4 Acquisitive and other property crime

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4.1 SUMMARY

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

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

- Theft of vehicles and theft from vehicles both fell (by 21% and 18% respectively).

- There was a 13 per cent fall in the number of incidents of vehicle vandalism.

- The number of incidents of theft from the person fell by 28 per cent (although this followed a rise of 25% in the previous year and the latest estimate is in line with that seen for the few years prior to 2008/09).

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

- Police recorded burglary fell by seven per cent in 2009/10.

- There was a six per cent fall in domestic burglaries and an eight per cent fall in non-domestic burglaries.

- The number of police recorded offences against vehicles fell by 16 per cent.

- Police recorded criminal damage showed a decline of 14 per cent.

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

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

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

This is the first time in recent years where plastic card fraud figures from both the BCS and The UK Cards Association have not shown an increase. According to the 2009/10 BCS, 6.4 per cent of credit, debit or bank card users were aware that they had been a victim of card fraud in the previous 12 months, which remains at the same level as the 2008/09 BCS. The UK Cards Association recorded 2.7 million fraudulent transactions on UK-issued credit cards in the UK in 2009, a decrease of two per cent on the 2.8 million recorded in 2008. The total losses from plastic card fraud were £440.3 million, a decrease of 28 per cent from 2008 and the lowest since 2006.

4.2 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 BURGLARY

Extent and trends

All BCS burglary covers domestic burglaries, while police recorded figures include burglaries that occur in domestic properties and in commercial or other properties. Both BCS and police recorded burglary cover attempted as well as actual entry see Section 5 of the User Guide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 2009/10 BCS estimated that 68 per cent of domestic burglaries were reported to the police and, as expected, that burglaries with loss were most likely to be reported (84%). There have been no statistically significant changes in reporting rates for all of the burglary categories between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS (Table 2.11).
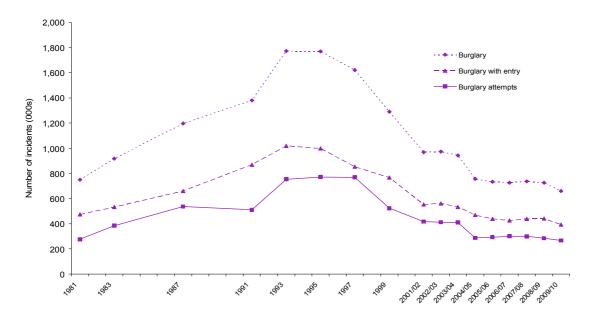
Figure 4.1 Trends in domestic burglary, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS

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

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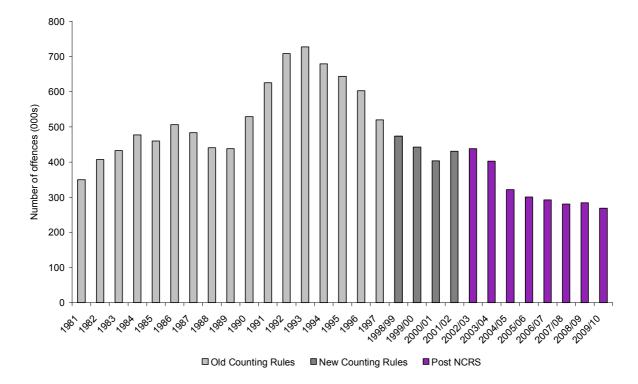[1] For more information see Section 3 of the User Guide.

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

1. New Counting Rules for recorded crime were introduced in 1998/99 and the NCRS was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after these dates are not directly comparable.

Risks of becoming a victim of burglary

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

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

- Households with no or less than basic home security had a higher risk (5.8%) than households with basic or enhanced security (0.9% and 0.6% respectively)[2]. The 2009/10 BCS also shows that 77 per cent of households who had not been burgled in the previous 12 months had at least basic home security.

- Lone parent households had the highest risk by household structure (5.9%). Their risk being more than twice that for households with adults and children (2.3%) and households without children (2.0%).

- The risk of burglary was higher in urban areas (2.5%) than in rural areas (1.1%)

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

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

Box 4.1 Analysis of risk of burglary using logistic regression

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 VEHICLE OFFENCES

Extent and trends

The BCS includes vehicle-related thefts against residents in the household population, comprising theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and attempted vehicle thefts. Police recorded offences against vehicles cover both private and commercial vehicles and comprises: aggravated vehicle taking; theft or attempted theft of a vehicle; theft or attempted theft from a vehicle; and interfering with a motor vehicle see Section 5 of the User Guide.

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

The BCS and police recorded crime have generally shown similar trends over time with substantial falls in vehicle-related theft since 2002/03 (Figures 4.4 and 4.5, Tables 2.01 and 2.04). The BCS is the more reliable source for long-term comparisons of vehicle-crime experienced by the population resident in households, as police recorded crime figures were affected by the introduction of the NCRS[3] in April 2002.

After increasing since the first BCS results in 1981 to a peak in the mid 1990s, the number of vehicle-related thefts has shown a considerable decline. Since 1995 vehicle-related theft has fallen by 72 per cent, and the number of offences in each of the individual vehicle-related theft categories has decreased by at least two-thirds. This reflects substantial changes in levels of vehicle security over this period. The BCS shows that generally the proportion of vehicles fitted with security devices has steadily increased over time and that the majority of vehicles now have some form of security. For example, between the 1991 and 2008/09 BCS the proportion of 'main'[4] cars with immobilisers has more than tripled (23% to 80%) and the proportion fitted with central locking has more than doubled (35% to 91%) (Walker *et al.*, 2009).

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

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

- 20 per cent in thefts of motor vehicles;

- aggravated vehicle taking down by 18 per cent;

- 15 per cent reduction in thefts from the vehicle; and

- offences of interfering with a motor vehicle by 20 per cent.

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

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[3] For more information see Section 3 of the User Guide.
[4] 'Main' vehicle refers to the vehicle the household uses most often.

2009/10 BCS. Not surprisingly, thefts of vehicles were considerably more likely to be reported (90%) than thefts from vehicles (43%) (Table 2.11).
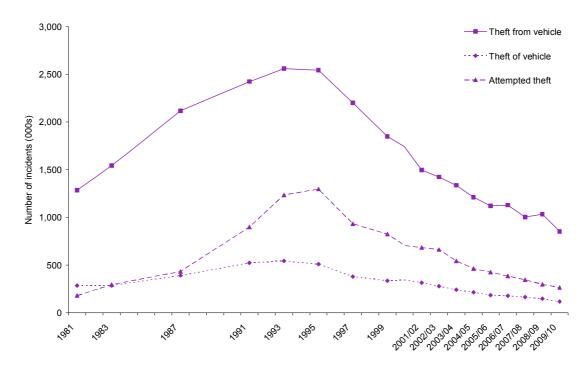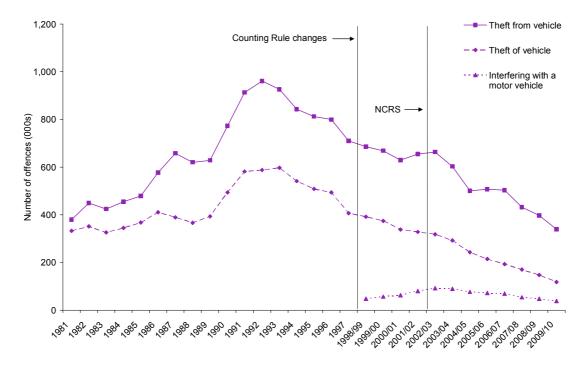
Figure 4.3 Trends in vehicle-related theft, 1981 to 2009/10 BCS

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

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

1. New Counting Rules for recorded crime were introduced in 1998/99 and the NCRS was introduced in April 2002. Figures before and after these dates are not directly comparable.
2. Interfering with a motor vehicle became a notifiable offence in 1998/99.

Risks of vehicle-related theft

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

The reductions in vehicle-related theft indicated by the BCS since the mid 1990s is in contrast to the number of motor vehicles licensed in Great Britain having increased by 25 per cent, from 27.5 million in 1998 to 34.3 million in 2009 (Vehicle Licensing Statistics, 2009[5]).

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

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

- Households with a household reference person (HRP) aged 16 to 24 had the highest risk (10.6%) compared to other age groups. This could be related to the age of vehicles, with younger people tending to own older cars with less sophisticated security measures.

- Households owning three or more cars had the highest risk of having at least one of them stolen (9.4%).

- Households living in terraced houses (7.2%) or flats/maisonettes (7.1%) were more likely to be victims of vehicle theft than those living in other types of accommodation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5   OTHER THEFT OFFENCES

Extent and trends

The 'other' theft categories of the BCS cover theft from the person, other theft of personal property, other household thefts and bicycle theft, most of which will occur away from the home. Police recorded crime also includes handling stolen goods and commercial thefts see Section 5 of the User Guide, although it is likely that most of these offences, i.e. shoplifting, will not be detected and therefore will not be reported to the police.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Longer-term BCS trends generally show that across the individual categories of other theft offences (theft from the person, other theft of personal property, other household thefts and bicycle theft), the number of offences increased from 1981 before peaking in the mid 1990s; since then they have fallen and are now considerably lower than in 1995. Between 1995 and BCS interviews in 2009/10, other household thefts and other thefts of personal property have fallen by around a half (49% and 50% respectively) and bicycle thefts have fallen by over a quarter (29%).

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

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

Other Home Office surveys have previously been undertaken to capture the extent and costs of crime to the retail and manufacturing sector, for example, the 2002 Commercial Victimisation Survey (Shury *et al.*, 2005). The Home Office commissioned a scoping and feasibility study for a possible new business crime survey, and published a report of its findings (Smith and Harvey, 2010). Future surveys will be considered in light of funding pressures and priorities.

Risks of theft from the person

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.6   CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND VANDALISM

Extent and trends

The BCS covers vandalism to household property and provides separate estimates for vehicle vandalism and vandalism to the home or other property see Section 5 of the User Guide.

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

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

There was a 14 per cent fall in police recorded criminal damage[6] offences compared with 2008/09. These offences cover damage to domestic and non-domestic properties, and vehicles see Section 5 of the User Guide.

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

Arson offences accounted for four per cent of all police recorded criminal damage offences and the number of arson offences fell by six per cent from 34,826 offences in 2008/09 to 32,579 offences in 2009/10[7].

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

Risks of vandalism

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Households with a HRP aged under 35 were at a significantly higher risk compared to households with a HRP aged over 65. Households with a HRP aged 25 to 34 had the highest risk (9.6%) and households with a HRP aged over 75 had the lowest risk (2.2%).

- The risk of vandalism is higher in urban areas (7.2%) compared with rural areas (4.7%).

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

Box 4.4 Analysis of risk of vandalism using logistic regression

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vehicle vandalism (vehicle-owning households only)

There were considerable differences across vehicle-owning households in the risk of being a victim of vehicle vandalism (Figure 4.8 and Table 4.09). The type of area the household lived in had an association with the risk of vandalism, for example:

- Households located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas were twice as likely to be a victim of vehicle vandalism (8.7%) than those households living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (4.3%).

- The risk of being a victim was higher for households in areas where physical disorder was assessed[8] as high (10.0%) compared with households in areas where it was not (5.9%).

- Households living in terraced houses were more likely to have experienced vehicle vandalism (8.9%) compared with those living in other accommodation types (for example, detached houses, 3.3%). This difference may be partly explained by parking availability with detached houses more likely to have off-street parking.

Vandalism to the home or other property

In general, the characteristics associated with higher risk of vehicle vandalism were also associated with higher risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property. For example:

- The risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property was higher among those households located in the 20 per cent most deprived areas (2.9%) than those households living in the 20 per cent least deprived areas (1.8%).

- Households living in terraced houses (2.8%) had a higher risk of being a victim of vandalism to the home or other property than households living in other accommodation types (for example, flats or maisonettes, 1.9%).

4.7   FRAUD AND FORGERY

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

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

Plastic card fraud

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Plastic card fraud questions were not included in the 2006/07 BCS.
2. Plastic card fraud questions were only included from the second half of the 2007/08 BCS year, so the figure for 2007/08 is based on six months' data.
3. Based on plastic card users.

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

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

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

In April 2009 The UK Cards Association was launched as a trade association for the cards industry in the UK. It has the responsibility for recording information on the financial losses resulting from plastic card fraud in the UK[9] (Tables 4b and 4c). Data provided by The UK Cards Association are not National Statistics, but they provide a good source of information on levels of plastic card fraud within the UK. Figures do not include store cards. Figures are also on calendar rather than financial year basis.

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

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

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

Numbers and percentage changes

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

1. Source: The UK Cards Association.

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

The total losses from plastic card fraud on UK-issued cards reported by The UK Cards Association in 2009 were £440.3 million, a decrease of 28 per cent from 2008 and the lowest since 2006 (Table 4c). The main drivers for this lie with counterfeit card fraud and card-not-present fraud, where losses have decreased by 52 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. This is the first time in recent years where plastic card fraud figures from both the BCS and The UK Cards Association have not shown an increase.
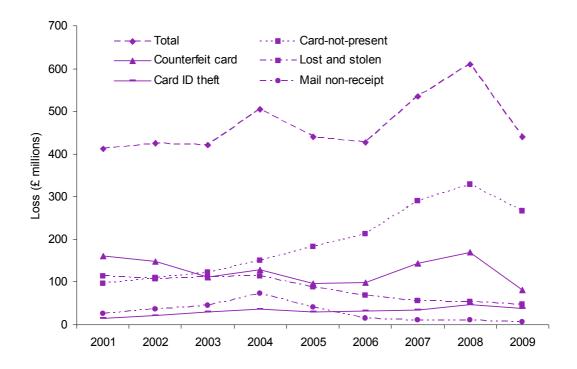
Counterfeit card fraud occurs when criminals use an illegal copy of a genuine credit or debit card. Losses from this fraud type were down by 52 per cent from 2008 and are at their lowest level since 1999. Lost or stolen card fraud has decreased by 11 per cent since 2008. Card ID theft occurs when a criminal uses a fraudulently obtained card or card details, along with stolen personal information, to open or take over a card account in someone else's name. This fraud type was down by 20 per cent from 2008. Losses from mail non-receipt fraud, which involves cards being stolen before they are delivered to the cardholder, were down by 32 per cent from 2008.

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

Table 4c Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2009[10]

Loss (£ millions) and percentage changes										The UK Cards Association
Fraud type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% change 2008 to 2009
Card-not-present	95.7	110.1	122.1	150.8	183.2	212.7	290.5	328.4	266.4	-19
Counterfeit card	160.4	148.5	110.6	129.7	96.8	98.6	144.3	169.8	80.9	-52
Lost and stolen	114.0	108.3	112.4	114.5	89.0	68.5	56.2	54.1	47.9	-11
Card ID theft	14.6	20.6	30.2	36.9	30.5	31.9	34.1	47.4	38.2	-20
Mail non-receipt	26.8	37.1	45.1	72.9	40.0	15.4	10.2	10.2	6.9	-32
Total[1]	**411.5**	**424.6**	**420.4**	**504.8**	**439.4**	**427.0**	**535.2**	**609.9**	**440.3**	**-28**
of which:										
UK retailer (face-to-face)	188.9	186.9	177.9	218.8	135.9	72.1	73.0	98.5	72.1	-27
Domestic/international split of total losses:										
UK fraud	273.0	294.4	316.3	412.3	356.6	309.9	327.6	379.7	317.7	-16
Fraud abroad	138.4	130.2	104.1	92.5	82.8	117.1	207.6	230.1	122.7	-47

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

Figure 4.5 Annual plastic card fraud losses for UK-issued cards, 2001 to 2009[10]

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

4.8 DRUG OFFENCES

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

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

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

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

Percentages   **England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS**

	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base		Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**2.2**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**44,610**	**Accommodation type**				
					Houses	2.1	1.4	0.8	38,180
Sex of household reference person					*Detached*	1.5	1.0	0.6	11,788
Male	2.0	1.3	0.8	27,154	*Semi-detached*	1.7	1.1	0.7	14,152
Female	2.6	1.7	1.0	17,456	*Terraced*	2.9	2.0	1.1	12,240
					Flats/maisonettes	3.2	1.8	1.5	5,606
Age of household reference person					Other accommodation	0.0	0.0	0.0	132
16-24	7.0	5.5	1.8	1,492					
25-34	3.0	1.7	1.4	5,354	**Output area classification**				
35-44	2.7	1.7	1.1	8,488	Blue collar communities	2.5	1.5	1.1	7,531
45-54	2.3	1.4	1.0	8,585	City living	3.0	1.6	1.5	2,033
55-64	1.7	0.9	0.8	8,145	Countryside	1.0	0.6	0.5	6,892
65-74	0.9	0.6	0.4	6,543	Prospering suburbs	1.3	0.8	0.5	10,737
75+	0.9	0.7	0.2	5,896	Constrained by circumstances	3.0	2.0	1.1	4,504
					Typical traits	2.3	1.6	0.8	9,148
Structure of household					Multicultural	3.7	2.5	1.4	3,765
Single adult & child(ren)	5.9	3.8	2.4	2,254					
Adults & child(ren)	2.3	1.5	0.9	9,694	**Area type**				
Adult(s) & no children	2.0	1.2	0.8	32,662	Urban	2.5	1.6	1.0	33,027
					Rural	1.1	0.7	0.5	11,583
Household reference person's employment status									
In employment	2.3	1.4	0.9	26,337	**Level of physical disorder**				
Unemployed	4.1	2.6	1.6	1,054	High	4.3	2.7	1.7	2,389
Economically inactive	2.0	1.3	0.8	17,113	Not high	2.1	1.3	0.8	41,800
Student	5.7	4.8	1.1	465					
Looking after family/home	4.7	3.3	1.8	1,443	**Employment deprivation index**				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	4.8	2.3	2.5	1,850	20% most deprived output areas	3.3	2.2	1.3	7,781
Retired	0.9	0.6	0.3	12,856	Other output areas	2.2	1.4	0.9	24,588
Other inactive	5.3	3.6	2.0	499	20% least deprived output areas	1.5	0.9	0.6	8,412
Household reference person's occupation					**Level of home security**				
Managerial and professional occupations	2.0	1.2	0.9	16,496	No or less than basic security	5.8	4.2	1.8	*2,698*
Intermediate occupations	2.0	1.2	0.9	8,668	Basic security	0.9	0.7	0.3	*1,348*
Routine and manual occupations	2.3	1.5	0.9	16,850	Enhanced security	0.6	0.3	0.3	*7,109*
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.8	2.5	1.5	1,288					
Full-time students	4.4	3.5	1.0	770	**Hours home left unoccupied on an average day**				
Not classified	2.6	2.3	0.6	538	Never	2.0	1.3	0.8	5,412
					Less than 3 hours	1.9	1.2	0.7	14,613
Total household income					3 hours less than 5 hours	1.9	1.2	0.8	8,267
Less than £10,000	3.6	2.1	1.7	6,227	5 hours or longer	2.8	1.8	1.1	16,220
£10,000 less than £20,000	2.1	1.4	0.8	8,829					
£20,000 less than £30,000	2.0	1.2	0.8	6,123	**Number of years at address**				
£30,000 less than £40,000	2.0	1.2	0.8	4,543	Less than 1 year	4.4	3.2	1.2	3,783
£40,000 less than £50,000	1.6	1.1	0.6	2,983	1 year less than 2 years	2.9	1.9	1.0	2,762
£50,000 or more	2.3	1.4	0.9	6,076	2 years less than 5 years	2.6	1.6	1.1	8,032
No income stated or not enough information provided	1.9	1.3	0.6	9,778	5 years less than 10 years	2.3	1.2	1.3	7,890
					10 years or longer	1.5	1.0	0.6	22,137
Tenure									
Owner occupiers	1.6	1.0	0.7	30,659					
Social renters	3.6	2.2	1.5	7,445					
Private renters	3.2	2.2	1.1	6,343					

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

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

Percentages   England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

	Burglary incidents[1]			Not a burglary victim[2]
	Burglary	Burglary with entry	Attempted burglary	
No or less than basic home security[3]	74	77	70	**23**
At least basic home security[3]	26	23	30	**77**
Basic home security	6	7	6	12
Enhanced home security	20	17	25	64
Home security measures				
Burglar alarm	24	20	29	30
Double/deadlocks	38	35	42	83
Outdoor sensor/timer lights	17	14	23	45
Indoor sensor/timer lights	7	7	7	24
Window locks	37	33	44	90
Window bar/grilles	4	3	5	3
Security chains on door	14	13	15	33
CCTV camera	5	3	8	5
Any of these home security devices	62	58	70	**98**
Unweighted base [4]	*817*	*512*	*305*	*10,912*

1. The figures are based on all *incidents* of burglary in the previous 12 months and are based on what security measures were in place at the time of the burglary.

2. The figures are based on all *households* that were asked about home security measures in the 2009/10 BCS but were not victims of any burglary. They were asked what security measures were in place at the time of the interview.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.03 Explanatory factors associated with risk of being a victim of burglary (using logistic regression)

Dependent variable: Household was a victim of burglary in the 12 months prior to interview; yes (1), no (0)[1]

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables[4]
ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	Standard error	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	Confidence interval	
-5.16			-5.67			-6.09					Constant
	0.000			**0.006**				**0.009**			**Age of HRP****
2.05	**0.000**	7.79	0.94	**0.005**	2.56	0.86	0.34	**0.011**	2.36	1.22 - 4.59	16 - 24
1.37	**0.000**	3.95	0.56	0.061	1.75	0.49	0.30	0.103	1.63	0.91 - 2.93	25 - 34
1.37	**0.000**	3.95	0.84	**0.002**	2.31	0.79	0.27	**0.004**	2.21	1.30 - 3.76	35 - 44
1.16	**0.000**	3.20	0.82	**0.001**	2.26	0.80	0.25	**0.002**	2.22	1.35 - 3.64	45 - 54
		1.00			1.00				1.00		55+
	0.000			0.541				0.581			**HRP's employment status**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*In employment*
0.58	**0.000**	1.79	0.12	0.541	1.13	0.11	0.20	0.581	1.12	0.75 - 1.65	Unemployed/Economically inactive
	0.415			0.305				0.304			**Sex of HRP**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*Male*
0.12	0.415	1.13	-0.17	0.305	0.85	-0.17	0.16	0.304	0.85	0.61 - 1.17	Female
				0.000				**0.000**			**Level of home security****
			2.19	**0.000**	8.95	2.24	0.17	**0.000**	9.43	6.77 - 13.13	Less than basic security
					1.00				1.00		*At least basic security*
				0.004				**0.004**			**Structure of household****
			0.82	**0.001**	2.27	0.83	0.25	**0.001**	2.30	1.40 - 3.78	Single adult & child(ren)
			0.07	0.711	1.08	0.08	0.20	0.691	1.08	0.74 - 1.59	Adults & child(ren)
					1.00				1.00		*Adult(s) & no children*
				0.040				**0.048**			**Tenure****
					1.00				1.00		*Owner occupiers*
			0.01	0.977	1.01	0.01	0.21	0.981	1.01	0.66 - 1.53	Social renters
			-0.48	**0.026**	0.62	-0.47	0.22	**0.030**	0.62	0.41 - 0.96	Private renters
				0.136				0.091			**Accommodation type**
					1.00				1.00		*Detached*
			-0.37	0.131	0.69	-0.50	0.25	**0.044**	0.61	0.37 - 0.99	Semi-detached
			0.11	0.642	1.11	-0.06	0.24	0.785	0.94	0.59 - 1.49	Terraced house
			-0.21	0.447	0.81	-0.43	0.28	0.122	0.65	0.37 - 1.12	Flats/maisonettes
			-17.72	0.998	0.00	-17.67	7561.18	0.998	0.00		Other
				0.067				0.066			**Number of years at at address**
			0.60	**0.020**	1.82	0.60	0.26	**0.020**	1.83	1.10 - 3.03	Less than 1 year
			0.25	0.196	1.28	0.25	0.19	0.193	1.28	0.88 - 1.87	1 years less than 10 years
					1.00				1.00		*10 years or longer*
				0.424				0.430			**Total household income**
					1.00				1.00		*Less than £20,000*
			0.02	0.907	1.02	0.03	0.21	0.877	1.03	0.69 - 1.55	£20,000-£39,999
			-0.36	0.179	0.70	-0.35	0.27	0.187	0.70	0.41 - 1.19	£40,000 or more
			-0.15	0.473	0.86	-0.14	0.21	0.494	0.87	0.58 - 1.30	No income stated/not enough information provided
				0.883				0.899			**Hours home left unoccupied on an average day**
					1.00				1.00		*Less than 3 hours*
			-0.02	0.883	0.98	-0.02	0.16	0.899	0.98	0.72 - 1.33	3 hours or longer
				0.379				0.439			**HRP's occupation**
					1.00				1.00		*Managerial and professional occupations*
			0.27	0.213	1.31	0.27	0.22	0.212	1.31	0.86 - 2.01	Intermediate occupations
			0.18	0.371	1.19	0.15	0.20	0.438	1.17	0.79 - 1.72	Routine and manual occupations
			0.46	0.113	1.58	0.41	0.29	0.157	1.50	0.85 - 2.64	Other
								0.003			**Area Type****
						0.68	0.22	**0.003**	1.97	1.27 - 3.05	Urban
									1.00		*Rural*
								0.655			**Level of physical disorder**
						0.10	0.23	0.655	1.11	0.71 - 1.74	High
									1.00		*Not high*
		10,882			10,882					10,882		**Unweighted base**[5]
		0.042			0.170					0.175		**Nagelkerke R square**[6]
	1986.976 (df = 6)			1741.871 (df = 24)**				1731.164 (df = 26)**			**-2 log-likelihood**[7]

1. Estimates may be biased due to the skewed frequency distribution of the dependent variable; 97.8% of the respondents have not been a victim of burglary in the last 12 months.
2. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.
3. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all other factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.
4. "*" denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.
5. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England and Wales who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model. Sample has been restricted to those who were asked questions about home security (one quarter of the sample).
6. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.
7. The -2 log-likelihood (-2LL) is a measure implying what remains unexplained by the model. If the -2LL difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration (indicated by **).
8. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

Table 4.04 Vehicle security precautions on vehicles targeted in theft

Percentages   **England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS**

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

1. The figures for vehicle-related theft incidents are based on all cars or light vans subject to vehicle theft (including attempts) in the previous 12 months and are based on what security measures were in place at the time of the theft or attempted theft.

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

3. For vehicle-related theft incidents the figures for audio security are based on all cars or light vans with radio/cassette/CD. Base given is for 'security PIN number', bases for all other security precautions will be higher.

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

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

Percentages — England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

	Vehicle-related theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted theft	Unweighted base		Vehicle-related theft	Theft of vehicle	Theft from vehicle	Attempted theft	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**5.6**	**0.6**	**4.0**	**1.2**	**35,618**	**Accommodation type**					
						Houses	5.4	0.6	3.9	1.1	32,084
Sex of household reference person						*Detached*	3.8	0.3	3.0	0.6	11,132
Male	5.6	0.5	4.0	1.2	23,820	*Semi-detached*	5.2	0.5	3.7	1.1	11,837
Female	5.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	11,798	*Terraced*	7.2	0.9	5.0	1.5	9,115
						Flats/maisonettes	7.1	0.7	4.7	1.9	2,899
Age of household reference person						Other accommodation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
16-24	10.6	0.7	9.0	1.1	808						
25-34	8.3	1.0	5.5	1.9	4,248	**Output area classification**					
35-44	6.9	0.8	4.9	1.5	7,402	Blue collar communities	5.7	0.9	3.9	1.1	5,501
45-54	6.1	0.6	4.4	1.3	7,575	City living	7.8	0.4	5.7	1.7	1,340
55-64	4.1	0.3	3.1	0.8	7,048	Countryside	3.0	0.4	2.2	0.5	6,356
65-74	2.5	0.3	1.7	0.5	5,182	Prospering suburbs	4.3	0.4	3.2	0.9	9,911
75+	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	3,273	Constrained by circumstances	6.1	1.1	3.8	1.4	2,637
						Typical traits	6.3	0.4	4.8	1.2	7,573
Structure of household						Multicultural	9.5	1.0	6.3	2.5	2,300
Single adult & child(ren)	9.5	1.3	6.7	1.7	1,337						
Adults & child(ren)	6.8	0.6	5.0	1.4	8,891	**Area type**					
Adult(s) & no children	4.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	25,390	Urban	6.2	0.7	4.4	1.3	25,279
						Rural	3.5	0.4	2.5	0.6	10,339
Household reference person's employment status											
In employment	6.4	0.6	4.7	1.3	23,903	**Level of physical disorder**					
Unemployed	6.3	1.4	3.8	1.3	579	High	9.4	1.5	6.0	2.3	1,400
Economically inactive	3.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	11,079	Not high	5.4	0.5	3.8	1.1	33,904
Student	8.7	1.1	7.2	1.0	230						
Looking after family/home	7.0	2.3	3.9	1.3	744	**Employment deprivation index**					
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	7.1	1.0	4.7	1.4	957	20% most deprived output areas	7.0	1.0	4.5	1.6	4,665
Retired	2.4	0.2	1.6	0.6	8,850	Other output areas	5.4	0.5	3.9	1.2	20,166
Other inactive	5.4	0.6	3.7	1.3	298	20% least deprived output areas	5.0	0.5	3.8	0.8	7,689
Household reference person's occupation						**Number of cars owned by household**					
Managerial and professional occupations	5.8	0.4	4.3	1.2	14,960	None	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Intermediate occupations	5.6	0.7	3.9	1.2	7,416	One	4.3	0.4	2.9	1.0	18,802
Routine and manual occupations	5.1	0.7	3.5	1.1	11,812	Two	6.3	0.6	4.7	1.3	12,671
Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.6	1.1	2.7	1.3	541	Three or more	9.4	1.1	6.9	1.8	3,775
Full-time students	9.5	0.9	7.1	1.9	482						
Not classified	4.5	1.2	2.7	0.9	407						
Total household income											
Less than £10,000	5.9	1.2	3.8	1.0	2,886						
£10,000 less than £20,000	4.4	0.5	3.0	1.1	6,537						
£20,000 less than £30,000	5.2	0.6	3.8	1.0	5,466						
£30,000 less than £40,000	5.7	0.7	4.0	1.0	4,253						
£40,000 less than £50,000	5.7	0.3	3.9	1.7	2,856						
£50,000 or more	7.5	0.5	5.7	1.5	5,892						
provided	4.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	*7,703*						
Tenure											
Owner occupiers	5.0	0.5	3.6	1.0	27,340						
Social renters	7.0	1.2	4.4	1.7	3,599						
Private renters	7.3	0.7	5.4	1.5	4,567						

1. Based on vehicle-owning households.
2. See Section 7 of Home Office Crime Statistics User Guide for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 4.06 Explanatory factors associated with risk of being a victim of vehicle-related theft (using logistic regression)

Dependent variable: Household was a victim of vehicle-related theft in the last 12 months prior to the interview; yes (1), no (0) [1]

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables[4]
ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	Standard error	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	Confidence interval	
-3.92			-4.50			-4.88					Constant
	0.000			**0.000**				**0.000**			**Age of HRP****
1.83	**0.000**	6.22	1.25	**0.000**	3.48	1.12	0.20	**0.000**	3.05	2.08 - 4.48	*16 - 24*
1.53	**0.000**	4.62	1.03	**0.000**	2.81	0.91	0.17	**0.000**	2.48	1.78 - 3.45	*25 - 34*
1.33	**0.000**	3.79	0.89	**0.000**	2.44	0.79	0.17	**0.000**	2.20	1.58 - 3.05	*35 - 44*
1.22	**0.000**	3.37	0.76	**0.000**	2.13	0.66	0.16	**0.000**	1.94	1.41 - 2.68	*45 - 54*
0.77	**0.000**	2.17	0.44	**0.006**	1.56	0.37	0.16	**0.022**	1.45	1.05 - 1.98	*55 - 64*
0.29	0.075	1.34	0.17	0.298	1.19	0.13	0.17	0.443	1.14	0.82 - 1.57	*65 - 74*
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*75+*
	0.286			0.258				0.205			**HRP's employment status**
0.00	0.995	1.00	0.01	0.912	1.01	0.02	0.09	0.800	1.02	0.86 - 1.21	In employment
-0.30	0.138	0.74	-0.31	0.126	0.73	-0.32	0.20	0.111	0.72	0.49 - 1.08	Unemployed
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*Economically inactive*
	0.498			0.269				0.316			**Sex of HRP**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*Male*
-0.03	0.498	0.97	-0.06	0.269	0.94	-0.06	0.06	0.316	0.95	0.85 - 1.05	Female
				0.000				**0.000**			**Number of cars owned by household****
					1.00				1.00		*One*
			0.53	**0.000**	1.70	0.60	0.06	**0.000**	1.83	1.62 - 2.06	Two
			1.03	**0.000**	2.81	1.14	0.08	**0.000**	3.14	2.69 - 3.66	Three or more
				0.000				**0.000**			**Accommodation Type****
					1.00				1.00		*Detached*
			0.37	**0.000**	1.45	0.20	0.07	**0.006**	1.23	1.06 - 1.42	Semi-Detached
			0.71	**0.000**	2.04	0.42	0.08	**0.000**	1.52	1.30 - 1.79	Terraced House
			0.74	**0.000**	2.10	0.34	0.11	**0.002**	1.41	1.14 - 1.74	Flats/maisonettes
			-17.30	0.997	0.00	-17.21	4064.41	0.997	0.00		Other
				0.000				**0.000**			**Structure of household****
			-0.03	0.606	0.97	-0.05	0.06	0.411	0.95	0.85 - 1.07	Adults & child(ren)
			0.54	**0.000**	1.72	0.58	0.12	**0.000**	1.79	1.42 - 2.25	Single adult & child(ren)
					1.00				1.00		*Adult(s) & no children*
				0.001				**0.002**			**Total household income****
			0.20	0.069	1.22	0.18	0.11	0.095	1.20	0.97 - 1.49	Less than £10,000
					1.00				1.00		*£10,000 - £19,999*
			-0.06	0.552	0.95	-0.06	0.09	0.485	0.94	0.78 - 1.12	£20,000 - £29,999
			-0.01	0.934	0.99	-0.01	0.10	0.894	0.99	0.81 - 1.20	£30,000 - £39,999
			-0.08	0.453	0.92	-0.09	0.11	0.405	0.91	0.73 - 1.13	£40,000 - £49,999
			0.22	**0.017**	1.25	0.19	0.09	**0.041**	1.21	1.01 - 1.46	£50,000 or more
			-0.03	0.771	0.97	-0.07	0.09	0.396	0.93	0.78 - 1.10	No income stated/not enough information provid…
				0.000				**0.002**			**Tenure****
					1.00				1.00		*Owner occupiers*
			0.33	**0.000**	1.39	0.31	0.09	**0.000**	1.36	1.15 - 1.61	Social renters
			0.08	0.226	1.09	0.07	0.07	0.318	1.07	0.93 - 1.23	Private renters
				0.262				0.391			**HRP's occupation**
			0.13	**0.042**	1.14	0.12	0.06	0.060	1.13	1.00 - 1.28	Managerial and professional occupations
			0.10	0.138	1.11	0.10	0.07	0.153	1.11	0.96 - 1.27	Intermediate occupations
					1.00				1.00		*Routine and manual occupations*
			0.07	0.758	1.07	-0.04	0.23	0.856	0.96	0.61 - 1.50	Never worked and long-term unemployed
			0.21	0.187	1.24	0.10	0.16	0.530	1.11	0.80 1.53	Full-time students
								0.000			**Area type****
						0.31	0.08	**0.000**	1.36	1.17 - 1.59	Urban
									1.00		*Rural*
								0.005			**Level of physical disorder****
						0.27	0.10	**0.005**	1.31	1.08 - 1.58	High
									1.00		*Not high*
								0.000			**Output Area Classification****
						0.32	0.12	**0.007**	1.38	1.09 - 1.75	Blue collar communities
						0.67	0.15	**0.000**	1.95	1.47 - 2.59	City living
									1.00		*Countryside*
						0.21	0.11	0.061	1.23	0.99 - 1.52	Prospering suburbs
						0.43	0.14	**0.001**	1.54	1.18 - 2.01	Constrained by circumstances
						0.46	0.11	**0.000**	1.59	1.28 - 1.98	Typical traits
						0.79	0.13	**0.000**	2.21	1.72 - 2.84	Multicultural
		34,170			34,170					34,170	**Unweighted base**[5]
		0.029			0.055					0.066	**Nagelkerke R square**[6]
	14223.943 (df = 9)			13916.394 (df = 29)**					13786.466 (df = 37)**		**-2 log-likelihood**[7]

1. Estimates may be biased due to the skewed frequency distribution of the dependent variable; 94.4% of the respondents have not been a victim of vehicle-related theft in the last 12 months.
2. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.
3. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all other factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.
4. '**' denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.
5. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England and Wales who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model (vehicle-owning households only).
6. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.
7. The -2 log-likelihood (-2LL) is a measure implying what remains unexplained by the model. If the -2LL difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration
8. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.

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

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

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

Table 4.08 Explanatory factors associated with risk of being a victim of theft from the person (using logistic regression)

Dependent variable: Respondent was a victim of theft from person in the 12 months prior to interview; yes (1), no (0)[1]

England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3					Variables[4]
ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	Standard error	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	Confidence interval	
-4.39			-5.47			-6.14					Constant
	0.000			0.000				0.000			**Sex**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*Male*
0.58	0.000	1.79	0.65	0.000	1.91	0.70	0.10	0.000	2.01	1.65 - 2.45	Female
	0.006			0.003				0.001			**Long-standing illness or disability**
0.32	0.006	1.38	0.36	0.003	1.43	0.38	0.12	0.001	1.46	1.16 - 1.85	Long-standing illness or disability
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*No long-standing illness or disability*
	0.000			0.070				0.084			**Age**
		1.00			1.00				1.00		16-24
-0.34	0.013	0.71	-0.05	0.744	0.95	0.02	0.17	0.925	1.02	0.73 - 1.41	25-34
-0.77	0.000	0.46	-0.24	0.206	0.79	-0.09	0.19	0.648	0.92	0.63 - 1.34	35-44
-0.99	0.000	0.37	-0.38	0.064	0.68	-0.22	0.21	0.305	0.80	0.53 - 1.22	45-54
-1.13	0.000	0.32	-0.39	0.084	0.67	-0.19	0.23	0.412	0.83	0.52 - 1.31	55-64
-0.72	0.000	0.48	0.19	0.450	1.20	0.44	0.25	0.086	1.55	0.94 - 2.54	65-74
-0.84	0.000	0.43	-0.05	0.840	0.95	0.26	0.28	0.366	1.29	0.74 - 2.25	*75+*
	0.000			0.312				0.071			**Ethnic group**
0.63	0.000	1.88	0.14	0.312	1.15	0.25	0.14	0.071	1.29	0.98 - 1.69	Non-white
		1.00			1.00				1.00		*White*
				0.000				0.000			**Output Area Classification**
			-0.08	0.742	0.92	-0.08	0.24	0.750	0.93	0.57 - 1.49	Blue collar communities
			0.99	0.000	2.70	0.95	0.25	0.000	2.59	1.60 - 4.20	City living
					1.00				1.00		*Countryside*
			-0.09	0.704	0.92	-0.10	0.23	0.668	0.91	0.58 - 1.42	Prospering suburbs
			0.12	0.647	1.13	0.12	0.26	0.639	1.13	0.68 - 1.89	Constrained by circumstances
			-0.21	0.375	0.81	-0.22	0.24	0.348	0.80	0.50 - 1.27	Typical traits
			0.89	0.000	2.43	0.89	0.24	0.000	2.44	1.52 - 3.90	Multicultural
				0.000				0.000			**Marital status**
					1.00				1.00		*Married & Cohabiting*
			0.73	0.000	2.08	0.64	0.13	0.000	1.90	1.46 - 2.45	Single
			0.50	0.001	1.64	0.45	0.15	0.003	1.57	1.17 - 2.11	No longer married/together
				0.006				0.015			**Highest qualification**
			0.19	0.245	1.21	0.14	0.16	0.391	1.15	0.83 - 1.59	Degree or diploma
			0.41	0.012	1.51	0.36	0.17	0.030	1.43	1.04 - 1.98	Apprenticeship or A/AS level
			-0.12	0.473	0.88	-0.14	0.17	0.434	0.87	0.62 - 1.23	O Level/GCSE
			0.33	0.170	1.40	0.34	0.24	0.160	1.41	0.87 - 2.27	Other
					1.00				1.00		*None*
				0.185				0.312			**Total household income**
			-0.26	0.098	0.77	-0.21	0.16	0.189	0.81	0.60 - 1.11	Less than £20,000
			-0.10	0.461	0.90	-0.08	0.14	0.572	0.92	0.70 - 1.22	£20,000-£39,999
					1.00				1.00		*£40,000 or more*
			-0.30	0.040	0.74	-0.27	0.15	0.076	0.77	0.57 - 1.03	No income stated/not enough information provided
				0.027				0.058			**Respondent's employment status**
					1.00				1.00		*In employmnet*
			0.31	0.150	1.36	0.47	0.22	0.032	1.60	1.04 - 2.47	Unemployed
			-0.27	0.054	0.77	-0.06	0.15	0.691	0.94	0.70 - 1.27	Economically inactive
				0.597				0.742			**Respondent's occupation**
					1.00				1.00		*Managerial and professional occupations*
			-0.05	0.729	0.95	-0.02	0.15	0.870	0.98	0.73 - 1.30	Intermediate occupations
			-0.02	0.908	0.98	0.02	0.14	0.878	1.02	0.78 - 1.34	Routine and manual occupations
			0.09	0.728	1.09	0.16	0.25	0.505	1.18	0.73 - 1.91	Never worked and long term unemployed
			0.28	0.172	1.32	0.25	0.21	0.232	1.28	0.85 - 1.91	Full-time students
								0.198			**Area type**
			0.24	0.174	1.27	0.23	0.18	0.198	1.25	0.89 - 1.77	Urban
					1.00				1.00		*Rural*
								0.404			**Level of physical disorder**
			-0.17	0.330	0.84	-0.15	0.18	0.404	0.86	0.61 - 1.22	High
					1.00				1.00		*Not high*
								0.021			**Numbers of visits to a nightclub in the last month**
						0.32	0.14	0.021	1.37	1.05 - 1.79	At least once
									1.00		*None*
								0.046			**Hours out of home on an average weekday**
									1.00		*Less than 3 hours*
						0.21	0.15	0.162	1.23	0.92 - 1.65	3 hours less than 7 hours
						0.41	0.17	0.014	1.50	1.09 - 2.08	7 hours or longer
								0.146			**Numbers of visits to a bar in the evening in the last month**
									1.00		*None*
						0.20	0.13	0.114	1.22	0.95 - 1.56	Less than once a week
						0.26	0.14	0.066	1.29	0.98 - 1.71	Once a week or more often
		43,449			43,449					43,449	**Unweighted base**[5]
		0.028			0.064					0.069	Nagelkerke R square[6]
	5126.901 (df = 9)			4945.221 (df = 32)**				4924.107 (df = 37)**			-2 log-likelihood[7]

1. Estimates may be biased due to the skewed frequency distribution of the dependent variable; 98.9% of the respondents have not been a victim of theft from the person in the last 12 months.
2. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.
3. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all other factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.
4. '**' denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.
5. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England and Wales who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model.
6. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.
7. The -2 log-likelihood (-2LL) is a measure implying what remains unexplained by the model. If the -2LL difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration (indicated by **).
8. See Section 7 of User Guide for for definitions of personal, household and area characteristics.

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

Percentages | | | | | | | | England and Wales, 2009/10 BCS

	Vandalism	Vehicle vandalism	Vandalism to home and other property	Unweighted base		Vandalism	Vehicle vandalism	Vandalism to home and other property	Unweighted base
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	**6.7**	**6.0**	**2.3**	**44,610**	**Accommodation type**				
					Houses	7.0	6.0	2.3	38,180
Sex of household reference person					*Detached*	5.1	3.3	2.1	11,788
Male	6.9	5.8	2.2	27,154	*Semi-detached*	6.7	5.8	2.1	14,152
Female	6.3	6.5	2.4	17,456	*Terraced*	8.8	8.9	2.8	12,240
					Flats/maisonettes	5.4	7.1	1.9	5,606
Age of household reference person					Other accommodation	0.7	0.8	0.0	132
16-24	5.7	5.8	2.9	1,492					
25-34	9.6	9.5	2.7	5,354	**Output area classification**				
35-44	8.5	7.3	2.5	8,488	Blue collar communities	9.1	8.6	3.2	7,531
45-54	8.4	7.1	2.7	8,585	City living	6.5	7.7	1.7	2,033
55-64	6.5	5.0	2.4	8,145	Countryside	3.7	2.9	1.1	6,892
65-74	3.4	2.8	1.4	6,543	Prospering suburbs	5.4	4.1	1.8	10,737
75+	2.2	1.8	1.3	5,896	Constrained by circumstances	7.7	9.6	2.7	4,504
					Typical traits	8.1	7.0	2.6	9,148
Structure of household					Multicultural	5.9	6.4	2.4	3,765
Single adult & child(ren)	8.4	9.1	3.5	2,254					
Adults & child(ren)	8.4	7.0	2.4	9,694	**Area type**				
Adult(s) & no children	6.1	5.5	2.1	32,662	Urban	7.2	6.8	2.4	33,027
					Rural	4.7	3.7	1.6	11,583
Household reference person's employment status									
In employment	8.1	6.9	2.4	26,337	**Level of physical disorder**				
Unemployed	8.5	7.1	4.7	1,054	High	9.4	10.0	4.2	2,389
Economically inactive	4.3	4.0	2.0	17,113	Not high	6.5	5.9	2.1	41,800
Student	4.9	7.6	1.8	465					
Looking after family/home	6.4	7.4	2.7	1,443	**Employment deprivation index**				
Long-term/temporarily sick/ill	8.7	9.8	4.1	1,850	20% most deprived output areas	7.7	8.7	2.9	7,781
Retired	3.2	2.7	1.5	12,856	Other output areas	6.8	6.1	2.2	24,588
Other inactive	6.0	7.6	2.1	499	20% least deprived output areas	5.6	4.3	1.8	8,412
Household reference person's occupation					**Number of cars owned by household**				
Managerial and professional occupations	7.5	6.0	2.4	16,496	None	2.5	n/a	2.2	9,362
Intermediate occupations	6.3	5.6	2.0	8,668	One	7.1	5.2	2.3	18,802
Routine and manual occupations	6.6	6.5	2.4	16,850	Two	8.5	6.8	2.1	12,671
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.6	3.4	2.3	1,288	Three or more	10.5	8.1	2.8	3,775
Full-time students	5.3	6.9	1.6	770					
Not classified	4.0	3.8	1.5	538	**Hours home left unoccupied on an average day**				
					Never	5.8	5.7	1.9	5,412
Total household income					Less than 3 hours	5.6	5.1	2.1	14,613
Less than £10,000	5.4	7.0	2.5	6,227	3 hours less than 5 hours	6.1	5.4	2.1	8,267
£10,000 less than £20,000	6.2	5.6	2.5	8,829	5 hours or longer	8.1	7.2	2.5	16,220
£20,000 less than £30,000	8.0	6.7	2.5	6,123					
£30,000 less than £40,000	8.2	6.7	2.3	4,543					
£40,000 less than £50,000	9.1	7.2	2.7	2,983					
£50,000 or more	8.4	6.5	2.4	6,076					
provided	4.7	4.4	1.5	9,778					
Tenure									
Owner occupiers	6.8	5.5	2.3	30,659					
Social renters	6.5	8.8	2.6	7,445					
Private renters	6.6	7.1	2.0	6,343					

1. Base given is for all households, bases for vehicle vandalism will be slightly lower as based on vehicle-owning households.
2. See Section 7 of User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics for definitions of household and area characteristics.

Table 4.10 Explanatory factors associated with risk of being a victim of vandalism (using logistic regression)

Dependent variable: Household was a victim of vandalism in the 12 months prior to the interview; yes (1), no (0)[1]

England, 2009/10 BCS

Iteration 1			Iteration 2			Iteration 3						Variables[4]
ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	ß-coefficient	Standard error	p-value[2]	Odds ratio[3]	Confidence interval		
-2.73			-3.99			-4.72						Constant
	0.000			**0.000**				**0.000**				**Age of HRP****
		1.00			1.00				1.00			*16 - 24*
0.50	**0.000**	1.66	0.31	**0.008**	1.36	0.31	0.12	**0.008**	1.37	1.08 - 1.72		25 - 34
0.39	**0.000**	1.47	0.16	0.168	1.18	0.19	0.12	0.102	1.21	0.96 - 1.53		35 - 44
0.39	**0.000**	1.48	0.15	0.210	1.16	0.20	0.12	0.099	1.22	0.96 - 1.54		45 - 54
0.12	0.299	1.12	-0.15	0.237	0.86	-0.07	0.13	0.573	0.93	0.73 - 1.19		55 - 64
-0.52	**0.000**	0.60	-0.76	**0.000**	0.47	-0.65	0.15	**0.000**	0.52	0.39 - 0.69		65 - 74
-0.93	**0.000**	0.39	-0.91	**0.000**	0.40	-0.77	0.16	**0.000**	0.46	0.34 - 0.63		75+
	0.159			**0.003**				**0.007**				**HRP's employment status****
		1.00			1.00				1.00			*In employment*
0.06	0.585	1.06	0.34	**0.004**	1.41	0.32	0.12	**0.007**	1.38	1.09 - 1.74		Unemployed
-0.10	0.074	0.90	0.16	**0.019**	1.18	0.15	0.07	**0.031**	1.16	1.01 - 1.34		Economically inactive
	0.416			0.521				0.520				**Sex of HRP**
		1.00			1.00				1.00			*Male*
-0.03	0.416	0.97	0.03	0.521	1.03	0.03	0.04	0.520	1.03	0.94 - 1.12		Female
				0.000				**0.000**				**Number of cars owned by the household****
					1.00				1.00			*None*
			1.20	**0.000**	3.31	1.25	0.08	**0.000**	3.48	2.98 - 4.05		One
			1.51	**0.000**	4.51	1.60	0.09	**0.000**	4.97	4.19 - 5.91		Two
			1.85	0.000	6.36	1.98	0.10	**0.000**	7.24	5.93 - 8.84		Three or more
				0.000				**0.000**				**Total household income****
			0.08	0.326	1.08	0.05	0.08	0.495	1.06	0.90 - 1.24		Less than £10,000
					1.00				1.00			*£10,000 - £19,999*
			-0.02	0.739	0.98	-0.03	0.07	0.715	0.97	0.85 - 1.12		£20,000 - £29,999
			-0.09	0.234	0.91	-0.09	0.08	0.240	0.91	0.78 - 1.06		£30,000 - £39,999
			-0.05	0.572	0.95	-0.03	0.09	0.743	0.97	0.82 - 1.16		£40,000 - £49,999
			-0.15	0.056	0.86	-0.10	0.08	0.225	0.91	0.78 - 1.06		*£50,000 or more*
			-0.38	**0.000**	0.68	-0.39	0.07	**0.000**	0.68	0.59 - 0.78		No income stated/not enough information provided
				0.000				**0.000**				**Accommodation Type****
					1.00				1.00			*Detached*
			0.29	**0.000**	1.34	0.07	0.06	0.243	1.08	0.95 - 1.22		Semi-Detached
			0.65	**0.000**	1.91	0.34	0.07	**0.000**	1.41	1.23 - 1.61		Terraced House
			0.32	**0.000**	1.37	0.03	0.09	0.713	1.03	0.86 - 1.24		Flats/maisonettes
			-1.62	0.154	0.20	-1.53	1.14	0.179	0.22	0.02 - 2.02		Other
				0.005				**0.005**				**HRP's occupation****
					1.00				1.00			*Managerial and professional occupations*
			-0.16	**0.005**	0.85	-0.18	0.06	**0.003**	0.84	0.75 - 0.94		Intermediate occupations
			-0.01	0.818	0.99	-0.08	0.05	0.130	0.92	0.83 - 1.02		Routine and manual occupations
			-0.35	**0.040**	0.71	-0.40	0.17	**0.018**	0.67	0.48 - 0.93		Never worked and long term unemployed
			-0.27	0.084	0.76	-0.28	0.16	0.073	0.75	0.55 - 1.03		Full-time students
			-0.42	0.089	0.66	-0.44	0.25	0.070	0.64	0.40 - 1.04		Not classified
				0.068				**0.049**				**Structure of household****
			-0.10	0.067	0.91	-0.10	0.05	0.073	0.91	0.82 - 1.01		Adults & child(ren)
			0.10	0.304	1.10	0.12	0.10	0.199	1.13	0.94 - 1.37		Single adult & child(ren)
			0.10	0.304	1.00				1.00			*Adult(s) & no children*
				0.000				**0.018**				**Tenure****
					1.00				1.00			*Owner occupiers*
			0.25	**0.000**	1.28	0.16	0.07	**0.016**	1.18	1.03 - 1.35		Social renters
			-0.09	0.155	0.92	-0.05	0.06	0.454	0.95	0.85 - 1.08		Private renters
				0.299				0.169				**Hours home left unoccupied on an average day**
			-0.12	0.085	0.89	-0.15	0.07	0.037	0.86	0.75 - 0.99		Never
			-0.02	0.655	0.98	-0.02	0.05	0.771	0.98	0.88 - 1.10		Less than 3 hours
			-0.07	0.235	0.93	-0.06	0.06	0.282	0.94	0.83 - 1.05		3-5 hours
					1.00				1.00			*5 hours or longer*
								0.000				**Output Area Classification****
						0.69	0.10	**0.000**	1.99	1.63 - 2.43		Blue collar communities
						0.57	0.13	**0.000**	1.77	1.38 - 2.28		City living
									1.00			*Countryside*
						0.22	0.10	**0.022**	1.25	1.03 - 1.51		Prospering suburbs
						0.67	0.11	**0.000**	1.95	1.56 - 2.43		Constrained by circumstances
						0.54	0.10	**0.000**	1.72	1.42 - 2.08		Typical traits
						0.29	0.12	**0.012**	1.34	1.07 - 1.68		Multicultural
								0.000				**Area type****
						0.31	0.07	**0.000**	1.36	1.19 - 1.54		Urban
									1.00			*Rural*
								0.000				**Level of physical disorder****
						0.28	0.08	**0.000**	1.32	1.14 - 1.54		High
									1.00			*Not high*
								0.006				**Employment deprivation index****
						0.24	0.08	**0.002**	1.27	1.09 - 1.49		20% most deprived output areas
						0.16	0.06	**0.006**	1.18	1.05 - 1.32		Other output areas
									1.00			*20% least deprived output areas*
		39,786			39,786						39,786	**Unweighted base[5]**
		0.031			0.068						0.081	**Nagelkerke R square[6]**
	19860.914 (df = 9)			19244.513 (df = 34)**				19037.172 (df = 44)**				**-2 log-likelihood[7]**

1. Estimates may be biased due to the skewed frequency distribution of the dependent variable; 93.3% of the respondents have not been a victim of vandalism in the last 12 months.
2. Where variables or categories are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (p<0.05) values are highlighted in bold. Categories in italics are those which were used as reference categories.
3. Odds ratios of greater than one indicate relatively higher odds compared with the reference category in that variable, when holding all other factors constant; less than one indicates relatively lower odds.
4. '**' denotes a statistically significant impact of that variable on the dependent variable.
5. The unweighted base includes all respondents resident in households in England who gave a valid response to all questions included in the model. Wales is not included in this analysis due to the inclusion of the deprivation index in the model, which only covers England.
6. The Nagelkerke R square indicates which model has the highest model fit. The higher the value the better the model predicts the outcome.
7. The -2 log-likelihood (-2LL) is a measure implying what remains unexplained by the model. If the -2LL difference exceeds a critical value that model explains the dependent variable significantly better than the model from the previous iteration (indicated by '**').
8. See Section 7.1 and 7.2 of User Guide for definitions of area and household characteristics.