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Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly Update to December 2009

07/10

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This quarterly update presents the most recent crime statistics from two different sources: the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime. The BCS results are based, as in previous updates, on interviews conducted over a rolling 12 month period. In this bulletin, results are from interviews conducted in the year ending December 2009. From this quarter onwards, and following a consultation which concluded on 15 January 2010 (see notes), recorded crime figures will also be reported on the same rolling 12 month basis. This brings greater consistency with the reporting of recorded crime in the annual bulletin and the treatment of BCS findings. Recorded crime data for individual quarters will still be published alongside quarterly bulletins and in this bulletin are included in Annex B.

MAIN POINTS

- Based on British Crime Survey (BCS) interviews in the year to December 2009, the overall level of crime fell by seven per cent compared with the year ending December 2008. The number of crimes recorded by the police also fell by seven per cent in the year ending December 2009 compared with a year earlier.
- BCS interviews showed that the risk of being a victim of crime fell to 22 per cent, from the previous year's figure of 23 per cent.
- BCS violent crime remained stable based on interviews in the year to December 2009 compared with the previous year. Over the same period, violence against the person offences recorded by the police fell by three per cent and robberies fell by five per cent.
- Compared with the previous year, BCS household crime showed a decrease of nine per cent while there was not a statistically significant change in the level of BCS personal crime.
- In the year ending December 2009, there were falls in all the police recorded crime offence groups compared with the previous year, with the exception of sexual offences (which increased by 2%). The largest falls were for offences against vehicles (down 16%) and criminal damage (down 11%).
- BCS burglary fell by 12 per cent based on interviews in the year ending December 2009 compared with the previous year. Over the same period, police recorded domestic burglaries fell by three per cent and other burglaries by six per cent.
- There was a three per cent fall in firearm offences recorded by the police in the year to December 2009 compared with last year.
- There was a statistically significant reduction in the proportion of people with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour compared with the previous year (from 17% to 15%). Six of the seven indicators making up the composite index show reductions, while one, noisy neighbours, has shown an increase.
- BCS interviews in the year to December 2009 showed that 51 per cent of people agreed that the police and local agencies were dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that mattered in their area, compared with 47 per cent in the year to December 2008.

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LEVELS OF CRIME

Based on BCS interviews in the year to December 2009, overall BCS crime has fallen by seven per cent compared with the year to December 2008. BCS household crime decreased by nine per cent and there was no statistically significant change in the level of personal crime¹ (Figure 1 and Table 1).

The overall level of crime recorded by the police in the year ending December 2009 decreased by seven per cent compared with the previous year (Figure 2 and Table 2).

BCS interviews showed that the overall risk of being a victim of crime fell to 22 per cent, from the previous year's figure of 23 per cent. The risk of being a victim of crime remains at a similar level to that reported in the last two quarterly updates, which is the lowest since the survey began in 1981.

BCS interviews for the year to December 2009 showed levels of violent crime overall to be stable compared with the previous year (the 1% increase was not statistically significant). Apparent changes in the two sub-categories of violence (violence with injury and violence with no injury) were also not statistically significant. The level of violence against the person² recorded by the police showed a three per cent fall compared with the previous year.

Police recorded robbery figures showed a five per cent fall in the year ending December 2009 compared with the previous year. Data for robberies involving knives are not available over the same 12 month rolling period due to changes made to the collection in April 2008. More details and the figures for the October to December 2009 quarter are presented in Annex A.

There was a two per cent rise in recorded sexual offences compared with the previous year. This is largely due to an 11 per cent increase in the October to December quarter compared with the same period in 2008 when the number of sexual offences recorded was particularly low.

Provisional figures³ for firearm offences recorded by the police show they account for 0.2 per cent of all recorded crime. There was a three per cent fall in firearm offences in the year to December 2009, compared with the previous year.

Based on BCS interviews in the year to December 2009, burglary fell by 12 per cent compared with the previous year. Police recorded crime figures showed a fall of three per cent in domestic burglaries compared with the previous year. Other burglary recorded by the police also fell, by six per cent over the same period.

The level of vehicle-related thefts fell by 11 per cent according to BCS interviews to December 2009 compared with the previous year. There was a 16 per cent fall in recorded offences against vehicles⁴ in the year ending December 2009 compared with the previous year.

There was a decrease of 21 per cent in BCS theft from the person. This follows a 25 per cent increase reported in the year to December 2008, with the latest estimate returning to those levels seen in previous years.

¹ See Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2 for more information on statistical significance.

² Police recorded violence against the person does not include sexual offences or robbery.

³ These figures exclude offences involving air weapons. A detailed breakdown of finalised firearm offence figures for 2008/09 published in Smith *et al.* (2010)

⁴ Theft of and from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking and interfering with a vehicle.

Police recorded crime showed a fall of four per cent of other theft offences in the year ending December 2009 compared with a year earlier. Within this category, there was no percentage change in the number of offences of theft from the person and a rise of eight per cent in offences of bicycle theft.

BCS estimates of other theft of personal property remained stable; the apparent two percentage point increase was not statistically significant.

Based on BCS interviews to December 2009, vandalism decreased by 12 per cent compared with the year to December 2008. Police recorded criminal damage also fell, by 11 per cent.

Drug offences recorded by the police fell by four per cent in the year ending December 2009 compared with the previous year. These recorded crime statistics are heavily influenced by policing priorities, and may reflect changes in the policing of drug crime more than real changes in its incidence. The BCS is used to monitor trends in drug use and figures are published annually (for more information see Hoare, 2009).

Fraud and forgery offences recorded by the police showed a nine per cent fall in the year ending December 2009, compared with a year earlier. However, fraud offences are known to be substantially under-reported to the police. BCS estimates together with figures supplied by the financial industry are now used in the annual crime statistics publication as they provide a more comprehensive picture as to the scale and trend of fraudulent transactions (for more information see Walker *et al.*, 2009).

Further information from the BCS about victims' experience of and worry about plastic card fraud is also available (for more information see Moon *et al.*, 2010).

Figure 1 Percentage change in BCS crime based on interviews in the year to December 2009 compared with the previous year



Changes in Figure 1 which are statistically significant at the 5% level are indicated by a fully shaded bar. Other apparent changes are not statistically significant at the 5% level. Statistical significance for the change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on approximation is used). See Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2 (Smith and Hoare, 2009), for more information on statistical significance.

Figure 2 Percentage change in numbers of recorded crimes in the year to December 2009 compared with the previous year



Table 1 Number of crimes and risk of being a victim based on BCS interviews in the year to December 2009 compared with the previous year

England and Wales, BCS				
	Interviews in Jan 2008 Dec-08	Interviews in Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	% Change between years ¹	Statistically significant change ²
<i>Number of incidents (000s) and percentage change³</i>				
Vandalism	2,832	2,486	-12	**
Burglary	750	661	-12	**
Vehicle-related theft	1,483	1,328	-11	**
Bicycle theft	527	491	-7	
Other household theft	1,135	1,165	3	
Household acquisitive crime	3,896	3,644	-6	**
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	6,728	6,130	-9	**
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>44,399</i>	<i>45,750</i>		
Theft from the person	716	565	-21	**
Other theft of personal property	1,049	1,074	2	
All violence	2,125	2,140	1	
<i>with injury</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,120</i>	4	
<i>without injury</i>	<i>1,043</i>	<i>1,020</i>	-2	
Personal acquisitive crime	2,023	1,997	-1	
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	3,890	3,780	-3	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>44,516</i>	<i>45,710</i>		
ALL BCS CRIME	10,618	9,910	-7	**
<i>Percentage risk of being a victim once or more and percentage point change⁴</i>				
Vandalism	7.8	6.8	-1.0	**
Burglary	2.5	2.3	-0.2	
Vehicle-related theft ⁵	6.4	5.8	-0.6	**
Bicycle theft ⁶	4.3	3.9	-0.4	
Other household theft	3.6	3.7	0.1	
Household acquisitive crime	11.8	11.2	-0.7	**
ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME	17.7	16.6	-1.1	**
<i>Unweighted base - household crime</i>	<i>44,399</i>	<i>45,750</i>		
Theft from the person	1.4	1.2	-0.3	**
Other theft of personal property	2.0	2.1	0.1	
All violence	3.2	3.1	-0.1	
<i>with injury</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	
<i>without injury</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	
Personal acquisitive crime	3.8	3.8	-0.1	
ALL PERSONAL CRIME	6.3	6.0	-0.3	
<i>Unweighted base - personal crime</i>	<i>44,516</i>	<i>45,710</i>		
ALL BCS CRIME	23.2	22.0	-1.2	**

1. Percentage changes between years are calculated using unrounded numbers.

2. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. Statistical significance for change in all BCS crime cannot be calculated in the same way as for other BCS figures (a method based on approximation has been developed). See Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2 for more information on statistical significance.

3. A percentage change of less than 0.5 is shown as 0.

4. A discrepancy may appear between trends in number of crimes and risk of being a victim (the proportion of the population victimised once or more) due to repeat victimisation.

5. Risk for 'Vehicle-related theft' is based only on households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle. It includes theft of vehicles, theft from vehicles and attempted theft of and from vehicles.

6. Risk for bicycle theft is based only on households owning a bicycle.

7. For more information about the crime types included in this table, see Section 5 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2.

Table 2 Number of recorded crimes in the year to December 2009 compared with the previous year

Numbers and percentage changes	England and Wales, recorded crime ¹		
	12 months to December 2008	12 months to December 2009	% change between years
Violence against the person offences	912,612	884,579	-3
<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i> ²	424,642	412,000	-3
<i>Violence against the person - without injury</i> ³	487,970	472,579	-3
Sexual offences	52,104	53,239	2
<i>Most serious sexual crime</i>	40,951	42,311	3
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	11,153	10,928	-2
Robbery offences	80,220	76,246	-5
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	9,217	8,687	-6
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	71,003	67,559	-5
Burglary offences	584,981	557,710	-5
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	284,663	275,972	-3
<i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i>	300,318	281,738	-6
Offences against vehicles⁴	617,489	516,246	-16
Other theft offences	1,092,714	1,045,744	-4
<i>of which:</i>			
<i>Theft from the person</i>	91,239	91,579	0
<i>Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle</i>	104,193	112,169	8
Fraud and forgery offences	166,621	151,056	-9
Criminal damage offences	964,842	858,055	-11
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	3,426,647	3,128,811	-9
Drug offences	244,852	235,018	-4
Other miscellaneous offences	71,311	70,380	-1
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	4,787,746	4,448,273	-7
<i>of which: Firearm offences</i> ⁵	8,271	8,063	-3

1. Police recorded crime statistics based on data from all 44 forces in England and Wales (including the British Transport Police).

2. Includes homicide, attempted murder, intentional destruction of viable unborn child, causing death by dangerous driving/careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, more serious wounding or other act endangering life (including grievous bodily harm with and without intent), causing death by aggravated vehicle taking and less serious wounding offences.

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

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

5. Firearm offences are provisional. Excludes offences involving the use of air weapons and offences recorded by British Transport Police. Includes crimes recorded by police where a firearm has been fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person or used as a threat.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

BCS interviews for the year ending December 2009 showed a significant decrease in the proportion of people who had a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour in their local area compared with the previous year (from 17% to 15%); this is at the lowest level since the measure was first introduced in the survey in 2001/02. Of the seven indicators that make up the composite measure, six showed a statistically significant decrease since the previous year: problems with abandoned or burnt-out cars, people being drunk or rowdy in public places, people using or dealing drugs, problems with teenagers hanging around, problems with rubbish or litter lying around and problems with vandalism or graffiti.

The remaining indicator (noisy neighbours or loud parties) showed a statistically significant increase from 10 to 11 per cent (Table 3).

Table 3 Anti-social behaviour indicators

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	Interviews in Jan 2008 to Dec 2008	Interviews in Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	Statistically significant change ¹
	<i>Percentage</i>		
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour²	17	15	**↓
	<i>Percentage saying very/fairly big problem in their area</i>		
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	6	5	**↓
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	11	**↑
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	26	24	**↓
People using or dealing drugs	28	26	**↓
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	31	27	**↓
Rubbish or litter lying around	30	29	**↓
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to proper	27	24	**↓
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	42,301	43,261	

1. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. For more information on statistical significance, see Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2.

2. This measure is derived from responses to the seven individual anti-social behaviour strands reported in the table.

3. Unweighted base refer to high level of perceived anti-social behaviour. Bases for each individual strand will be similar.

BCS interviews during the year to December 2009 showed a statistically significant decrease in the proportion of adults with a high level of worry about burglary and about car crime. Worry about violent crime remained stable (Table 4).

Table 4 Worry about crime

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	Interviews in Jan 2008 to Dec 2008	Interviews in Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	Statistically significant change ¹
	<i>Percentage with high level of worry about²:</i>		
Burglary	11	10	**↓
Car crime	12	10	**↓
Violent crime	14	13	
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	18,997	11,401	

1. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. For more information on statistical significance, see Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2.

2. For more information about the worry about crime measures in this table, see Section 6 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2.

3. Unweighted base refer to high levels of worry about burglary. Bases for violent crime will be similar but for car crime they will be slightly lower as these are based only on those residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle. Since April 2008, this question has only been asked of a quarter of the sample and therefore bases for the year ending December 2009 will be lower than in previous years.

The proportion of people who thought that the police in their local area did a good or excellent job increased in the year to December 2009 compared with the same period the previous year (from 53% to 56%). BCS interviews in the year to December 2009 also showed that 55 per cent of people thought that the police dealt with the things that matter in the community, an increase from 53 per cent in the year to December 2008 (Table 5).

BCS interviews in the year to December 2009 showed that 51 per cent of people agreed that the police and local council were dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that mattered in their area, an increase from 47 per cent in the year to December 2008 (Table 5). There has been a related decrease in the proportion of people who disagree with this statement (from 24% in the year to December 2008 to 20% in the year to December 2009) while the proportion with no opinion has remained stable.

Based on interviews in the year to December 2009, 41 per cent of people were confident that the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole is effective, an increase from 37 per cent in the year to December 2008. BCS interviews in the year to December 2009 also showed that 59 per cent of people thought that the CJS as a whole is fair, an increase from 58 per cent in the year to December 2008 (Table 5).

Table 5 Confidence in the police, local partners and the CJS

Percentages	England and Wales, BCS		
	Interviews in Jan 2008 to Dec 2008	Interviews in Jan 2009 to Dec 2009	Statistically significant change ¹
	<i>Percentage agreeing</i>		
Police and local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area	47	51	**↑
<i>Unweighted base</i>	43,412	44,477	
Police in the local area doing a good or excellent job	53	56	**↑
Police are dealing with the things that matter to people in the community	53	55	**↑
<i>Unweighted base²</i>	43,591	44,850	
	<i>Percentage confident</i>		
The CJS as a whole is effective	37	41	**↑
The CJS as a whole is fair	58	59	**↑
<i>Unweighted base³</i>	38,076	44,204	

1. Statistically significant change at the 5% level is indicated by a double asterisk. For more information on statistical significance, see Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2.

2. Unweighted base refers to police doing a good or excellent job. Base for the other measure will be similar.

3. Unweighted base refers to effectiveness of the CJS. Base for other measure will be similar. Data to December 2008 have a smaller base as these questions were only asked of half the sample between January 2008 and March 2008.

NOTES

The latest British Crime Survey (BCS) figures are based on interviews with adults aged 16 or over resident in households in England and Wales conducted between January 2009 and December 2009 (BCS year ending December 2009) and incidents experienced by survey respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview. BCS results for the year ending December 2009 are compared with the results from the interviews in the year ending December 2008.

The BCS fieldwork was carried out by BMRB Social Research. In the year ending December 2009 the BCS had a nationally representative sample of 45,781 adults. The most recently available response rate for the BCS is 76 per cent.⁵ Further information about the BCS and access to recent publications can be found at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

For more information on statistical significance and confidence intervals for BCS data, see Section 8 of Crime in England and Wales 2008/09: Volume 2 (Smith and Hoare, 2009).

From this bulletin onwards, changes in police recorded crime figures in England and Wales will be based on a rolling 12 month comparison, rather than the previous format where figures for the latest three months were compared with the corresponding period a year earlier. This change follows a consultation which concluded on 15 January 2010 (announced in the quarterly statistical bulletin published on 22 October 2009) which proposed moving to 12 month rolling comparisons. Two responses to the consultation were received, one of which was supportive of the change and a second which made a number of observations and suggestions but was not against the change.

This brings greater consistency in the reporting of recorded crime with both the annual bulletin and British Crime Survey findings. Quarterly recorded crime data will still be available and will be published alongside these bulletins, as separate tables on the Home Office website. In this bulletin, quarterly figures are also shown in Annex B.

Unlike the BCS, recorded crime figures do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police, and do not include those that the police decide not to record, but do cover crimes against those aged under 16 and businesses.

Police recorded crime figures have been subject to a data reconciliation process with individual forces, but remain provisional as forces can revise figures during the financial year. The annual National Statistics on police recorded crime are published after a fuller reconciliation and quality assurance process has been completed by the Home Office Statistics Unit in liaison with individual police forces. The figures are published as part of the annual bulletin in July.

Additional information at police force level

Figures at force area level are also published alongside this quarterly bulletin on the Home Office website⁶. These statistics cover a range of recorded crime offence groups and BCS findings on confidence and perceptions. Police force area figures were first published alongside the quarterly update released January 2010.

⁵ Based on BCS interviews achieved during the year ending March 2009. The response rate for the year ending December 2009 cannot be calculated as finalised response figures are not yet available.

⁶ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hosb0710pftabs.xls>

ANNEX A: VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES INVOLVING THE USE OF KNIVES AND OTHER SHARP INSTRUMENTS

Figures for certain types of offences recorded by the police that involve the use of a knife or other sharp instrument have been collected quarterly since April 2007. Due to changes made to the collection in April 2008, it is not possible to present knife and sharp instrument data on the same rolling 12 month basis as other recorded crime statistics in this bulletin. Data are therefore presented in the same format as in previous quarterly updates. These statistics will be presented on the 12 month rolling basis from the October 2010 quarterly update onwards.

Tables A1 and A2 provide the latest figures at the national level. Knife and sharp instrument offences for October to December 2009 fell by eight per cent compared with the same period in 2008. This is largely due to a fall in the number of robberies involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument, which fell by 489 offences (a decrease of 11%) and GBH and ABH offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument, which fell by 218 offences (a decrease of 5%). Robberies and GBH and ABH offences accounted for 93 per cent of the recorded knife and sharp instrument offences in the latest quarter.

The relatively low number of homicides, attempted murders, rapes and sexual assaults which involve the use of a knife or sharp instrument means that care should be taken when comparing these figures. Provisional data show that there were 42 knife or sharp instrument homicides between October and December 2009, a decrease of 11 compared with October to December 2008, when 53 homicides were recorded. Over the same period, the number of knife or sharp instrument attempted murders decreased by three, from 68 to 65.

The proportion of selected violent offences involving a knife or sharp instrument was six per cent for October to December 2009, a one percentage point reduction compared with the same period last year. For all offence groups, the proportion of offences involving the use of a knife or sharp instrument is similar or lower when compared with the same quarter last year.

Note on recording

As previously reported, five forces include unbroken bottle and glass offences in their data returns to the Home Office, which are outside the scope of this collection.⁷

We estimated that the inclusion of unbroken bottle and glass offences by these forces resulted in national knife and sharp instrument figures being overstated by about three per cent.⁸ While the inclusion of unbroken bottle and glass offences by these five forces affects the level of offences reported for these forces, it does not affect trends, as practice within each force has been consistent over time. It has no effect on the main counts of violence against the person with injury published in the main part of this bulletin.

⁷ The five forces that include unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns are: Derbyshire, West Midlands, Surrey, Sussex and the British Transport Police.

⁸ This estimate is based on analysis of the April-June 2009 period. The overstatement of around three per cent was largely due to the inclusion of unbroken bottle and glass offences within the ABH and GBH categories. The use or threat of an unbroken bottle or glass was less common for other offence types.

Table A1 Number of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments compared with the same quarter in the previous year

Selected offence type	England and Wales, recorded crime ¹					
	Number of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police which involved knives or sharp instruments					Percentage change compared with the same quarter in the previous year ²
	Oct-Dec 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Jun 2009	Jul-Sep 2009	Oct-Dec 2009	Oct-Dec 2009
Homicide ³	53	50	47	57	42	-21
Attempted murder	68	67	75	73	65	-4
Robbery	4,383	4,253	3,819	3,584	3,894	-11
Threats to kill	375	348	359	382	377	1
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm	3,995	4,261	4,332	4,253	3,777	-5
Rape	47	54	55	75	46	-2
Sexual assaults	29	36	26	19	22	-24
Total selected violent offences⁴	8,950	9,069	8,713	8,443	8,223	-8

1. Includes British Transport Police

2. Comparisons are made with the same quarter in the preceding year in order to take seasonality into account. Comparisons with the previous quarter are not shown.

3. Figures currently recorded by the police as at 16 March 2010. Figures provisional and subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

4. Five police forces include unbroken bottles and glass in their returns, which are outside the scope of this special collection. While this affects the level of offences for these forces it does not affect the trends over time. See Annex A text for more information. The forces are: Derbyshire, West Midlands, Surrey, Sussex and the British Transport Police.

Table A2 Proportion of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police involving knives or sharp instruments

Selected offence type	England and Wales, recorded crime ¹					
	Percentage of selected violent and sexual offences recorded by the police which involved knives or sharp instruments ²					
	Oct-Dec 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Jun 2009	Jul-Sep 2009	Oct-Dec 2009	
Homicide ³	35	32	33	34	30	
Attempted murder	48	49	41	45	44	
Robbery	21	21	19	20	21	
Threats to kill	17	16	14	16	16	
Actual bodily harm & grievous bodily harm	4	4	4	4	4	
Rape	2	2	1	2	1	
Sexual assaults	1	1	0	0	0	
Total selected violent offences	7	7	6	6	6	6

1. Includes British Transport Police.

2. The data include unbroken bottle/glass offences for five forces. See Annex A text for more information.

3. Figures currently recorded by the police as at 16 March 2010. Figures provisional and subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

ANNEX B: RECORDED CRIME FIGURES – FIGURES FOR INDIVIDUAL QUARTERS

Table B1 shows police recorded crime figures for the individual quarters of 2008 and 2009. These data are published for transparency, following the change in presentation to the use of 12 month rolling comparisons for recorded crime statistics (Table 2 in this bulletin). More details on why this change has been made are in the notes section.

Data for individual quarters will continue to be published alongside the quarterly updates and the annual bulletin in a spreadsheet on the Home Office website, but will no longer be included in the bulletins themselves.

Table B1 Number of recorded crimes for the last eight individual quarters

Number of crimes recorded by the police (000s) ¹	England and Wales, recorded crime							
	Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Jun 2008	Jul-Sep 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Jun 2009	Jul-Sep 2009	Oct-Dec 2009
Violence against the person offences	221.8	236.7	236.7	217.5	212.7	233.3	226.6	212.0
<i>Violence against the person - with injury</i> ²	103.5	110.5	110.2	100.5	99.8	110.7	105.1	96.4
<i>Violence against the person - without injury</i> ³	118.3	126.2	126.5	116.9	112.9	122.6	121.5	115.6
Sexual offences	12.9	14.1	13.3	11.8	12.2	13.9	14.0	13.2
<i>Most serious sexual crime</i>	10.0	11.0	10.3	9.6	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.5
<i>Other sexual offences</i>	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.6
Robbery offences	20.5	19.5	19.6	20.6	20.4	19.6	17.9	18.3
<i>Robbery of business property</i>	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.2
<i>Robbery of personal property</i>	17.9	17.5	17.6	18.0	17.7	17.7	16.1	16.1
Burglary offences	150.8	138.9	144.5	150.8	147.4	141.7	133.0	135.6
<i>Burglary in a dwelling</i>	74.4	65.2	69.5	75.5	74.2	66.9	64.2	70.7
<i>Burglary in a building other than a dwelling</i>	76.4	73.7	75.0	75.3	73.2	74.8	68.8	65.0
Offences against vehicles ⁴	163.3	152.2	153.7	148.2	137.8	133.9	123.5	121.1
Other theft offences	259.1	287.1	285.4	261.1	246.4	277.9	270.9	250.5
<i>of which:</i>								
<i>Theft from the person</i>	23.2	21.6	21.7	24.7	21.6	22.8	23.2	24.0
<i>Theft of unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle</i>	20.2	25.9	32.4	25.7	20.2	31.6	34.6	25.7
Fraud or forgery offences	40.6	44.3	43.8	38.0	37.1	39.6	38.2	36.2
Criminal damage offences	258.4	243.2	230.9	232.3	229.9	231.7	206.2	190.2
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME	872.2	865.8	858.4	830.3	798.6	824.7	771.9	733.6
Drug offences	59.2	60.9	62.3	62.5	58.0	58.6	59.9	58.6
Other miscellaneous offences	17.0	18.8	18.6	16.8	16.9	18.3	18.4	16.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES	1,203.6	1,215.9	1,208.7	1,159.5	1,118.8	1,168.5	1,108.7	1,052.4
<i>of which: Firearm offences</i> ⁵	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9

1. Police recorded crime statistics based on data from all 44 forces in England and Wales (including the British Transport Police).

2. Includes homicide, attempted murder, intentional destruction of viable unborn child, causing death by dangerous driving/careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, more serious wounding or other act endangering life (including grievous bodily harm with and without intent), causing death by aggravated vehicle taking and less serious wounding offences.

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

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

5. Firearm offences are provisional for the latest three quarters. Excludes offences involving the use of air weapons and offences recorded by British Transport Police. Includes crimes recorded by police where a firearm has been fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person or used as a threat.

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Further information

Copies of other Home Office publications are available from the Research Development and Statistics internet pages: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/>

For further information about Home Office crime statistics and crime statistics publications including police recorded crime, please e-mail crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or write to Home Office Statistics, 5th Floor, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.

For further information about the British Crime Survey or about any publications relating to the British Crime Survey please e-mail: bcsinfo.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or write to Crime Surveys Programme, Home Office Statistics, 5th Floor, Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.

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