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Crimes detected in England and Wales 2011/12

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Paul Taylor and Steve Bond (Editor)

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Further information

Copies of other Home Office publications (including crime statistics releases prior to April 2012) are available from the Home Office Science Internet pages:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/>

Copies of crime statistics publications from April 2012 are available from the Office for National Statistics website: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+and+Justice>

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

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

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1 Introduction

This bulletin reports on the levels and trends in detections and detection rates recorded by the 43 police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police. The bulletin focuses on detections where the offender receives some formal sanction such as being charged or summonsed, cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning. Sanction detections also include Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs), warnings for cannabis possession and offences that are asked to be taken into consideration by a court (TICs).

The bulletin also includes data on non-sanction detections. 'Non-sanction detections' comprise those where the offence is counted as cleared up but either no further action was taken against the offender or the matter has been resolved by the use of a locally based community resolution or the application of Restorative Justice (RJ) techniques (see Notes for further information).

In January 2011, the Home Secretary invited the National Statistician to conduct an independent Review of Crime Statistics for England and Wales. 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>

The Home Secretary accepted the recommendation to transfer responsibility for the publication of crime statistics for England and Wales to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). That transfer took effect in April 2012. However, the Home Office Statistics Unit continues to be responsible for publishing statistics on other aspects of police activity including detections, arrests and other powers.

Detailed figures of crimes recorded by the police are published separately by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in *Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly First Release to March 2012*, a copy of which is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales>

Recorded crime statistics provide important context to detections figures, and are quoted where relevant in this bulletin.

2 Detections

2.1 SUMMARY

- There were 3,976,312 offences recorded by the police in 2011/12 and 1,075,927 offences detected by means of a sanction detection. There were an additional 54,183 crimes detected by means of a non-sanction detection. The overall detection rate (i.e. the number of detections divided by the number of crimes) was 28 per cent in 2011/12. The overall sanction detection rate was 27 per cent.
- The number of sanction detections fell by seven per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The number of recorded crimes fell by four per cent in the same period.
- The sanction detection rate rose between 2002/03 and 2007/08 and then remained steady at 28 per cent between 2008/09 and 2010/11 before falling to 27 per cent in 2011/12.
- As in previous years, there is a wide variation in sanction detection rates for different types of crime, with the highest detection rate of 92 per cent for drug offences and the lowest rate of 11 per cent for offences against vehicles.
- Sanction detection rates showed little change for most offence groups between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The exceptions were falls of two percentage points in fraud and forgery and one percentage point in violence against the person, other theft offences, drug offences and other offences.
- There were falls in all the methods of sanction detection between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The number of offences detected by means of a charge or summons fell by four per cent. There were also substantial falls in the number of offences detected by other methods with cautions and offences taken into consideration down 11 per cent and Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) down 14 per cent.

2.2 INTRODUCTION

Statistics on crimes recorded by the police that appear in the national crime statistics are based on notifiable offences. These offences include all offences that could possibly be tried by jury (these include some less serious offences, such as minor theft, that would not normally be dealt with in this way) plus a few closely related offences, such as assault without injury. For a list of all notifiable offences see Appendix 2 of the ONS User Guide which can be found under the Guidance and Methodology section:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales>

Detected crime is a term that describes notifiable offences that have been 'cleared up' by the police.

Detections can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. The former occurs where the offender receives some formal sanction and the latter occurs in certain circumstances where the offence was cleared up but either no further action is taken against an offender, for example, where the alleged offender has died, or in certain cases the offence was cleared up by the use of a form of locally based community resolution (see Notes for further information). From April 2011 the Home Office has been receiving data (supplied on a voluntary basis by 22 police forces) on crimes 'cleared up' by the application of locally based community resolutions or by the application of Restorative Justice (RJ) techniques. RJ is a more formal course of action administered by trained practitioners whereas less formal community-based resolutions are where the offender has made an admission and the victim is satisfied that such a resolution may be used. This

may amount to an apology to the victim or agreement to carry out some activity such as repairing damage caused.

The 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police provide the Home Office with aggregate returns on the number of notifiable crimes and number of detections they have recorded each year. It is not possible to link individual detections to individual crimes from these records. The detection rates described in this bulletin are the number of offences recorded as detected in a given year as a proportion of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. The percentage point changes in detection rates shown in this bulletin are based on unrounded figures.

Detection rates are not a direct measure of police investigative performance and need to be interpreted with care. For example, some of the offences with the highest detection rates are the offences most influenced, in terms of their recorded numbers, by proactive policing to apprehend offenders (for example, drug offences and many of the offences in the 'other offences' category). This means that overall detection rates can be influenced by the extent to which police prioritise action against different types of offending. There may also be circumstances in which a crime may be considered 'solved' but in which a detection is not claimed – for example, where the police are satisfied that they have identified an offender but the victim is unwilling to cooperate further in an investigation or does not wish for formal action to be taken.

2.3 DETECTION NUMBERS AND RATES

In 2011/12, 3,976,312 offences were recorded by the police with 1,075,927 of these offences detected by a sanction detection. Additionally, 54,183 crimes were detected by a non-sanction detection. The sanction detection rate in 2011/12 was 27 per cent, one percentage point lower than the previous year. The overall number of offences recorded by the police fell by four per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12 while the fall in the total number of sanction detections was seven per cent (Table 2a).

Similar to previous years, the two most commonly used methods of detection were charge or summons (16% sanction detection rate) and cautions (5% sanction detection rate) (Table 2b). The number of offences detected by charge or summons was down by four per cent on the previous year although the contribution to the overall detection rate remained the same. The number of cautions was down by 11 per cent and its contribution to the sanction detection rate was down by 0.4 percentage points (Table 3).

The method of disposal showing the largest percentage fall between 2010/11 and 2011/12 was PNDs (down 14% with a 0.2 percentage point decrease in its contribution to the detection rate). Offences detected by means of Cannabis Warning fell by three per cent (no change in the contribution to the detection rate) (Table 3).

There have been changes in the use of Cannabis Warnings since the introduction of police powers to issue PNDs for cannabis possession came into effect on 26 January 2009. There were 1,037 PNDs issued for drug offences in 2008/09 compared with 15,930 in 2011/12. Over the same period, Cannabis Warnings fell from 107,241 in 2008/09 to 77,914 in 2011/12. Possession of cannabis and other drug offences generally only come to light as a result of police activity and the detection rate for drug offences is always high (ranging between 92% and 95% in the last five years) (Table 4).

The number of non-sanction detections account for fewer than five per cent of all detections in 2011/12. There has been a marked rise in the number of recorded non-sanction detections since 2007/08, accounted for by special arrangements that allow eight forces piloting Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) to record them under this category. Additionally, since April 2011, 22 forces have been returning local community-based resolutions and Restorative Justice outcomes on a voluntary basis. The combination of these two factors has seen the number of non-sanction detections rise from 2,906 in 2008/09 to 54,183 in 2011/12. The overall detection rate rose by 0.4 of a percentage point between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (Table 3).

2.4 DETECTION RATES BY OFFENCE GROUP

The pattern of variation in detection rates by offence group was consistent with previous years. Within the various offence groups, the detection rate remained highest for drug offences. This reflects the fact that in a high proportion of these cases the offence only comes to light when the police apprehend an offender. In addition, it is reasonably simple to clear up a crime of cannabis possession (the largest category of drug offence) by issuing a Cannabis Warning to the offender, which may be done immediately without requiring a visit to a police station. In contrast, detection rates are lower for crimes such as offences against vehicles, where the offence generally only comes to light some time after it has been committed and the offender/s have left the scene. Such offences are more challenging to detect and these factors should be kept in mind when comparing differences in rates between offence groups. The sanction detection rates for each of the main offence groups in 2011/12 can be seen in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Sanction detection rates by offence group, England and Wales, 2011/12

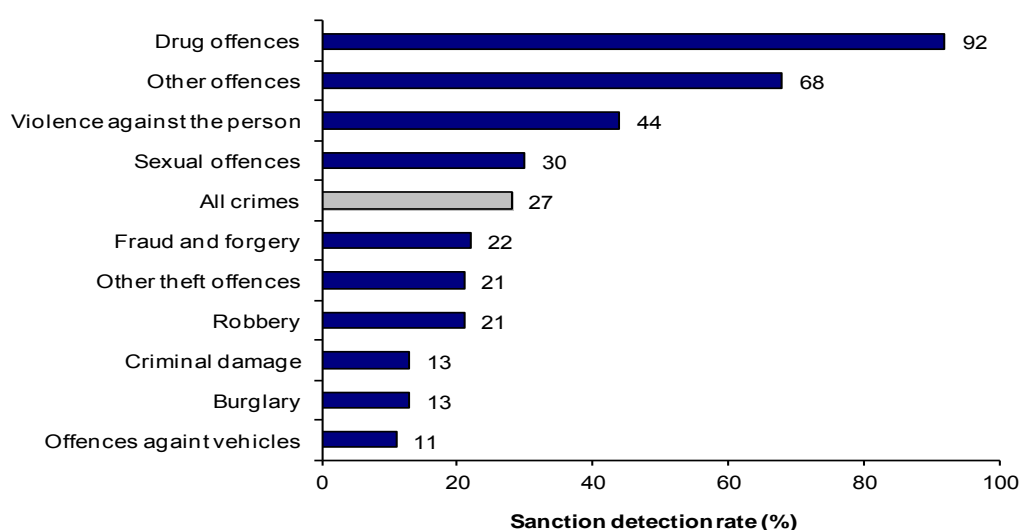


Table 2a summarises the numbers and rates of sanction detections by key offence groups for the last two years (see also Table 1 for a detailed breakdown). Most of the main offence groups showed small percentage point decreases in the sanction detection rate, the exceptions being sexual offences and robbery which both rose by 0.1 percentage point.

Table 2a Number of detections and detection rate by offence group, 2010/11 and 2011/12

	England and Wales, Recorded crime								
	2010/11	2011/12	% change	2010/11	2011/12	% change	2010/11	2011/12	% point change
	Number of offences			Number of sanction detections			Sanction detection rate (%)		
Violence against the person	821,939	762,515	-7.2	365,358	331,725	-9.2	44.5	43.5	-0.9
Sexual offences	54,919	53,665	-2.3	16,463	16,124	-2.1	30.0	30.0	0.1
Robbery	76,189	74,690	-2.0	15,681	15,427	-1.6	20.6	20.7	0.1
Burglary	522,683	501,053	-4.1	69,362	64,988	-6.3	13.3	13.0	-0.3
Offences against vehicles	449,616	417,444	-7.2	49,755	44,864	-9.8	11.1	10.7	-0.3
Other theft offences	1,078,679	1,105,117	2.5	241,967	233,984	-3.3	22.4	21.2	-1.3
Fraud and forgery	145,913	141,241	-3.2	34,596	30,996	-10.4	23.7	21.9	-1.8
Criminal damage	701,000	631,221	-10.0	96,228	85,193	-11.5	13.7	13.5	-0.2
Drug offences	232,922	229,103	-1.6	217,274	211,513	-2.7	93.3	92.3	-1.0
Other offences	67,055	60,263	-10.1	46,336	41,113	-11.3	69.1	68.2	-0.9
Total	4,150,915	3,976,312	-4.2	1,153,020	1,075,927	-6.7	27.8	27.1	-0.7

Crimes detected in England and Wales 2011/12

In all of the offence groups (except drug offences), the greatest proportion of offences detected was by means of a charge or summons. A large number of drug offences are detected by means of a Cannabis Warning, which can be issued to the offender immediately (although the number detected by this method was only slightly higher than the number of charges and summons for drug offences). Detections where an offender asks for offences to be taken into consideration are most prominent in burglaries and offences against vehicles. An offence is deemed to be taken into consideration if the offender admits the crime and asks for it to be taken into consideration by a court (TIC) and where there is additional verifiable information linking that offender to the crime. As previously discussed, the large volume of non-sanction detection rates is as a result of 22 police forces submitting, on a voluntary basis, Restorative Justice and community resolution disposals (Table 2b).

Table 2b Offences detected by offence group and method, 2011/12

England and Wales, Recorded crime								
Offence group	Total recorded crime	Total sanction detections	Charge/summons	Cautions	TICs ¹	PNDs ²	Cannabis Warnings	Non-sanction detections ^{3,4}
<i>Number of detections</i>								
Violence against the person	762,515	331,725	225,203	86,161	152	20,209	n/a	21,705
Sexual offences	53,665	16,124	13,817	2,210	82	15	n/a	290
Robbery	74,690	15,427	14,548	283	596	0	n/a	56
Burglary	501,053	64,988	37,465	3,087	24,419	17	n/a	472
Offences against vehicles	417,444	44,864	22,518	2,902	19,431	13	n/a	416
Other theft offences	1,105,117	233,984	148,522	38,509	14,371	32,582	n/a	18,372
Fraud and forgery	141,241	30,996	21,342	5,745	3,835	74	n/a	2,540
Criminal damage	631,221	85,193	54,088	23,454	2,893	4,758	n/a	9,574
Drug offences	229,103	211,513	76,172	41,383	114	15,930	77,914	321
Other offences	60,263	41,113	34,807	6,030	67	209	n/a	437
Total	3,976,312	1,075,927	648,482	209,764	65,960	73,807	77,914	54,183
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>								
Violence against the person		43.5	29.5	11.3	0.0	2.7	n/a	2.8
Sexual offences		30.0	25.7	4.1	0.2	0.0	n/a	0.5
Robbery		20.7	19.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	n/a	0.1
Burglary		13.0	7.5	0.6	4.9	0.0	n/a	0.1
Offences against vehicles		10.7	5.4	0.7	4.7	0.0	n/a	0.1
Other theft offences		21.2	13.4	3.5	1.3	2.9	n/a	1.7
Fraud and forgery		21.9	15.1	4.1	2.7	0.1	n/a	1.8
Criminal damage		13.5	8.6	3.7	0.5	0.8	n/a	1.5
Drug offences		92.3	33.2	18.1	0.0	7.0	34.0	0.1
Other offences		68.2	57.8	10.0	0.1	0.3	n/a	0.7
Total		27.1	16.3	5.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4

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

2. Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs).

3. Includes data on Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon and Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales and Nottinghamshire).

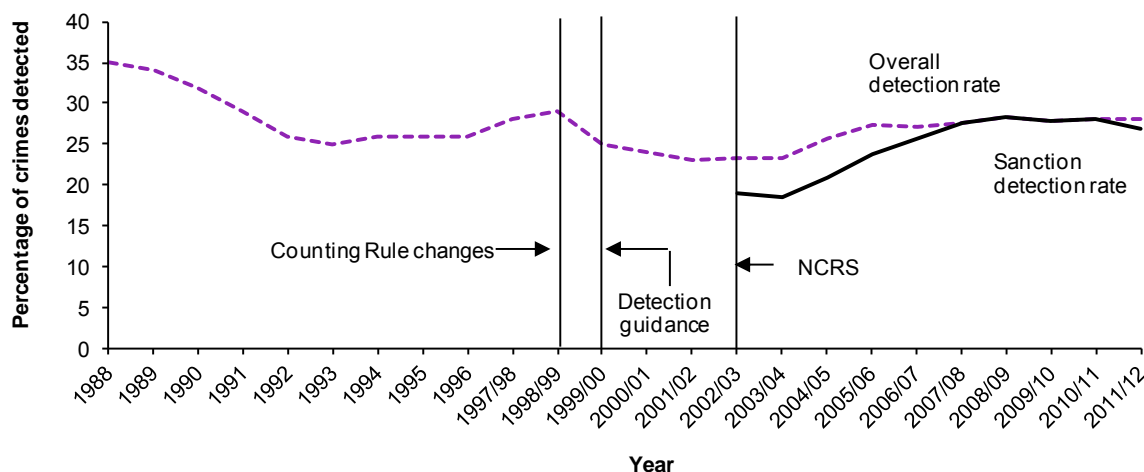
4. Includes Restorative Justice and community resolution data submitted on a voluntary basis by 22 forces in 2011/12.

n/a Not applicable.

2.5 TRENDS OVER TIME

Figure 2.2 shows the overall detection rate since 1988 and the sanction detection rate since 2002/03. Detection rates fell in the period between 1988 and 1993. In 1998/99, the recorded crime series was extended and the Home Office Counting Rules amended. In addition, in 1999/00, further guidance was issued which tightened the circumstances in which a detection could be claimed. All of these changes led to a decline in detection rates.

Figure 2.2 Detection rates in England and Wales, 1988 to 2011/12



Sanction detections are currently the preferred measure of detections, with these disposals being limited to circumstances in which some form of sanction is taken against an offender.

Following the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002, sanction detection rates remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04. The rates then rose in successive years between 2004/05 and 2007/08 with an increase of two to three percentage points per year before levelling off between 2007/08 and 2010/11. There was then a fall of one percentage point in 2011/12 to 27 per cent (Figure 2.2, Table 2).

Table 2 presents trend information by offence group. Key findings include the following:

- Comparing 2002/03 with 2011/12, the overall sanction detection rate has risen from 19 per cent to 27 per cent. The rate rose between 2002/03 and 2007/08 and then remained steady at 28 per cent between 2008/09 and 2010/11 before falling to 27 per cent in 2011/12.
- The biggest difference in sanction detection rates between 2002/03 and 2011/12 was for violence against the person. The rate in 2002/03 was 36 per cent and peaked at 49 per cent in 2007/08 before falling back to 44 per cent in subsequent years (Table 2). The rise can partly be accounted for by the national introduction of PNDs in 2004/05. At the time of peak usage of PNDs in 2006/07 and 2007/08, these disposals made a seven percentage point contribution to the overall detection rate for violence against the person (Table 4).
- Detection rates for drugs and ‘Other offences’ have remained relatively high since 2002/03. This reflects the fact that many of these offences only come to light as a result of an offender being apprehended.

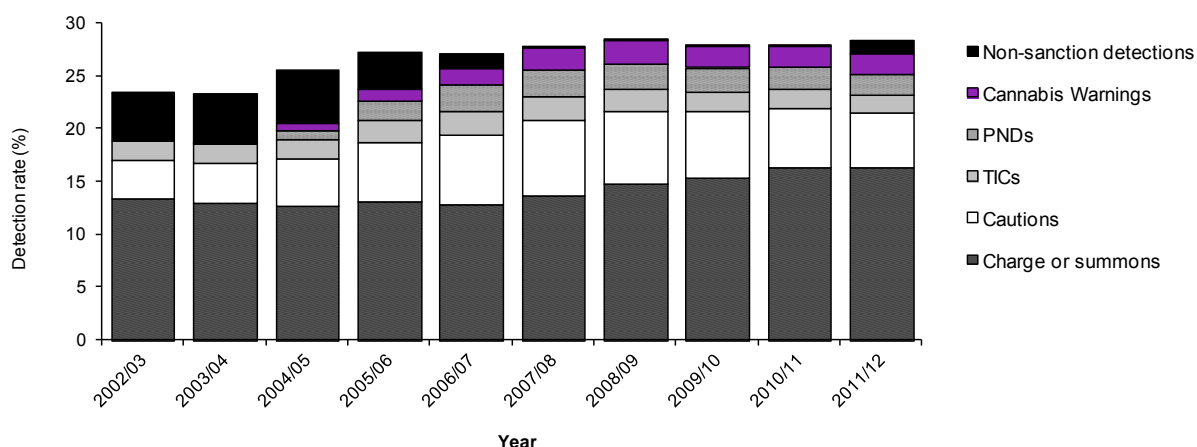
Compared with 2002/03, sanction detection rates were higher in 2011/12 for all the main offence groups with the exception of sexual offences and ‘Other offences’ (down by two percentage points) and fraud and forgery (down by one percentage point). The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in

May 2004, altered the definitions of sexual offences and may have influenced the detection rate. Within sexual offences, sanction detection rates for the rape of a female were down seven percentage points when comparing 2002/03 with 2011/12. Rape offences are known to be under-reported and steps are being taken to encourage more victims to report offences. Additionally, in recent years forces have reported taking some additional steps to improve their recording of rape and other sexual offences.

2.6 TRENDS IN METHODS OF DETECTION

Figure 2.3 shows the shift away from non-sanction detections as a result of the new rules in 2007/08, which limited the occasions for which such disposals could be applied. Several forces had already made the decision to move away from non-sanction detections even prior to the formal change in rules. The largest proportion of disposal method by sanction detection is accounted for by a charge or summons followed by cautions. The chart also illustrates the increase in the issuing of PNDs and Cannabis Warnings since their introduction nationally in 2004/05; although both of these methods have shown decreases in recent years (see Table 3 for further detail).

Figure 2.3 Detection rates by method, England and Wales, 2002/03 to 2011/12



Note: Non-sanction detections in the above chart include data on Youth Restorative Disposals first piloted in eight forces from 2008/09 and Restorative Justice and community resolutions data voluntarily returned by 22 police forces in 2011/12.

The proportion of offences detected by charge or summons in 2011/12 was 16 per cent compared with 13 per cent in 2002/03, while the detection rate for cautions was five per cent in 2011/12 compared with four per cent in 2002/03. The shift in the use of non-sanction detection is also illustrated (from a 5% detection rate in 2002/03 to less than 0.1% in 2007/08 and then rising to 1.4% in 2011/12) (Table 3).

Table 4 shows the number of detections and the detection rate by offence group and method of detection between 2006/07 and 2011/12. The proportion of offences detected by charge or summons remained stable for the majority of the main offence groups. A notable exception was the charge or summons detection rates for violence against the person offences, which increased from 24 per cent in 2006/07 to 30 per cent in 2011/12.

While the overall sanction detection rate for drug offences was 92 per cent in 2011/12, there have been considerable changes in the method of detection in recent years, in part reflecting changes to police powers over time.

- The proportion of drug offences dealt with by the issue of a caution fell from 21 per cent in 2006/07 to 18 per cent in 2011/12.
- The use of Cannabis Warnings, introduced in 2004/05, reached a peak in 2007/08 when 45 per cent of all drug offences were detected by this method. Since then the use of Cannabis Warnings has fallen to 34 per cent in 2011/12.
- PNDs for cannabis possession have been available since January 2009 and in 2009/10, 13,489 were issued. This figure has risen to 15,930 in 2011/12 and is thought to have contributed to the fall in Cannabis Warnings issued.

DEVELOPING A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR CRIME OUTCOMES

The Home Office is undertaking a review of the current framework for recording police detections. The current sanction detection categories, as set out in the Home Office Counting Rules, largely reflect former performance and target-based positions and do not paint a complete picture of the different outcomes across all recorded crime.

In recent years, policing partners have made it clear that these categories prevent recognition for Restorative Justice and community resolutions and impede the use of professional judgement and discretion in determining the most appropriate outcome for the victim and the wider community. The Home Office has sought to address this and has included provision for forces to voluntarily submit all Restorative Justice and community resolution outcomes as part of their detections data returns since April 2011.

There is growing support from policing and criminal justice partners to build on this and to replace the current sanction detection categories with a broader framework that recognises all crime disposals. The current methods of detection will all be retained and will continue to be presented in statistical releases, although some of the rigid rules that set out how and when they are claimed may be reconsidered. Importantly, a broader suite of outcomes will be recorded and reported, to improve transparency and provide the public with more detailed information on the majority (over 70%) of recorded crimes that are currently counted as merely 'undetected'.

The Home Office intends to set out proposed changes and carry out a public consultation in the autumn. Any agreed changes would take effect in April 2013 and the resulting data would be subject to publication in July 2014.

Table 1 Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2010/11 and 2011/12^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime							
		2010/11			2011/12			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2010/11 and 2011/12 ⁶	
Offence		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵		
1	Murder								
4.1	Manslaughter	} Homicide	638	530	83	550	522	95	11.8
4.2	Infanticide								
2	Attempted murder		523	414	79	483	361	75	-4.4
4.3	Intentional destruction of viable unborn child		3	2	-	3	3	-	-
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving		213	202	95	199	199	100	5.2
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs		25	29	-	24	20	-	-
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving		172	182	106	177	174	98	-7.5
5A	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent		19,489	9,896	51	17,772	9,029	51	0.0
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life		371	143	39	315	115	37	-2.0
5C	Possession of items to endanger life		329	121	37	298	111	37	0.5
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent		15,112	6,190	41	14,411	5,849	41	-0.4
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent		188	92	49	169	73	43	-5.7
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking		14	10	-	7	4	-	-
4.7	Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person		5	2	-	6	4	-	-
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers, etc.		6	6	-	6	3	-	-
4.10	Corporate manslaughter		1	0	-	2	2	-	-
8G	Actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury		328,463	130,270	40	301,216	118,843	39	-0.2
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury		2,985	1,362	46	2,689	1,220	45	-0.3
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation		118	18	15	118	27	23	7.6
	Violence against the person – with injury		368,655	149,469	41	338,445	136,559	40	-0.2
3A	Conspiracy to murder		36	21	-	36	20	-	-
3B	Threats to kill		9,480	3,333	35	7,643	2,601	34	-1.1
6	Endangering railway passengers		257	39	15	214	41	19	4.0
7	Endangering life at sea		4	2	-	6	4	-	-
10A	Possession of firearms with intent		1,385	736	53	1,151	597	52	-1.3
10C	Possession of other weapons		10,564	9,344	88	9,140	8,094	89	0.1
10D	Possession of article with blade or point		10,474	9,667	92	9,763	8,977	92	-0.3
8L	Harassment		51,172	15,771	31	48,137	16,895	35	4.3
9A	Public fear, alarm or distress		114,781	78,158	68	97,082	63,062	65	-3.1
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment		1,971	729	37	1,625	587	36	-0.9
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress		20,967	9,946	47	20,189	9,270	46	-1.5
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children		6,087	3,392	56	6,081	3,542	58	2.5
12	Abandoning a child under the age of two years		6	3	-	12	11	-	-
13	Child abduction		548	213	39	532	215	40	1.5
14	Procuring illegal abortion		5	3	-	3	1	-	-
104	Assault without injury on a constable		15,510	14,264	92	15,873	14,559	92	-0.2
105A	Assault without injury		205,975	68,440	33	202,513	64,923	32	-1.2
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury		4,062	1,828	45	4,070	1,767	43	-1.6
	Violence against the person – without injury		453,284	215,889	48	424,070	195,166	46	-1.6
	TOTAL VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OFFENCES		821,939	365,358	44	762,515	331,725	44	-0.9

Table 1 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2010/11 and 2011/12^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2010/11 and 2011/12 ⁶
		2010/11			2011/12			
Offence		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	1,285	358	28	1,262	372	29	1.6
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	1,126	356	32	1,011	393	39	7.3
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	9,469	1,720	18	9,779	1,699	17	-0.8
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	2,877	833	29	2,778	733	26	-2.6
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	2,243	915	41	2,210	925	42	1.1
	Rape of a female	14,589	3,468	24	14,767	3,357	23	-1.0
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	387	52	13	386	52	13	0.0
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	246	93	38	289	105	36	-1.5
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	670	257	38	599	220	37	-1.6
	Rape of a male	1,303	402	31	1,274	377	30	-1.3
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	16,346	4,474	27	15,795	4,421	28	0.6
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	4,298	1,609	37	3,985	1,586	40	2.4
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	1,769	648	37	1,810	647	36	-0.9
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16	4,039	1,409	35	3,968	1,363	34	-0.5
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	167	46	28	202	60	30	2.2
70	Sexual activity, etc. with a person with a mental disorder	130	48	37	101	32	32	-5.2
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	153	69	45	160	132	83	37.4
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	66	18	27	59	19	32	4.9
	Most serious sexual crime	45,271	12,905	29	44,394	12,759	29	0.2
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	803	320	40	637	224	35	-4.7
24	Exploitation of prostitution	153	102	67	110	63	57	-9.4
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution	826	823	100	797	769	96	-3.1
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	146	92	63	175	70	40	-23.0
88A	Sexual grooming	309	124	40	372	184	49	9.3
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	198	62	31	162	53	33	1.4
88D	Unnatural sexual offences	12	10	83	11	17	155	-
88E	Exposure and voyeurism	7,201	2,025	28	7,007	1,985	28	0.2
	Other sexual offences	9,648	3,558	37	9,271	3,365	36	-0.6
	TOTAL SEXUAL OFFENCES	54,919	16,463	30	53,665	16,124	30	0.1

Table 1 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2010/11 and 2011/12^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2010/11 and 2011/12 ⁶
		2010/11			2011/12			
Offence		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	
34A	Robbery of business property	7,729	2,233	29	6,770	2,032	30	1.1
34B	Robbery of personal property	68,460	13,448	20	67,920	13,395	20	0.1
TOTAL ROBBERY OFFENCES		76,189	15,681	21	74,690	15,427	21	0.1
28A	Burglary in a dwelling	208,484	38,153	18	198,854	34,571	17	-0.9
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	42,298	4,135	10	40,291	3,902	10	-0.1
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling	5,480	1,017	19	4,467	874	20	1.0
28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling	543	115	21	368	88	24	2.7
29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,360	487	36	1,337	451	34	-2.1
Total burglary in a dwelling		258,165	43,907	17	245,317	39,886	16	-0.7
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	230,868	23,512	10	223,152	23,156	10	0.2
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling	33,515	1,893	6	32,474	1,907	6	0.2
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	135	50	37	110	39	35	-1.6
Total burglary in a building other than a dwelling		264,518	25,455	10	255,736	25,102	10	0.2
TOTAL BURGLARY OFFENCES		522,683	69,362	13	501,053	64,988	13	-0.3
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	6,954	3,933	57	6,252	3,747	60	3.4
45	Theft from a vehicle	313,467	29,609	9	300,377	26,803	9	-0.5
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	99,208	13,388	13	85,805	12,014	14	0.5
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	29,987	2,825	9	25,010	2,300	9	-0.2
TOTAL OFFENCES AGAINST VEHICLES		449,616	49,755	11	417,444	44,864	11	-0.3
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	2,344	1,850	79	1,779	1,499	84	5.3
39	Theft from the person	92,902	3,419	4	100,589	3,910	4	0.2
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	54,798	8,011	15	54,518	7,836	14	-0.2
41	Theft by an employee	12,141	6,388	53	11,585	5,683	49	-3.6
42	Theft of mail	2,792	155	6	2,449	119	5	-0.7
43	Dishonest use of electricity	1,860	1,321	71	1,947	1,364	70	-1.0
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle	108,962	5,820	5	115,905	6,088	5	-0.1
46	Shoplifting	305,896	178,053	58	308,322	168,497	55	-3.6
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter	6,215	983	16	6,692	794	12	-4.0
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking	481,585	27,466	6	491,562	29,122	6	0.2
54	Handling stolen goods	9,184	8,501	93	9,769	9,072	93	0.3
TOTAL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES		1,078,679	241,967	22	1,105,117	233,984	21	-1.3

Table 1 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2010/11 and 2011/12^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages			England and Wales, Recorded crime					
Offence	2010/11			2011/12			% point change in sanction detection rate between 2010/11 and 2011/12 ⁶	
	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵		
51	Fraud by company director	207	191	92	45	18	40	-52.3
52	False accounting	108	93	86	75	54	72	-14.1
53B	Preserved other fraud and repealed fraud offences (pre-Fraud Act 2006)	69,847	7,711	11	65,148	7,415	11	0.3
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online accounts	24,942	7,166	29	22,694	5,933	26	-2.6
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds	42,460	14,165	33	44,716	12,961	29	-4.4
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information	339	255	75	246	178	72	-2.9
53F	Fraud by abuse of position	1,033	679	66	1,170	893	76	10.6
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud	975	136	14	1,301	176	14	-0.4
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud	1,559	1,099	70	1,366	870	64	-6.8
55	Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	10	6	-	11	6	-	-
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	298	176	59	361	261	72	13.2
61	Other forgery	1,632	783	48	2,124	747	35	-12.8
61A	Possession of false documents	1,770	1,508	85	1,378	986	72	-13.6
814	Vehicle/driver document fraud	733	628	86	606	498	82	-3.5
TOTAL FRAUD AND FORGERY OFFENCES		145,913	34,596	24	141,241	30,996	22	-1.8
56A	Arson endangering life	3,325	1,028	31	3,099	924	30	-1.1
56B	Arson not endangering life	25,791	1,823	7	24,119	1,708	7	0.0
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	172,916	27,135	16	155,978	24,189	16	-0.2
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	75,677	14,948	20	67,329	13,276	20	0.0
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	289,045	27,243	9	259,873	24,700	10	0.1
58D	Other criminal damage	125,751	21,531	17	113,480	18,243	16	-1.0
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling	639	105	16	499	98	20	3.2
58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	534	171	32	431	146	34	1.9
58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle	869	242	28	788	234	30	1.8
58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage	537	137	26	411	105	26	0.0
59	Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	5,916	1,865	32	5,214	1,570	30	-1.4
TOTAL CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES		701,000	96,228	14	631,221	85,193	13	-0.2
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME		2,897,891	491,908	17	2,796,076	460,025	16	-0.1
92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs	32,336	28,729	89	31,339	27,799	89	-0.1
92C	Other drug offences	1,142	1,073	94	1,126	1,065	95	0.6
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excluding cannabis)	38,711	37,161	96	36,469	34,875	96	-0.4
92E	Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)	160,733	150,311	94	160,169	147,774	92	-1.3
TOTAL DRUG OFFENCES		232,922	217,274	93	229,103	211,513	92	-1.0
10B	Possession of firearms offences	3,650	3,305	91	3,404	2,944	86	-4.1
81	Other firearms offences	254	210	83	229	200	87	4.7
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	9	6	-	5	2	-	-
26	Bigamy	44	33	75	31	17	55	-20.2

Table 1 (contd) Sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2010/11 and 2011/12^{1,2,3}

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime						% point change in sanction detection rate between 2010/11 and 2011/12 ⁶
		2010/11			2011/12			
Offence		Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	Number of offences ⁴	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate % ⁵	
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	4,129	3,304	80	3,767	3,139	83	3.3
35	Blackmail	1,491	355	24	1,369	328	24	0.1
36	Kidnapping	1,717	745	43	1,516	605	40	-3.5
62	Treason	0	0	-	0	0	-	-
64	Riot	2	1	-	3	3	-	-
65	Violent disorder	751	425	57	697	538	77	20.6
66	Other offences against the State or public order	36,580	25,240	69	32,889	21,933	67	-2.3
67	Perjury	339	279	82	149	120	81	-1.8
68	Libel	4	0	-	1	0	-	-
69	Offender Management Act offences	518	384	74	583	337	58	-16.3
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	14	6	-	12	12	-	-
76	Aiding suicide	7	0	-	10	2	-	-
78	Immigration offences	445	350	79	344	300	87	8.6
79	Perverting the course of justice	6,890	3,709	54	5,699	3,049	54	-0.3
80	Absconding from lawful custody	499	420	84	414	337	81	-2.8
82	Customs and revenue offences	3	4	-	5	3	-	-
83	Bail offences	6	5	-	3	2	-	-
84	Trade descriptions, etc.	486	428	88	263	248	94	6.2
85	Health and safety offences	2	1	-	8	4	-	-
86	Obscene publications etc.	3,342	2,659	80	3,312	2,768	84	4.0
87	Protection from eviction	73	9	12	68	7	10	-2.0
89	Adulteration of food	9	4	-	0	2	-	-
90	Other knives offences	0	1	-	6	3	-	-
91	Public health offences	398	33	8	289	34	12	3.5
94	Planning laws	1	1	-	1	0	-	-
95	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements, etc.	348	300	86	363	297	82	-4.4
99	Other notifiable or triable-either-way offences	1,569	914	58	1,588	939	59	0.9
802	Dangerous driving	3,475	3,205	92	3,235	2,940	91	-1.3
TOTAL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES		67,055	46,336	69	60,263	41,113	68	-0.9
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME – ALL OFFENCES		4,150,915	1,153,020	28	3,976,312	1,075,927	27	-0.7

1. Offences detected in the current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.

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

3. Some forces have revised their 2010/11 data and totals may not agree with those previously published.

4. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

6. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

- Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is fewer than 50.

Table 2 Sanction detection rates by offence group and selected offence types, 2002/03 to 2011/12 and percentage point change between 2010/11 and 2011/12

Percentages Offence	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% point change 2010/11 to 2011/12 ¹
Violence against the person – w ith injury	34	32	32	38	39	41	41	40	41	40	-0.2
Violence against the person – w ithout injury	37	34	40	47	53	55	53	48	48	46	-1.6
Total violence against the person	36	33	36	42	46	49	47	44	44	44	-0.9
Most serious sexual crime <i>of which:</i>	31	29	27	29	28	28	30	28	29	29	0.2
Sexual assault on a female	30	28	27	29	28	28	30	29	29	30	0.9
Rape of a female	30	26	25	25	25	25	26	25	24	23	-1.0
Other sexual offences	34	33	32	35	35	38	38	37	37	36	-0.6
Total sexual offences	32	30	28	31	30	30	31	30	30	30	0.1
Total robbery	17	17	17	17	18	20	21	20	21	21	0.1
Burglary in a dwelling	13	14	14	16	17	16	16	16	17	16	-0.7
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	0.2
Total burglary	11	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	-0.3
Theft of a motor vehicle	13	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	16	17	0.8
Theft from a vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	-0.5
Interfering with a motor vehicle	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	-0.2
Total offences against vehicles	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	-0.3
Other theft offences	19	18	18	20	22	23	25	24	22	21	-1.3
Fraud and forgery	23	23	24	27	27	31	28	24	24	22	-1.8
Criminal damage	10	9	10	12	13	14	14	13	14	13	-0.2
Drug offences	86	81	92	92	94	95	95	94	93	92	-1.0
Other offences	70	68	65	68	68	71	71	69	69	68	-0.9
TOTAL	19	19	21	24	26	28	28	28	28	27	-0.7

1. Percentage point change based on unrounded figures.

Table 3 Number of detections and detection rates by method of detection, 2002/03 to 2011/12

Method of detection	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11 to 2011/12
	<i>Number of detections</i>										%
											change
Charge/summons	802,469	783,056	717,691	725,375	693,808	674,307	698,464	666,948	675,063	648,482	-3.9
Cautions	213,020	225,405	249,390	310,934	357,898	358,295	319,161	269,728	236,773	209,764	-11.4
TICs ¹	111,541	105,648	106,346	117,579	121,417	107,174	102,046	79,596	74,451	65,960	-11.4
PNDs ^{2,3}	..	3,045	43,526	105,695	139,735	129,018	108,305	102,766	86,074	73,807	-14.3
Cannabis Warnings ³	40,138	62,586	80,653	103,804	107,241	87,332	80,659	77,914	-3.4
Total sanction detections	1,127,030	1,117,154	1,157,091	1,322,169	1,393,511	1,372,598	1,335,217	1,206,370	1,153,020	1,075,927	-6.7
Non-sanction detections ^{4,5,6}	273,735	289,311	284,321	193,809	81,904	865	2,906	6,834	9,697	54,183	458.8
All detections	1,400,765	1,406,465	1,441,412	1,515,978	1,475,415	1,373,463	1,338,123	1,213,204	1,162,717	1,130,110	-2.8
Total number of offences⁷	5,974,960	6,013,759	5,637,511	5,555,172	5,427,558	4,952,277	4,702,697	4,338,295	4,150,915	3,976,312	-4.2
	<i>Detection rates⁸</i>										%
											point change
Charge/summons	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.4	16.3	16.3	0.0
Cautions	3.6	3.7	4.4	5.6	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	-0.4
TICs ¹	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	-0.1
PNDs ^{2,3}	..	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	-0.2
Cannabis Warnings ³	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	18.9	18.6	20.5	23.8	25.7	27.7	28.4	27.8	27.8	27.1	-0.7
Non-sanction detections ^{4,5,6}	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.1
All detections	23.4	23.4	25.6	27.3	27.2	27.7	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.4	0.4

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

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

3. Cannabis Warnings for possession of cannabis were introduced in 2004/05. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) can also be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis Warnings.

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

5. Includes data on Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon and Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire). The pilot was introduced in 2008/09.

6. Includes Restorative Justice and community resolution data submitted on a voluntary basis by 22 forces in 2011/12.

7. Total recorded crime whether detected or not.

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

.. Not available.

Table 4 Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Violence against the person

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	254,443	245,298	247,172	240,806	240,285	225,203
Cautions	155,887	154,732	131,074	110,648	97,395	86,161
TICs ¹	603	546	311	241	193	152
PNDs ^{2 3}	74,948	66,276	47,973	35,650	27,485	20,209
Total sanction detections	485,881	466,852	426,530	387,345	365,358	331,725
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	45,562	282	928	2,384	3,486	21,705
All detections	531,443	467,134	427,458	389,729	368,844	353,430
Total recorded offences	1,046,167	961,432	903,476	871,396	821,939	762,515
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	24.3	25.5	27.4	27.6	29.2	29.5
Cautions	14.9	16.1	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.3
TICs ¹	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PNDs ^{2 3}	7.2	6.9	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.7
Total sanction detections	46.4	48.6	47.2	44.5	44.5	43.5
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.8
All detections	50.8	48.6	47.3	44.7	44.9	46.4

Sexual offences

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	13,863	13,136	13,254	13,688	14,101	13,817
Cautions	2,985	2,972	2,743	2,455	2,264	2,210
TICs ¹	172	163	146	82	90	82
PNDs ^{2 3}	47	19	16	11	8	15
Total sanction detections	17,067	16,290	16,159	16,236	16,463	16,124
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	1,299	110	86	107	121	290
All detections	18,366	16,400	16,245	16,343	16,584	16,414
Total recorded offences	57,522	53,566	51,429	54,344	54,919	53,665
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	24.1	24.5	25.8	25.2	25.7	25.7
Cautions	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.1
TICs ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	29.7	30.4	31.4	29.9	30.0	30.0
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
All detections	31.9	30.6	31.6	30.1	30.2	30.6

Table 4 (contd) Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Robbery

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	16,809	15,536	15,459	14,367	14,649	14,548
Cautions	807	657	555	393	356	283
TICs ¹	936	865	802	622	676	596
PNDs ^{2 3}	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total sanction detections	18,553	17,060	16,816	15,382	15,681	15,427
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	400	51	21	22	17	56
All detections	18,953	17,111	16,837	15,404	15,698	15,483
Total recorded offences	101,376	84,773	80,130	75,105	76,189	74,690
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	16.6	18.3	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.5
Cautions	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
TICs ¹	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	18.3	20.1	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.7
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
All detections	18.7	20.2	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.7

Burglary

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	40,931	38,480	38,794	36,031	38,007	37,465
Cautions	6,697	5,755	4,881	3,876	3,437	3,087
TICs ¹	37,005	32,689	34,153	28,854	27,901	24,419
PNDs ^{2 3}	76	45	20	26	17	17
Total sanction detections	84,709	76,969	77,848	68,787	69,362	64,988
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	2,347	62	35	63	84	472
All detections	87,056	77,031	77,883	68,850	69,446	65,460
Total recorded offences	622,012	583,710	581,584	540,645	522,683	501,053
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.5
Cautions	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
TICs ¹	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	13.6	13.2	13.4	12.7	13.3	13.0
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
All detections	14.0	13.2	13.4	12.7	13.3	13.1

Table 4 (contd) Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Offences against vehicles

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	32,931	29,639	28,974	23,821	23,246	22,518
Cautions	7,710	6,962	6,180	4,774	3,785	2,902
TICs ¹	39,087	34,606	31,876	23,861	22,709	19,431
PNDs ^{2 3}	68	35	29	18	15	13
Total sanction detections	79,796	71,242	67,059	52,474	49,755	44,864
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	2,490	15	24	75	75	416
All detections	82,286	71,257	67,083	52,549	49,830	45,280
Total recorded offences	765,015	656,453	591,853	494,873	449,616	417,444
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.4
Cautions	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
TICs ¹	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.7
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sanction detections	10.4	10.9	11.3	10.6	11.1	10.7
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
All detections	10.8	10.9	11.3	10.6	11.1	10.8

Other theft offences

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	132,620	134,374	147,202	137,791	145,039	148,522
Cautions	66,936	64,810	60,277	53,302	44,302	38,509
TICs ¹	20,782	19,238	19,390	15,785	14,983	14,371
PNDs ^{2 3}	40,593	43,098	45,796	44,237	37,643	32,582
Total sanction detections	260,931	261,520	272,665	251,115	241,967	233,984
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	10,018	111	1,086	2,511	3,661	18,372
All detections	270,949	261,631	273,751	253,626	245,628	252,356
Total recorded offences	1,180,802	1,121,186	1,080,003	1,037,312	1,078,679	1,105,117
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	11.2	12.0	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.4
Cautions	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.5
TICs ¹	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
PNDs ^{2 3}	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.5	2.9
Total sanction detections	22.1	23.3	25.2	24.2	22.4	21.2
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7
All detections	22.9	23.3	25.3	24.5	22.8	22.8

Table 4 (contd) Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Fraud and forgery

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	29,972	26,314	27,429	23,724	23,709	21,342
Cautions	10,405	10,639	9,173	7,622	6,637	5,745
TICs ¹	13,523	10,784	8,531	5,563	4,166	3,835
PNDs ^{2 3}	166	75	108	131	84	74
Total sanction detections	54,066	47,812	45,241	37,040	34,596	30,996
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	1,836	27	77	126	294	2,540
All detections	55,902	47,839	45,318	37,166	34,890	33,536
Total recorded offences	199,652	155,439	163,159	152,272	145,913	141,241
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	15.0	16.9	16.8	15.6	16.2	15.1
Cautions	5.2	6.8	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.1
TICs ¹	6.8	6.9	5.2	3.7	2.9	2.7
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total sanction detections	27.1	30.8	27.7	24.3	23.7	21.9
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.8
All detections	28.0	30.8	27.8	24.4	23.9	23.7

Criminal damage

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	72,189	66,687	65,404	59,536	57,926	54,088
Cautions	55,850	54,889	46,509	35,659	28,812	23,454
TICs ¹	8,693	7,671	6,374	4,251	3,446	2,893
PNDs ^{2 3}	22,485	18,814	13,097	9,027	6,044	4,758
Total sanction detections	159,217	148,061	131,384	108,473	96,228	85,193
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	13,157	92	576	1,304	1,720	9,574
All detections	172,374	148,153	131,960	109,777	97,948	94,767
Total recorded offences	1,185,040	1,036,356	936,361	806,641	701,000	631,221
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.4	8.3	8.6
Cautions	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.7
TICs ¹	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
PNDs ^{2 3}	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8
Total sanction detections	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.5
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5
All detections	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.6	14.0	15.0

Table 4 (contd) Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Drug offences

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	58,832	65,153	72,967	76,637	79,213	76,172
Cautions	41,647	48,013	49,418	43,534	42,693	41,383
TICs ¹	399	429	262	210	141	114
PNDs ^{2 3}	396	358	1,037	13,489	14,568	15,930
Cannabis Warnings ³	80,653	103,804	107,241	87,332	80,659	77,914
Total sanction detections	181,927	217,757	230,925	221,202	217,274	211,513
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	3,180	50	41	182	132	321
All detections	185,107	217,807	230,966	221,384	217,406	211,834
Total recorded offences	194,233	229,913	243,536	235,584	232,922	229,103
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	30.3	28.3	30.0	32.5	34.0	33.2
Cautions	21.4	20.9	20.3	18.5	18.3	18.1
TICs ¹	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
PNDs ^{2 3}	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.7	6.3	7.0
Cannabis Warnings ³	41.5	45.1	44.0	37.1	34.6	34.0
Total sanction detections	93.7	94.7	94.8	93.9	93.3	92.3
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
All detections	95.3	94.7	94.8	94.0	93.3	92.5

Other offences

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	41,218	39,690	41,809	40,547	38,888	34,807
Cautions	8,974	8,866	8,351	7,465	7,092	6,030
TICs ¹	217	183	201	127	146	67
PNDs ^{2 3}	955	296	229	177	210	209
Total sanction detections	51,364	49,035	50,590	48,316	46,336	41,113
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	1,615	65	32	60	107	437
All detections	52,979	49,100	50,622	48,376	46,443	41,550
Total recorded offences	75,739	69,449	71,166	70,123	67,055	60,263
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	54.4	57.1	58.7	57.8	58.0	57.8
Cautions	11.8	12.8	11.7	10.6	10.6	10.0
TICs ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
PNDs ^{2 3}	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total sanction detections	67.8	70.6	71.1	68.9	69.1	68.2
Non-sanction detections ^{4 5 6}	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
All detections	69.9	70.7	71.1	69.0	69.3	68.9

Table 4 (contd) Detections by offence group and method of detection, 2006/07 to 2011/12

Total offences

Method of detection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<i>Number of detections</i>						
Charge/summons	693,808	674,307	698,464	666,948	675,063	648,482
Cautions	357,898	358,295	319,161	269,728	236,773	209,764
TICs ¹	121,417	107,174	102,046	79,596	74,451	65,960
PNDs ^{2,3}	139,735	129,018	108,305	102,766	86,074	73,807
Cannabis Warnings ³	80,653	103,804	107,241	87,332	80,659	77,914
Total sanction detections	1,393,511	1,372,598	1,335,217	1,206,370	1,153,020	1,075,927
Non-sanction detections ^{4,5,6}	81,904	865	2,906	6,834	9,697	54,183
All detections	1,475,415	1,373,463	1,338,123	1,213,204	1,162,717	1,130,110
Total recorded offences	5,427,558	4,952,277	4,702,697	4,338,295	4,150,915	3,976,312
<i>Detection rate (%)</i>						
Charge/summons	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.4	16.3	16.3
Cautions	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.3
TICs ¹	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
PNDs ^{2,3}	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9
Cannabis Warnings ³	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total sanction detections	25.7	27.7	28.4	27.8	27.8	27.1
Non-sanction detections ^{4,5,6}	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4
All detections	27.2	27.7	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.4

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

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

3. Cannabis Warnings for possession of cannabis were introduced in 2004/05. Since 26 January 2009, Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) can also be given for an offence of cannabis possession. Up to the end of March 2009 such PNDs were counted in the same category as Cannabis Warnings.

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

5. Includes data on Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) submitted to the Home Office as non-sanction detections from pilots in eight police force areas (Avon and Somerset, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire). The pilot was introduced in 2008/09.

6. Includes Restorative Justice and community resolution data submitted on a voluntary basis by 22 forces in 2011/12.

Notes

Detected crimes are those that have been 'cleared up' by the police. Not every case where the police know, or think they know, who committed a crime can be counted as a detection and some crimes are counted as detected when the victim might view the case as far from solved. For any crime to be counted as detected sufficient evidence must be available to claim a detection and all of the following conditions must be met:

- a notifiable offence has been committed and recorded;
- a suspect has been identified and has been made aware that they will be recorded as being responsible for committing that crime and what the full implications of this are; and
- one of the methods of detection listed below applies.

The police may use one of several methods to count a crime as detected. They fall into two broad categories; sanction and non-sanction detections.

Once a detection has been claimed, any identifiable victim must be informed that the crime has been detected, or in the case of a child, their parent or guardian.

The detection (or clear-up) rate is the number of detections recorded in a given year as a percentage of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. See General Rules section H of [Home Office Counting Rules \(2012\)](#) for information on counting detections.

Sanction detections

Sanction detections include offences that are cleared up through a formal sanction to the offender. Not all sanction detections will necessarily result in a subsequent conviction. In cases detected by charge or summons, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) may not take forward proceedings or the offender might be found not guilty.

A sanction detection can be claimed when an offender has:

- **Been charged or summonsed**

An offence is deemed to be detected if a person has been charged or summonsed for the crime (irrespective of any subsequent acquittal at court).

- **Been cautioned, reprimanded or given a final warning**

An offence is deemed to be detected if an offender has been cautioned by the police (including conditional cautions) or given a reprimand or warning under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. A caution may be given by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer when an offender admits guilt, where there is sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction and where the offender consents to the caution being issued. Guidance on administering cautions was published in 2005 and later revised in 2008. The guidance can be found at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/about-us/home-office-circulars/circulars-2008/016-2008/>

- **Had an offence taken into consideration**

An offence is deemed to be detected if the offender admits the crime and asks for it to be taken into consideration by the court and where there is additional verifiable information linking that offender to that crime.

- **Received a Penalty Notice for Disorder**

An offence is deemed to be detected if the police issue a Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND). Such a notice must be issued in accordance with any operational guidance to the police (e.g. Police Operational Guidance on PNDs issued by the Home Office in March 2005). A detection is counted if the penalty notice is not contested, is contested but the CPS proceeds with the case, or, in discontinued cases, the dedicated decision maker reviews the case and stands by the original decision.

With effect from 26 January 2009, it became possible for a PND to be given for an offence of cannabis possession. For central reporting purposes any such PNDs were counted as Cannabis Warnings for the period January to March 2009; from April 2009 a system was put in place to correctly record them as PNDs for the relevant offence.

- **Received a warning for cannabis possession**

Prior to January 2007 this detection method was known as a 'formal warning for cannabis possession'. From April 2004 information on police formal warnings for cannabis possession started to be collected centrally (prior to this a pilot scheme was run in parts of London). Those aged 18 and over who are caught in simple possession of cannabis can be eligible for a police Cannabis Warning, which would not involve an arrest. An offence is deemed to be cleared up if a Cannabis Warning has been issued in accordance with guidance from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO).

Non-sanction detections

Non-sanction detections comprise those where the offence is counted as cleared up but either no further action was taken against the offender or the matter has been resolved by the use of a locally based community resolution or the application of Restorative Justice (RJ) techniques.

- **Non-sanction detections – by no further action**

Prior to April 2007 various reasons were allowed for claiming non-sanction detections where no further action was taken against the offender including where the:

- offender was too ill or mentally disturbed for proceedings to take place;
- complainant or an essential witness was dead;
- victim refused or was unable to give evidence;
- offender was under the age of criminal responsibility;
- police or the CPS decided that it would not be in the public interest to proceed; and
- time limit of six months for commencing prosecution had been exceeded.

From April 2007, there are now only two ways in which non-sanction detections involving no further action may be claimed:

- where the offender dies before proceedings could be initiated or completed;
- where the CPS decides not to prosecute (by virtue of its powers under the Criminal Justice Act 2003).

The use of non-sanction detections involving no further action is now restricted to 'indictable only' offences (those offences which must be tried at Crown Court).

- **Non-sanction detections – by local resolution**

A special arrangement has been in place since 2008/09 to allow eight forces piloting Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) to record their disposals under this category. Youth Restorative Disposals (YRDs) allow operational officers to dispose of low-level crime and neighbourhood disorder where it is not considered to be in the public interest to prosecute. The process involves a meeting between the offender and the victim, an apology and may also include additional action to right the wrong caused (e.g. a form of community payback).

From April 2011, forces may voluntarily submit additional data on crimes 'cleared up' by the application of a form of Restorative Justice (RJ). RJ includes formal action, such as the Youth Restorative Disposal, administered by trained practitioners, as well as less formal community-based resolutions where the offender has made an admission and the victim is satisfied that such a resolution may be used. This may amount to an apology or agreement to carry out some activity, such as repairing damage caused. Such 'clear ups' are included as non-sanction detections in this bulletin.

CHANGES TO DETECTION RATES

There have been a number of changes to recording practices and the sanctions available that have affected the recorded detection rates.

Home Office Counting Rules and the National Crime Recording Standard

The Home Office Counting Rules for recorded crime changed from April 1998. These brought new offences into the series with varying detection rates. It is estimated that the effect of the changes was to increase the overall detection rate from 28 to 29 per cent.

Additional changes were implemented with effect from April 1999. Any detection recorded required: 'sufficient evidence to charge'; an interview with the offender; and notification to the victim. In addition, detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner ceased to count. The overall effect of the April 1999 change is estimated as a single percentage point decrease in detection rates (although the effect varied between crime types).

The implementation of the NCRS in April 2002 is thought to have had an inflationary effect on recorded crime and the assumption is that it has depressed detection rates since additional recorded crimes are generally less serious and possibly harder to detect.

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