4 (Acquisitive and other property crime, Box 4.1) and Appendix Tables A.01 to A.03.

3.3 ROBBERY

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

In 2010/11, police recorded robberies increased by one per cent since last year, to 76,179 offences. This follows a six per cent decrease in robberies last year, which continued a general downward trend since 2002/03. The 75,105 offences recorded last year was the lowest number since the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 (Table 2.04).

In 2010/11, 90 per cent of robberies were of personal property. The police recorded 68,452 of these offences in 2010/11, up two per cent compared with 2009/10.

There were 7,727 robberies of business property recorded by the police in 2010/11 (including robberies in a shop or of cash in transit). These were down six per cent compared with 2009/10.

The BCS covers personal robberies against adults resident in households but the small number of robbery victims interviewed means that yearly trends are prone to fluctuation and should be interpreted with caution. The number of robberies estimated by the 2010/11 BCS, at 248,000, was not statistically significantly different to the 2009/10 BCS.

3.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES

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

The main BCS estimates are based on face-to-face interviews. Due to the sensitivity of questions on sexual offences, a separate self-completion module is included in the BCS, which asks 16 to 59 year old respondents about their experience of sexual assault in the previous 12 months. These questions have been included in the BCS on a consistent basis since 2004/05. See Box 3.2 for headline figures from this module as well as information on a consultation on the module, which has been launched in July 2011.

In 2009/10, police forces reported taking some additional steps to improve the reporting and recording of rape and other sexual offences. Extra guidance for the recording of sexual offences was incorporated into the Home Office Counting Rules from 1 April 2010 and this reflected good practice that the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) had been promoting over the previous year.

Box 3.2 Consultation on the BCS self-completion module on sexual offences

A self-completion module on domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking has been included in the BCS on a comparable basis since 2004/05. In April 2010, an alternative set of questions was added to the self-completion module to be compared with the current questions as part of a split-sample experiment to assess the effect of question changes on the survey. Analysis of this experiment is available in [Hall](#) (2011) and begins a user consultation on which set of questions to continue with in future. Final data for 2010/11 will be published in January 2012.

Responses from the current set of questions in the self-completion module for 2010/11 showed that 2.5 per cent of women aged 16 to 59 and 0.5 per cent of men (of the same age group) had experienced a sexual assault (including attempts) in the previous 12 months. They also showed that 0.6 per cent of women and 0.1 per cent of men had been the victim of a serious sexual assault (including attempts) in the year prior to interview. There was no statistically significant change in these figures compared with the 2009/10 BCS (Table 3.02).

Police recorded statistics on sexual offences are likely to be more heavily influenced by under-reporting than the BCS and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Analysis of the 2009/10 BCS self-completion module showed that only 11 per cent of victims of serious sexual assault told the police about the incident ([Smith *et al.*, 2011](#)). There were 54,982 sexual offences recorded by the police in 2010/11, a one per cent increase compared with the previous year (Table 2.04).

Most serious sexual offences accounted for 82 per cent of total sexual offences and one per cent of all police recorded crime in 2010/11. There were 45,326 most serious sexual offences recorded in 2010/11, a four per cent increase compared with the 43,439 recorded in 2009/10 (Table 2.04). These offences include rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children.

- Police recorded rapes of a female increased by five per cent to 14,624 offences and sexual assaults on a female increased by four per cent to 20,659 offences.
- Rapes of a male increased by 12 per cent to 1,310 offences and sexual assaults on a male increased by seven per cent to 2,412 offences.

As previously mentioned, police forces reported taking some additional steps in 2009/10 to improve their recording of rape and other sexual offences and this may be reflected in the increases for recorded sexual offences seen over the last two years.

The police recorded 9,656 other sexual offences in 2010/11, a 12 per cent decrease compared with 2009/10 (Table 2.04). The police recorded crime category of other sexual offences covers unlawful sexual activity, some of which involves consenting adults. It also includes exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself.⁹ Figures for these offences are particularly influenced by local police activity, rather than reporting by victims.

3.5 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The 2010/11 BCS estimates that there were 392,000 incidents of domestic violence (Table 2.01).

The small number of domestic violence victims identified in the BCS (around 200 in any one year) means that estimates are prone to fluctuation from one year to the next. The estimated number of domestic violence incidents is 35 per cent higher than the 2009/10 estimate but broadly in line with those seen in earlier years. In the BCS, domestic violence victims frequently report experience of repeat victimisation. In the 2010/11 BCS, three-quarters (73%) of all incidents of domestic violence were experienced by repeat victims (Table 2.10 and see Chapter 2, Extent and Trends for further information on repeat victimisation).

However, figures from the main BCS are known to be affected by under-reporting. The BCS therefore also contains a self-completion module covering violent and non-violent abuse by a partner or family member (domestic abuse), which provides more reliable estimates for these types of incidents. Based on the 2010/11 BCS self-completion module, seven per cent of women aged 16 to 59 were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with five per cent of men (Table 3.01). BCS estimates for the proportion of people who were victims of domestic abuse have decreased compared with 2004/05 for both male and female victims, but there have been no statistically significant changes in recent years (Tables 3.02 and 3.03).

⁹ Prostitution in itself is not a notifiable offence; trafficking for sexual exploitation is included in most serious sexual crime.

3.6 OFFENCES INVOLVING WEAPONS

Due to the small number of incidents involving weapons reported to the BCS, trends in these figures should be interpreted with caution. However, the BCS can provide an estimate of the number and type of weapons¹⁰ used in violent offences. Weapons were used in one in five (20%) incidents of violent crime in the 2010/11 BCS, which is at a similar level compared with the 2009/10 BCS (Table 3.04).

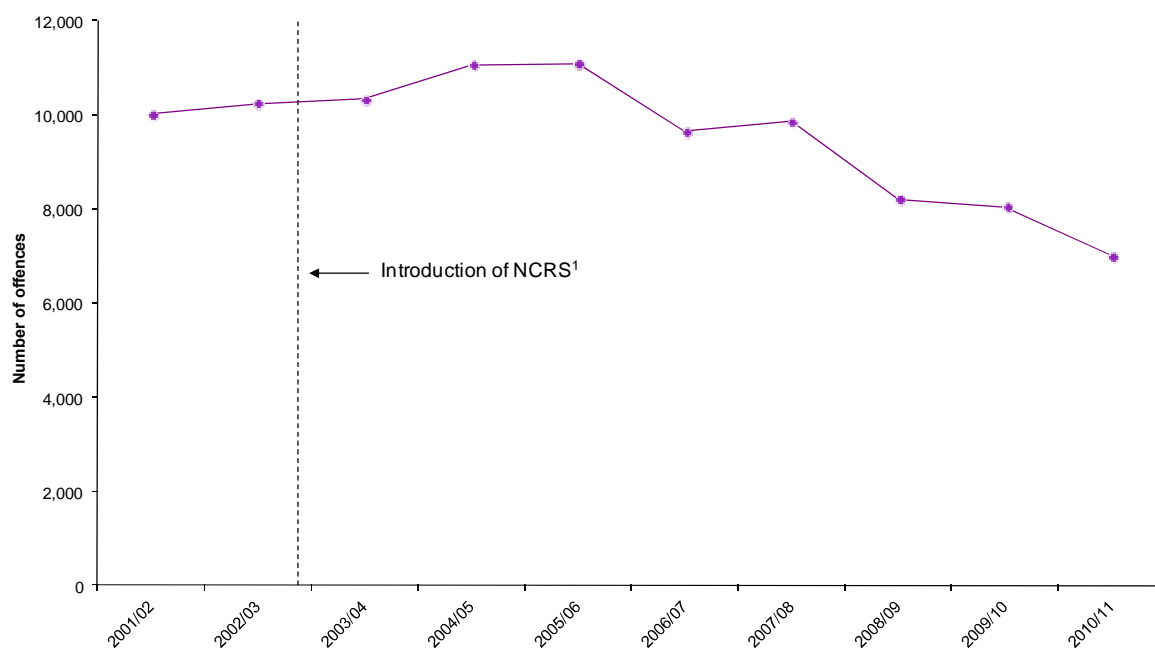
Offences involving firearms

Provisional statistics for 2010/11 are available for police recorded crimes involving the use of firearms other than air weapons (referred to as 'firearm offences' in the remainder of this section). Firearms are taken to be involved in an incident if they are fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used in a threat. Finalised figures are planned for publication in January 2012.

Provisional figures show that 7,006 firearm offences were recorded in England and Wales in 2010/11, a 13 per cent decrease from 2009/10 (8,052). Of the firearm offences recorded in 2010/11, 55 resulted in fatal injury, compared with 40 recorded in 2009/10. The 55 fatal injuries recorded in 2010/11 includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010 (Table 3.05).

Following the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002, there were small increases in the number of firearm offences recorded by the police until they peaked at 11,088 in 2005/06. Since the peak, there has been a 37 per cent decrease (Figure 3.3 and Tables 3.05 and 3.06). This mirrors the trend in overall police recorded violence against the person.

Figure 3.3 Trend in recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons, 2001/02 to 2010/11



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

¹⁰ BCS 'weapons' include bottles/drinking glasses, knives, screwdrivers/stabbing implements, hitting implements, firearms, stones and syringes.

Offences involving knives and sharp instruments

Data for selected serious offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument have been collected since 2007/08.¹¹ Since 2008/09, these offences have comprised: attempted murder, threats to kill, actual bodily harm (ABH), grievous bodily harm (GBH), robbery, rape and sexual assaults. Additional data on homicides involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument are collected via the Homicide Index.¹² In 2010/11, the police recorded 32,714 of these offences (including homicides) involving a knife or sharp instrument. Due to a change in recording practice in 2010/11, the knife and sharp instrument offences data reported in the remainder of this section exclude West Midlands Police unless otherwise stated (Table 3.07).¹³

The proportion of selected violent offences involving a knife or sharp instrument in 2010/11 was six per cent, the same as for 2009/10. Overall, there has been a three per cent decrease in knife offences compared with 2009/10. This is largely due to falls in the number of GBH and ABH offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument, which fell by nine per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (from 14,306 to 12,978). In contrast, robbery offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument increased by four per cent over the same period (from 14,038 to 14,553). This is greater than the increase for all robbery offences recorded by the police (1%).

The relatively low number of homicides, attempted murders, rapes and sexual assaults that involve the use of a knife or sharp instrument means that care should be taken when comparing these figures over time (Table 3.07).

- Provisional data show that there were 214 knife or sharp instrument homicides in 2010/11, compared with 201 the previous year.
- There were 217 knife or sharp instrument attempted murders in 2010/11 compared with 240 in 2009/10.
- The number of threats to kill involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument was 1,395 in 2010/11 compared with 1,469 in 2009/10.

Information on offences recorded by the police can be supplemented by that obtained from the BCS, although the small number of incidents involving a knife reported means that trends should be interpreted with caution. The 2010/11 BCS estimates that knives were used in six per cent of violent incidents (Table 3.04). This figure has consistently remained within the range of five to eight per cent of incidents since 1996.

Additional sources

The NHS provides an additional source of information for the more serious incidents of knife crime by reporting the number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a sharp object. Although these figures can be affected by changes in NHS practice and recording they are not likely to be affected by police enforcement activity, changes to public reporting or police recording practices. The provisional 'Hospital Episode Statistics'¹⁴ show that in the 12 months from March 2010 to February 2011 there were 4,606 admissions for assault by a sharp object in England, two per

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

12 For further information on the Homicide Index, see Section 5.1 of the [User Guide](#).

13 West Midlands Police included unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns until April 2010 but now exclude these offences in line with other forces. As such, their data are not comparable across this period. See Section 5.1 of the [User Guide](#) for further information.

14 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics Copyright © 2010, re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. The figures presented are the latest provisional data available from <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk/Ease/servlet/ContentServer?siteID=1937&categoryID=1517>
Hospital Episode Statistics for the 12 months to March 2011 are published on 14 July 2011.

cent less than the same period the previous year. This is in line with decreases seen in police recorded knife crime, although hospital admissions will only involve the more serious incidents covered by these sources. Assaults with a sharp object comprise around 11 per cent of hospital admissions for assault. It should be noted that these figures are for admissions only and do not include those people who attended an accident and emergency department but were not subsequently admitted to hospital.

Table 3.01 Prevalence of intimate violence by category among adults aged 16 to 59¹

Percentages	England and Wales, 2010/11 BCS					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
	<i>% victims once or more</i>					
Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	17.0	29.9	23.5	4.8	7.4	6.1
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	14.0	26.6	20.3	3.7	5.8	4.7
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	7.3	10.0	8.6	1.7	2.5	2.1
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	12.1	23.6	17.9	2.8	4.6	3.7
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	7.3	16.8	12.1	1.7	3.1	2.4
Threats or force	7.3	17.8	12.6	1.4	2.7	2.1
Threats	1.0	9.9	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.8
Force	6.9	16.1	11.5	1.3	2.2	1.8
- Minor	2.8	12.1	7.4	0.7	1.4	1.1
- Severe	5.9	12.0	9.0	1.0	1.5	1.2
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	6.7	8.7	7.7	1.5	2.2	1.9
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.8	5.4	4.6	0.8	1.5	1.2
Threats or force	3.8	5.4	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Threats	1.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
Force	3.5	4.3	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
- Minor	1.4	2.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
- Severe	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Any sexual assault (including attempts)	2.5	18.6	10.5	0.5	2.5	1.5
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.5	5.1	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.4
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.3	4.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Rape including attempts	0.4	4.5	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Rape excluding attempts	0.3	3.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	2.3	17.8	10.0	0.4	2.3	1.3
Stalking	9.4	18.1	13.8	3.2	4.1	3.6
<i>Unweighted base</i> ²	5,033	6,115	11,148	4,967	5,927	10,894

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

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

Table 3.02 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among men and women aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2010/11 BCS¹

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS																	
	Men								Women									
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ³	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2010/11	Statistically significant change 2009/10 to 2010/11	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ³	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2010/11	Statistically significant change 2009/10 to 2010/11
	% victims once or more								% victims once or more									
Any domestic abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.0	**		8.1	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	**	
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.0	**		5.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.9	**	
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6			3.3	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	**	
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	**		5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	**		3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.1		
Threats or force	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	**		3.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7		
Threats	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2			1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5		
Force	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	**		2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2		
- Minor	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7			1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4		
- Severe	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	**		1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5		
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	**		3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8			1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5		
Threats or force	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9			1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	**	
Threats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1			0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Force	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8			1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	**	**
- Minor	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4		**	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	**	
- Severe	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5			0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	**	
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5			2.8	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5		
Rape including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1			0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5		
Rape excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1			0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2		
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4			2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3		
Stalking	6.3	4.8	4.2	n/a	2.8	2.9	3.2	**		6.6	6.5	5.9	n/a	4.4	4.4	4.1	**	
Unweighted base⁵	10,369	11,159	11,127	10,810	10,964	10,011	5,027			12,570	13,423	12,873	12,410	12,866	11,833	6,014		

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#), for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

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

3. The sample size is lower in 2010/11 than in previous years due to use of a split-sample experiment. For further information, see [Hall, 2011](#).

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

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

6. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse, any family abuse, partner abuse (non-sexual) and any sexual assault will differ from those published in Crime in England and Wales 2009/10 and other publications prior to January 2011 due to revisions in analysis.

See [Smith et al.](#) (2011) for further information.

Table 3.03 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among adults aged 16 to 59, 2004/05 to 2010/11 BCS¹

Percentages								England and Wales, BCS	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ³	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2009/10 to 2010/11 2010/11	
<i>% victims once or more</i>									
Any domestic abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	**	
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	**	
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force or sexual assault)⁴	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	**	
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	**	
Threats or force	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	**	
Threats	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8		
Force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	**	
- Minor	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	**	
- Severe	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	**	
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Threats or force	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	**	
Threats	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Force	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	**	
- Minor	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4		
- Severe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	**	
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
Rape including attempts	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3		
Rape excluding attempts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Stalking	6.4	5.7	5.1	n/a	3.6	3.6	3.6	**	
<i>Unweighted base⁵</i>	<i>22,939</i>	<i>24,582</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>23,220</i>	<i>23,830</i>	<i>21,844</i>	<i>11,041</i>		

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

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

3. The sample size is lower in 2010/11 than in previous years due to use of a split-sample experiment. For further information, see [Hall, 2011](#).

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

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

6. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse, any family abuse, partner abuse (non-sexual) and any sexual assault will differ from those published in Crime in England and Wales 2009/10 and other publications prior to January 2011 due to revisions in analysis.

See [Smith et al.](#) (2011) for further information.

Table 3.04 Use of weapons in violent incidents,¹ 2001/02 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages ²	England and Wales, BCS										
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 ³	2010/11	Statistically significant change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Weapon used	23	26	21	25	22	24	24	21	19	20	
No weapon used	76	72	78	74	78	74	76	78	80	79	
Not known (<i>not able to say anything about offender/no contact</i>)	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Knife	7	8	5	6	7	7	6	8	5	6	
Hitting implement ⁴	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	4	4	6	
Glass/bottle	6	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	4	
Stabbing implement ⁵	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
Firearm ⁶	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Stones	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	
Syringe	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Other	3	5	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	
Unweighted base	1,346	1,474	1,478	1,545	1,574	1,691	1,477	1,391	1,205	1,334	

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

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

3. Corrections have been made to 2009/10 data since the 2009/10 publication due to an error in the 2009/10 tables. Previously published 2009/10 figures were incorrect for incidents involving stabbing implements and stones but these have now been corrected.

4. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.

5. Includes screwdrivers and other stabbing implements.

6. Includes pistol, rifle, shotgun, airgun, air rifle, and any gun that could not be identified.

7. <1 notation is used to indicate a value greater than zero but less than 0.5%.

Table 3.05 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by level of injury

Numbers and percentage change		England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Nature of injury	2001/02	2002/03 ¹	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ^{2,3}	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
		<i>Numbers</i>									
Fatal injuries	96	80	68	76	49	56	53	39	40	55	-
Serious injuries ⁴	392	416	437	412	476	412	402	320	337	298	-12
Slight injuries	1,391	1,683	1,862	3,416	3,297	2,543	2,786	1,402	1,537	1,593	4
Total injuries	1,879	2,179	2,367	3,904	3,822	3,011	3,241	1,761	1,914	1,946	2
Threats	7,192	6,986	6,659	5,521	5,400	5,042	5,060	5,212	5,056	4,080	-19
No injuries	953	1,083	1,312	1,644	1,866	1,592	1,564	1,227	1,082	980	-9
Total	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,645	9,865	8,200	8,052	7,006	-13

1. The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) 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.

2. Data for police recorded firearms offences are provisional and are submitted via an additional detailed return. Final data are due for publication in January 2012.

3. Year 2010/11 includes the 12 victims of Derrick Bird.

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

Table 3.06 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by type of weapon

Numbers and percentage change		England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Type of weapon	2001/02	2002/03 ¹	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ^{2,3}	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Numbers</i>											
Shotgun	712	672	718	597	642	612	602	618	584	601	3
Handgun	5,874	5,549	5,144	4,360	4,672	4,173	4,172	4,274	3,744	3,090	-17
Rifle ⁴	64	52	48	54	71	69	71	89	66	73	11
Imitation firearm ⁵	1,246	1,814	2,146	3,373	3,277	2,516	2,562	1,507	1,512	1,595	5
Unidentified firearm	1,176	1,431	1,356	1,500	1,362	1,276	1,325	953	1,367	977	-29
Other firearm ⁶	952	730	926	1,185	1,064	999	1,133	759	779	670	-14
Total	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,645	9,865	8,200	8,052	7,006	-13

1. The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) 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.

2. Data for police recorded firearms offences are provisional and are submitted via an additional detailed return. Final data are due for publication in January 2012.

3. Year 2010/11 includes the 12 victims of Derrick Bird.

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

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

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

Table 3.07 Number and proportion of selected violent and sexual offences involving a knife or sharp instrument recorded by the police¹

Selected offence type	Number of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument ³			% change 2009/10 to 2010/11	England and Wales, ² Recorded crime Proportion of selected offences involving a knife or sharp instrument		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	<i>Excluding West Midlands^{4,5}</i>						
Attempted murder	254	240	217	-10	51	46	46
Threats to kill	1,503	1,469	1,395	-5	17	16	15
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ⁶	15,474	14,306	12,978	-9	4	4	4
Robbery	14,837	14,038	14,553	4	21	21	22
Rape	215	210	247	18	2	1	2
Sexual assault ⁷	127	85	92	8	1	0	0
Total selected offences	32,410	30,348	29,482	-3	6	6	6
Homicide ⁸	231	201	214	6	39	34	35
Total selected offences including homicide	32,641	30,549	29,696	-3	6	6	7
<i>Including West Midlands⁴</i>							
Attempted murder	275	262	237	-	48	44	45
Threats to kill	1,564	1,520	1,452	-	16	16	15
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm ⁶	17,193	15,869	14,012	-	4	4	4
Robbery	16,695	15,590	16,426	-	21	21	22
Rape	231	229	259	-	2	2	2
Sexual assault ⁷	134	94	94	-	1	0	0
Total selected offences	36,092	33,564	32,480	-	7	6	7
Homicide ⁸	255	210	234	-	40	34	36
Total selected offences including homicide	36,347	33,774	32,714	-	7	6	7

1. Police recorded knife and sharp instrument offences data are submitted via an additional special collection. Proportions of offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument presented in this table are calculated based on figures submitted in this special collection. Other offences exist that are not shown in this table that may include the use of a knife or sharp instrument.

2. Includes British Transport Police.

3. In this table 'offences involving a knife' refers to the use of a knife or sharp instrument.

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

5. Data are shown excluding West Midlands as West Midlands included unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns until April 2010 but now exclude these offences in line with other forces (see the [User Guide](#)). As such, their 2010/11 data are not comparable with their data for earlier years.

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

7. Sexual assault includes indecent assault on a male/female and sexual assault on a male/female (all ages).

8. Includes provisional figures for April 2010 to March 2011. For April 2009 to March 2010, offences are those currently recorded by the police as at 28 September 2010 and are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

4 Acquisitive and other property crime

Jacqueline Hoare

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Acquisitive and other property crime comprises burglary, thefts, criminal damage and fraud, that is, the various ways that individuals, households or corporate bodies are deprived of their property by illegal means (or where there is intent to deprive) or where their property is damaged.¹

Police recorded crime figures cover all these categories but only include notifiable offences² that have been reported to and recorded by the police. The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides estimates of acquisitive crimes (excluding fraud) and criminal damage against the population in England and Wales resident in households, and against those households. The survey does not include crimes against commercial or public sector bodies however.

Although both sources provide extensive coverage of acquisitive and other property crimes, neither provides a robust measure of fraud offences. Estimates of fraud from the National Fraud Authority, the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau and The UK Cards Association are also presented in this chapter (these are not Official Statistics).

For more information on all the BCS and police recorded crime types discussed in this chapter see Section 5 of the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

4.2 BURGLARY

The 2010/11 BCS estimated 745,000 domestic burglaries in England and Wales, which represents a 14 per cent statistically significant increase compared with the 2009/10 BCS (651,000). However this increase returns the level of burglary to that found in the 2008/09 BCS (717,000) and needs to be seen in the context of the underlying trend in domestic burglaries which has been generally flat since 2004/05 (736,000; Figure 4.1 and Table 2.01).

Around three in five domestic burglaries involved entry (452,000, the remainder were attempted burglaries) and about two in five involved loss (298,000, the rest being accounted for by burglaries with no loss, including attempts) according to the 2010/11 BCS.

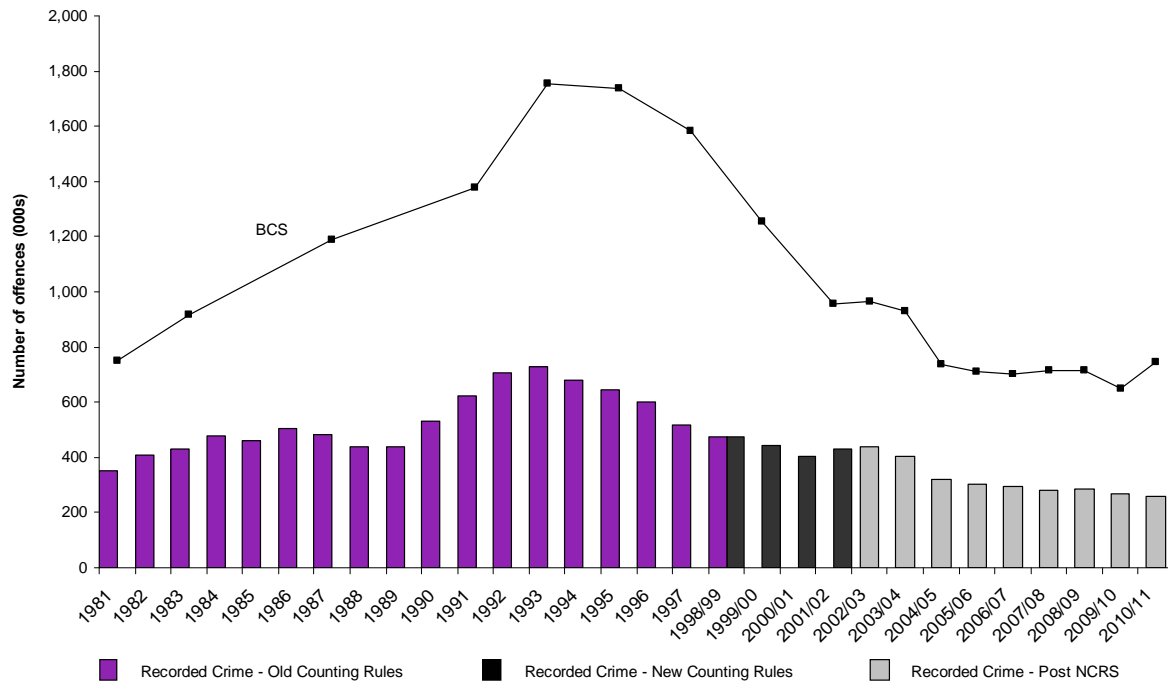
The police recorded 258,148 domestic burglaries in 2010/11, a fall of four per cent compared with 2009/10 (268,610) and continuing the downward trend in recorded domestic burglary incidents since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in 2002/03 (Figure 4.1). Including a further 264,492 incidents of burglary other than in a dwelling gives a total of around half a million burglaries (522,640) recorded by the police in 2010/11 (Table 2.04).

It is known that police recorded domestic burglaries were not as heavily affected as other offences by the introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 (see Section 3.2 of the [User Guide](#)). The BCS and police recorded crime domestic burglary figures have tracked each other reasonably well over time, with both series displaying large increases in incidents of domestic burglaries between 1981 (when BCS measurement began) and the early 1990s. Following this peak in incidents notable decreases were seen up to 2004/05. In more recent years the rate of fall has slowed considerably on the police recorded crime series and has been generally flat in the BCS.

¹ Robbery is not included in this chapter but instead in Chapter 3 (Violent and sexual crime) due to the use of threat or force when depriving an individual of their property.

² The Notifiable Offence List includes all indictable and triable-either-way offences (i.e. offences which could be tried at Crown Court) and a few additional closely related summary offences (which would be dealt with by a magistrate). For information on the classifications used for notifiable crimes recorded by the police, see Appendix 2 of the [User Guide](#).

Figure 4.1 Trends in BCS and police recorded domestic burglary, 1981 to 2010/11



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

According to the 2010/11 BCS, 2.6 per cent of domestic households were a victim of a burglary (around 600,000 households). While this was a statistically significant increase compared with the 2009/10 BCS (2.2%) it was a similar level in each of the five previous years. The proportion of households victimised has more than halved since the mid-1990s (1995, 6.4%; Table 2.03). Victimization rates vary depending on risk factors associated with household and area characteristics. [Flatley et al.](#) (2010) included detailed analysis of risk factors based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey will be published in the forthcoming year.³

4.3 VEHICLE OFFENCES

The number of vehicle offences measured by the BCS and police recorded crime increased sharply between 1981 (when BCS measurement began) and the mid-1990s. Large falls were then apparent for both sources and recent figures show a continuing downward trend (Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

There were 1,189,000 incidents of vehicle-related theft estimated by the 2010/11 BCS, a similar level to the 1,213,000 in 2009/10. Within the overall category, *theft from* vehicles comprises the majority of BCS vehicle-related theft (around 7 in 10 incidents) and levels of these offences were also similar in 2009/10 and 2010/11 (839,000 and 858,000 incidents respectively). Over the same time period the apparent falls in the sub-categories of *theft of* vehicles (113,000 to 94,000) and *attempted thefts* (261,000 to 237,000) were not statistically significant (Figure 4.2 and Table 2.01).

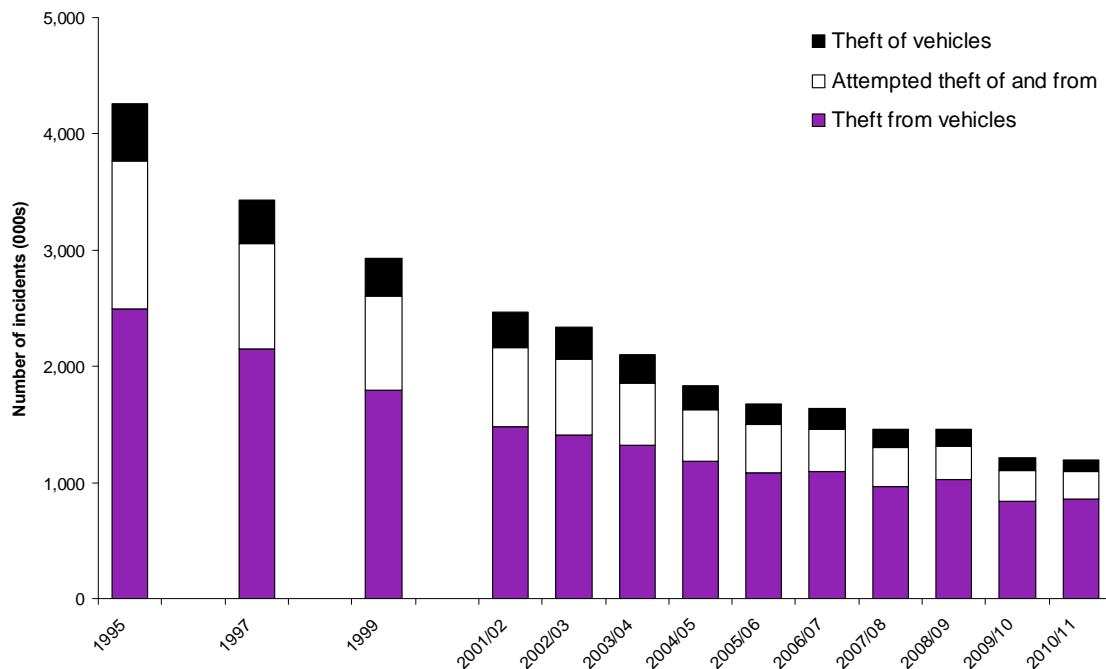
Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, police figures showed a nine per cent fall in the number of recorded incidents of offences against vehicles (from 494,894 to 449,681). Falls were seen in all four subcategories comprising offences against vehicles (see Section 5.2 of the [User Guide](#) and Table 2.04 for more information):

³ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about BCS victimisation rates.

- *Theft from a vehicle* offences constitute the majority of vehicle offences (70%) and saw an eight per cent drop between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (from 339,188 to 313,474).
- There was a nine per cent fall in *theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle* offences, from 109,687 in 2009/10 to 99,277 in 2010/11.
- The number of *interfering with a motor vehicle* offences fell between 2009/10 and 2010/11 from 38,019 to 29,979 (a 21% fall).
- The smallest component of police-recorded vehicle offences (around 2%) were *aggravated vehicle taking*,⁴ which fell by 13 per cent from 8,000 to 6,951 offences (2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively).

Caution should be taken when making long-term comparisons using police crime data, due to the influence of changing reporting rates and recording practices (particularly the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002; see Section 3.2 of the [User Guide](#)). The BCS is the more reliable source for evaluating the long-term trends in incidents of vehicle-related theft.

Figure 4.2 Trends in vehicle-related theft, 1995 to 2010/11 BCS



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

4 Includes incidents where a vehicle, once taken, is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident.

According to the 2010/11 BCS, 5.4 per cent of vehicle-owning households experienced one or more vehicle-related thefts in the 12-month period prior to interview, a similar rate found by the 2009/10 survey (5.6%, see Table 2.03).

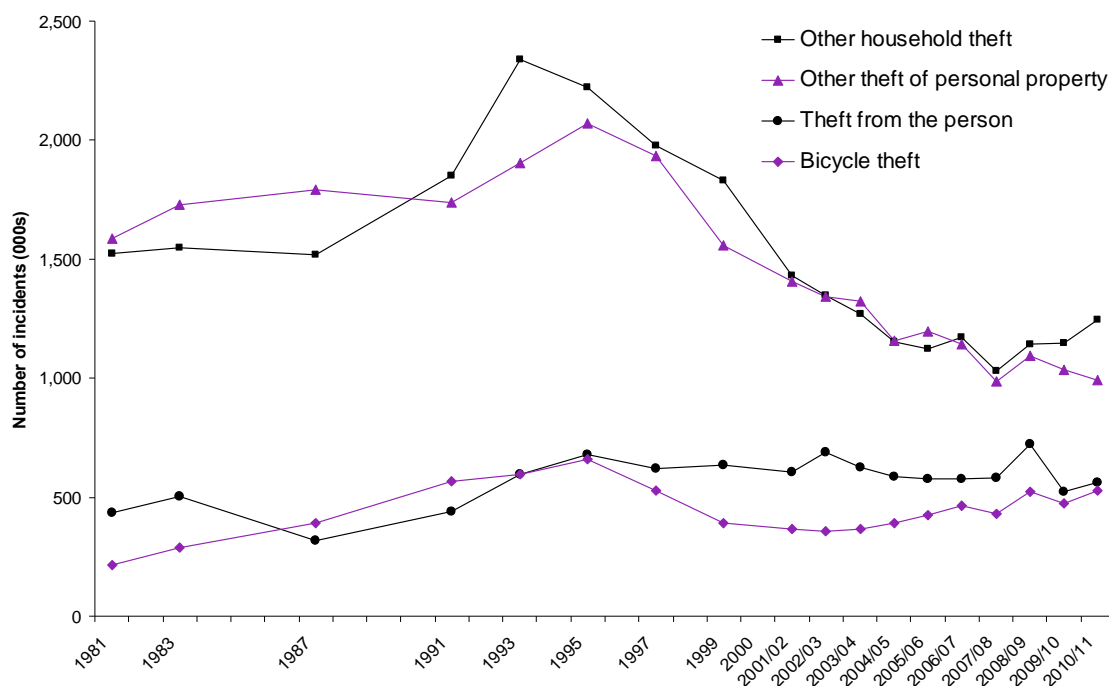
As might be expected, households owning more than one vehicle are at greater risk of vehicle-related theft (see [Flatley et al.](#), 2010). Despite this association and evidence of increasing households' multiple-vehicle ownership, victimisation rates for vehicle-owning households have fallen since the peak in incidents in the mid-1990s (Table 2.02 and 2.03). [Flatley et al.](#) (2010) also presented detailed analysis of other risk factors associated with household and area characteristics based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey will be published in the forthcoming year.⁵

4.4 THEFT OTHER THAN A VEHICLE

The BCS and police recorded crime also measure thefts other than those relating to a motor vehicle.⁶ Specifically on the BCS this comprises: theft from the person, other theft of personal property, bicycle theft and other household theft. Figure 4.3 shows trends in theft other than vehicle theft offences as measured by the BCS since 1981.

In addition to the main crime count from the BCS, experimental statistics from the survey extension to children aged 10 to 15 are also available from the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS relating to thefts of and damage to personal property (see Box 4.1).

Figure 4.3 Trends in theft other than a vehicle, 1981 to 2010/11 BCS



With regard to the coverage, the police count of thefts other than vehicles is a broader measure as it also includes offences of commercial thefts and handling stolen goods. Trends in recorded 'other theft' offences showed a steady decline from 2002/03 (1,336,924 offences, when the NCRS was introduced) to the lowest level of 1,037,325 offences in 2009/10. Most recently, police recorded crime figures showed a four per cent increase in 'other theft' offences between 2009/10 and 2010/11

⁵ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about BCS victimisation rates.

⁶ For more details on the offences that constitute the police recorded crime and BCS offence groups see Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of the [User Guide](#) respectively and also Section 5 for more information on the individual crime types.

(1,078,727; Table 2.04). The main driver of this increase was a ten per cent rise in the subcategory of *other theft or unauthorised taking* (see later for more detailed discussion).

Considering thefts against individuals from both the BCS and police recorded crime:

- There were 563,000 incidents of *theft from the person* in the 2010/11 BCS; the majority of which were *stealth thefts* (491,000) where, at the time of the offence, individuals were unaware that items they were carrying had been stolen. The level of *theft from the person* incidents was similar in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS (523,000 and 563,000 respectively) and in most recent years of the survey. In the long term, *theft from the person* figures are generally quite flat and don't reflect the common trend among other crime types for marked increases in the early 1990s and subsequent steep falls (Figure 4.3 and Table 2.01).
- The number of *theft from the person* offences recorded by the police in 2010/11 was 92,924, one per cent higher than the 92,247 recorded in 2009/10. The number of offences had previously fallen from the post-NCRS high of 148,488 in 2002/03 to the lowest level of 89,652 in 2008/09 (Table 2.04).
- The 2010/11 BCS estimated 993,000 incidents of *other theft of personal property* (items taken whilst not being carried by the individual), not statistically significantly different from the 1,034,000 incidents in 2009/10 and generally similar to levels in recent years (Figure 4.3 and Table 2.01).

The level of *bicycle theft* incidents in the 2010/11 BCS (526,000 incidents) was similar to that in 2009/10 (474,000; the apparent 11% increase was not statistically significant). While individual year-on-year changes have not always been statistically significant, there has been a general upward trend in the number of bicycle theft incidents measured by the BCS since 2002/03 (Figure 4.3 and Table 2.01). This is not reflected in the numbers of *theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle* recorded by the police which have been relatively flat in recent years: 108,969 in 2010/11, one per cent less than the 109,846 in 2009/10 (Table 2.04). There has been a decrease in the reporting rate of bicycle thefts according to the BCS between 2002/03 (50%) and 2010/11 (39%), which may account for some of the recent divergence between BCS and police recorded crime trends (Table 2.11).

At an estimated 1,244,000 incidents, *other household theft*⁷ accounts for around 13 per cent of all BCS crime. The number of incidents is similar to both the 2009/10 and 2008/09 surveys (1,148,000 and 1,143,000 respectively). Levels of *other household theft* have declined since the peak of incidents in the early-1990s and despite some fluctuation, levels have been fairly flat since 2003/04 (Figure 4.3 and Table 2.01).

Police recorded crime figures for the *other theft or unauthorised taking* subcategory generally comprise theft of unattended property. There is some overlap with BCS *other personal* and *other household theft* (these figures will include personal property such as wallets or mobile phones). However, this subcategory will also include some crime against organisations which are not covered by the BCS, such as theft of metal or industrial equipment. There has been a ten per cent increase in the number of *other theft or unauthorised taking* offences between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (from 436,248 to 481,659) which is driving the four per cent rise in the recorded crime 'other theft' category (Table 2.04).

Information is not centrally available from the police recorded crime series about numbers of incidents of metal theft, but published figures from the British Transport Police (BTP) show that thefts on the railway network increased by 16 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, primarily due to a rise in cable thefts.⁸ While 'other theft' crimes recorded by the BTP comprise just 2.5 per cent of 'other thefts'

⁷ For more details on the offences that constitute BCS other household theft see Appendix 3 and also Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on the individual crime types.

⁸ See the British Transport Police media release, available online at: <http://www.btp.presscentre.com/Media-Releases/CABLE-THEFT-MARS-PICTURE-OF-FALLING-CRIME-ON-BRITAIN-S-RAILWAYS-1520.aspx>.

recorded by all forces in England and Wales, this does suggest that a rise in metal theft may be one factor explaining the overall rise within the *other theft or unauthorised taking* subcategory.

Box 4.1 Experimental statistics on the victimisation of children aged 10 to 15

Since January 2009 the BCS has asked children aged 10 to 15 resident in households in England and Wales about their experience of crime in the previous 12 months. Preliminary results from the first calendar year were published in 2010 ([Millard and Flatley](#)) as experimental statistics (a designation for statistics still in a development phase). Following a [user consultation](#), these statistics have been refined further (see Appendix 1). This should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures and hence no statistical assessment of change in levels of victimisation between the years is presented. Latest figures published here remain as experimental statistics.

Figures are presented from the first two complete financial years and using two approaches to measuring crime. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender and level of injury or value of item stolen or damaged) while the 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters.

Table 4a Experimental statistics: number of property crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Numbers (000s)	England and Wales, BCS			
	Preferred measure ¹		Broad measure ¹	
	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³
Personal theft	353	275	426	328
Theft from the person	59	34	61	37
Snatch theft	21	19	22	22
Stealth theft	38	15	38	15
Other theft of personal property	203	163	250	187
Theft of personal property (unspecified) ⁴	-	-	21	19
Theft from the dwelling/outside the dwelling ⁵	20	24	23	31
Bike theft ⁵	71	55	71	55
Vandalism to personal property⁵	48	27	137	83
Damage to personal property ⁵	48	27	59	27
Damage to personal property (unspecified) ⁴	-	-	78	56
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15	1,030	878	2,071	1,481
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,762	3,849	3,762	3,849

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as relationship to the offender, level of injury and value of item stolen or damaged). The 'Broad measure' also includes minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters. For more details see Appendix 1.
2. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,862,869 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, estimate for 2009).
3. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,746,173 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, mid-2008 projection for 2010).
4. These offences are designated as 'unspecified' since only limited information was collected about these low-level offences to reduce respondent burden (see Appendix 1 for more details).
5. These offences are designated as 'household' offences for adults on the BCS (respondents reply on behalf of the household) but are presented here as 'personal' offences when the property stolen or damaged solely belonged to the child respondent. This broadens the scope of personal victimisation but may also result in double-counting of offences on the adult survey; the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in the future.
6. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied; see Appendix Table A.01 for the margin of error around these estimates.

Box 4.1 Experimental statistics on the victimisation of children aged 10 to 15 (cont'd)

Latest figures from the 2010/11 BCS showed that a third of crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15 involved theft (without violence) or damage to their personal property. The majority of thefts were other thefts of personal property (163,000) where the property was taken while unattended.

According to the 2010/11 BCS there were an estimated 34,000 theft from the person offences among 10 to 15 year olds (that is, around one in ten thefts) and around 55,000 bicycle thefts (these include only incidents when the child's bike was the only one stolen).

There were around 27,000 incidents of damage to personal property; this was among the lowest number of incidents among the property crime types.

For further detail about all the types of crimes experienced by children aged 10 to 15, see Chapter 2 (Extent and trends, Box 2.1), Chapter 3 (Violent and sexual crime, Box 3.1) and Appendix Tables A.01 to A.03.

Further theft offences recorded by the police (and which are not captured on the BCS) include shoplifting:⁹ 305,905 incidents were recorded in 2010/11, a fall of one per cent compared with 2009/10 (307,824). Levels have fluctuated at around roughly 300,000 incidents since 2002/03 (Table 2.04).

The proportions of individuals or households who had been victims of theft other than a vehicle in the 2010/11 BCS are shown in Table 2.03. Victimisation rates vary depending on risk factors associated with household and area characteristics. [Flatley et al.](#) (2010) included detailed analysis of risk factors based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey will be published in the forthcoming year.¹⁰

4.5 VANDALISM AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

According to the 2010/11 BCS, there were 2,156,000 incidents of vandalism against personal and household property, nine per cent lower than the 2,377,000 in the 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.01).

Around one-third of BCS vandalism is damage to the home or other property and the number of these incidents declined between the 2009/10 (826,000) and 2010/11 BCS (707,000). The remaining two-thirds of incidents were accounted for by damage to vehicles: the 1,449,000 incidents in the 2010/11 BCS was at a similar level in the 2009/10 survey (1,551,000; the apparent fall was not statistically significant).

The police record incidents of criminal damage to both domestic and commercial properties: in 2010/11 there were 701,003 offences recorded, 13 per cent lower than the 806,647 incidents in 2009/10. Falls were seen within all offence types comprising police recorded criminal damage (Table 2.04).

The BCS long-term trend shows that the number of vandalism incidents increased from first survey results in 1981 to peak in 1995; since then the number has fallen by around a third (35%).

Around one in 16 households (6.1%) was a victim of vandalism in the 2010/11 BCS, lower than in 2009/10 (6.7%) and indeed at its lowest level since BCS measurement began (Table 2.03).¹¹ Victimisation rates vary depending on risk factors associated with household and area characteristics.

⁹ Shoplifting figures are heavily dependent on the success of retailers detecting offences and the extent to which offences are subsequently reported to the police.

¹⁰ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about BCS victimisation rates.

¹¹ See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about BCS victimisation rates.

[Flatley et al.](#) (2010) included detailed analysis of risk factors based on the 2009/10 BCS; findings from the 2010/11 survey will be published in the forthcoming year.¹²

4.6 FRAUD AND FORGERY

The measurement of fraud is challenging for several reasons. Fraud by its nature is a crime involving deception and incidents are known to be significantly under-reported to the police. Additional information can be derived from other sources (though these data are not Official Statistics) such as the National Fraud Authority (NFA), the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) and The UK Cards Association; for more information on alternative sources see Section 5.4 of the [User Guide](#).

The NFA recently published its second annual fraud indicator¹³ estimating that fraud costs the UK over £38 billion a year (National Fraud Authority, 2011). Loss estimates to fraud by sector showed that the majority of fraud losses were suffered by the public (£21 billion) and private (£12 billion) sectors. The remaining losses were borne by individuals (£4 billion) and the charity sector (£1.3 billion).

As part of plans to improve reporting levels and better support the investigation of offences and identification of offenders, the NFA has, since 2009/10, operated Action Fraud. This is the UK national fraud reporting centre which takes reports of fraud crime directly from victims. It is intended that the majority of fraud crime recording will move away from the police and will be undertaken by Action Fraud as it develops.

In conjunction with the police, the NFA also established the NFIB in 2009/10 which records crimes of fraud received from financial institutions such as mortgage lenders. In 2010/11 the NFIB recorded a total of 341,205 crimes of fraud in the UK.¹⁴

Changes in police recorded fraud figures should therefore be taken in context of the recent change in reporting and recording arrangements; as a result figures are not directly comparable with earlier years. The number of fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police was 145,841 in 2010/11 compared with 152,241 in 2009/10 (Table 2.04).

Fraud measurement can be difficult using household surveys like the BCS because, for example, many victims are organisations which are not within the scope of the BCS, and individuals may not be aware that the fraud has taken place at all, or for some considerable time after the event. However, the BCS has provided a reliable measure of plastic card fraud victimisation since 2005/06 (see below).

Plastic card fraud

The UK Cards Association is the trade association for the cards industry and produces information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud. Figures are published on a calendar year basis and cover frauds on all cards (excluding store cards) issued in the UK irrespective of where the fraud takes place.

In 2010 The UK Cards Association recorded 1.9 million fraudulent transactions within the UK on UK-issued cards, a decrease of about a third since 2009 (2.7 million). The majority of the transactions were accounted for by card-not-present fraud (phone, internet and mail order) at 1.4 million, but this number has also fallen considerably since 2009 (2.1 million).

¹² See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for more information about BCS victimisation rates.

¹³ The indicator is a composite of fraud statistics and estimates of loss where no fraud data exists.

¹⁴ This count includes data from CIFAS (205,875; mortgage and insurance fraud), The UK Cards Association (104,279), Action Fraud (12,226) plus data from other sources. Data as provided to Home Office Statistics by the NFIB, 7 July 2011.

The only type of card fraud having shown an increase in the number of fraudulent transactions between 2009 and 2010 was account take-over¹⁵ (up from 66,000 to 84,000) though this forms a relatively small proportion of the total amount of fraud (Table 4b).

Table 4b Annual plastic card fraud transactions for UK-issued cards, 2007 to 2010

Fraud type	UK, The UK Cards Association				
	Number of fraudulent transactions				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change 2009 to 2010
Phone, internet and mail order (card-not-present) fraud	2,014	2,165	2,092	1,425	-32
Counterfeit (skimmed/cloned) fraud	224	231	211	83	-61
Fraud on lost or stolen cards	321	274	297	236	-21
Mail non-receipt	43	39	36	34	-6
Card ID theft: Account take-over	48	64	66	84	27
Card ID theft: Third-party application fraud	59	37	42	15	-64
Total UK fraud	2,709	2,810	2,744	1,877	-32

1. Figures include fraud transactions that occur in the UK only.

According to The UK Cards Association total losses from fraud on UK-issued cards (both in the UK and abroad) were £365.4 million, a decrease of 17 per cent since 2009 (£440.0 million) and the lowest level since 2001. The main component of plastic card fraud by value was phone, internet and mail order fraud which accounted for losses of £226.9 million, a decrease of 15 per cent from the previous year (£266.4 million). There were falls in plastic card fraud losses both in the UK and abroad in 2010, from £317.4 to £271.5 million and £122.6 to £93.9 million respectively (Table 4c).

Table 4c Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2010¹⁶

Fraud type	UK and abroad, The UK Cards Association										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change 2009 to 2010
Phone, internet and mail order (card-not-present) fraud	95.7	110.1	122.1	150.8	183.2	212.7	290.5	328.4	266.4	226.9	-15
Counterfeit (skimmed/cloned) fraud	160.4	148.5	110.6	129.7	96.8	98.6	144.3	169.8	80.9	47.6	-41
Fraud on lost or stolen cards	114.0	108.3	112.4	114.5	89.0	68.5	56.2	54.1	47.7	44.4	-7
Mail non-receipt	26.8	37.1	45.1	72.9	40.0	15.4	10.2	10.2	6.9	8.4	22
Card ID theft	14.6	20.6	30.2	36.9	30.5	31.9	34.1	47.4	38.2	38.1	0
Total²	411.5	424.6	420.4	504.8	439.4	427.0	535.2	609.9	440.0	365.4	-17
<i>of which:</i>											
UK retail face-to-face transactions	188.9	186.9	177.9	218.8	135.9	72.1	73.0	98.5	71.8	67.4	-6
UK cash machine fraud	-	-	-	-	-	62.0	35.0	45.7	36.7	33.2	-9
Domestic/international split of total losses:											
UK fraud	273.0	294.4	316.3	412.3	356.6	309.9	327.6	379.7	317.4	271.5	-14
Fraud abroad	138.4	130.2	104.1	92.5	82.8	117.1	207.6	230.1	122.6	93.9	-23

1. Figures include fraud losses that occur both in the UK and abroad.

2. Figures are presented on a calendar year rather than financial year basis.

15 This involves a criminal fraudulently using another person's credit or debit card account, first by gathering information about the intended victim, then contacting their bank or credit card issuer whilst masquerading as the genuine cardholder. The criminal will then arrange for funds to be transferred out of the account, or will change the address on the account and ask for new or replacement cards to be sent out to the new address.

16 For more information on the types of fraud and description of losses see The UK Cards Association press release, available online at: http://www.theukcardsassociation.org.uk/media_centre/press_releases_new/-/page/1323/.

The BCS includes stolen plastic cards (ie, credit, debit or bank cards) within its main crime count under the relevant offence (e.g. theft from the person) but subsequent fraudulent use of stolen cards is not included due to methodological problems. However, a separate module of questions on experience of plastic card fraud has been included since the 2005/06 BCS.¹⁷

Figures from the 2010/11 BCS showed that 5.2 per cent of plastic card users were victims of plastic card fraud in the last year, lower than the 6.4 per cent reported in 2009/10. The BCS plastic card fraud figures appear consistent with data from The UK Cards Association as the recent year has shown a fall after highs in previous years (Tables 4b to 4d).

Table 4d Proportion of plastic card users who had been a victim of plastic card fraud in the last year, 2005/06 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS						Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
	2005/06	2006/07 ¹	2007/08 ²	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
Plastic card fraud	3.4	-	4.7	6.4	6.4	5.2	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	9,112	-	19,076	41,054	39,974	42,183	

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

2. The figure is based on six months data as plastic card fraud questions were only included in the second half of the 2007/08 BCS year.

3. Base relates to plastic card owners.

At 5.2 per cent, the level of plastic card fraud victimisation remained higher than for other types of theft measured by the BCS (for example, 1.1% had been a victim of theft from the person in the 2010/11 BCS; Table 2.03).

¹⁷ Among the reasons for not including plastic card fraud in the main BCS crime count was that when the survey started levels of card ownership were low and there was little evidence of related frauds. There are challenges around getting victims to recall the number of such incidents experienced and conceptual difficulties about assigning victim status when generally the card issuer rather than the household suffers the financial loss.

5 Public perceptions

Jennifer Innes

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides estimates on a wide range of public perception measures relating to crime and the criminal justice system. This chapter presents the latest headline figures and trends for the key perception measures from the 2010/11 BCS. Trends in perceptions generally change slowly over time, so where possible longer-term trends and year-on-year comparisons are shown. Additional perception measures are provided in tables at the end of the chapter. Further analyses will be provided in *Supplementary Volume 1 to Crime in England and Wales 2010/11*, to be published in November 2011.

5.2 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

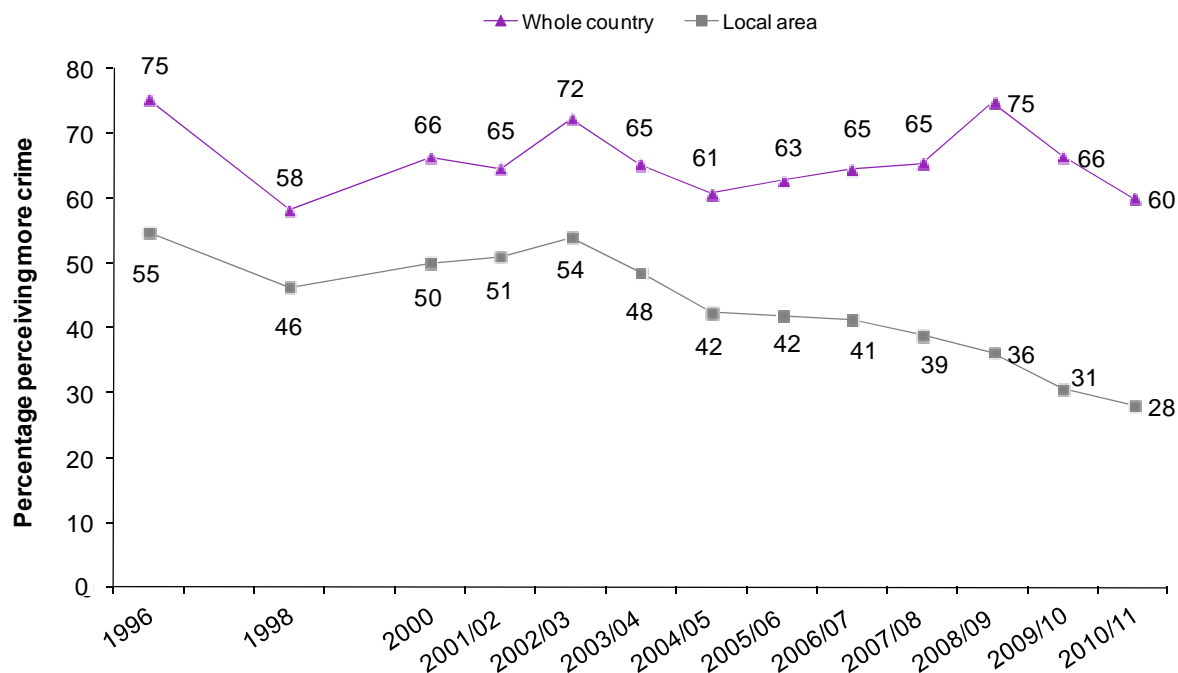
Perceptions of crime levels

Since 1996 the BCS has asked respondents how much they think the level of crime has changed in their local area and in the country as a whole over the last two years.¹ The 2010/11 BCS showed that 60 per cent of adults thought that there was 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime in the country as a whole and 28 per cent thought that there was more in their local area. Longer-term trends show that the proportion of adults who thought crime had gone up locally has decreased since 1996 with small increases between 1998 and 2002/03 (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.01).

The BCS has consistently shown that the proportion of respondents who thought that crime had increased nationally is higher than the proportion who thought that crime had increased in their local area. The gap between perceptions of change in national and local crime levels widened between 2003/04 and 2008/09. It then narrowed slightly in 2009/10 and 2010/11 following a sharp increase in the proportion of adults who thought that crime had gone up nationally and a decrease in the proportion who thought it had gone up locally in 2008/09. However, previous analyses of questions included in the 2008/09 BCS on specific crime types gave a more nuanced picture. The 'perception gap' between changes nationally and in the local area was found to be greater for more serious violent (and lower volume) crimes and smaller for the higher volume acquisitive crimes than was suggested by a question on 'crime' in general. It also found a clear linear relationship between actual levels of crime and perceptions of the comparative level of crime in a local area (see [Moon et al.](#) 2009).

¹ See Section 6.1 of the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#) for details of questions relating to perceptions of crime levels.

Figure 5.1 Perceptions¹ of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2010/11 BCS



1. Questions on perceptions of local crime levels used to be asked of the whole sample who had lived at their address for three or more years. Since 2008/09 this question has been asked of one-quarter of the sample irrespective of how long they had lived at their address. However, for trend comparisons respondents who had lived at their address for less than three years have been excluded from the 2008/09–2010/11 figures.

Likelihood of victimisation and worry about crime

The BCS asks respondents about their perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime in the next 12 months.² A lower proportion of respondents thought they were ‘very likely’ or ‘fairly likely’ to be a victim of crime in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.02). Across all three headline measures, the perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime was lower in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10:

- burglary was down from 15 per cent to 13 per cent;
- car crime was down from 21 per cent to 17 per cent;
- violent crime was down from 15 per cent to 13 per cent.

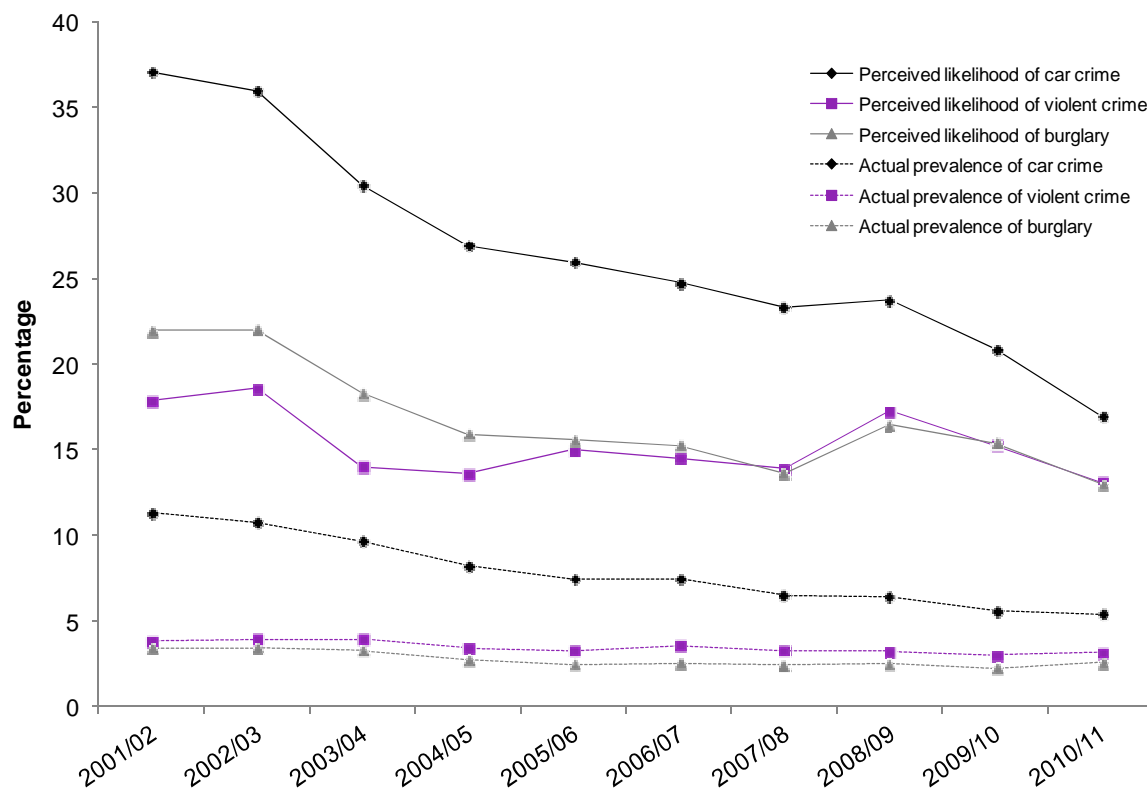
Longer-term trends show that the perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime has halved over the last decade. This decline coincides with falls in actual prevalence of car crime.³ Since 2001/02 the perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary has fallen by nine percentage points and the perceived likelihood of being a victim of violent crime has fallen by five percentage points.

There remains a disparity between perceived likelihood and actual prevalence of crime. For example, 13 per cent of respondents thought that they were very likely or fairly likely to be a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months, compared with three per cent who reported having been a victim of such a crime in the year before interview (Figure 5.2, Table 2.03 and Table 5.02). See [Scribbins et al. \(2010\)](#) for further analyses of perceived likelihood and actual prevalence of crime.

2 See Section 6.2 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of likelihood of victimisation.

3 See Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of prevalence of crime.

Figure 5.2 Perceptions of likelihood of victimisation and actual prevalence by individual crime type, 2001/02 to 2010/11 BCS



The BCS asks respondents how worried they are about being a victim of crime. The 2010/11 BCS showed that the proportion of adults worried about crime was not different to last year.⁴ In 2009/10 and 2010/11, ten per cent of adults were worried about burglary and car crime and 13 per cent of adults were worried about violent crime. These proportions are the lowest recorded since the questions were introduced in the 1990s⁵ (Table 5.03).

5.3 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The BCS also asks respondents about perceptions of problems with different types of anti-social behaviour in their local area.^{6,7} Seven of these questions are used to provide an overall index of perceived anti-social behaviour. In the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of respondents perceived there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, which is not a statistically significant change from the 14.4 per cent in 2009/10 (Table 5.04).

The 2010/11 BCS showed that a smaller proportion of adults thought that abandoned or burned out cars were a problem compared with 2009/10 (down from 4.8% in 2009/10 to 4.1% in 2010/11). There was also a decrease in the proportion who thought that teenagers hanging around on the street were a problem (down from 27.0% in 2009/10 to 25.4% in 2010/11) and in the proportion who thought that

4 See Section 6.2 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of worry about crime.

5 The question on worry about burglary was introduced in 1992. Questions on worry about car crime and violent crime were introduced in 1998.

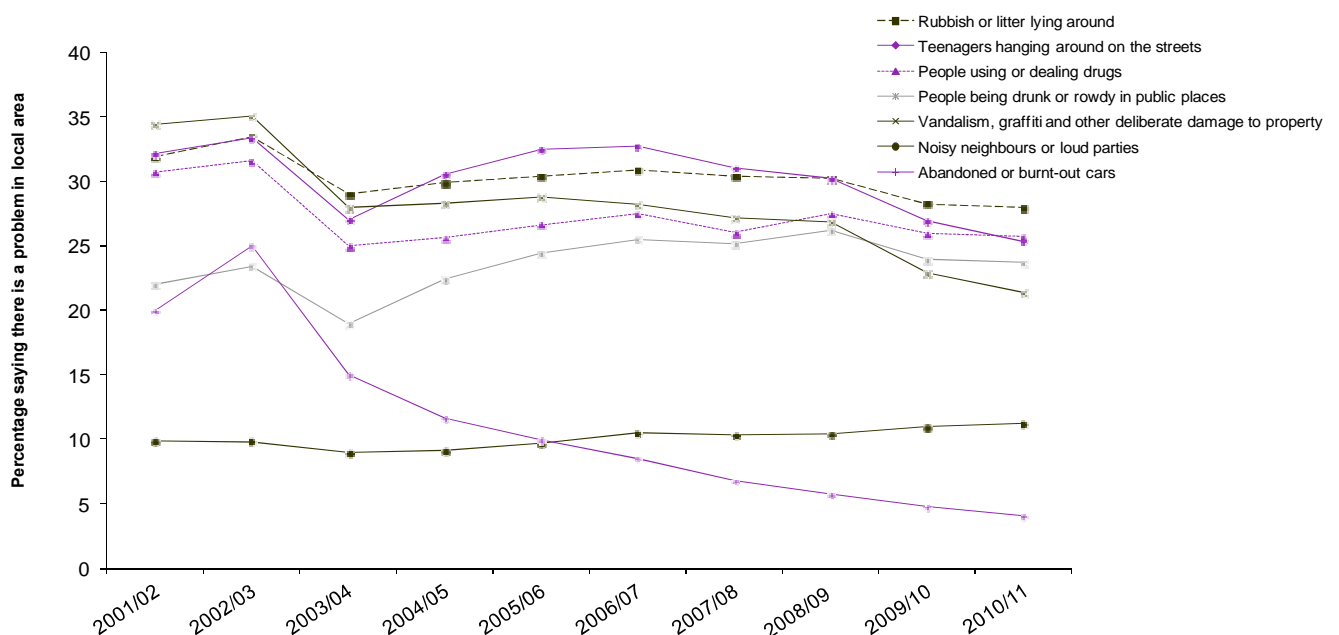
6 See Section 6.3 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of anti-social behaviour.

7 From April 2011 the number of respondents asked these anti-social behaviour questions was reduced to allow for the introduction of new questions about general experiences of anti-social behaviour. The first results from responses to the new questions will be published in July 2012.

vandalism and graffiti was a problem (down from 22.9% in 2009/10 to 21.4% in 2010/11). The proportion of adults perceiving problems with noisy neighbours, drunk or rowdy behaviour, people using or dealing drugs, and rubbish or litter lying around were not statistically significantly different between the 2010/11 and 2009/10 BCS (Figure 5.3 and Table 5.04).

Longer-term trends show a general decline in all anti-social behaviour strands, except for drunk and rowdy behaviour and noisy neighbours, which have remained fairly constant. Between 2001/02 and 2003/04 there was a decrease in all anti-social behaviour strands and then a fairly flat period between 2003/04 and 2008/09 for most strands. Over the last three years there was another period of decline for all strands with the exception of noisy neighbours. The most pronounced decline has been for the abandoned or burnt-out cars strand, which peaked at 25 per cent in 2002/03 and has subsequently fallen each year since, down to four per cent in 2010/11. Reductions in this indicator have driven the overall reduction in the composite measure (Table 5.04).

Figure 5.3 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour by strand, 2001/02 to 2010/11 BCS



5.4 PERCEPTIONS OF THE POLICE

The BCS includes questions on confidence in the police, ranging from how good a job they do to attitudes towards specific aspects of policing. Since October 2007, questions about partnership working between the police and local council tackling anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area have also been included.⁸

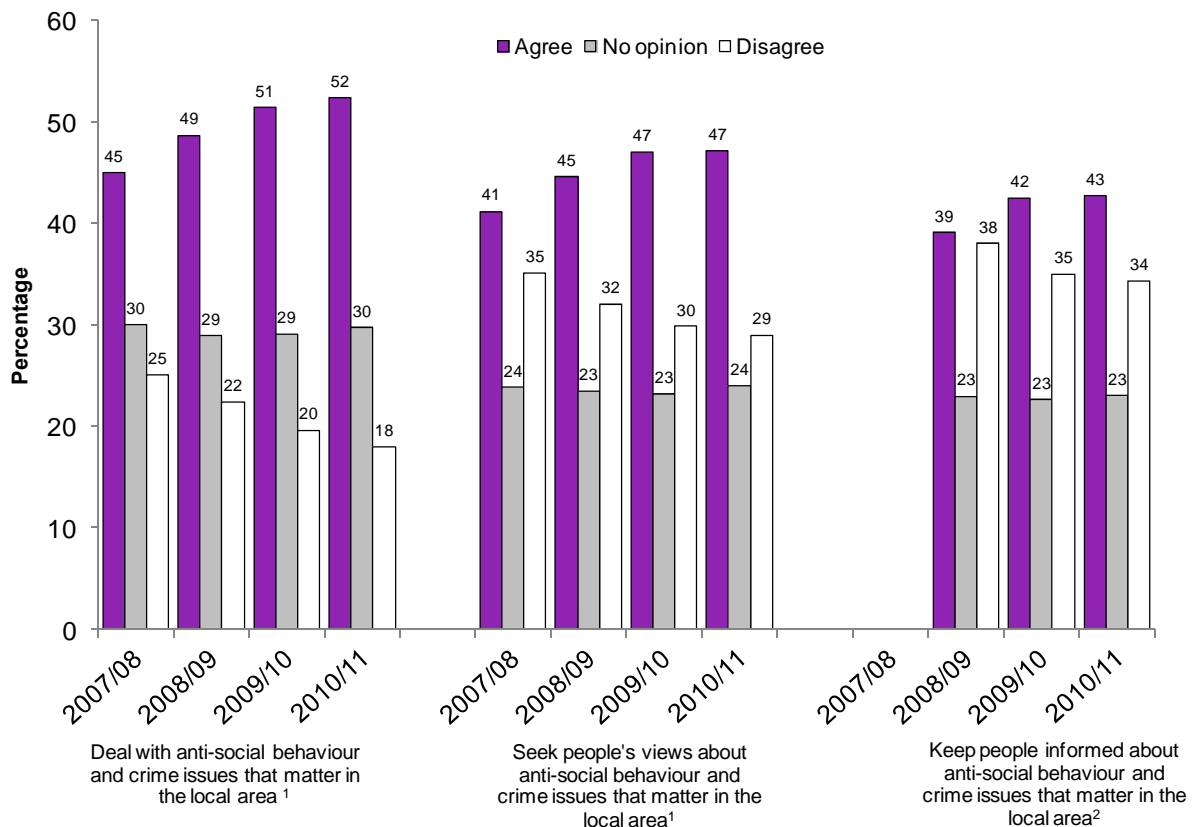
In the 2010/11 BCS, 52 per cent agreed that the police and local council were dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area,⁹ up from 51 per cent in 2009/10 (Figure 5.4 and Table 5.05). The proportion who agreed that the police and local council seek people’s views about anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area was 47 per cent in 2010/11. The proportion who agreed that the police and local council keep people informed about these issues was 43 per cent in 2010/11. These remain fairly low, at around one-half or less, and represent no

⁸ See Section 6.4 of the [User Guide](#) for details of questions relating to levels of confidence in the police and local council.

⁹ This question was the basis of the target set by the then Home Secretary for each police force to improve the level of public confidence in the police and local council over a three year period (2008–2011). This target has since been abolished by the current Government as part of its removal of centrally imposed targets from the police, but the question remains part of the BCS.

statistically significant change from 2009/10. The proportion of adults responding with no opinion on these questions has remained steady, between 23 and 30 per cent. However, the proportion of adults agreeing that the police and local council are dealing with issues, seeking people's views and keeping people informed has increased, and the proportion disagreeing has decreased over the period that the questions have been included.

Figure 5.4 Confidence in the police and local council, 2007/08 to 2010/11 BCS



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

2. This question was introduced in April 2008.

In the 2010/11 BCS, 59 per cent of adults thought that their local police were doing a good or excellent job, up from 56 per cent in 2009/10 (Table 5.06). There was also an improvement in perceptions¹⁰ for six of the seven measures of confidence in the police (Figure 5.5).

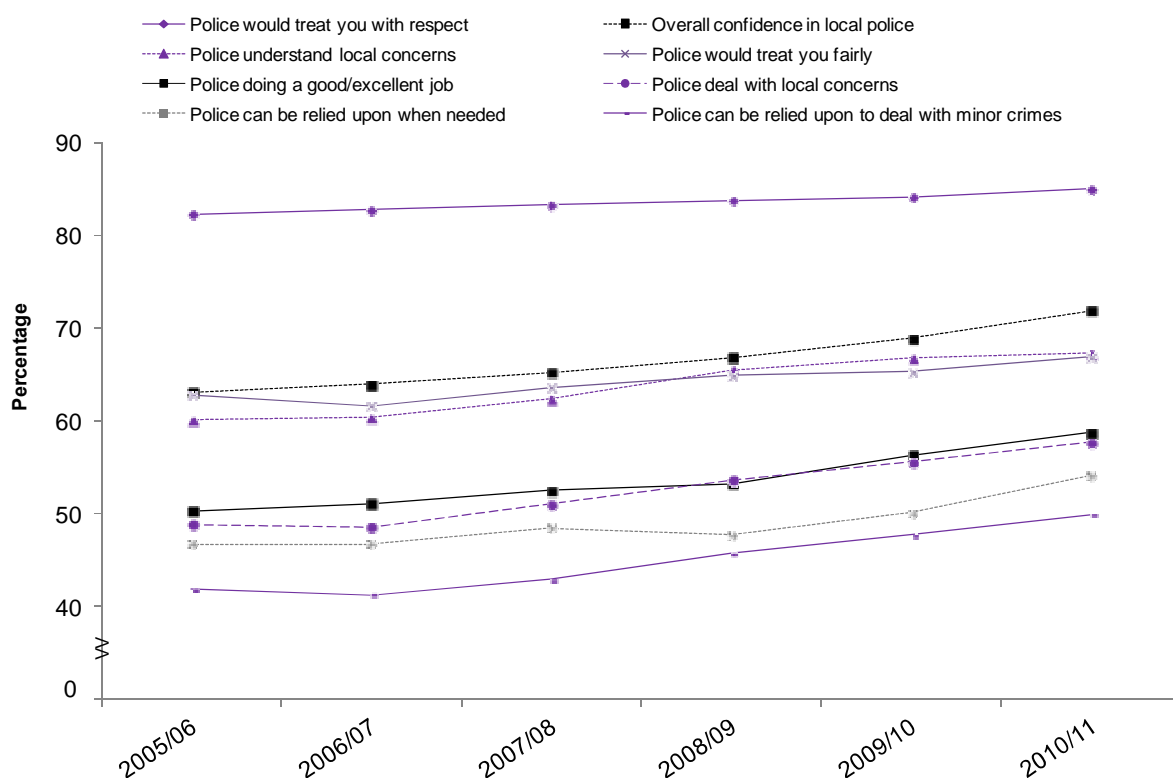
- Police can be relied upon when needed, up from 50 per cent in 2009/10 to 54 per cent in 2010/11.
- Police would treat you with respect, up from 84 per cent in 2009/10 to 85 per cent in 2010/11.
- Police would treat you fairly, up from 65 per cent in 2009/10 to 67 per cent in 2010/11.

¹⁰ See Section 6.5 of the [User Guide](#) for details of measures of perceptions of the local police.

- Police can be relied upon to deal with minor crimes, up from 48 per cent in 2009/10 to 50 per cent in 2010/11.
- Police deal with local concerns, up from 56 per cent in 2009/10 to 58 per cent in 2010/11.
- Overall confidence in local police, up from 69 per cent in 2009/10 to 72 per cent in 2010/11.

Longer-term trends show that between the 2005/06 and 2010/11 BCS there was an eight percentage point increase in the proportion of adults who thought that the police are doing a good or excellent job and a nine percentage point increase in the overall confidence in local police (unrounded figures; Table 5.06). For more information on perceptions of police see [Scribbins et al. \(2010\)](#).

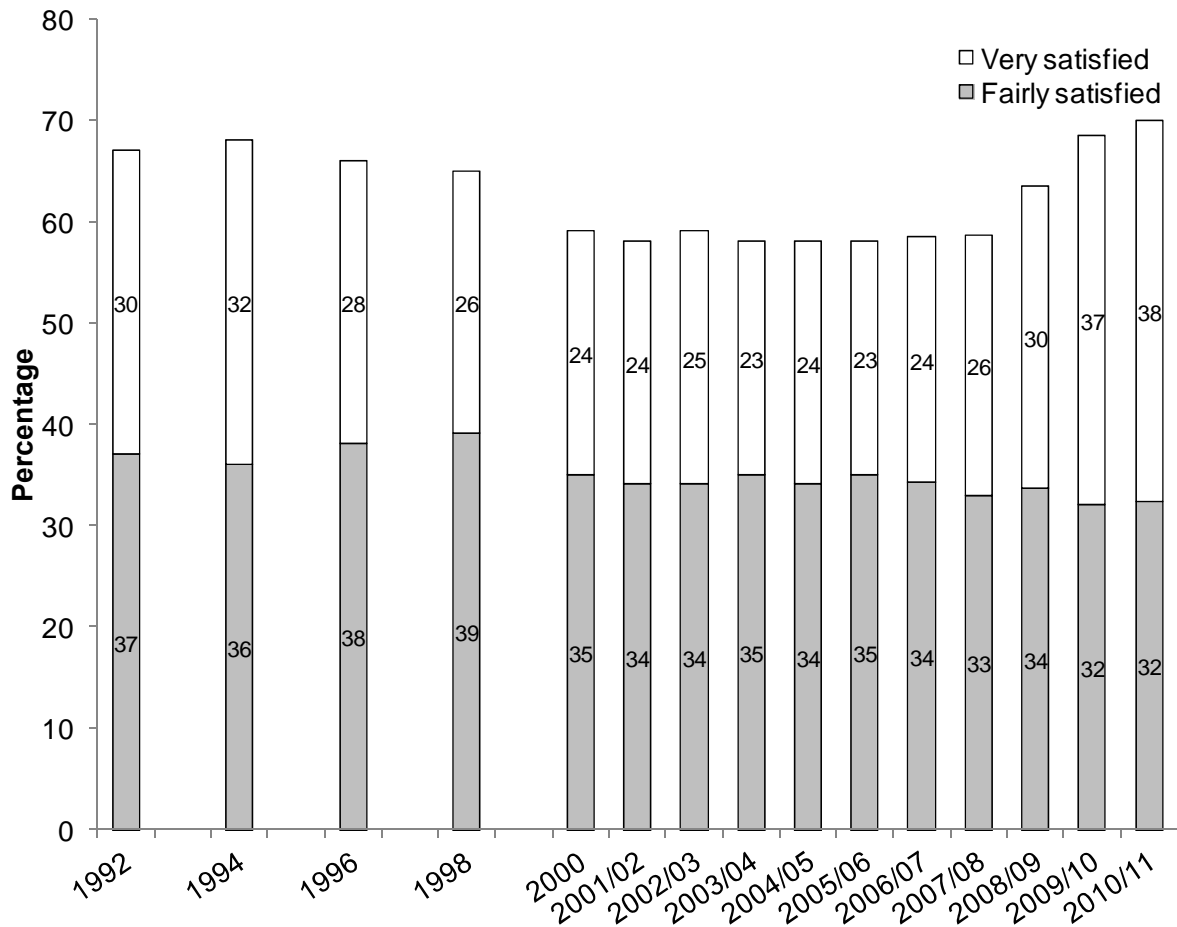
Figure 5.5 Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2010/11 BCS



Victim satisfaction with the police

BCS respondents who have been victims of crime and have had contact with the police in the last 12 months were asked how satisfied they were with the way the police handled the matter. In 2010/11, 38 per cent were very satisfied, 32 per cent were fairly satisfied and 30 per cent were not satisfied with the contact (Figure 5.6 and Table 5.07). These satisfaction measures show no statistically significant change from 2009/10.

Longer-term trends show that satisfaction levels fell between 1994 and 2000 and then were relatively flat between 2000 and 2007/08. Since then satisfaction levels have increased. Between 2007/08 and 2010/11, the proportion of victims very satisfied with the contact they had with the police increased by 12 percentage points.

Figure 5.6 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2010/11¹ BCS

1. Prior to 2008/09, figures for victim satisfaction include incidents experienced in the month of interview.

Online crime maps

Since January 2009, every police force has made maps available on their website giving local crime statistics and details of neighbourhood policing teams in the local area. Questions were included in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS to find out more about the public's awareness and use of online crime maps.

In the 2010/11 BCS, 15 per cent of respondents said that they were aware of crime maps and four per cent said that they had looked at or used them. This is an increase from 2009/10, when 10 per cent said that they were aware of online crime maps and three per cent said that they had looked at or used them (Table 5a).

Analysis of the last quarter's interviews from the 2010/11 BCS suggests that it is the availability, from January 2011, of new street level crime maps that is largely responsible for this increase. During the last quarter of 2010/11 (January to March 2011), the proportion of respondents who were aware of or had looked at or used online crime maps more than doubled from the previous quarter (Figure 5.7). More detailed analysis (of the 2009/10 BCS) examining the relationship between awareness and use of crime maps and personal, household and area characteristics can be found elsewhere ([Scribbins et al.](#) 2010).

Box 5.1 Online crime maps – changes to BCS question

Under the last administration all police forces in England and Wales were required, from January 2009, to publish online crime maps for the public on their websites. These provided access to police recorded crime statistics at a local neighbourhood level, typically wards.

In the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS respondents were asked:

- ‘Since January 2009 interactive crime maps which show crime levels in different local neighbourhoods have been available on all police force websites. Before this interview, did you know that these types of online maps were available?’
- ‘And in the last 12 months have you looked at or used any interactive crime maps which show crime levels in your local neighbourhood?’

From January 2011, the new administration required all forces to supply street level data to a central portal (www.police.uk). Two new questions were added to the BCS from April 2011 to gauge public use of and attitudes towards them:

- ‘Since January 2011, maps and information which show the level of crime and anti-social behaviour on each street have been publicly available on the internet. Before this interview, did you know that this type of online information was available at street level?’
- ‘And in the last 12 months have you looked at or used any crime maps or information which show the level of crime and anti-social behaviour on each street?’

Figure 5.7 Awareness and use of online crime maps, 2010/11 BCS

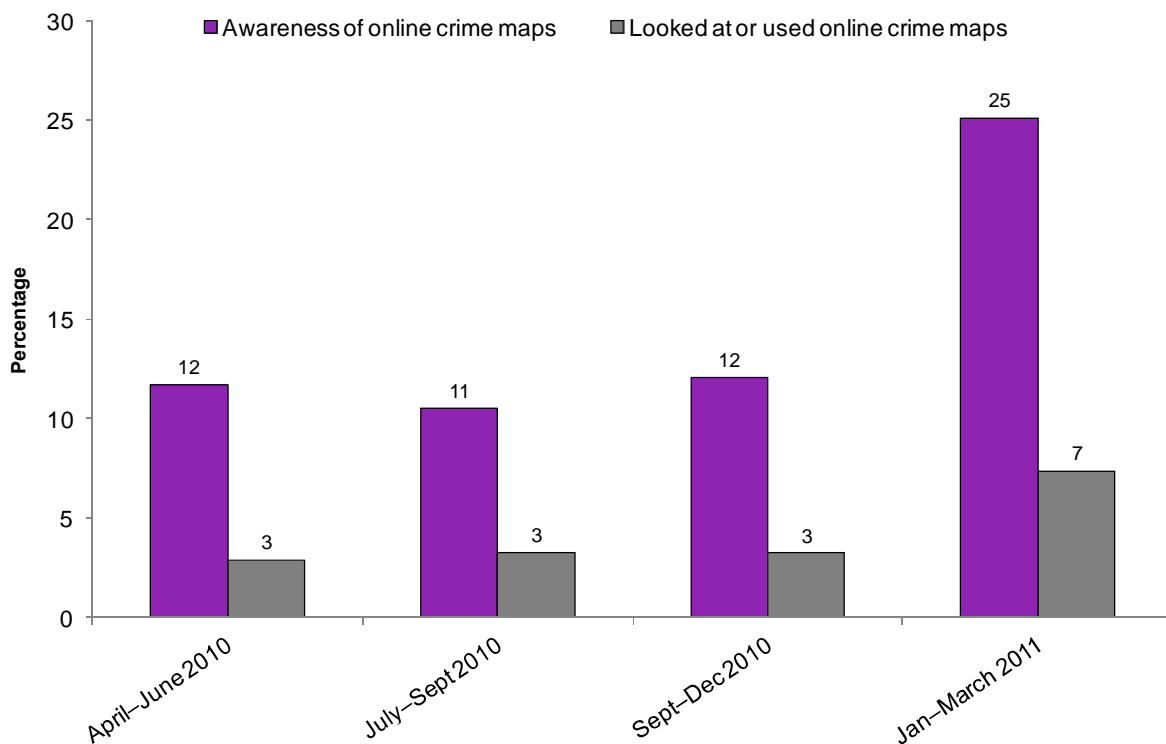


Table 5a Awareness and use of online crime maps, 2009/10 to 2010/11 BCS¹¹

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	2009/10	2010/11	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>% saying that they:</i>			
Were aware of crime maps	10	15	**
Had looked at or used crime maps	3	4	**
<i>Unweighted base</i>	11,013	11,459	

5.5 CONFIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The BCS includes questions relating to the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (CJS).¹² The proportion of adults who thought that the CJS as a whole was fair increased to 61 per cent in 2010/11 (from 59% in 2009/10; Table 5b). The proportion of adults who thought that the CJS was effective increased to 43 per cent in 2010/11 (41% in 2009/10). Measures of confidence in the CJS have increased each year since the questions were introduced in 2007/08.¹³ Figures on confidence in the CJS by personal, household and area characteristics are included in Tables 5.08 and 5.09.

Table 5b Confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS), 2007/08 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS				
	2007/08 ¹	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>% saying that they are confident that:</i>					
The CJS as a whole is fair	56	59	59	61	**
The CJS as a whole is effective	37	38	41	43	**
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	9,774	44,707	43,086	44,883	

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

2. Unweighted bases refer to questions on the fairness of the CJS. Bases for the effectiveness question will be similar in each year. Previous questions on the CJS have not shown seasonality effects.

¹¹ See Box 5.1 for details of questions about online crime maps.

¹² See Section 6.6 of the [User Guide](#) for details of questions relating to confidence in the criminal justice system.

¹³ Prior to 2007/08 confidence in the criminal justice system was measured using slightly different questions.

Table 5.01 Perceptions of changing crime levels, 1996 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS													Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
<i>% saying there is 'a little more' or 'a lot more' crime than two years ago</i>														
National	75	58	66	65	72	65	61	63	65	65	75	66	60	**
Local	55	46	50	51	54	48	42	42	41	39	36	31	28	**
<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	8,235	7,248	9,369	8,138	8,958	9,292	10,955	11,721	11,580	11,404	11,464	10,966	11,584	

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

Table 5.02 Perceived likelihood of being a victim of crime, 2001/02 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS										Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
<i>% saying that in the next year it is 'fairly likely' or 'very likely' that they will be a victim of:</i>											
Burglary	22	22	18	16	16	15	14	16	15	13	**
Car crime	37	36	30	27	26	25	23	24	21	17	**
Violent crime	18	19	14	14	15	15	14	17	15	13	**
<i>Unweighted base¹</i>	<i>7,671</i>	<i>8,853</i>	<i>9,270</i>	<i>10,935</i>	<i>11,679</i>	<i>11,670</i>	<i>11,575</i>	<i>11,277</i>	<i>10,911</i>	<i>11,506</i>	

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

Table 5.03 Trends in worry about crime¹, 1992 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS															
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 ²	2009/10	2010/11	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>% saying they worry about:</i>																
Burglary	19	26	22	19	19	15	15	13	12	13	13	12	11	10	10	
Car crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	21	17	17	15	13	14	13	12	12	10	10	
Violent crime	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	24	22	21	16	16	17	17	15	14	13	13	
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	<i>10,044</i>	<i>14,502</i>	<i>7,973</i>	<i>14,925</i>	<i>19,388</i>	<i>32,765</i>	<i>36,427</i>	<i>37,872</i>	<i>45,046</i>	<i>47,713</i>	<i>47,122</i>	<i>46,888</i>	<i>11,510</i>	<i>11,167</i>	<i>11,627</i>	

1. See Section 6.2 of the [User Guide](#) for more information on the definitions of the worry about crime indicators.

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

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

Table 5.04 Trends in the anti-social behaviour indicators, 1992 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS															Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
	%															
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.7	20.7	16.3	17.0	17.3	17.5	16.4	16.5	14.4	13.7	
	<i>% saying there is a 'fairly big' or 'very big' problem in their area with:</i>															
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ^c	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.5	19.7	24.5	15.3	11.6	10.0	8.5	6.8	5.8	4.8	4.1	**
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.7	9.9	9.8	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.2	
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.9	23.4	19.2	22.4	24.4	25.5	25.2	26.2	23.9	23.7	
People using or dealing drugs	14.1	21.6	20.9	24.6	32.5	30.7	31.6	25.2	25.7	26.7	27.5	26.1	27.5	26.0	25.7	
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20.0	26.0	23.5	27.1	32.3	32.2	33.4	27.3	30.6	32.5	32.7	31.0	30.2	27.0	25.4	**
Rubbish or litter lying around	29.7	26.4	26.0	27.8	30.5	31.9	33.5	29.0	29.9	30.4	30.9	30.4	30.3	28.3	28.0	
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	25.5	28.7	24.3	26.4	32.3	34.4	35.1	28.2	28.3	28.8	28.3	27.2	26.9	22.9	21.4	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ³	8,486	13,745	7,625	13,986	8,910	30,695	34,622	36,116	42,892	45,787	45,063	45,021	44,010	42,390	44,551	

1. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands as described in Section 6.3 of the [User Guide](#).

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

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

Table 5.05 Public confidence in the police and local council, 2007/08 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS				
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Police and local council are dealing with issues:</i>					
Agree	45	49	51	52	**
Disagree	25	22	20	18	**
No opinion	30	29	29	30	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>19,720</i>	<i>45,041</i>	<i>43,372</i>	<i>45,393</i>	
<i>Police and local council seek people's views:</i>					
Agree	41	45	47	47	
Disagree	35	32	30	29	**
No opinion	24	23	23	24	**
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>19,803</i>	<i>45,204</i>	<i>43,555</i>	<i>45,590</i>	
<i>Police and local council keep people informed:</i>					
Agree	n/a	39	42	43	
Disagree	n/a	38	35	34	
No opinion	n/a	23	23	23	
<i>Unweighted base</i>		<i>45,447</i>	<i>43,736</i>	<i>45,921</i>	

Table 5.06 Ratings and perceptions of the local police, 2005/06 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS						Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
	%						
Police doing a good/excellent job	50	51	53	53	56	59	**
	<i>% saying they 'tend to agree' or 'strongly agree' that:</i>						
Police can be relied upon when needed	47	47	48	48	50	54	**
Police would treat you with respect	82	83	83	84	84	85	**
Police would treat you fairly	63	62	64	65	65	67	**
Police can be relied upon to deal with minor crimes	42	41	43	46	48	50	**
Police understand local concerns	60	60	62	65	67	67	
Police deal with local concerns	49	49	51	54	56	58	**
Overall confidence in local police	63	64	65	67	69	72	**
<i>Unweighted base</i> ¹	47,367	46,855	46,627	45,960	44,293	46,467	

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

Table 5.07 Victim satisfaction with the police, 1992 to 2010/11 BCS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS															
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Statistically significant change, 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>% of victims saying they were:</i>																
Very satisfied	30	32	28	26	24	24	25	23	24	23	24	26	30	37	38	
Fairly satisfied	37	36	38	39	35	34	34	35	34	35	34	33	34	32	32	
Not satisfied	33	32	34	35	41	42	41	42	42	42	42	41	36	32	30	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,552	4,344	4,232	3,119	3,565	4,675	5,121	5,000	5,286	5,504	5,586	4,997	4,765	4,385	4,434	

Table 5.08 Confidence in the criminal justice system by personal characteristics¹

Percentages				England and Wales, 2010/11 BCS			
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ²		Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ²
ALL ADULTS	61	43	44,883	Long-standing illness or disability			
				Long-standing illness or disability	57	38	13,221
Age				Limits activities	56	38	9,450
16-24	68	56	3,717	Does not limit activities	59	39	3,767
25-34	64	47	6,161	No long-standing illness or disability	63	44	31,605
35-44	60	41	7,631				
45-54	58	37	7,528	Internet usage			
55-64	56	35	7,893	Used in last 12 months	61	42	8,068
65-74	57	35	6,354	Not used in last 12 months	61	44	3,118
75+	68	47	5,599				
Sex				Overall level of perceived anti-social behaviour			
Men	63	42	20,424	High	50	34	5,282
Women	60	43	24,459	Not high	63	44	37,306
Ethnic group				Any contact with police in last 12 months			
White	60	41	41,420	Contact	57	40	3,448
Non-White	68	59	3,411	No contact	63	44	7,638
Mixed	56	43	328				
Asian or Asian British	72	63	1,544	Newspaper of choice			
Black or Black British	59	52	937	'Popular'	58	40	26,803
Chinese or Other	77	61	602	The Sun	58	42	9,884
Marital status				The Daily Mirror	60	42	4,643
Married	60	40	21,004	The Daily Mail	59	37	8,871
Cohabiting	57	38	4,027	The Daily Express	58	38	2,292
Single	65	51	9,399	The Daily Star	53	37	1,113
Separated	58	42	1,493	'Broadsheet'	69	47	10,807
Divorced	55	38	4,066	The Daily Telegraph	67	42	3,388
Widowed	68	47	4,876	The Guardian	67	51	2,579
Respondent's employment status				The Independent	68	44	1,212
In employment	61	41	24,588	The Times	71	47	3,287
Unemployed	60	51	1,367	The Financial Times	76	58	341
Economically inactive	61	44	18,839	Some other newspaper	69	55	708
Student	71	63	1,045	No one newspaper in particular	57	40	440
Looking after family/home	62	48	2,231	Would not want to read any newspaper	59	45	4,575
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	50	37	1,988				
Retired	61	39	12,935	Perception of local crime rate			
Other inactive	59	50	640	Higher than average	52	36	2,898
Respondent's occupation				Lower than average	64	44	17,632
Managerial and professional occupations	63	40	15,020	About average	59	41	12,609
Intermediate occupations	59	39	9,226				
Routine and manual occupations	59	42	17,006	Experience of crime in last 12 months			
Never worked and long-term unemployed	65	55	1,553	Victim	56	39	8,573
Full-time students	72	61	1,678	Not a victim	63	44	36,310
Not classified	62	40	400				
Highest qualification				Aware of Neighbourhood Policing Team			
Degree or diploma	65	43	14,850	Aware	63	43	4,935
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	60	39	7,731	Not aware	60	43	5,939
O level/GCSE	59	42	8,725				
Other	63	50	1,974				
None	59	44	11,513				

1. See Section 7.3 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of personal characteristics.

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

Table 5.09 Confidence in the criminal justice system by household and area characteristics¹

Percentages	England and Wales, 2010/11 BCS		
	Confident that the CJS is fair	Confident that the CJS is effective	Unweighted base ²
ALL ADULTS	61	43	44,883
Structure of household			
Single adult and child(ren)	53	42	2,322
Adults and child(ren)	63	46	9,470
Adult(s) and no child(ren)	61	41	33,091
Total household income			
Less than £10,000	62	47	6,358
£10,000 less than £20,000	59	42	8,864
£20,000 less than £30,000	60	40	6,199
£30,000 less than £40,000	60	41	4,614
£40,000 less than £50,000	63	41	3,140
£50,000 or more	65	41	6,166
No income stated or not enough information provided	60	44	9,511
Tenure			
Owner occupiers	60	39	30,379
Social renters	58	45	7,346
Private renters	67	53	7,023
Accommodation type			
Houses	61	41	38,242
<i>Detached</i>	62	40	11,812
<i>Semi-detached</i>	60	41	14,335
<i>Terraced</i>	60	43	12,095
Flats/maisonettes	66	52	5,757
Other accommodation	47	28	120
Output Area Classification			
Blue collar communities	55	38	7,545
City living	71	53	2,122
Countryside	64	42	6,885
Prospering suburbs	61	40	10,666
Constrained by circumstances	57	41	4,469
Typical traits	60	41	9,400
Multicultural	66	54	3,796
Area type			
Urban	61	43	33,576
Rural	62	42	11,307
Level of physical disorder			
High	60	46	2,090
Not high	61	42	42,075
English Indices of Deprivation (Employment)			
20% most deprived Output Areas	59	43	7,913
Other Output Areas	61	43	24,677
20% least deprived Output Areas	66	43	8,521

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

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

Appendix 1: Estimates of crime against children aged 10 to 15

INTRODUCTION

In addition to measuring crime against adults aged 16 and over resident in households in England and Wales, since January 2009 the British Crime Survey (BCS) has asked children aged 10 to 15 about their experience of crime. For more information on the BCS extension to children, see Section 2 of the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

Preliminary results from the first calendar year (year ending December 2009) were published in 2010 ([Millard and Flatley](#)) as experimental statistics (designation for statistics still in a development phase). A National Statistics [user consultation](#) followed this publication; now the latest figures on the victimisation of children aged 10 to 15 from the BCS are being published.

Figures remain experimental due to the continuing developmental nature of the survey¹ and the refinement of the estimates. A formal assessment by the UK Statistics Authority will be sought to classify these estimates as National Statistics. The timing will be considered as part of any package to respond to recommendations from the recent [National Statistician's Review of crime statistics](#) (2011).

As a result of evaluation and improvement, some changes have been made to the way in which the figures have been analysed and presented.

COUNTING CRIME

The BCS approach to counting crimes is to classify incidents reported by respondents during the interview into criminal offences in a way that approximates to how the police record crime (see Section 3 of the [User Guide](#)). All incidents captured on the BCS are assigned an offence code (see Section 2.5 of the [User Guide](#)); this applies to both the adult BCS and the extension to 10 to 15 year olds.

However, to reduce respondent burden and to reflect that some incidents reported by children may be considered relatively minor, detailed information about an incident was not collected if:

- the incident happened at school; and
- the offender² was a pupil at the respondent's school; and
- the offender did not use a weapon;³ and
- the victim was not physically hurt in any way.

Incidents which met these criteria had a limited amount of information collected to enable classification to a high-level crime category. Without detailed information it was not possible to assign specific offence codes within the appropriate high-level classification according to standard BCS procedures. As a result, these cases have been designated as 'unspecified' offences. Without an offence code it is not possible to tell which detailed crime type the offence would be classified as. For example, data on whether the stolen item was being carried by the respondent at the time of a theft were not collected,

1 Some questions were added after the survey entered the field to improve the range and quality of questions being asked.

Data collection will also have improved during the 2009/10 and 2010/11 surveys as interviewers and coders become more experienced in their roles (some incidents reported by children, particularly younger children, can be confusing to record).

2 Where there was more than one offender, detailed information was collected if any of the offenders were not pupils at the respondent's school.

3 A 'weapon' constitutes any item that was considered to be a weapon by the victim; this includes knives, sticks, stones, bottles.

so it is not feasible to determine whether this would be a *theft from the person or other theft of personal property*. However, because the respondent reported that there was intent to commit an offence, these incidents are still considered offences under law.

CLASSIFYING CRIME

[Millard and Flatley](#) (2010) proposed four potential methods for measuring crime against children. Responses to the [user consultation](#) suggested there was some value in all approaches, but the majority favoured the 'All in law' and 'Norms-based' approaches with regard to estimating levels of victimisation; these two approaches are presented within this bulletin.⁴

Of the other two methods, there was least support during the consultation for the subjective approach which included only offences perceived to be a crime by the respondent ('Victim perceived') and some limited interest from users in the presentation of the 'All in law outside school' approach.

The 'All in law' approach (now referred to as the 'Broad measure') is the widest-possible count but will include minor offences between children and family members that would not normally be treated as criminal matters. The 'Norms-based' approach (now referred to as the 'Preferred measure') is a more focused method which takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident but will still include incidents of a serious nature even if they took place at school.

The 'Preferred measure' includes all offences where:

- the offender⁵ was not known (e.g. stranger, tradesman, pupil from another school); or
- the offender⁵ was known, but aged 16 or over and not a family member (e.g. neighbour, older friend, teacher);⁶ or
- the offender⁵ was known and either a family member or aged under 16 (e.g. parent, sibling, school-friend) and there was visible injury or theft or damage involving a 'high value' item⁷; or
- a weapon⁸ was involved.

'Unspecified' offences do not fall within the scope of the 'Preferred measure' because the detailed information above was not collected.

PRESENTATION OF ESTIMATES

It is planned that estimates from the 10 to 15 year old survey will only be published once a year. These will be released alongside the annual publication of figures from the BCS adults' survey (based on year to March data).

Due to refinements as part of the development of the survey and presentation of estimates, there have been some amendments to the presentation of figures in this volume compared with those previously published ([Millard and Flatley](#), 2010).

4 Whilst only two measures are being presented, data are still collected to enable the other measures to be derived; these will be made publicly available through the [Economic and Social Data Service](#).

5 If there was more than one offender, the incident was included if just one of the offenders matched this criteria.

6 The inclusion of offences committed by a known non-family member irrespective of the nature of the offence represents a change to the approach used for the 'Norms-based' measure that was previously published in 2010 (Millard and Flatley). This recognises the importance of age in addition to relationship in classifying the severity of an incident.

7 This excludes items such as pens, stationery, food, toys, cards, cigarettes.

8 A 'weapon' constitutes any item that was considered to be a weapon by the victim; this includes knives, sticks, stones, bottles.

- For an incident to be a crime in law there must be an element of intent apparent. For example, for an incident to be considered theft there must be intent to permanently deprive someone of their property. The information captured around 'intent' has improved as the survey has developed due to increased focus through questions and interviewer and coder training. Published figures now exclude incidents where the respondent perceived no intent from the perpetrator to hurt, steal or damage.⁹
- Offences of theft from a dwelling, theft from outside a dwelling, bicycle theft and vandalism (see Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of the [User Guide](#)) are designated as 'household' offences for adults on the BCS (respondents reply on behalf of the household). However, they are presented here as offences against children when the property stolen or damaged was reported by the respondent as solely belonging to them. This broadens the scope of personal victimisation which may result in some double-counting of offences with the adult survey (the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in the future).

As a result of these improvements (including the additional criteria in the 'Preferred measure'), total crime counts are not directly comparable with those previously published.

A summary of the experimental statistics counts of crime against 10 to 15 year olds are presented in substantive chapters within this volume. No statistical assessment of the change in levels of victimisation between the two years presented has been made. This is due to the developmental nature of the survey and estimates, which have been subject to further refinement during the periods presented.

Tables containing estimates and margins of error associated with these survey estimates¹⁰ from the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS extension to children aged 10 to 15 follow.

- Table A.01 presents estimates of the number of incidents of each type of crime experienced by children aged 10 to 15.
- Table A.02 presents estimates of the incidence rate for children aged 10 to 15 experiencing each type of crime in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Table A.03 presents estimates of the proportion of children aged 10 to 15 who had experienced each type of crime at least once in the 12 months prior to interview.

⁹ Each crime type has a specific question relating to intent (e.g. intent to permanently deprive in the case of a theft). However, it is not possible to apply the simple criterion of excluding cases of a certain crime type with no evidence of intent to robbery as this offence involves both threat or violence *and* theft.

¹⁰ See Section 8.1 of the [User Guide](#) for an explanation of margins of error (confidence intervals) around survey estimates.

Appendix Table A.01 Estimates of the number of crimes against 10 to 15 year olds including margins of error, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

	England and Wales, BCS							
	Preferred measure ¹				Broad measure ¹			
	2009/10 ²		2010/11 ³		2009/10 ²		2010/11 ³	
Violence	630	394 - 865	576	317 - 835	1,508	1,134 - 1,882	1,070	690 - 1,450
Wounding	128	10 - 245	85	0 - 178	130	12 - 247	85	0 - 178
Assault with minor injury	265	122 - 407	323	122 - 523	357	192 - 521	392	162 - 622
Assault without injury	164	42 - 285	113	17 - 209	316	138 - 493	191	70 - 312
Robbery	74	8 - 139	55	0 - 120	80	12 - 148	63	0 - 134
Aggressive behaviour (unspecified) ⁴	n/a		n/a		607	365 - 849	336	149 - 522
Theft with threat (unspecified) ⁴	n/a		n/a		18	0 - 63	3	0 - 10
Violence with injury	412	219 - 606	441	207 - 676	509	297 - 721	512	243 - 781
Violence without injury (includes unspecified) ^{4,5}	217	86 - 349	135	35 - 235	999	692 - 1,306	557	314 - 801
Personal theft	353	304 - 401	275	225 - 326	426	367 - 484	328	274 - 382
Theft from the person	59	38 - 80	34	17 - 50	61	39 - 82	37	19 - 54
Snatch theft	21	5 - 37	19	6 - 31	22	6 - 38	22	8 - 35
Stealth theft	38	24 - 53	15	4 - 26	38	24 - 53	15	4 - 26
Other theft of personal property	203	164 - 241	163	122 - 203	250	202 - 299	187	144 - 230
Theft of personal property (unspecified) ⁴	n/a		n/a		21	11 - 32	19	5 - 32
Theft from the dwelling/outside the dwelling ⁶	20	10 - 29	24	12 - 36	23	12 - 33	31	15 - 46
Bike theft ⁶	71	52 - 90	55	37 - 73	71	52 - 90	55	37 - 73
Vandalism to personal property⁶	48	25 - 71	27	8 - 46	137	99 - 175	83	55 - 112
Damage to personal property ⁶	48	25 - 71	27	8 - 46	59	35 - 83	27	8 - 46
Damage to personal property (unspecified) ⁴	n/a		n/a		78	49 - 108	56	35 - 77
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15	1,030	916 - 1,145	878	757 - 1,000	2,071	1,893 - 2,248	1,481	1,310 - 1,653
<i>Unweighted base</i>	3,762		3,849		3,762		3,849	

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as level of injury, value of item stolen or damaged, relationship with the perpetrator) while the 'Broad measure' counts all incidents which would be legally defined as crimes and therefore may include low-level incidents between children. For more details see Appendix 1.

2. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,862,869 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, estimate for 2009).

3. Numbers are derived by multiplying offence rates by 3,746,173 children aged 10 to 15 in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, mid-2008 projection for 2010).

4. These offences are designated as 'unspecified' since only limited information was collected about these low-level offences to reduce respondent burden (see Appendix 1 for more details).

5. Violence with injury includes wounding, assault with minor injury and robbery where injury was sustained. Violence without injury includes assault without injury and robbery with no injury plus, for the 'Broad measure', the unspecified offences of aggressive behaviour and theft with threat or force (these involve no injury otherwise further information would have been collected during the interview).

6. These offences are designated as 'household' offences for adults on the BCS (respondents reply on behalf of the household) but are presented here as 'personal' offences when the property stolen or damaged solely belonged to the child respondent. This broadens the scope of personal victimisation but may also result in double-counting of offences on the adult survey; the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in the

7. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied in using these estimates and the margin of error should be taken into account.

Appendix Table A.02 Estimates of incidence rates for crimes against 10 to 15 year olds including margins of error, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Rates per 10,000 children aged 10-15		England and Wales, BCS							
		Preferred measure ¹				Broad measure ¹			
		2009/10		2010/11		2009/10		2010/11	
Violence		1,630	1,395 - 1,865	1,538	1,279 - 1,797	3,904	3,530 - 4,278	2,856	2,476 - 3,236
Wounding		330	213 - 448	228	135 - 320	336	219 - 454	228	135 - 320
Assault with minor injury		685	543 - 828	861	661 - 1,062	923	759 - 1,088	1,047	817 - 1,277
Assault without injury		423	302 - 545	302	206 - 398	817	640 - 995	511	390 - 631
Robbery		191	126 - 256	147	82 - 212	208	140 - 276	168	97 - 239
Aggressive behaviour (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		1,571	1,330 - 1,813	896	709 - 1,083
Theft with threat (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		47	2 - 92	7	0 - 15
Violence with injury		1,068	874 - 1,261	1,178	943 - 1,413	1,318	1,105 - 1,530	1,368	1,099 - 1,637
Violence without injury (includes unspecified) ^{2,3}		562	431 - 694	360	260 - 460	2,586	2,279 - 2,894	1,488	1,245 - 1,732
Personal theft		913	787 - 1,038	735	601 - 869	1,102	950 - 1,254	876	730 - 1,021
Theft from the person		153	98 - 208	89	45 - 134	157	102 - 212	97	52 - 143
Snatch theft		54	13 - 95	50	16 - 84	58	17 - 99	58	22 - 93
Stealth theft		99	62 - 136	40	11 - 69	99	62 - 136	40	11 - 69
Other theft of personal property		524	425 - 624	434	326 - 543	648	522 - 774	500	384 - 615
Theft of personal property (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		55	28 - 82	49	14 - 85
Theft from the dwelling/outside the dwelling ⁴		52	27 - 76	64	32 - 97	58	32 - 85	82	41 - 124
Bike theft ⁶		184	134 - 234	147	100 - 194	184	134 - 234	147	100 - 194
Vandalism to personal property⁴		124	65 - 183	71	20 - 122	354	256 - 453	223	147 - 299
Damage to personal property ⁴		124	65 - 183	71	20 - 122	152	91 - 214	72	21 - 123
Damage to personal property (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		202	126 - 278	151	94 - 207
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15		2,666	2,370 - 2,963	2,345	2,020 - 2,669	5,360	4,901 - 5,820	3,954	3,496 - 4,413
<i>Unweighted base</i>		3,762		3,849		3,762		3,849	

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as level of injury, value of item stolen or damaged, relationship with the perpetrator) while the 'Broad measure' counts all incidents which would be legally defined as crimes and therefore may include low-level incidents between children. For more details see Appendix 1.

2. These offences are designated as 'unspecified' since only limited information was collected about these low-level offences to reduce respondent burden (see Appendix 1 for more details).

3. Violence with injury includes wounding, assault with minor injury and robbery where injury was sustained. Violence without injury includes assault without injury and robbery with no injury plus, for the 'Broad measure', the unspecified offences of aggressive behaviour and theft with threat or force (these involve no injury otherwise further information would have been collected during the interview).

4. These offences are designated as 'household' offences for adults on the BCS (respondents reply on behalf of the household) but are presented here as 'personal' offences when the property stolen or damaged solely belonged to the child respondent. This broadens the scope of personal victimisation but may also result in double-counting of offences on the adult survey; the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in

5. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied in using these estimates and the margin of error should be taken into account.

Appendix Table A.03 Estimates of prevalence rates for crimes against 10 to 15 year olds including margins of error, 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS

Percentages		England and Wales, BCS							
		Preferred measure ¹		Broad measure ¹					
		2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³	2009/10 ²	2010/11 ³				
Violence		8.5	7.5 - 9.5	6.9	5.9 - 7.8	18.1	16.7 - 19.5	12.1	10.8 - 13.3
Wounding		1.9	1.3 - 2.4	1.1	0.7 - 1.4	1.9	1.4 - 2.4	1.1	0.7 - 1.4
Assault with minor injury		3.7	3.1 - 4.4	3.7	3.0 - 4.5	5.1	4.3 - 5.8	4.5	3.6 - 5.4
Assault without injury		2.4	1.9 - 2.9	1.7	1.2 - 2.1	4.2	3.5 - 5.0	3.0	2.4 - 3.6
Robbery		1.3	0.9 - 1.7	0.9	0.6 - 1.2	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	1.0	0.7 - 1.3
Aggressive behaviour (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		7.5	6.6 - 8.5	4.5	3.7 - 5.3
Theft with threat (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		0.2	0.1 - 0.4	0.1	0.0 - 0.1
Violence with injury		5.5	4.7 - 6.3	5.1	4.2 - 5.9	6.8	5.9 - 7.7	5.8	4.9 - 6.8
Violence without injury (includes unspecified) ^{2,3}		3.4	2.8 - 4.1	2.1	1.6 - 2.6	12.4	11.3 - 13.5	7.4	6.4 - 8.4
Personal theft		7.4	6.4 - 8.3	5.4	4.6 - 6.3	8.5	7.5 - 9.5	6.3	5.4 - 7.2
Theft from the person		0.9	0.6 - 1.3	0.7	0.4 - 1.0	0.9	0.6 - 1.3	0.7	0.4 - 1.0
Snatch theft		0.3	0.1 - 0.5	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	0.4	0.2 - 0.6
Stealth theft		0.6	0.3 - 0.9	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	0.6	0.3 - 0.9	0.3	0.1 - 0.5
Other theft of personal property		4.4	3.6 - 5.2	3.1	2.4 - 3.8	5.0	4.2 - 5.8	3.5	2.8 - 4.2
Theft of personal property (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		0.5	0.3 - 0.8	0.4	0.1 - 0.6
Theft from the dwelling/outside the dwelling ⁴		0.5	0.2 - 0.7	0.5	0.3 - 0.8	0.5	0.3 - 0.7	0.6	0.3 - 0.9
Bike theft ⁶		1.6	1.2 - 2.1	1.2	0.8 - 1.6	1.6	1.2 - 2.1	1.2	0.8 - 1.6
Vandalism to personal property⁴		0.7	0.5 - 1.0	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	2.2	1.7 - 2.7	1.5	1.1 - 1.9
Damage to personal property ⁴		0.7	0.5 - 1.0	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	1.0	0.7 - 1.3	0.4	0.2 - 0.6
Damage to personal property (unspecified) ²		n/a		n/a		1.3	0.9 - 1.7	1.1	0.7 - 1.4
All crime experienced by children aged 10-15		14.6	13.3 - 15.9	11.7	10.4 - 12.9	24.5	22.9 - 26.1	17.3	15.8 - 18.8
<i>Unweighted base</i>		3,762		3,849		3,762		3,849	

1. The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incident (such as level of injury, value of item stolen or damaged, relationship with the perpetrator) while the 'Broad measure' counts all incidents which would be legally defined as crimes and therefore may include low-level incidents between children. For more details see Appendix 1.

2. These offences are designated as 'unspecified' since only limited information was collected about these low-level offences to reduce respondent burden (see Appendix 1 for more details).

3. Violence with injury includes wounding, assault with minor injury and robbery where injury was sustained. Violence without injury includes assault without injury and robbery with no injury plus, for the 'Broad measure', the unspecified offences of aggressive behaviour and theft with threat or force (these involve no injury otherwise further information would have been collected during the interview).

4. These offences are designated as 'household' offences for adults on the BCS (respondents reply on behalf of the household) but are presented here as 'personal' offences when the property stolen or damaged solely belonged to the child respondent. This broadens the scope of personal victimisation but may also result in double-counting of offences on the adult survey; the extent to which this happens will be evaluated in

5. Some estimates are based on a small number of children hence caution should be applied in using these estimates and the margin of error should be taken into account.

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Copies of recent Home Office publications based on the British Crime Survey, including reports that report jointly on the BCS and police recorded crime, can be downloaded from:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/>

2nd edition

Amendments:

Page 21, paragraph six - the figure 3.3 million has been amended to 3.2 million.

Page 22, Figure 1.2 - the 2007/08 column for ASB incidents has been amended from 3,868 to 3,874 and the 2010/11 column for ASB incidents has been amended from 3,251 to 3,236.

Page 22, paragraph one - the commentary on the statistical significance of perceived ASB has been amended from: 'According to the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of adults perceived a high level of ASB in their local area compared to 14.4 per cent in the 2009/10 survey – continuing a sustained downward trend' to; 'According to the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of adults perceived a high level of ASB in their local area. This compares to 14.4 per cent in the 2009/10 survey and 16.4 per cent in 2007/08. The apparent fall in the last year is not statistically significant, but is nonetheless consistent with a continuation of the sustained downward trend in this measure'.

Page 59, Table 3a, the estimates for assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery, violence with injury and violence without injury for both 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been amended. The line "Violent incidents accounted for two thirds of all crime experienced by this age group and 80 per cent of these violent incidents resulted in injury to the victim (the majority being minor bruising or black eyes)" now reads "Violent incidents accounted for two thirds of all crime experienced by this age group and 77 per cent of these violent incidents resulted in injury to the victim (the majority being minor bruising or black eyes).

Page 84, paragraph two - the commentary on the statistical significance of perceived ASB has been amended from: 'In the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of respondents perceived there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, down from 14.4 per cent in 2009/10' to; 'In the 2010/11 BCS, 13.7 per cent of respondents perceived there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, which is not a statistically significant change from the 14.4 per cent in 2009/10'.

Page 94, Table 5.04 - the statistically significant change column for 'high level of perceived anti-social behaviour' has been amended from showing a significant change to not showing a significant change.

Page 103, Table A.01, the estimates for assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery, violence with injury and violence without injury for both 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been amended.

Page 104, Table A.02, the estimates for assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery, violence with injury and violence without injury for both 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been amended.

Page 104, Table A.03, the estimates for assault with minor injury, assault with no injury, robbery, violence with injury and violence without injury for both 2009/10 and 2010/11 have been amended.

Amended 20th October 2011